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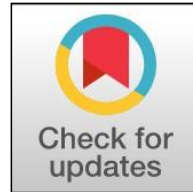
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**A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTISTIC IMAGE OF THE WORKS OF
GUY DE MOPASSAN AND ABDULLAH QADIRI**

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***Abstract** – The article provides an overview of the artistic analysis of the works of Guy de Mopassan and Abdullah Qadiri. At the same time, the works of the creators were analyzed using comprehensive examples. There is also a discussion of the artistic means used in the works.*

***Key words:** artistic analysis, Guy de Mopassan, Abdullah Qadiri, creators, artistic means, artistic image, novels, stories, personification.*

I. Introduction

The main theme of Maupassant's novels and numerous short stories is about the power of the “natural inside”, the power of rude and selfish instincts and their carriers, who feel confident and comfortable in life. The ultimate personification of people of this type is Georges Duroy, the protagonist of the novel “Dear Friend”, a rogue and rude male, shamelessly using women, often robbing them, confidently moving towards wealth and the heights of power. Between people of a spiritual warehouse turn out to be sufferers in Maupassant. Hence the bitterness and sadness that determine the tone of many of his works, in particular the novels "Life", "Mont-Auriol", numerous short stories, sometimes entire collections, such as "Miss Harriet", "Yvette", "Little Rock" and others.

II. Main part

Maupassant believed that the writer, first of all, should "reproduce and explain

nature by means of art", first of all human nature. At the same time, he noted that people "should be portrayed as they are" and "first be interested in the motive cause of each act and especially the urges inherent in all people, their instinctive impulses. In this, according to Maupassant, people of all classes and strata are the same, representatives of the upper classes differ in that "they know how to mask the true reasons for their actions with conventions, falsehood, hypocrisy and pretense." The artist's attention was focused on what is characteristic of human nature as a whole, but manifests itself in various forms inherent in certain social strata and individuals. This was the "merciless, terrible and holy truth", Maupassant considered talking about people the first duty of the writer.

The history of world literature is a collection of national works, including novels, which include Uzbek literature. Uzbek Romanism has embodied the best traditions and is developing in step with the times. Uzbek novels, like those of other nationalities, have their own unique features, as evidenced by the comparative characteristics of two novels by the great writer A. Qadiri.

It can be said with confidence that the next novel by A. Qadiri "Scorpion from the Altar", reflecting the life, customs of social and cultural life, the times of the Khan, serves as a historical and logical continuation of the novel "Days Gone by". Of course, in fiction, the influence of cultural, literary and aesthetic thinking, socio-economic, ideological and political punishment of that period is very huge. This influence can be seen in the artistic and ideological structure of the novel "The Scorpion from the Altar", which is especially noticeable in the class character.

The author of the novel is to some extent inclined to the dogmas of the class of that time, but this is shown in the novel as part of history, and not his artificial imagination. At the same time, he is guided by universal human concepts and norms of upbringing. Such an attitude towards classes and strata of society was very clearly expressed in the epic works of the great representatives of world Romanism of the 19th century (O. de Balzac, E. Zola, L. Tolstoy, F. Dostoevsky). After the novel "Days

Gone by", "Scorpion from the Altar" was a new national school of Romanism, which developed an artistic custom, only inherent in the Uzbeks.

This artistic principle is very successfully used in the first national novel. To create positive and negative characters, the author studied the literary and artistic traditions of the East, their experience and introduced them into the structure of the great epic images of the novel.

This can be seen in the comparison of the two listed historical novels by A. Qadiri.

The main characters of the novels "Scorpion from the Altar" and "Days Gone by" (Anvar, Rano, Otabek, Kumush) are very similar to each other. They even look almost the same. Such similarity is also observed in the inner world (character, spirituality, psychology) "They, as Otabek said, are an example of a comprehensively perfect person." When describing the portrait of male heroes in the novels Scorpion from the Altar and Days Gone by, the author used stereotypical strokes such as "magnificent and conspicuous", "stately", "proud", "black-eyed".

In the course of the development of the storyline of the novel, the above portrait is supplemented by the characteristics of other characters: "beautiful eyes, like those of a gazelle", "ruddy face, like a red apple", "moustaches, like the first sprouts of greenery", etc. This characterization of the characters was used for the first time in image of Otabek "Days Gone by".

III. Conclusion

In the end, the contradictions between individuals, groups and classes leads to a coup and civil war. In the novels "Days Gone by" and "Scorpion from the Altar" A. Qadiri combined the conceptual, plot-compositional line, the picture of time and the history of society, the structure of characters, poetic principles, historicity, antiquity, monologic thinking, nationality, philanthropy, on the basis of which he created a new poetic work in the world of Romanism - "School of Romanism A. Qadiri" or "New

National School of Romanism". Most importantly, this school has become versatile, complex, characteristic of the twentieth century. In a word, a perfect model of worldview, worldview. At some point in his 20s, de Maupassant contracted syphilis, a sexually transmitted disease that, if left untreated, leads to mental impairment. This is unfortunately what happened to de Maupassant. By 1890, the disease had started to cause increasingly strange behavior. Some critics have charted his developing mental illness through the subject matter of his stories. But de Maupassant's horror fiction is only a small portion of his work, some 39 stories or so. But even these works had significance; Stephen King's famous novel "The Shining" has been compared to Maupassant's "The Inn."

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