
ABOUT THE COMPOSITIONAL STRUCTURE OF PLOT OF WAR WORKS

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the effects on human life, lifestyle, spiritual world and mood as a result of wars, conflicts and contradictions reflected in works of art. Furthermore, opinions were expressed on the creative skills of world and Uzbek writers, their style of expression, and scientific conclusions were made. The creative individualism of Erich Maria Remark has been studied and analyzed in more depth.

KEYWORDS: *War, Life, Man, Death, Human Destiny, Human Tragedy, Consequences Of War, Spiritual World.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Usually the creative style is not reflected in only one or two components of the work of art. In contemporary literature, where views on the work of art as a whole system are becoming more serious, the question of plot construction is also considered when studying a particular creative style or a particular style of work. The story told in a work of art is usually called a "plot." Naturally, the writer develops a system of life events that form the direct essence of the work of art, are interconnected and evolving in accordance with his poetic thinking. The plot of the work of art reflects the character of the protagonists, while internal conflicts, conflicts and collisions generalize the plot. [1]

The plot of the story traditionally focuses on a subjective artistic interpretation of the reality of a single person's life. But the facts show that no story aims to fully cover the life of the protagonist. An important event in the life of the protagonist is selected, and on this basis, other periods of the protagonist's life, the events that took place around him, are covered in a cause-and-effect manner. The character of the protagonist is revealed in this way. The essence of the symbols and images in the work is revealed. This means that in order for the plot and real life to be in artistic balance, the author's talent and skill, purpose and worldview are of great importance. Aristotle's views on such important aspects of the organization of the plot of a work on the basis of real life are as follows: "the history of the protagonist's life can be understood as a private history - D.X) does not describe a single event, it describes all the events that took place at the same time, sometimes with only a random connection with each other, experienced by one person or many people. Here, too, Homer stands out from the crowd, he did not write about the whole war, although the war had a beginning and an end. (Because the (decade) war was very majestic, inconvenient to cover, and moderately (extremely) dry and therefore confusing.) No, Homer took (only) part of the war, and the rest as additional details to divide the work into pieces. He just used it". So, as Aristotle points out, if style is a testament to the writer's identity, this aspect is first and foremost reflected in how the plot of the work is organized.

2. METHODS AND RESULTS

The subject of war has an important place in the history of literature and art. In art history, war-themed works are formed as a separate genre, called the batal genre. This genre is mainly found in the visual arts. The word “battle” is derived from the French and means “battle”. As a genre, it was formed in the XV-XVI centuries. Depictions of war, war, and military life are central to the batal genre. Images of victorious marches of kings, pharaohs and sultans can be found in miniatures of the ancient East, in the works of Chinese artists. European artists P.Uchello, P. Franchesco (Italy), F. Goya (Spain), E. Delacroix (France), Russian artists V. Vereshchagin have successfully created in this genre. In the Uzbek artists such as Kamoliddin Behzod, Muhammad MurodSamarkandi, and in the twentieth century, artists such as M. Nabiyeu, O. Tansiqbaev, Z. Fakhridinov created works of art with battle scenes. [3]

Works depicting war and battle in literature also have an ancient history. These include heroic epics, battles, legends and myths about the heroes of different nations. In recent times, the phenomenon of war has been widely represented in written literature and has taken a significant place in fiction. As a result, there was a need for literary studies to study war-themed works. The subject of war has been widely studied in world and Uzbek literature. Issues such as the history of the subject of war in fiction, the role of the subject of war in the literature of different periods were discussed by Western scholars A.Vernon [16], T.Riggs [11], D.Bevan [2], K.McLaughlin [9], E.Krimmer [6], L.Goldenson [4], M.Norris [10]. Specialists from Russian scientists T.M. Toper, Y.V.Staroverova [12], I.F.Gerasimova, Y.A.Rikunina, I.A.Tarasova also conducted research.

