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To the Problem of Art Function of Monological Type of the Speech in the Structure of Epic Work

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Abstract

From the problem of studying of monologue speech and its role in works of art there are various research works. If earlier researches in their works, devoted to the theory of literature, related a monologue to the art means used for reflecting of spiritual world of the personage, and recently some researchers consider monologue as an art type. Monologue (from greek monos-one, logos-word) are turned to self or to another words of the personage of work. Unlike dialogue the monologue excludes any intervention of other people. In article monologue types are considered such as an external monologue where the personage narrates or reflects aloud and an internal monologue, when the narration of the personage is shown in the form of his thoughts, and also monologues addressed and lonely, epistolary and auto communication

The monologue was widely used by Karakalpak writers T.Kayipbergenov, K.Mambetov and Sh.Seyitov in the structure of speech of the epics 70-80-ies of XX century. Later, other writers of Karakalpakstan are also turning to the monologues, creating epic works, at the same time differing in content and topics.

Keywords: monologue, psychology of personage, internal speech, external monologue, succession of events.

INTRODUCTION

If we consider that a literary work is a single system, the integrity of this can be considered the author's monologue, addressed to the reader. Thus, the monologue it is an inseparable part of a literary work. While the lyrical work from start to finish is a monologue of the poet, epic and dramatic creations include different types of art speech, introduced the author from the creative intention. The epics of the narrator's monologues and dialogues of characters are usually located together.

Monologue as a stylistic category in fiction has an important role in enhancing the aesthetic impact on the reader. While in the lyric monologue is an integral foundation of the whole work, in an epic creation, the type of speech acts as the main component of the speech patterns of art.

THE CONCEPT OF THE MONOLOGUE

Monologues (from greek *monos*, *logos* – common speech) – the kind of speech with little or no associated with the speech of the interlocutor in any meaningful or structurally (www.dic.academic.ru). "According to the function that performs the monologue speech in the structure of the work, are distinguished: 1) external monologue, a character utters his speech aloud, 2) internal monologue, monologue when it manifests itself in the form thoughts, the character of inner speech. In the literature, these two types of monologue used as a means of peace of mind to describe the characters "(Khotamov, N., B. Sarimsoqov 1983: 201).

Depending on the writer's intention, in the epic work monologue performs various functions, such as the disclosure of the inner world of the

character, the impact on the dynamics of the event works the core, giving sincere narration of the author through the transfer of information from the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd person, etc.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF MONOLOGIC SPEECH IN THE STRUCTURE OF A LITERARY WORK

Narration through monologues and inner speech are a kind of artistic technique, convenient for deepening into psychology. Thus, each writer can dive into the inner world of the character increases artistic and aesthetic value of the product, which assists to wide display and all-round phenomenon description of objective world. Academician V.V. Vinogradov writes: ".. in the literature are widely used, sometimes with comments inserted into the fabric of the plot, the subject-stylistic forms of speech, related not only to the dialogue, but also with a monologue - and aimed at solving the characteristic image of the character - speech subject (Vinogradov 1963: 25). While G.Vinokur distinguishes 3 types of monologue: dramatic, epic and lyrical (Vinokur 1959: 253), Academician V.V.Vinogradov distinguishes four types of monologic speech: monologue convincing painting - a primitive form of oratory; lyrical monologue, a form of speech expression of feelings and emotions; Dramatic monologue, as a complex form of speech in which the language of words is just like other systems as component mental findings - through facial expressions, gestures, plastic movements and e.t.c. And finally informing monologue type. Of course, the separation of their probation. In reality, all these forms overlapped, and mixed (Vinogradov1963: 20-21).

The structure of the prose works of Karakalpak writers generally forming the monologues epic nature, which proper to narration about the past. Thus, in the monologue speech novel essay author "Karakalpaknama", "Letters grandfather, to the light" from T.Kayipbergenov found confidence, promotes nature of the narrative, in the novels "Khalkabad", "Torchbearers" by Sh.Seyitov and "Terbenbes" by K. Matmuratov, "Departing, I want

to tell you" by K.Smamutov prevails dramatic monologue speech, besides every kind of monologue contains elements of dialogue.

