

## THE STYLE OF WRITER IN FICTION

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### ABSTRACT:

**The writer style, which is the core of the work of art, is still one of the current topics in the literature. In the work creating process, the author's existing talent is reflected in his words choice, image creation, the use of visual expression means, and a number of other factors. Exactly how to use these tools is an individual choice of each writer. And based on this choice, the writer's style becomes clear. The article elaborates on the writer's style, the various scholars views on style in general, and the style concept based on them.**

**KEYWORDS: writer's style, means of figurative expression, author's style, work of art, author's style.**

### INTRODUCTION

Literature is an artistic reflection of reality. It is known that the creator does not directly copy the life events. On the contrary, he discovers a new world in a similar way. More precisely, it creates an artistic reality from a living reality. Analyzing events in reality in the subconscious; develops an artistic life that has achieved perfection that serves a specific purpose, enriched with worldview, imagination, dreams, hopes, nature, heart and experiences. An artistic-aesthetic understanding of this reality, a believable, touching, vivid embodiment in the reader eyes, and a beautiful word delivery to the reader through the writer, is based on the writer's own style. As Aristotle wrote, "Some people create images of many things using paints and shapes because of skill,

some because of ability, and some because of innate talents". Whether it is in poetry or prose, the creator breath blows in it.

Research shows that artists whose works are recognized as universal and unique embody three qualities: skill, qualification and, of course, innate talent. Such works reflect the unique aspects of the writer's personality, such as diversity in the use of visual aids, mastery in the images interpretation, the extraordinary originality of the image and the rhythmic delivery of artistic aesthetic pleasure.

No matter what language these works are in, details such as the course of events, the images interpretation, the word choice skill reveal the creative personality and introduce it to the reader. It is no exaggeration to say that every artist has his own style and each style can be a separate research topic.

Albert Camus, a well-known French writer and Nobel laureate, described the creative style as "a means by which the artist combines the elements he chooses from reality with his imagination through artistic language and ensures the perfection of the artistic world he creates." From the writer's views on style, it is clear that he is a skilled translator between a talented creative being and an art fan. The writer calls events translating method reflected in the work into the work.

### MAIN PART:

Till nowadays, there has been a great deal of research by Russian scholars on the writer's personal style in fiction. For example, V.A. Vinogradov states that "the speech peculiarities of a certain linguist are important in poetics, in

which the ratio of general and specific methodological descriptions is clear. The scholar believes that the choice of the word that the poet uses throughout his work and his ability to use it beautifully, his skill in interpreting images and, of course, his skillful use of artistic means of painting is mainly evident in poetry.

The Creator is the masterful interpreter between being and humanity. Such talents can look at nature differently and express their views elegantly through their works. Academician M.B. Khrapchenko, in describing the style, means exactly this: "Style is the synthesis and expression of the subtle and interesting observations that the creator has collected through a deep mastery of life. Its perfection and extent depends on the creator's perception of the being and his style of expression". At the same time, as noted by academician M.B. Khrapchenko, the artist's ingenuity in perceiving existence and his ability to express it make the product of creation a masterpiece.

V.S. Modestov writes about "author's style" and "individual style of the writer", but focuses on "speech forms" as an author's style expression. A.I. Efimov, on the other hand, calls for "new, author-specific" elements study introduced by the writer into the system of literary means, and uses the phrase "writer's word" to describe these means. A.I. Efimov understands this phrase as an individual system of using the means of speech that the writer develops and uses in the process of creating a work of art.

In general, the reader, while reading a poetic work, imagines the writer's personal style and is able to perceive the differences in the personal style of other writers. In other words, the play reflects the author's speech, creative, artistic features. These interrelated elements give rise to a unique perception of authors and poet-translators.

The analysis of scientific works on the subject shows that in many cases researchers, including philologists and linguists, use the author's personal style through a general assessment of the "documentary, eloquent, monumental", or through several general features of the author's work (e.g., the main idea of the author's work); evaluates by describing a number of figurative forms, artistic deviations (e.g., the author's own metaphors or allusions used by him) that apply to cases.

Abdurauf Fitrat, a writer, historian, literary critic, linguist, art critic and political scientist, statesman and public figure who has left an indelible mark on the history of our country, expressed his views on the creative style. "While the expressions of all Uzbek writers are Uzbek, each has its own style. However, this situation in style cannot be clearly expressed in the works of a lowly, weak writer. The styles of weak writers remain similar. They write in a simple style, a common language style. As the poet-writer rises in art, the number (n) begins to create a special style". Professor Abdurauf Fitrat points to the writer's personality as a leading artistic style condition, as noted by classical scholars of the East and the West. The scholar also pointed out that in the writers' works who did not have sufficient skill, the author's style was shallow and inconspicuous.

Its famous writers of different periods in the mankind history have made up the vast majority. Whether they were great talents or great masters, they all had their own style, their own writing way, which was unique to the work creator. It is known that Abdullah Kakhkhor is famous in the world of Uzbek literature for his unique style, such as "ability to create short stories and complete compositions, conciseness, language clarity and simplicity, surprisingly characteristic and expressive images, paintings, realistic depiction of life."