Alex Vernon analyses 's [16] Fifteen articles on the artistic interpretation of various wars, including Homer's Iliad, Shakespeare's Henry V, Leo Tolstoy's War and Peace, and E. Hemingway's “Goodbye, guns!” in his booklet named “War. Critical Insights”.The booklet also includes information on works written on the themes of World War II, Civil War, Prisoner of War, Vietnam and Afghanistan, as well as recommendations and guidelines for reading them. A. Vernon approaches the issue on the basis of historical factors and distinguishes the peculiarities of the works of different periods. The protagonists of the war are described in ancient literary sources as images of divine power, courage and heroism, while in twentieth-century literature this trait is lost and war participants are portrayed as tragic. So, this book focuses on the historical development of the subject of war in fiction. Thomas Riggs's study, “The Literature of War”, also focuses on the depiction of war in Western literature.

In his monograph “Literature and War”, David Bevan [2] included fourteen review articles analyzing works on World Wars, the Spanish War, the Vietnam War, and the New Colonial Wars. They focus on the interpretation of war in fiction, based on the works of such writers as G. Stein, A. Barbyus, E. Hemingway, A. Zegers, W. Faulkner, R. Oldington. It also provides historical information about wars. While D. Bevan provides an overview of the subject of war in Western literature in general, the American scholar Kate McLaughlin in her book “Companions to Literature” focuses only on works on war in the history of American literature. . The book includes classic literature, from biblical narratives to the history of the United States, the American War of Independence, the Civil War of 1861-1865, the Spanish War, World Wars I and II, and the Cold War. ”, general information about the works depicting the Korean and Vietnamese wars and terrorist incidents. This book focuses on the general and different aspects of the subject of war in different periods of American literature. Elizabeth Krimmer, a German researcher, describes the interpretation of the subject of war in German literature in her book, “Representation of War in German Literature”. It details the works of German writers that reflect the Napoleonic invasion, the German Revolution, World War II, and the Yugoslav conflict. The war-themed works of writers such as Friedrich Schiller, Ernst Junger, Erich Maria Remark, Heinrich Byoll, Gunther

Grass, Peter Handke are analyzed in general. This book includes "Pirates" (F. Schiller), "Steel Storm" (E. Junger), "Where Have You Been, Adam?" (G. Byoll), "The Cat and the Mouse" (G. Grass), "Journey along the Rivers: The Reality of Serbia" (P. Handke) examines the evolution of the theme of war in German literature.

American writer Lorry Goldenson [4] analyses poems written by four American poets, U. Owen, W. Auden, K. Douglas, and R. Jarrell, in his "XXth century Soldier-Poetry" manual.

A special section of his book, American Poets of the Vietnam War, discusses the subject of war in American poetry. Unlike the above scientific works, this research is limited to a specific period and literary type. L. Goldenson's [4] research is the main source for American military poetry. Margot Norris's book, "Writing War in the Twentieth Century", examines the depiction of war in twentieth-century American prose. The book deals with the impact of World War I and World War II, Vietnam, and the Arab-Israeli Wars on literature. E. Hemingway's "Goodbye, Weapon!", W. Faulkner's "Soldier Award", T. O'Brien's "In the Rainy River", J. Webb's "Fiery Latitudes", J. Morris's [10] "History of a War", N. Tripp's "Father, soldier, son" focuses on the interpretation of the wars of the twentieth century in American prose.

In his book "War Imagined: The First World War and English Culture", the English scholar Samuel Haynes provides a detailed account of British cultural life, including literature, during World War I. In particular, the series of poems "War and Love" by British writer Richard Oldington, "All people are enemies", "Death of a Hero", "Colonel's Daughter", Robert Graves' "David and Goliath", Streich Lutton's "Famous", "It's a Battlefield", and Thomas Elliot's "Waste Island" focused on the impact of World War I on British literature. The book also contains information about other works of art, historical and philosophical works created during the war. However, data and analysis are limited to the UK.

Russian researcher Y.V. Staroverova's [12] "The Lost Generation in Literature" in Western literature examines the "lost generation" trend in Western literature after World War I. In this book, the impact of World War I on literature, the origin of the term "lost generation", the example of a number of works by Ernest Hemingway, Francis Scott Fitzgerald, Richard Oldington, Erich Maria Remark, William Faulkner Information about its specific features is provided. He also emphasizes that such works reflect the relationship between concepts such as war and peace, life and death, love and tragedy.

