



K.SMAMUTOV'S "I WANT TO TELL YOU..." THE AUTHOR'S WORDS AND THE AUTHOR'S POSITION IN THE NOVEL-ESSAY

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How they narrate life's events and convey them to the reader is revealed through the uniqueness of each creative figure, the author of a literary work, in terms of the stylistic devices they employ. Any literary work created with high artistic quality, while depicting life figuratively, also embodies important aspects of its author's worldview and individual qualities. The creator's heart, thoughts, and feelings are embedded in the work they create. In the study of narrative composition in literary studies, attention is paid to the author's direct speech as a method of narration. These narrative styles possess unique characteristics and properties in literary works. Currently, a broader study of the narrative style of a literary work is one of the issues that reveals the author's skill. In the sphere of aesthetic communication, the author's character interacts with a real person, who is considered the creator of a literary work.

ABSTRACT

In this article, we will consider the question of the author's word and the author's position in Kenes Smamutov's novel-essay "I Want to Tell You..." The author's characteristics of real participation as a character and author in a novel-essay are analyzed through examples.

However, "author's image" and "writer" do not represent the same concept; the author's image is an artistic-aesthetic category that emerges in the text of a literary work when narrating from the perspective of the storyteller, narrator, and character. The issue of the author's image in the structure of a literary work is studied. The artistic merit of each literary work, the importance of the author's words in constructing the plot and composition, creating characters, and conveying events to the reader in a convincing way, is especially valued.

The author's words play an important artistic role in the composition of a literary work. Essentially, it connects the structure of a literary work, the events, and the fate of its characters. They are conveyed through the author's words in a literary work. Although the functions performed by the author's words are diverse, they contribute to the impact of the literary work. Furthermore,



one of the tasks assigned to the author's words is to depict the inner world of the characters, the experiences that the characters themselves cannot reveal. Through the author's words, the reader learns whether the author is sympathetic or anti-sympathetic to the character or situation being described. This, in turn, helps to clearly visualize the events in the work, the fate of the characters, the author's thoughts, and the idea of the work.

In Uzbek literary studies, the role and artistic function of the author's word in the structure of a literary work began to be discussed in the works of a number of scholars starting from the 1970s and 1980s. Academician I. Sultan wrote: "Through the author's words, we know their positive and negative attitudes towards the depicted subject, and this, along with the life scenes and people objectively depicted in the work, provides insight into the ideological direction of the work and the author's tendency,"[1,208] while researcher N. Akhmedov noted: "There can be no work without the author's position." [2,86]

The author is not only the creator of the work, but also a figure who possesses independence throughout the entire work. Through this, the author unites the characters participating in the events depicted in the work towards a common goal, and they themselves are, to a certain extent, participating, that is, one of the components embedded in the artistic structure of the work. The author cannot be separated from images and characters. The author is an integral part of the characters in a literary work. The main part of the literary text consists of the author's words. Because the

exposition, the climax, the development of events, their resolution, and the characters' emotional states are all conveyed through the author's words. Every author is a narrator of their work. Therefore, many works begin with the author's words. Essentially, all characters participating in a literary work act with the author's help, or more precisely, through the author's words.

Scholar U. Nosirov, speaking about the author's role in creating all the plot events in the composition of the work and in coordinating and organizing the actions of each character from a single center, emphasizes the writer's responsibility for the work they create: "In essence, the author is not only the creator of the work, but also a character who possesses independence throughout the entire work." [3,109] In other words, while the author is the creative subject of the work, they also organize the events and characters depicted in the work towards a common goal, and they themselves participate to a certain degree. That is, they are considered one of the components included in the artistic structure of the work.

If the author's word is the author's own statement in a literary work, then the author's position is the author's attitude and views on the events, characters, and other issues depicted in the literary work. In works, the author's position has its own peculiarities. That is, the author openly expresses opinions and evaluates them in the work. Through the author's perspective, the actions of the characters, their words, and the development of events become clearly perceptible.



At the same time, the manifestation of the author's position in the text of a literary work and how it is revealed are among the most important issues in narrative composition. The study of narrative composition in literary works serves to reveal the author's image in a literary work and to determine the degree of their relationship to the depicted events.

We understand that the author's words and author's position are elevated to the level of artistic action in K. Smamutov's novel-essay "I Want to Tell You...."

Kenges Smamutov is one of the writers who possessed a unique creative talent in Karakalpak literature. The writer has created several substantial works to date, earning a significant place among readers. Academician Marat Nurmukhamedov noted about the writer: "Kenes Smamutov will become one of the most talented writers in the future." Indeed, it wouldn't be an exaggeration to say that writer Kenes Smamutov was truly such a writer. In writer Kenes Smamutov's novel-essay "I Want to Tell You...," the author's words also occupy a certain space. In the novel-essay, the author's personality appears realistically. In the work, the author broadly narrates the events through their own words. The author's position is clearly visible in the novel-essay. Of course, this, in turn, reveals the writer's skill. If we consider the author's words given in the "Disaster" section of the novel-essay:

God's power is great. Without even thinking about it, he gives life to a person and brings them into the world, and without even asking for a single

agreement, he kills them. He did the same to us. At the very least, he gestured without a sign, asking "how do you see this," and brought our childhood, the happiest period of a person, into Stalin's time (the next examples will be given from this book, only the page will be shown). [4,5]

In this, the author, directly participating in the work, explains that the period he lived in coincided with the years of repression and the actions of rulers during the former Soviet era. Of course, in describing this event, the author, while emphasizing the power of God's power to bring people into this bright world and take them without asking for their lives, without any hint of "how will you see this," intends to mention that his childhood coincided with Stalin's rule.

As they say, "Where the first cart moves, the last cart moves from there." What's wrong with ordinary citizens when the "next leaders" who ascended to the throne after Stalin say this? They, too, joined the chorus and started shouting bloodthirsty executioners.

The poet Ibroyim Yusupov, having experienced those strange events that left a comical, strange, frightening, sad, and sorrowful mark on the people's consciousness, composed the following poem:

When there's a position, they give you a place of honor.

They adorn each other with medals.

In the work, the author describes the vile actions of high-ranking officials who ascended to the throne after the death of the great Stalin, continuing his words with a verse by the poet Ibrahim Yusupov. In this case, the third person is



used in the author's presentation. When the narrative in the work is conducted from the third page, each of the elements in the compositional structure of the work, such as proverbs and sayings, lyrical digressions, directly influences the emergence of the author's words. The writer's ability to effectively incorporate these elements into the structure of the work, so that they are imperceptible wherever necessary, requires great skill.

Of course, such elements can be found in many places in the novel-essay. For example, if we look at the "Disaster" section of the novel-essay:

"An enemy from within is bad." The literate Black Russians, who saw the book not as a priceless spiritual treasure to learn from, but as a paper with a smeared surface, turned into two-legged predators after receiving firearms (page 15).

In this section, the proverb "An enemy from within is evil" is presented.

In a novel-essay, proverbs play a crucial role in conveying the author's idea to the reader concisely and effectively. Therefore, it is not difficult to notice the author's originality in the use of proverbs and sayings. The author's skillful and appropriate use of proverbs and sayings has led to the clarity of his thought and the ability to have a positive impact on the reader. In accordance with the genre nature of essays, almost every Karakalpak essay naturally approaches this type of oral literature creatively. This is also determined by the philosophical nature of the essay. Proverbs and sayings are used in almost the majority of this novel-essay, serving to deepen the philosophical content of the work, to reflect the author's position more clearly, and to increase the hidden thought in the artistic structure of the work.

In general, the author's words in writer Kenes Smamutov's novel-essay "I'm going to tell you..."

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