

**BESCHREIBUNG DER PERIODE IN DEN ROMANEN VON  
SH.KHOLMIRZAEV „DINOSAURIER“ UND CH.AYTMATOV „DER  
BERGFALL (EWIGE KÖNIGIN)“**

**Kaniyazova Jupargul**

Doktorand an der Karakalpak State University, Usbekistan, Nukus

**Abstrakt:** Der Artikel analysiert die typologischen Ähnlichkeiten in den Romanen „Dinosaur“ des usbekischen Schriftstellers Sh. Kholmurzaev und „Der Fall der Berge“ von Ch. Aytmatov.

In der Forschungsarbeit stützen wir uns auf die wissenschaftliche Arbeit von V. Zhirmunsky, N. Konrad, D. Dyurishin, V. Kuleshov, V. Kravtsov und D. Markov.

Ein Roman namens „Dinosaur“ wurde von dem usbekischen Schriftsteller Shuxrat Kholmurzaev geschrieben (1996 in einer Zeitschrift namens „Youth“ angekündigt) und ein Roman „Der Fall der Berge“ des kirgisischen Schriftstellers Ch.Aytmatov hat die Weltanschauung und Veränderungen der Menschen in einem beschriebenen Mentalität, die in einem Prozess lebte, der von einer Gesellschaft zur anderen weitergegeben wurde.

**Schlüsselwörter:** Schriftsteller, Roman, Bild, Handlung, Typologie.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PERIOD IN THE NOVELS OF  
SH.KHOLMIRZAEV «DINOSAUR» AND CH.AYTMATOV «THE FALL OF  
THE MOUNTAINS (ETERNAL QUEEN)»**

**Kaniyazova Jupargul**

Doctoral student at Karakalpak State University, Uzbekistan, Nukus

**Abstract** The article analyzes the typological similarities in the novels “Dinosaur” by Uzbek writer Sh. Kholmurzaev and “The fall of the mountains” by Ch. Aytmatov.

In the research work, we base the scientific work of V. Zhirmunsky, N. Konrad, D. Dyurishin, V. Kuleshov, V. Kravtsov and D. Markov.

A novel named “Dinosaur” is written by Uzbek writer Shuxrat Kholmurzaev (announced in a magazine named “Youth” in 1996) and a novel “The fall of the mountains” by Kyrgyz writer Ch.Aytmatov has described the people’s worldview and changes in a mentality that lived in a process that was passed from one society to another one.

**Keywords:** writer, novel, image, plot, typology.

There are conflicting views on the comparative-typological method in the scientific literature. To date, such views as typological similarities on the one hand, and the separation of contact-genetic connections on the other, have not yet been resolved. Indeed, it is possible to cite a number of arguments for some kind of image, for the typological features of the subjects, or for the confusion in distinguishing the interactions in the authors’ work. In this regard, D. Dyurishin "it may seem easy to

distinguish the boundaries of typological similarities with genetic connections in practice, because the researcher encounters their intersections and connections at every step" [1].

In world literature, researchers point to several types according to the characteristics of literary connections. V.M. Zhirmunsky recommends classifying literary relations as follows: historical-genetic, historical-typological, international cultural relations [2]. D. Dyurishin genetic connection and typological similarities [3], VI Kuleshov identifies two main types of connections: "specific connections (translation, imitation, assimilation, etc.) and historical-typological similarities that occur independently, except for connections or analogues (i.e., not under the influence of these bonds)" [4].

He problem of comparative study of literary phenomena is approached in a holistic way: some scholars recognize only translation (it is outside the scope of typology) as the object of comparative studies (K. Weiss, F. Baldansperje, P. Azar, M. Khrapchenko), others, on the contrary, typological believe that there should be similarities (R. Wellek, A. Warren, V. Zlydnev). We believe that the object of comparative-typological research should be contact relations and typological similarities.

In the research work we base the scientific work of V. Zhirmunsky, N. Konrad, D. Dyurishin, V. Kuleshov, V. Kravtsov and D. Markov.

A novel named "Dinosaur" is written by Uzbek writer Shuxrat Kholmurzaev (announced in a magazine named "Youth" in 1996) and a novel "The fall of the mountains" by Kyrgyz writer Ch. Aytmatov is described the people's world-view and changes in a mentality that lived in a process which was passing from one society to another one.