Uzbek scholar Uljabayev [15] in his book "Some problems of character creation in Uzbek military prose" the best military-themed stories and novels in twentieth-century Uzbek literature: Abdulla Qahhor's "Red Star", Oybek's "The Sun Does Not Darken", famous novels such as "Shinelliyillar", Utkir Hoshimov "Between two doors", "Life in a dream" are compared. The imagery of the warriors portrayed in these works is based on the relationship between the literary hero, the character, and the type. The textbook "History of Uzbek literature of the XX century", co-authored by N. Karimov, S. Mamajonov, B. Nazarov, U. Normatov, A. Rasulov, [5] gives the following opinion about the literature of the Second World War: "1941-1945 Uzbek the spirit of mobilization also prevailed in his poetry, prose, and drama. Artists such as G. Gulom, Oybek, H. Olimjon, M. Shaykhzoda in their poems promoted the ideas of patriotism and heroism and called on the people to fight valiantly. Lyricism was one of the leading genres in the literature of this period".

Saydulla Mirzayev, [8] in his textbook "History of Uzbek literature of the XX century", evaluating the literature of this period, in particular, poetry, puts it this way: "It is worth noting that During the years of World War II, no matter how mobilizing the spirit of poetry, the artistic level of poetry did not decline. The authors were able to find new expressions, artistic discoveries. "Especially in poems written to a warrior's mother or lover, we see great examples of the emotional experience of the lyrical genre". At the same time, it is noted that during the Second

World War, along with lyricism, dramaturgy played an important role in Uzbek literature, and the historical theme became a leading feature in dramatic works.

3. DISCUSSION

Uzbek scholar Rahmon Kuchkor's [7] article, "The Problem of Existence", discusses Remark's novel "The Three Brothers". In the article, the scientist focuses not on the protagonists of the novel, but on the secondary characters such as Grau, Rosa, Hasse, Lily, Arthur. The article deals with the relationship between man and being through the protagonists of the novel "Three Brothers". Saidjalol Saidmuradov's [13] review article, "In the Name of Peace", focuses on the principle of peace in Remark's work. In the article, the author divides Remark novels into two groups. The first group includes novels about the heroes of the "lost generation" written on the theme of World War I, such as "No change on the Western Front", "Return", "Three Brothers", "Black Statue", the second The group included anti-fascist novels on immigration: "Gate of Victory", "Spark of Life", "Life-Death Stage", "Night in Lisbon".

Remark's work has its place in the "breath of war". It is safe to say that his Three Brothers is a logical continuation of No Change on the Western Front.

The play depicts the life after the war, the changes in society, the diversity of people's minds, emotions and relationships. In the play, the writer tells the story in the language of a hero named Robert. Robert's marital status is similar to that of Paul Boymer in "No Change on the Western Front". The work consists of three brothers of the protagonists, Robert, Kester, through the simple life of Lance, and the impact of the traces left by the war on the minds and psyche of the people. In the play, these three heroes are not a career, or people at the forefront of society, they are people at the lowest level, who can barely make ends meet, and it is this category that makes the internal situation in society even worse. the program opens a wide way for us to understand it more broadly. As simple as their worries are about life, their views on society are the same as those of any conscious public servant. As the saying goes, "Disaster unites people", although the three brothers cross paths at one point on the front lines, they remain loyal friends in the post-war situation and in the way of life. [14]

In the play, the writer intersects the feelings of friendship and love at one point. Although the three brothers intervened in each other's lives and became strangers, their close support showed a strong bond of friendship between them, while the love between Robert and Patricia Holman evoked the feelings of war people. Shows them, their feelings, their experiences.

In the play, the reader learns more about the importance of the priceless blessing of peace in the lives of war people through the memories of the war, which were not easily achieved through the memories of the war, and the gratitude for free breathing! They know what happens when a person dies in a war. They understand the value of human dignity in war and in peacetime. The feelings of these war-torn people are a thousand times stronger than those of those who have never seen a war! They love life, they value friendship. They understand people. The falsity of the relations caused by the war in the society, the fact that people live only for the present, the complete indifference to social relations are revealed in the comments of the three brothers who fought for their lives in the war.

