



**EXPRESSION OF CHARACTER IN THE NOVEL (ON THE EXAMPLE OF
THE NOVELS OF ERICH MARIE REMARCUE AND ULUGBEK HAMDAM)**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14594540>

Olimjonov Sarvarbek Abdusalom oqli

Senior teacher of Fergana State University, PhD

Phone: +998916661991 e-mail: fachmann91@gmail.com

Annotation

The article discusses how to solve the problem of the development of image and character, which is its mature form, in German and Uzbek prose. The author compares "Three comrades" by Erich Maria Remarque and "Balance" by Ulugbek Hamdam. By analyzing novels, he expresses his personal attitude based on the opinions of mature scholars.

Key words and phrases

image, character, novel, speech, composition, monologue, inner world.

INTRODUCTION

Some characters in any literary work are distinguished by their unique psychological characteristics, unique behavior, specific goals, aspirations, dreams, and this attracts the reader's attention. Such images are called characters. The writer forms the character in accordance with the essence of the work he is creating and the artistic-aesthetic function of the image. True, the character can be separated from the creator's personal thought and intention. Because "when the writer creates a literary character, sometimes he describes his characteristics, and sometimes he leaves the conclusion to the reader by describing the behavior of the characters" (2.125). But he should not be like other characters with his originality, individual quality, features. As a result, the image of a seemingly ordinary person in the novel becomes brighter, more memorable, and stands out from others in the background of events. "Character is the form of the content of a literary work. ... The image of the character turns the content of the work into "artistic information". ... the character reflects the reality of life in a clear emotional form, that is, the content of the work acquires life clarity due to the image of the character, and at the same time has the ability to affect our feelings" [3,75]. For example, Ulugbek Hamdam reveals aspects of Yusuf's character when he first walks on the snow with pleasure as a child, and shows other aspects of his character in later events. This can be observed in the following passage: "After breakfast, Yusuf followed his wife and son Muhammadjan back to the kindergarten, and said on the way: "Should I



go home or not? - thought. - After all, what was I doing inside the concrete? Reading a book and watching TV all day long... if it has already touched my soul... However, I am over thirty-five years old, and it is already time to take the head of some assigned work, to show myself... What am I doing?" [8,39]. In this place, the writer revealed the qualities of Yusuf's character, such as deep thinking, conscientiousness, and self-control, using a monologue. Also here the character traits represent some information about Yusuf's biography. For example, he watches his wife and son, is over thirty-five years old, lives in a concrete house, is currently unemployed, reads books and watches TV in his idleness. So, through monologue, the writer revealed Yusuf's character and brought out information about his life in the work, achieving a more lively and bright image of the character. Yusuf is the central character of the novel. His body is full of contradictions and twists. In Yusuf's case, we see that it is not easy to strengthen and preserve independence, which is the age-old dream of our people. Yusuf sacrifices his child in this way. His family is ruined and he gives up his favorite profession. But he strives to find a balance on the way to material and spiritual wealth. It is because he found this balance that he survives the crises in the society" [6.93]. Note that Yusuf, a highly educated professional, is unemployed at the age of thirty-five. Society has thrown it aside as if it is not needed. Of course, he himself can be the cause of this. But it is considered a real tragedy to be separated from the society because of the inability to adapt to the changes in the society, and the worldview is not compatible with the people around. In this way, the writer revealed how the developments that took place in Uzbekistan at the end of the eighties and the beginning of the nineties affected people's lives. We also encountered this in the case of Robert Lockamp and will analyze it below. Both authors took almost the same approach here. More precisely, analyzing one's own life from the language of the main characters is considered the most convenient way to ensure the artistic effect of the events.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

According to René Welleck and Austin Warren, early novelists such as Scott used the descriptive method to detail their protagonists in one place and another in detail [1.236]. In fact, both Remarque and Ulugbek Hamdam have an artistic perception of reality through the character of their heroes, and as a unique method of artistic understanding and expression, they depict the image of the character they are creating in certain events. As a result, character is formed in relation to the place where they lived, the people they interacted with, the reaction to the event they witnessed, their speech, etc.

In the novel "Balance", the author observes the life of the main character, the village where he was born and grew up, his parents, his brother Amir and his



lifestyle, his friends Said, Mirazim, the life of his uncle Muhammadjan, who is his maternal uncle, and the character of Yusuf, his inner world. is described. This image is especially evident when, not being able to fit into a party with his friends, he gets angry at their talk, goes out, and on the way home on the tram, sees the condition of his acquaintance, a former physics teacher of the university, and draws his own conclusions. The atmosphere of the Uzbek society in the nineties of the last century, the eve of independence and the first years of independence is reflected in the context of these events. It can be observed that the radical change in people's life, spiritual and ideological re-formation was not easy. In this, the writer tries to describe the inner world of his characters. Muhammadjon brother, mother Halima aya, father Adil aka, Amirqul, Gulshoda, Said, Mirazim, Zahro enter into their psyche and reveal their inner and outer appearance in a specific situation. Here, Professor A. Rasulov said, "To create a character is to understand a person deeply and delicately. If we think of literary character as just a character, we will make a mistake" [5.23].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Realizing that the image he is creating is different from other images, the writer instills in him his mature artistic and aesthetic views, all the beauties of life, that is, creation, aspiration, sharing goodness. As a result, the character's actions, behavior in the work, speech and relationship with other characters, or his views and attitudes towards life, the world, and the society he belongs to are fundamentally different from others. For example, we can see this distinction in the case of Erich Maria Remarque's heroes Robert, Otto, Gottfried. The writer uses Robert Lohkamp the written form of monologic speech, or rather, diary writing, to express his psyche and biography. Robert comes to work early in the morning on his birthday, that is, on the day he turns thirty, his friend, schoolmate, comrade-in-arms, military commander Otto Kester sits down at the garage table and tells his biography: "Childhood, school... Oh, so many years have passed. It's like I was never a kid. My real life began in 1916. That year I was drafted. I am eighteen years old, thin as a stick, tall. When the mustachioed non-commissioned officer says lie down, I lie down, when he says stand up, I stand up. One day my mother came to the barracks to see me. But he had to wait an hour at the gate. They ordered me to clean the toilet because I was new at putting things in my backpack. My mother tried to help me, but she didn't let me. I am so tired that I fell asleep while talking with my mother" [7.6].

