

ARTISTIC SKILL AND THE WRITER'S CONCEPT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NOVELISTIC THINKING

(on the example of the works of Franz Kafka and Nazar Eshonkul)

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Abstract: The article talks about the conceptuality of the thinking of the works of writers Franz Kafka and Nazar Eshanqul. In the literary journalism of these authors, attention is paid to the genre of critical articles. The leading concepts in the writer's publicist are embodied by the fear of reality and the environment, the sufferings and experiences of the characters who are worried. The author's own models of writing skills are presented. This article examines artistic and rhetorical techniques of writing: categorical command, author's intention, philosophical generalizations, logical arguments, rhetorical questions and exclamations.

Key words: artistic skill, journalistic thinking, work, author, writer's concept, prose, criticism.

In the development of modern Uzbek novels, the process of complex synthesis of various philosophical, literary and aesthetic views is accelerating, and formal and stylistic updates of various natures are being manifested. The literary critic shows it as changes in the prose of scientists. In this type of work, artistic interpretation, in contrast to the narration of events, is characterized by realist hidden currents of consciousness, philosophical and symbolic analysis, and the research of the psyche of the hero. This requires an individual approach to the outlook, level of thinking and style of expression of each artist. This article talks about the fact that Nazar Eshanqul introduced a unique new style to Uzbek prose and the influence of Franz Kafka, a well-known representative of world literature, on his work.

Kafka is the first writer to bring the fear and anxiety of the human spirit to the level of living in literature. In all his works, the suffering and experiences of the heroes, who are afraid of reality and the environment, are fully embodied. This fear is born, first of all, from the alienation of the existing reality, the environment, and the behaviour aimed at making a person subordinate and mute. The writer is threatened by the alien environment, which defies the danger. The deified alienation grows to the point of engulfing the hero until the hero eventually becomes an innocent victim of this deified alien threat. At first, this danger seems familiar to the reader, like a scene of ordinary life's confusion, but as the work is read, the scene becomes alien and familiar, like a vivid dream. Gradually, this threat and fear go beyond the limits of logic that we are used to, and now the reader seems to be wandering in a long nightmare. However, after reading the work, even a perceptive reader will feel the fear and anxiety left by the work. Only then, the writer is not about imaginary fear and danger, but about the danger that walks with us, lives with us, but we are not seen, that we do not have the strength, time, and intelligence to see, that is ready to attack and attack us at every moment, to make us slaves and victims. and we will find out that he is writing about the threat. This situation is clearly seen in the story "Process".

"The theme and compositional originality of Nazar Eshanqul's novel "Gorogly or life water" became a new phenomenon. The title of the work reminds me of the heroic epics of the "Goroguli" series, which are popular among the peoples of the East. However, during the reading of the work, we will not meet a single character named Gorogli. The work tells the story of the authoritarian system that did not recognize the existence of man and found his honor and pride, and his followers. Although the character of Gorogli is not found in the novel, the socio-spiritual decline of the hero's psyche is consistent with the spirit of Gorogli in the folk epic. The hero of the epic, Gorogli, was disappointed with the people and went to Bolli lake. Unlike our previous novels, the writer did not name any of the heroes of the novel. A clever reader reading the names of these characters notices some points in common with Franz Kafka's novel "Process". The purpose of the writer giving this scene is to symbolically refer to the next day's entering the life of the hero. All the characters in the novel are servants of a great courtier. For the boss, there is no difference between the employees, because he talks to all of them on the same topic and they all have the same answer. That is, he does not have a personal opinion or opinion, he does not agree with or cannot say it. Therefore, they do not deserve the name. According to the writer: "A thinking person is a person trying to prove his existence. The pursuit of existence is a philosophical and complex emotional process. It is easy to live in society by existing, to live by proving existence without striving for existence. Striving for existence means realizing and protecting one's identity, striving for it, renewing the environment, hardened concepts, views, and beliefs, opening the way to development and innovation, change and growth, in general, living typical of the living."

Now let's look at the novel "Process" by Franz Kafka. The main character of the novel is Yozef, who is healthy, strong, hardworking, knowledgeable, and has found a good place in life. He faces an unexpected shock of the environment. Although he has no sin, a criminal case will be initiated against him. The writer does not say what crime Yozef committed. Nobody cares whether the hero committed a crime or not, not even the judge. Because any person in society can be prosecuted, investigated and tried at any time. Man expects salvation from the law, but it is this law that

hurts him the most. In the example of the fate of the writer Yozef, this situation is shown with all its cruelty, horror, illogicality, and evil. In this novel and almost all of Franz Kafka's works, "a person, his life, things, position, idea, words are a deposit, transitory, like a building built on sand, or water tried to be caught by hand, we feel that the basic idea that only the confusion and senselessness that remains from this kind of transitory, incomprehensible and unfair life is permanent. The heroes of the novel "Jarayon" and "Goroqli" are Yozef and the hero, at the age of 30, an unexpected event that happened in his life caused the end of his life. The main culprit in this is a huge organization and officials in the society where they live. In the novel "Process" there are such lines: "Such an organization does not only have bought security guards in its work, but also sly supervisors and investigators who show praiseworthy qualities in favorable situations, and countless and unaccounted for always judges of high and low courts, gendarmes and other civil servants, even, I am not afraid to say this word - the wrath of executioners"

As we have seen, both Franz Kafka and NazarEshankul focus all their attention on the "I" of the hero. Through the symbolic images of the events in the novel "Goroqli", we can feel the creative influence of Franz Kafka in the expressions of the tragic helplessness and limited possibilities of man in the face of ignorance and ignorance. The court and office described in both novels mean a society in a broad sense. Both the character of the story and the character of Joseph reflect the injustices of life. Both writers believe that the basis of the meaninglessness of human life lies in the inexhaustible contradiction between the limitlessness of human aspirations and the limitation of possibilities. A person wants to achieve a lot of things, he tries and tries his best during his life, but in most cases, he can't achieve anything. In the novels of both writers, we can see that this weakness of the human race is reflected in all its tragedy.

Franz Kafka described his literary career simply: "Fortunately, I have the potential to do something useful in literature... this desire to do something gives me strength... At such moments I experience a strange state as if interpreting a dream." There is no need to add anything to this definition. His novels are expressions of the writer. Expressions of the life of the 20th century, which was drowned in bloodshed, introduced the most disgusting methods of humiliating and subjugating a person and praised evil as an art. He interpreted this nightmare in the form of a creature, fortress, process, danger, fear, danger, and anxiety from himself, feeling pain and suffering in his small body with his imagination and his own concepts. These interpretations, first in the form of small novellas, and later in the form of three large novels, became a legacy to mankind. Humanity continues to live with Kafka's interpretations because those dreams themselves continue.

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