

## The Role of Closed Chronotope in Depicting the Reality of an Unstable Period in Tolebergen Kayipbergenov's Novel "The Apple of the Eye"

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**Abstract:** The article is devoted to one of the pressing problems of world literary criticism, including Karakalpak literary criticism. It explores the artistic role of types of closed chronotope, such as a state farm, a farm, a garage, an office, a house, a hall, a cemetery using the example of the novel by the famous Karakalpak writer T. Kaipbergenov "The Apple of the Eye", which depicts the bitter reality of the 70s and early 80s years of the twentieth century, as called a period of stagnation in the history of the people. The author especially pays attention to the genre-forming and plot-forming role of a closed chronotope, which reveals the socio-political views of the artist of the word, their desire to reveal the ideological content of the literature of that era.

**Key words:** closed chronotope, regression of society, socio-economic and spiritual crisis, socio-political views of the author, disclosure of the ideological content of literature.

In the mid-70s and mid-80s of the 20th century, the state of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan became known as the "tuberculent state". In this regard, all aspects of production have been pushed into crisis, and society has regressed. In the literature of Karakalpak, the most important literary works are T. Qaypbergenov's novel "Közdin kashyy" (1986), A. Sadykovty's "... Tasta da güleydi" (1990), K. Allambergenov's "Darya Tartylg'an Jyllar" (1992), Sh. Seyitovty's novel. "Jamanshyganaqtag'y Aqtuba" (1992), K. Rakhmanovtyñ "Aqybet" (1993), K. Mambetov "Hüjdan" (1993), A. Abdiev "Demon-jypyrlar uyasy" (2004) etc. in the novels, his own line tapty. In the 1970s and 1980s, these authors enlightened the country's political-historical, socio-economic, spiritual-cultural economy by using the possibilities of the novel. As a result, in the period of 1980-2000, Karakalpak romance reached the highest level of beauty.

In short, the narrative devoted to the problems of the revolutionary period in the Karakalpak literature, both in the novel, in terms of the problems of value and the author's ideas, is a special beauty in terms of the formal-meaningful category [1: 235].

For example, in T. Qaypbergenov's novel "Közdin Khaşyyg", the plot of the state farm is very similar to the plot. "State farm State Farm (acronym for Soviet Economy) is a state agricultural enterprise in the USSR. Unlike collective farms, which were cooperative associations of peasants created at the expense of the peasants themselves, the state farm was a state enterprise." [2]. In the field of the monograph "Chronotope in Tatar prose of the 20-30s of the twentieth century" (2018), scholar of Tatar literature, G.N. Mukharlyamova's monograph dedicated to the types of kherem keknislik (open, closed) is about the important problems of state-farmed. Opinions were expressed: "... In the literature of the period under study, a closed space also includes the chronotopes of artels, state farms, communes, prisons, squares, etc., specific for that time. This uniqueness of the chronotopic series is explained by the socio-political views of the artist of the word, their desire to reveal the ideological content of the literature of that era» [3 : 77]. In T. Qaypbergenov's novel "Közdin Khaşyyg" there are cottonshyly, goods sotsialyk, etc. tyranny like taraos, punishment by writing on a plan paper, looting of the country's property, so-and-so slander, killing uncles and others, etc. The social-economic and ecological condition of the "Jañaliq"

state farm has been drastically reduced due to the above reasons, and the fact that all of these are the result of social instability has been raised as a serious problem. Therefore, in the author's novel, the idea of keeping the idea of is clarified by the unity of the chronotop (literally, also from).

In the plot of the author's work, Erzhan Serzhanovty, the former director of the state farm of agriculture, shows in detail one of the reasons why the country's cotton, cotton, and milk plans were combined in the plan of the country, and the country was forced to use extra numbers.

"- Comrade Serzhanovt's bragging words in today's battle didn't bother me," he (J. Dáwletov - italics are ours) said, changing his voice. - There are very few boastful things that he says in the "Jańalıq" state farm that he manages! ... The fate of "Jańalıq" state farm is closely related to the fate of Ámiwdarya, which I just mentioned. A lot of books grew into the stagnant water... To tell the truth, there was no progress in the work of the last eighty-eight books. Well, let's go. Depending on the individual performances, the performances of the next ten years will be paseygen, al óspegen. Al, the plans under the box are arranged in different ways. This year there are more numbers than last year's volume. It is not difficult to understand the "secrets of the plan" of such an ethos" [4:9]. In the novel, Erzhan Serzhanov, who wanted to be the director for 25 years, did not make any calls to the state farm, as a result of which the society ended up in a place without plans. identifying the main reasons and the reasons , until the state farm is called, the page will start. Finally, in the author's work, the sovkhos (my name here) is called "Jańalıq" and begins to understand the plot of the story.