The words "the setting of the sun is an evidence of its rising" taken by Kant's work "I am Zoroastrian, that's my words" are taken as an epigraph to a novel "Dinosaur". In a magazine, novel's first part is given and author named it "First part: Autumn". Through the epigraph of the work and the name of the section, the author emphasizes that characterizes of the transition period in a society are not a war for the history of society and he signaled that he was calm expressed on another path of development.

At first, Shukir Kholmurzaev's narrative mastery didn't fail to influence the plot of his novel "Dinosaur". The sharp conditions in the narrative as in the play form the basis of the plot: the plot of the novel consists of events that took place in a very short time between the return of the main character from Tashkent to the village and his return the next day. A very large part of the novel builds conversation (dialogues) between the characters, and it is through these dialogues that the worldviews of the people of the transition period, as well as the tense changes in their socio-spiritual views, find their expression.

The main character of a novel is film director Makham. The main character's work and coming from an upper-class gave him an opportunity to discuss and think about a process of different kind of people's social and economical changes in a society.

Writer expressed his attitude to them by different kind of methods and actions, by the process of giving an account, writer showed transition period people's inner life and changes which was happened and happening in their life.

The writer based on realistic descriptive principles in order to describe transition period in a novel "Dinosaur". The social status of people of the period, their conversations, and worldviews are expressed in terms of specific social conditions, which are as a result of these conditions. At the same time, the author emphasizes that each bit plays a significant role in the formation of the character, as well as the influence of social conditions on their mental and spiritual potential. Therefore, while reading the novel, the book reader encounters heroes of different behaviours and characters, adapting to the conditions of the transition period.

From reading the first pages of the novel, we learnt the habits and attitudes of the characters in it which began to shape under the influence of the transition period. Shukir Kholmurzaev didn't allow too much statement to realize this creative intention, reveals the social content of the novel by giving the fact that the characters act as people of the transition period with the help of actions, thoughts and dialogues. During, the events of the novel, Makham repeatedly states that he intended to create a work about himself and the changes of his contemporaries. For example; "he saw only a place in front of him, a café with concrete wall". The writer describes Makham's condition as follows: If he wanted to make a film about this café, the "panorama" that surrounded him looked at the mountain in front of him as if he wanted to see what it would look like. [5, p.21]

Makham doesn't think about the problems of the transition period like other ordinary people he, as a representative of the upper class, tries to understand the changes of the transition period, to think about the cause and effect of each change. While other colleagues have already switched to making light-hearted films and thus "adapted" to the market economy, Makham didn't see their way in, there is hesitation, with their own thoughts for a long time as a band couldn't adapt to the new conditions. Jamolliddin who quit his job and started his own business, also told his wife Shakhlo that Makham is a film director who is expressing a creative crisis. "... I want to write something important about today's life, listening to the voice of myself, my own heart. It's full of material... But there's no end to it. There was a plea. – Because I don't see this end in life [5, p.41].

The author's creative crisis of the court was well-understood from a social-historical point of view. Although Makham was young during the Soviet era, he was well-known and respected film director and it is clear from the events in which the author was reported that he didn't face any material difficulties (six months later, Makham bought a "Moskvich" for a salary for his first film).

After independence, however, the difficulties of the transition period affected both Makham and his family, both materially and spiritually. Makham wants to start his creative work again, observing many creative people like him, comparing the past and the present, determining the future. However, it is difficult to know how to start. Once, he writes a work, he does not know what the end of that work will be. Hence, in this the writer shows through the image of Makham that the past system of man is

incapable of thinking and self-governing, unable to comprehend the conditions of new age. People who have learnt to be controlled from above, who have done what they say, have no idea what to do in the new era. In all spheres of life, things came to a standstill. One example: this was also the case in the literary process (but that doesn't mean no works of art were created. Writers-poets, scholars "who will be the hero of today?" there was controversy over the question.

Kyrgyz writer Sh.Aytmatov's novel "The fall of the mountains" also describes the image of an intelligent man in the transition from one society to another. It is on this side that is very similar to Sh.Kholmurzaev's novel "Dinosaur".