The love of life grows in the reader of the book. The bitter fate of people with tuberculosis means the value of life to many peaceful souls. In 1929, three works on the theme of war were published, and the authors of the works literally made a statue of themselves. These were Ernest Hemingway from the United States – "Goodbye, weapons!", Richard Aldington from England – "Death of a hero", Erich Maria Remark from Germany – "No change on the Western Front". All three writers tasted the "taste" of war and suffered from its losses, horrors and horrors. In particular, Erich Maria Remark, who won the love of Uzbek literary lovers with her novels "Three Brothers" and

“No Change on the Western Front”.

Erich Maria Remark, who wrote about war in all her works, never heard of war: as soon as she finished school, Eric volunteered for the war. During World War I, Erich fought on the western front. He was severely wounded in the limbs and neck, and once even carried a seriously wounded friend on his shoulders from the battlefield to the military hospital. Erich was at the front for 50 days, but these terrible days were a lifelong experience for the young man.

In 1928, the number of copies of the German newspaper “Fossishesiteung” suddenly increased to several thousand copies. The reason for this was the publication in the newspapers of the novel “No Change on the Western Front” by Erich Maria Remarque, unknown to the literary world at the time. In a society that has not yet recovered from the effects of the war, people will read the book about the tragedy of the “lost” young generation, who were forced to shoot at young people like themselves. According to the play, millions of people are dying in the war, and in the newspapers there is only one sentence: “There is no change on the Western Front!” Strangely enough, millions of people swallow blood and shed blood, isn't there any change ?!

The novel was written in one breath, that is, in five weeks. A year later, the novel will be published as a separate book and translated into more than fifty languages. If it were not for the ominous fifty-day front in the life of the young writer, Erich Maria Remark would not have been able to accurately describe the psyche of the heroes of his work. Strange as it may seem, the war inspired Remark, and as a result of the war, the writer became acquainted with the experiences and feelings of the ‘lost generation’.

The logical continuation of “Western Front ...” – ‘Return’ Erich Maria Remark's pen once again proved to be a sharp writer.

4. CONCLUSION

The subject of war has been widely studied in Western, Russian, and Uzbek literature. D.Bevan [2], M.Norris [9], K.Makloulin, T.Riggs [11], S.Haynes, L.Goldenson [4], E.Krimmer [6], A.Vernon [16], P.M.Toper, Y.V.Staroverova [12], I.A.Gerasimova, Y.Rikunina, U.Uldjaboyev, scholars such as Mirzayev, N.Karimov, S.Mamajonov, A.Rasulov, U.Normatov, O.Sharofiddinov [8]. The subject of war in fiction, the interpretation of wars in different periods in fiction; H. Klein, M. Parvanova, O. Pokhalenkov, I.Framkin, R. Kochkor [7], S. Saidmurodov [13], research on the works of German writer E.M.Remark; N. Choliyeva, D. Kholdarov, F. Burkhanova carried on the theme of war by Nazar Eshonkul. The works depicting the war and its aftermath have a very ancient history and a unique stage of development. The ideas and characters of such works have changed under the influence of the socio-political processes of the time. In fiction, images of war were originally described as a means of heroism and courage. This applies to the literature of all nations, including examples of folk epics such as “Alpomish”, “Gurugli”, “Manas”, “Ramayana”, “Mahabhorat”, “Gilgamish”, Homer's Iliad, Firdavsi's This feature is clearly seen in the epics “Shohnoma”. Heroic epics in medieval European literature, such as The Song of Roland, The Song of Sid, The Song of the Nibelungs, and the knightly novels Arthur and the Round Table, also reflect the theme of war. brought However, they were dominated by the Catholic Church. After the Renaissance, the attitude towards war in European literature changed and became negative. This change is evident in the works of artists such as M.Cervantes, J.Byron, V.Hugo, P.Merimee.

By the twentieth century, anti-war sentiment and pacifism had dominated Western literature. The war was portrayed only in black, as the cause of disaster and tragedy. A similar interpretation has appeared in Uzbek literature since the 20th century. But at the same time, the depiction of heroes who showed courage on the front and behind the front lines continued. Works on the themes of World War I and Afghanistan are dominated by a tragic spirit, while works on the theme of World

War II are patriotic and heroic.

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