Well-known writers don't just become popular. The skillfully polished author's style

plays an important role in bringing the works of each great writer to the unique example level of creativity. When Abdurauf Fitrat commented on the great writers' style, he was referring to writers as above.

Professor G. Salomov, who has a rich experience and knowledge in Uzbek translation studies, in his book "Translation concerns" describes the style as follows: - "Style is a set of basic, typical (clear) ideological and artistic features of a writer's work, which are repeated in his works". Also, "... Individual style," the scientist writes, "... is understood as a set of basic stylistic elements that are always present in the works of any author in a certain period, or inherent in his entire work.". Naturally, what is recurring becomes a habit, a habit that is common in the creative world, especially among writers, reveals his style.

When commenting on style, the scholar focuses mainly on the similarities and differences between the writer's and translator's style in translation. Another important aspect of G.Salomov's research is that he gives a linguistic description of the style based on Professor O.S.Akhmanova's dictionary of linguistic terms. Speaking about the personal style of the writer, G. Salomov argued that in the work of a single famous writer there are several styles. At the same time, he emphasizes that the artist's "creative evolution is associated with a shift in perception of life, a shift, a change in the artistic method."

Another literary scholar N.Shukurov expressed a general opinion on the concept of personal style, - "Individual style - the artist's own reality perception, the events reflection with specific images and expression - the imagery means...". In this regard, it is worth mentioning the following opinion of Professor G. Salomov about the creative style: - "In addition to the material taken from reality, the reader purpose, involuntarily or consciously throughout the creative process, is important in determining

the style." This means that a society brought up in a certain period of time takes into account the needs, levels, tastes and worldviews.

A similar idea can be found in the textbook "Fundamentals of literary studies" by another literary scholar T. Boboev. In his opinion, "Style is the aesthetic unity of figurative-expressive details in a literary work (a form similar to its content), the writer originality, which is manifested in the use of artistic means of expression. Individual style is a set of features that are felt in the poetic thinking of the writer and in the life expression" .

Literary scholar Abdulla Ulugov describes the style as "... the artist uniqueness - his imagination scale, the perception level of the human heart, the ability to analyze life events and interpersonal relationships complexity, a phenomenon that reflects the vocabulary." A.Ulugov, deeply approaching the writer's style definition, emphasizes that the artist not only depicts the being, but also the ability to illuminate interpersonal relationships is an important role in his style development. The literary critic also said that the poet's unique style, which reflects the creative individuality of the writer, is reflected at all work of art levels (the structure of the literary text - rhetoric, the principles of creating artistic reality - poetics). Each play reflects the creator personality to a certain extent. This is evident in sentence construction, storytelling, plot construction, composition, use of details, and approach to real life". Style is a means of engaging, persuading, and engaging the reader. In this case, the main tone determines a lot, both in the images interpretation, and in the art of word use, and in the heroes depiction. Therefore, being able to find the right tone is very important in the creative world.

Another well-known literary scholar, Erkin Khudoiberdiev, divided the style into broad and narrow meanings. In this way, the scientist

promotes the literary style concept of a certain period in a broad sense, the personal style of an artist in a narrow sense. He also gave information about 3 types of style known from history: high (balanced, luxurious), medium (moderate) and modest style. In addition, E. Khudoiberdiev commented on the style of writing, to make it clearer to the reader, he compares the styles of Chekhov and Abdulla Kakhkhor, explaining that two great writers styles of his time are close to each other, and that "this stylistic harmony is the literary and aesthetic views closeness of these two novelists."

Doctor of Philology, Professor Khamidulla Boltaboev's book "Prose and style" deals with the style issue, which contains ideas about the writer style. "The writer's style should not be understood as an arithmetic sum of the methods of creating specific works of art, but as a certain identity of the writer that is manifested to a certain extent in each work".

The professor's pamphlet also gives brief descriptions of the famous Uzbek writers' style such as O. Yakubov, P. Kadyrov, Sh. Kholmiraev, A. Kakhkhor.

"The brighter and more unique the writer's style, the deeper his national core will be and the more important it will be for that folk culture"

In general, the pamphlet has consistently studied and covered a wide range of styles and methods, style and form, as well as the birth of artistic style, from genre relations. In conclusion, each writer has a unique and appropriate style, which, while covering a certain period events, is dominated by the dynamic means of expression and the author's own philosophical worldview, so that the style is holistic and different from others. These logical philosophical views are certainly reflected in the translations. Just as the author has his own style, in the works he creates, his character is reflected, albeit partially, in relation

to the spirit of the period. We believe that a writer can create the spirit of a work through such qualities. We can see that all translated works pay great attention to the period and the author's style. While philosophical ideas are diverse, they must be systematized, coherent, and logically correct, which not only enriches the spiritual and enlightened world, but also makes the author who has gone through this process reborn. Spiritual nourishment and teaching influence society and lead to the perfection pursuit.

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