

## ARTISTIC RESEARCHES IN THE WORK OF K.SULTANOV

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### *Abstract*

*The problems of artistic research in the work of K.Sultanov is analyzed in this article.*

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One of the topical issues of literary criticism is that every writer is keenly interested in the issues of creative writing, the study of creative works, artistic skills, and so on. However, it is well-known that there are still issues that need to be addressed in the study of the writers' poetry, given the examples they have learned so far. Including the study of skill and stylistic genre research in the works of the writer K. Sultanov.

K. Sultanov addresses issues that are related to typical events of Karakalpak people. Through the characters, images he tried to produce a certain period of time, the thoughts of the people of that time. The stories that the writer had in his youth, played a major role in his work. Therefore, his images are not imaginative, they are fictitious examples of events, stories, books, human stories that the writer has personally seen, attended, and heard. From this viewpoint to the work of Karamatdin Sultanov, it is possible to state that the writer has developed the ability to express the peculiarities and psychological characteristics of the epoch in reflection of the period.

The writer has to work hard, learn a lot, work hard to build such skills. So, the writer will possess his own way of doing things in his unusual way. It learns as a stylistic direction in literary process. The basis of an individual style is the writer's individual ability. If the writer's personal world is rich, his creative work will own the same character.

Each writer feels and sees various aspects of the reality of life in such a way as to correspond to his character and emotions. Puts it into unusual imagination. K. Sultanov has his unusual way of describing such a reality of life in imagination. For instance, he created the image of fishermen's life in the novel "Aqdarya". So, we can see the creation of this image again in the novel of U. Ayjanov, "Aral kushaginda". However, each writer has their own way of creating images. Scientist A. Kojakbaev explains this by this way: "... both of the main plot of the novel describe the truth of historical period. These two novels are different in their ability to present life's truth through artistic images, even if the conflict and theme are the same" (1). It is possible to agree with this idea. For instance, in the novel of O. Ayjanov, "Aral kushaginda" depicted the life of fishers from the kolkhoz "Kizil nur" in the region Muynak during the time of war. The main characters are the head of the kolkhoz Bekimbet; professional fisher, old man Narimbet; the man who sent his three sons to the front and worked in the village together with his daughters-in-law – Ernazar; Gulayim, Periyza and Azat. The event grows around them and the conflict to them are braggart Sonabay, Alibek, Ayten and Bekpan. Their manners and acts are against to the main characters. Even though in the novel of K. Sultanov, "Akdarya", described the heroic characters of the fishers from the kolkhoz "Kirov", the main characters are Tilemes, Ajar, Jamiyla, Jumabay, Kaliyla, Mateke. In the work the conflict appears from the moment, when Saliyma had a row with Jamiyla, in other words, there depicted quarrels that hold among the moral tendencies in the family. Moreover, The originality of K. Sultanov's novel complements the previous conflict by adding additional episodes to the main conflict of the novel. K. Sultanov's extraordinary skill in additional episodes is evident in his comparisons of novels in the style of O. Ayzhanov. Moreover, in the novel "Akdarya" with the help of additional episodes the plot depicts in the two and three lines. This situation leads to the complexity of plot and composition of K. Sultanov's novel in comparison with the novel of O. Ayjanov. Both the heroic images of the writers and the peculiarity of the story's development are also the style of their creativity. These distinctive features in the images were the result of the writer depicting reality, his character, his own feelings and the way he

described it. For instance, K.Sultanov describes teenage years of our classic poet AjiniyazKosibayuli in his incomplete novel "Ajiniyaz". So, in K.Mambetov's novel "Bozataw" also described Ajiniyaz as a poet, his ruling of the national strike which occurred in Bozataw, in general his life in the time of prominent human. By this side, it is visible that there are differences of writing style between K.Sultanov and K.Mambetov. Furthermore, there are unusualness of writer's creativity when opening heros' character, in the language of novels, describing inner psychological feelings etc. For instance, K.Sultanov used figures of speeches such as metaphor, epithet, but K.Mambetov mostly used the poem of the poet. These are the differences between the work of the two poets.

K.Sultanov "... paid attention to the lyricism of the event's depiction from lyric verses, short stories, essays to the novels such as "Akdarya", "Ajiniyaz", also to the stories.

K.Sultanov not only known as a writer, but also writes poems and known as a poet. Writer as well as poet's individual ability and unusualness evaluate with historio-social position of his time. For instance, when K.Sultanov opened the door of literature in 1950s, in the verses the commend pathos played a huge role because of the policy of that period. It is possible to say as an example, K.Sultanov's collection of verses "Dawirtariypi"(1969). However, K.Sultanov's verses which were wrote later hardworking, friendship, striving to peace played great role.

The one thing that visible on K.Sultanov's style of poetic unusualness, in his poetry not only as a background or symbolic instrument in the heart of a lyrical hero as the usual depiction of nature in his poetry, on the contrary as a depiction of lyric hero's confident, kind mate. In most poems of the poet the character of lyric hero organically connected with the character of nature. It is impossible to image them separately. It is possible to think that the reason of his being mostly with the nature is his living on the Akdarya. Because, Muynak region located on the near of the Aral Sea and the people are engaged in fishing. K.Sultanov's not only the hero of poetry, but also the hero of prose are close to this nature. But, expressing emotionally this situations to the readers is also one side of K.Sultanov's stylistic unusualness. K.Sultanov's techniques of poetry skills and the techniques in prose are similar. For example, the writer uses the form of tying the picture of the nature with the things which used in daily life. In its turn it is also demands skill from the writer. Let's pay attention to the lines of the short of the writer, "Tolkinlitenizde".

"The pleasant rays of summer are absorbed into the body, on the surface of the clear water, the market of sparrows and sungivir, almabas ducks boils. Many sounds of the waves of the sea echo with the sound of birds.

April and May the farmer uses the tractor continuously and the fisherman's spring fishing season. On this month the white fish, torta and other fish come from the deep dark part of the sea to the shallow part of the reed-bed as they want to take a revenge on the others and lay an eggs"(3).

That picture is not just something in the story, but it is understood as a picture in which the feelings of the fisher open the aspiration and the thoughts of the looking Kazakbay. The image of the sea, coming the white fish, tora and other fish on the surface of the sea motivate Kazakbay to make a fishing tackle. That is why the image of the sea connects with the life of Kazakbay and his dreams. In the story the writer's close-up view with the nature and hero helps to open the character and idea as well as the feelings, acts of the heroes that make up his composition connect with the events in which they take part.

To sum up, in the work of K.Sultanov one can see the signs of the artistic research as mentioned above. It is significant that learning indeed such researches in the writer's work.

### References:

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