To be honest, even the smallest thing produced in this state farm is produced in the country's "new" style. For example, in the novel, it is shown through the cross section of the garage: "If we study the state farm's work in detail, we can see that the things that are said are marked as the most pleasant things, and the numbers are raised under the noises. Well, I had a similar incident at the state farm. The state farm has a garage for three cars. Yes, the old garage turned into a kingdom in the state farm. In fact, it could not be called a full garage. He grew up to a bar with four diyas. Without looking at the door, many people from the state farm were invited to the garage, and people from neighboring regions also came. The chief who came from the district had to cut the ribbon of the left garage... The trail of this kingdom turned into a big banquet" [4: 9-10]. In this, Serzhanov, who had 20-30 machinery sheds, garages, and other parts of the state farm, was looted by the state and his compatriots.

Al, in the novel, through the depiction of the farm, the author, one of them is the stately standing of the boards of the farm, where the majority of the animals are tied to the horse-sheep (cattle instead of the ox) , which are drawn by the country with a hammer. (lao'azymly persons (brothers) by Erzhan Serjanov, who was involved in the looting, and the untrustworthy waste of construction materials. Example: "When they come to the farm, there is no one there." Just looking at the head of the closet will make you cry.

- Are where people? - said uncle Dáwletov.

"Shut up and shoot," said the caretaker.

"It's been like this for three hours now, people are shooting on their feet and shooting on their feet. Sirá tuslik ada no? - Dáwletov pretended to look at someone without knowing what was going on.

- Why did you sell?

- Haw! How do I sell tin? - said the fan of Karawalıdın. - Taktaylardi's father was PMKan's foreman...

You call me foreman! Dáwletov said. Soytip stood in the trunk of his car and looked in the mirror. The buildings on this earth were not built from scratch, but they grew to the point where they were destroyed. Gaypara diywals are left in the form of early harvest. Keep your eyes open. Get your nails done. The concrete blocks are scattered everywhere. In one shukir, the concrete prepared for construction was mixed..." [4: 148-149]. In this case, the fact that the farm is not looted is the reason for the looting of building materials, it is the reason why the construction is not being built, and the foreman is also

responsible for his own work. It is given in a satirical manner in the description of the clear communication.

Al, in the novel, the house that is used in the novel is the house of Zavmagti, the main character of the house, and its rooms are like a living room. Example: "Don't worry, it's a corset of glasses with a lot of work.

- Brother Erzhan, tell me what you are doing, how long do you work? "Napoleon" if you don't need a gin?

- Oh! - said Serzhanov with special pride. - If I admire the collection of books on the wall, it doesn't matter which book it is, it's just that he has taken a picture of the cover.

Zavmag laughed shakily.

- Does the book have anything other than a collection of books? All the words that were punished in his mouth and his work were false words, and he was punished for deceiving people. You have cheated me out of my books, and left me only pictures in my bookcases" [4:121]. In the novel, the author is the head of a regional shop (Zavmagti's name is only mentioned in one place, in the other texts he is called me by his name) in the play, he is dressed in a dirty and dirty suit, and he is standing in front of the house. Mr. Erzhan Serjanov He realized that he is a German who has traveled around the country as well, and that he is a man of two minds.

Al, in the plot of the novel, the author Jaqsiliq Dawletov, the democratic bassy thanks to the plot of the cemetery given by the language of Garrysy Gudaybergenn: "- There is a cemetery in the dome of our house". In the left cemetery, a man was buried in a state farm.

- All of our ancestors are living here! - said some voices.

- Said Gudaybergen. - But I like the view of the left cemetery. In on, the goods are sold. If our graves are buried, we will take from the left grave. If we take one of those who are sitting there, we know that we will be left in the cemetery, and we also know that the cattle will graze on us tomorrow. So, who wants to rest in this state form? Nowadays, everyone curses Serjanov because he doesn't speak his mind. That's why I met the director of our state farm, the first one, and the grave of the grave" [4: 41]. In this case, the main difference between the sovkhodz and the bassy is the moral, which is not similar to each other.

National literary scholars K.Allambergenov, K.Kurambaev, S.Bahadyrova, J.Esenov, N.Orymbetova, P.Nurjanov, Z.Bekbergenova, J.Kaniyazova, J.Sagidullaeva, G. Begmuratov's scientific and literary reviews of others were specially mentioned about ideas-thematics, problematics, character development, plot and conflict structure, beautiful wordplay, poetics of folklorism. Therefore, studying Karakalpak novels from the perspective of chronotopic (reading and parallelism) poetics of Karakalpak novels, creating new cognitive views about the epic (in the case of number) chronotope in Karakalpak literature.

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