In fact, monologic speech is a unique method of defining the inner world of a character, and there are opinions that the initial formation of the novel genre also arose from monologue. But here, while describing his character, the writer uses Robert Lohkam's need to write in his heart, to recall his experiences, to show who



he is and in what environment he was formed. This is consistent with artistic logic. Because a person looks back on the past years on his birthday. He summarizes his achievements and shortcomings and makes new plans. But unfortunately, all that Robert got was tragedy, blood, war, death, hunger, tyranny, mob violence. He is condemned to live with such impressions at the age of thirty. Here he shows that, no matter how similar he is to the character of Ulugbek Hamdam, he also has many different aspects. This is evident in his character.

“1917. Flanders. Mittendorf and I bought a bottle of red wine at the canteen... We intended to celebrate. But we never got so far, for early that morning the English bombardment began. Köster was wounded about midday; Meyer and Deters

were killed during the afternoon. Then, with nightfall, just as we thought things were quietening down, and were about to draw the cork, gas came over and filled the dugouts. We had our masks on in good time, but Mittendorf's was defective, and by the time he knew it, it was too late. He ripped it off, but before a new one could be found he had swallowed so much gas he was spewing blood. He died the next morning, green and black in the face” [7.6].

A diary is also a unique form of monologic speech, in which the writer describes the thoughts, experiences and feelings of the hero. In this case, the speech is taken as a free expression of the character's stream of consciousness, which has taken a certain form. Because the diary is a personal need to write down one's thoughts on paper, which cannot be told to someone else, and is different from the form of ordinary speech. It is distinguished by the author's chronological description of the event and the development of events, having a single internal structure, and revealing the character and psyche of the hero in the general composition of the novel. But in this place, the monologue also describes the tragedy of the century, the war and the desperate person's self-sacrifice in the desire for fresh air. With this, the writer emphasizes that his hero suffered great hardships at a young age, and that he has a great responsibility to live with the people and to be an ordinary person.

In this relatively large diary, he remembers the terrible events of 1918, 1919, 1920, such as injuries and military hospital, homecoming and rebellion, armed shootings, hunger, twice-a-day work, people's money, addiction to alcohol. If you pay attention to the quoted passage, it will be remembered that the hero started his life when he was eighteen. Then the barracks, soldiering, military discipline, horrors of war are brought. But in this image itself, one can understand how hard life was for Robert Lokamp and the youth of his time. Changes in society, war and its negative consequences have a strong impact on the psyche of a person, and only tragedies are remembered in the remembered years. The fact that only tragedies,



dreams, and sad days are remembered at the age of thirty is recognized as a huge mistake of social development.

At this point, it is worth mentioning the theoretical views of the great German thinker Georg von Hegel. The scientist examines the artistic-aesthetic understanding of existence and the process of creation, and pays particular attention to the issue of character creation in the work. It is known that the character can be formed and grow dynamically during the events of the work, or the character can be ready-made in life. "A man of true character is one who sets serious goals for himself and defends them firmly, so long as the abandonment of such aspirations would result in the extinction of his individuality. Such determination and substantiality constitute the true fullness of true character" [4.56]. Here, while the scientist talks about static character, attention is paid to the fact that in the work of art, in this novel, in the character of a person who has set serious goals and has his own personality, he shows such qualities as determination, will, honest work, and patience. In general, the character has the characteristics of being able to fully show the essence of the person's life foundation.

CONCLUSION

So, in the novels we analyzed, the authors effectively used the monologic speech method in character creation. As a result, the characters' unique character traits, biographical information, and the spirit of the time they lived in were revealed. This ensured that the novel was artistically thorough and mature.

Both Erich Maria Remarque and Ulug'bek Hamdam directly express the characters formed as a result of changes in the character's inner world, artistic-aesthetic ideal and striving for it, surrounded by life events. In this case, the character formed as a result of external influences, for example, war, human relationships (family, child, friend, etc.).

REFERENCES

1. Уэллек Р., Уоррен О. Теория литературы. – Москва: Прогресс, 1978. – 330 с.
2. Гинзбург Л. О литературном герое. – Ленинград: Советский писатель, 1979. – 224 с.
3. Sulton I. Adabiyot nazariyasi. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 2005. – 272 b.
4. Гегель Ф.Г. Эстетика. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон файласуфлар жамияти нашриёти, 2012. – 368 б.
5. Расулов А. Бадиийлик – безавол янгилик. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2007. – 336 б.



6. Сабирдинов А. Маънавият ва маърифат чашмалари. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2016. – 114 б.
7. Remarque E.M. Drei Kameraden. – Köln: Kiepenheuer&Witsch, 2022. – 592s.
8. Ҳамдам У. Мувозанат. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2021. – 336 б.