In their works, the writers describe the fate of heroes who could not get rid of the influence of the long-lasting political system and as a result, could not get used to the life of the new era. It will not be easy to accept it as new relationships enter their lives. For example: although Makham (Sh.Kholmurzaev's "Dinosaur") and Arsen Samanchin (Ch. Aytmatov's "The fall of the Mountains") are creative people, they cannot quickly adapt to the competition to a market economy. In their view, market relations seem to drive away from humanity. Through this image, Sh.Kholmurzaev creates the image of a man of faith, strong will, who doesn't lose his identity at any time. The novel's main characters are not different creativity despite having different professions. They are acquaintances, close friends, and family members of the main character Makham who have different views on the market economy.

Arsen Samanchin is a main character of a novel "The fall of the Mountains". This novel written in the last years of the writer's life is like his previous works, about understanding of human life and its content, the relentless actions of the main character who seeks his place in life, the inseparable connection between man and nature, life and death, irrigated with tense philosophical thoughts. Arsen Samanchin is a journalist and politician. The transition of the country to a new social system-market economy confuses the connection between man and society. Although journalist Arsen was an intelligent man of his time, he couldn't adapt to the market economy and the mass culture that came with it, to social psychology.

The term "The fall of the mountains" (eternal queen) has opposite space and time in the novel. The fall of the Mountains is associated with the end of history. The mountains, that is, the place was destroyed, the passage of time also stopped, the hero perished. However, the word "eternal" is an antonym of the basic term "The fall of the mountains". The image of the bride in the legend is a symbol of beauty, youth, and purity. In the novel this image is complemented by motifs of sacrifice and redemption. The first, this mythical image serves as a background, portrayed in parallel with the main characters of the novel, Aydana and Eles. The second mythological image connects the past, present and future. The third, the realist and mythological plot of the novel is associated with the image of eternal thickness. The fourth, it describes the culture of the East (Eternal queen) and the south (beautiful girl) in the image of eternal queen. In the text of the novel, the question arises as to whether the world is eternal or doomed. Although the novel focuses on the personal dramas of the characters at the center of the plot, it is clear that the writer focuses on the problems of the period and its consequences.

In the novel the city, restaurant, mountain, road topos are selected to show the conditions of the transition period. Sh.Kholmurzaev chose the road and house topos.

In Ch.Aytmatov's novel, the city and mountain chronotope are contrasted.

Arsen Samanchin initially does not want his love-singer Aydana's talent to be a victim of mass culture. But the struggle for the place of the person who has entered the market participation, the difficulties in earning money, the competition with each other takes Aydana by surprise. Arsen Samanchin wants to write an opera for Aydana based on the Kyrgyz legend "Eternal queen". He realized that this intention will not come true. At the request of his brother Bektur Samanchin, he left the city for his native village.

The writer Arsen Samanchin sees everything that happened in his life as a matter of fate. At the beginning of the work he writes: "Everyone has been given the same truth all the time, no change at all-no one can know in advance that there is a destiny, what is written on his forehead from birth-to whom is given only life shows itself.

In the next development of the plot, Arsen fights for the snow leopards on Mount Uzingilesh not to be destroyed. In his village, Arsen is trapped under a cliff that has fallen in a tiger hunt and died. The author summarizes the tragedy of man and the whole world in the image of Arsen. The market economy concludes that this is not just inanimate things, that if a person cannot adapt to them, he will perish, and if he learns quickly, he will lose his humanity.

Let's pay attention to the dialogue of the character of the novel Arsen Samanchin "The fall of the mountains": No pulpit, no chair can withstand the power of market participation. Here it hits you on the neck with a whip, drives you away and threatens to hit you on the head again. It even puts love on the market board as a material to be sold. You just understand that. Hence, you don't fit into the era of this business. Here is another appropriate punishment for what is called social realism [6, p.31]

These are Arsen Samanchin's view on the struggles of the new era, which he concludes by comparing the two social systems. In the novel, the difficulties of the transition period are described in different ways in the image of each character. While Sh. Kholmurzaev considers the sudden turn of events in the fate of the hero to be the result of public participation, Ch. Aytmatov concludes that it is a matter of fate.

Thus, the writer of these two nations is very close creators in the author's position in describing the events of the transition period, which in turn reveals the typological processes in their works.

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