In the work of T.Kayipbergenov we find examples of monologic speech. If the composition of the novel-essay "Letters to the better world to grandfather" make mental letters to the authors, the conversation of the author with himself, or monologue speech of people who have become ill as a result of environmental disaster, the novel "The apple of an eye" the speech of the former director of the farm "Zhanalyk" ("News") Yerzhan Serzhanov and new director Zhaksylyk Dauletov, villagers of an old Kudaybergen, Elibay Koshshanov there are several types of monologues: secluded and facing monologues, inner speech, a monologue, a discussion, a dream monologue, monologue-memory. And in the novel-essay "Karakalpaknama" through monologues of an elder of the street, the grandparents, the author, as well as diaries and letters of the author, his conversation with himself as a result of inner feelings being deep thinking about the past, present and future of the Karakalpak people on how to save him from environmental disaster.

Consider a simple question facing old resident of the village Kudaybergen from the novel "The apple of an eye":

– I agree with the release of Serzhanov at his own request. It would be nice if he had applied even earlier, because how much can lead the people one and the same person? In his shadow remained unnoticed by the whole generation. Because every generation has its own news. The new man begins to deal with the new ideas. Now my wish - let the store manager will be freed (nickname - my explanation – B.Z.). In the south of our village there is a cemetery. There is not a single family in the farm, a member of which would not have rested on the cemetery. But this is not the cemetery fence. At the cemetery wanders cattle. If you run away from the tethered goats and lambs, we are at the cemetery. We know that will be buried at the cemetery, if it dies one of us sitting here, but at the same time know that would graze cattle over us.

And so - who wants to die quietly in this farm? Although now no one openly express opinions, before his death, all the curse Serzhanov. So I ask our new director of the farm to protect the wall of the cemetery (Kayipbergenov 1986: 40-41).

Through it the character of the novel Kudaybergen an old man, who spoke to the community, you can clearly imagine a man advanced in years, a lot of species in his lifetime, has definite views on current events. His performance consists of questions and exclamations typical of popular speech.

Thus, through the performance of the characters is revealed to the public of their character, because in the speech of the character of his position is open and presents views on vital issues, so that there is similarity with the epic monologue dramatic monologue.

The scientist Bakhtin, who studied the problem of artistic speech types, along with the direct speech of the authors drew attention to the role of the speech of the characters in raising the artistic value of a literary work, "primary author, if it appears to the right word, is not simply to be a writer: on behalf of the writer cannot say anything (writer turns into a journalist, moralist, scientist, etc.) Therefore, the primary author clothed in silence. But this silence can take a variety of forms of expression" (Bakhtin 1986: 373). There is a scientist in mind that only when a writer from the author of the narrative moves on to voice and actions of the characters, as well as introduces the characters dialogue, events more products will have an impact on the reader. In his work "Problems of Dostoevsky's Poetics," Bakhtin considers monologues as one type of double-voiced words that appeared as a result of the merger of the author's speech and speech of the character (Bakhtin 1972).

Literary scientist Y.Solizhonov in his doctoral thesis "The Poetics of artistic speech in Uzbek prose of 80-90-years of the twentieth century", highlighting the monologues as a special type of artistic speech, wrote: "And Bakhtin, and VI.Kozhinov and A.Fedorov, studied the types of

artistic speech, not isolated monologues as a special type. But the monologue has a role in the structure of a literary text. In fact, in the broad sense of the word the author's speech is based on the monologue, to the same writer tells the reader about the events taken place on the pen, using different means of speech. From this point of view the artwork at the exact treatment is a great monologue. Therefore, we have identified a monologue as a separate type of speech" (Solizhonov 2002: 64).

Monologue speech in scope and artistic capabilities are in line with the dialogue. The scientist I.V.Nesterov distinguishes between several forms of monologue speech: "Monologue There is, first, in the form of speech (growing out of the dialogue or existing independently of him), and secondly, in the form of inner speech and thirdly as it written. This is a secluded and addressed monologue. Solitary monologues are a statement carried out by a person or in a direct (literal) alone, or psychological isolation from the others. Those speaking for itself (either out loud, or that there is much more to himself, in the forms of inner speech - it Selbstgespräch.) and diary entries, not focused on the reader. This phenomenon of speech after Yu.M.Lotman rightly called "auto communication" (Nesterov 1999: 78-79).

Literary critic T.Babaev refers monologues to the means of artistic expression. Distinguishing this speech on external and internal, he stops in detail on the inside form, and on the basis of ideological content he divided monologue into types such as the monologue-a memory, a monologue, a discussion, a monologue dream (Babaev 1979: 175). While the scientist I.Sultan writes: "A detailed statement of the character, pronounced in the absence of other persons or their (*conditional* – B.Z.) silence, generalizing the important thoughts of the character's life and a clear understanding of them, called a monologue. Monologue consistently and sensually reveals the inner world of the character of his words. Monologue looks different from the characters of dialogical speech: opening wide its inner world, a character says very long, for

this reason, very long monologues. But in artistic practice sometimes there are "short monologues." Detached speech transmission through the mental state of the character of his thought is usually called the "inner monologue" (Sultan 1980: 220-221). Literary critic Y.Solizhonov supports the view I.Sultan and stopping on the peculiar features of monologue speech makes it clear: "If the inner speech appears in the short-term thinking of the speech process in fragmentary form and has several unordered form, then a monologue varies its clarity aimed at solving a single problems, large volume. Inner side appears, no matter the time or the place, while the appearance of monologue speech plays a role category of space and time. Inner speech according to its title, "pops" (*mark out as* – B.Z.) conscious thought in the human brain in the process of thinking, and monologue speech, the function has internal and external (silent and sonorous) form. For example, inner speech, briefly visited the idea of the character, and during his communication with the interlocutor. Monologue as it stands after (possibly earlier) as an echo of that time and continues for some time. The monologue takes on features such as discussion, debate, discourse, thought, thinking, analysis, approval. In inner speech is the predominant direction of the relationship" (Solizhonov 2002: 65-66).

Some views on the monologues can be found in the works of Karakalpak literary critics. For example, S.Bahadyrova, conducts research on Karakalpak novels, stopping at the art of storytelling in discovering the psychology of the characters and the development of a work event, she writes: "The disclosure of the spiritual world a special place belongs to the dialogues and monologues. The deeper the writer penetrates into the inner psychology of the characters, longer lives, "inner feelings" characters (Lev Tolstoy), the more increases the artistry of the novel, its aesthetic value. This introduction to the spiritual experiences of the hero is often carried out through his inner monologue, when the writer introduces the situations of life, when the characters are

discussing, fighting, enter into a relationship and talk to themselves. The more inner monologue of the hero reveals personal attitude, attitudes, inner feelings to the events occurring around him, the truth of life "is absorbed into the blood" of heroes, communication with external life situations and the inner world of the hero is paving the way to a deeper disclosure of the "dialectic of the human soul" (Chernyshevsky). Transfer psychology character, inner experiences through the monologue - is one of the artistic means, widely used in modern novels of Karakalpak and creates various skill techniques (Bahadyrova 1978: 158-159).

Literary critic Zh.Esenov considers the monologue as a type of artistic display of psychology and states: "The most effective means to masterfully reveals the psychology of the character in a deep connection with the spirit of the times and the main idea of the work is an active and productive, the proper use of" inner speech", "interior monologue".

As scientists, literary scholars have noted a monologue - this argument loud character with himself, forming his opinions, express their views on any happening or upcoming event. Monologue - visual means more inherent dramatic works. And the inner monologue - conversation of the hero himself, without uttering a sound. Compared with a monologue with an internal monologue prevails contradiction of thought, opinions, thoughts, feelings confrontation. Inner monologue in comparison with the monologue is of great importance in describing the nature of the characters psychologically, and therefore should not be confused with each other, these two kinds of monologue" (Esenov 1986: 64-65) and in his work, he gives the following opinion of scientist L.Ginzburg "Psychological analysis uses *raznymy* means. <...> Among all these tools to analyze a special place belongs to the external and internal speech of the characters. "" ... Internal monologues linked with the name of Tolstoy ... The to-Tolstoy literature outside it quietly passed into the interior, nothing of it is not distinguished, "and emphasizing the differences between monologue

and interior monologue, and points to the literary works of N.Hotamov, B.Sarimsakov, M.Atymov and others (Esenov 1986: 65).

Monologues speech is an art form, contributing to the description of the dreams and thoughts of the character, his spiritual experiences in different life circumstances. The disclosure of the spiritual world of characters and psychological states, along with the internal (silent) and external (spoken) monologues important epistolary monologue form and shape autocommunication. If scholar Bakhtin believed epistolary form a kind of speech *Icherzählung* (Bakhtin 1986), i.e., one of the manifestations of the narrative in the first person, that Lotman introduces the concept of "diary entry" (www.yanko.lib.ru).

As distinguished from one another monologue speech and a form of "inner speech" in scope, content, structure, the circumstances in which they occur, as well as secluded and facing forms of external (voice, sound) monologue, even if they are similar in their external the form of the dialogue in connection with the utterance aloud (saying seclusion or reverse) without requiring an answer, we can refer to the monologue speech. According to the literary scientist I.Sultan: "If we are intimate, reflecting the state of mind of the character through his mind, usually called the "inner monologue ", the external monologue serves as a development work, the identification of the characters related to an event occurring or phenomena, assessment of the world and others people " (Sultan 1986: 86). The peculiarities of the use of monologic statement in the speech of characters, you can distinguish species such as meditation, daydreaming, summarizing thoughts, memories, discussion, debate, self-blame or self-abasement. So, literary scientist P.Nurzhanov considers internal monologue in connection with the study of composition and genre-stylistic features, as well as issues of plot and conflict of modern Karakalpak novels in the aspect of the disclosure of the characters psychology (Nurzhanov 2008).

CONCLUSIONS

In the 70-80-ies of the twentieth century monologue productively used T.Kayipbergenov, K.Mambetov, Sh.Seyitov in speech structure epics. In modern Karakalpak poetry in "Monologue Ajiniyaz" by I.Yusupov, "Says Land" by T.Seytzhanov, "Unspoken monologue" ("S.Mazhitov's inner speech") by T.Kabulov, "Monologue of Zhiyen zhrau" by N.Toreshova, "I am a sunflower stretching to the sun ", "Monologue of conscience" by M.Zhumanazarova created the best examples of lyrical monologue. In the genre of prose talented writer T.Kayipbergenov skillfully used the epistolary form of the monologue form, and the form of the diary, which describes the events of the product through the inner speech, inner and outer monologues of characters (in the story "The black book"), facing and secluded monologues (in the novel "An apple of the eye"). In the novels of "conscience", "Busted people", "Turkistan" by K.Mambetov "Khalkabad", "Torchbearers" by Sh.Seyitov "Terbenbes" by K.Matmuratov, "Threshold" by O.Abdirahmanov, "The years when I will dry up the river" by K.Allambergenov, "Jack evil" by A.Abdiyev, "Departing, I want to tell you" by K.Smamutov various forms of monologue, as defined above, are used in different amounts according to the creative talent of each writer.

Every form of monologue is deep disclosure of character and psychological state of the characters, as they have the character gets a chance to express their own opinions and views on various phenomena of the objective world. Therefore, a deep analysis of the monologue speech, part of a separate type of artistic narrative through a comprehensive study of the prose works of the above artists Karakalpakstan words form the basis of research in the aspect of poetics of speech of the karakalpak novels.

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