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STYLISTICALLY COMPLEX WORKS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROSE

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Abstract: this article investigates the concept of works written in a complex genre, stylistically complex works in English and Uzbek prose, their structures, the synthesis of traditional and modern methods used in the analysis of works, philosophical, psychological, cultural and historical researches.

Key words: complex work, symbolism, language and structure, intertextuality, experimental language, narrativ structure, philosophical, psychological, cultural and historical research.

Stylistically complex works are works that contain one or more stylistic directions and encourage the reader to engage in a specific artistic-aesthetic interpretation and serious thought. Such works are to a certain extent multi-layered, multifaceted, both aesthetically and meaningfully complex. The concept and theoretical foundations of stylistically complex works are aimed at explaining the theoretical knowledge related to complex stylistic works (complex stylistic works) in art and literature[1].

In English and Uzbek prose, stylistically complex works are distinguished by different aspects. Many factors should be taken into account when analyzing the specifications of such works: style, language, structure, theme, and the skill of the writer. Below there are some key points about stylistically complex works in English and Uzbek prose.

It is appropriate to consider the following aspects when talking about stylistically complex works in English prose.

1. Style:

Transition between prose and poetry: In English literature, some writers blur the lines between prose and poetry. For example, James Joyce's Ulysses is famous for its flowing internal monologues.

Intertextuality: Often refers to other works, cultural and historical contexts. T.S. Eliot's poem "Hollow Men" or the works of James Joyce refer to many literary and religious sources[2].

2. Language and Structure:

Experimental language: In English prose, experimental language can be used in stylistically complex works. For example, in the works of Virginia Woolf, internal monologues and flow style are widely used.

Narrative structures: Usually has unconventional structures and multiple narrators. It encourages the reader to see different points of view. Narratological structures are theoretical structures used to analyze the main elements and compositional structures of a story. Narratology is the study of how a story is created, how it is communicated to readers or audiences, and how it is understood.



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3. Themes:

Philosophical and psychological research: Often explores deep topics such as human psychology, the search for identity, and the meaning of life. For example, Thomas Mann's Doctor Faustus explores the complexity of the human psyche[3].

In Uzbek prose, the following aspects play an important role in the analysis of complex works.

1. Style:

Synthesis of traditional and modern styles: Uzbek literature mixes traditional styles with modern writing styles. For example, in the works of O'tkir Hashimov, the traditional narrative style is combined with modern themes.

Symbolism and allegory: Uzbek writers often write in symbolic and allegorical style. Through this method, they are able to cover more social and political topics[4].

2. Language and structure:

Rich vocabulary and phraseology: rich vocabulary and folk phraseology are widely used in Uzbek prose. This serves to make the language of the works complex and attractive.

Variety of Structures: Some works may consist of several parallel stories or retrospective stories. For example, Tokhir Malik's novel "The Last Bullet" is distinguished by its complex structure.

3. Themes:

Cultural and historical research: Uzbek prose often deals with historical events and cultural values. Historical and cultural topics are illuminated in a complex manner in the work "Treasure of Ulugbek" by Odil Yakubov.

4. Writer's skills:

Methods and Techniques: It is important for writers to use a variety of methods and techniques when creating stylistically complex works. Complex syntax, a system of images and the use of colorful metaphors enrich such works.

Creating complex works in English and Uzbek prose requires skill and a creative approach from the writer. Each writer tries to open a new worldview to the reader using his unique style and methods [5].

In English and Uzbek prose, stylistically complex works are distinguished by various stylistic and thematic features. Below we examine some important works in both literatures and their methodological complexities.

In James Joyce's "Ulysses", the flow of thoughts of the characters is expressed continuously, this method makes the work very complex. Joyce's work contains many literary, historical, and cultural references. The novel abandons the classic narrative structure and uses different styles and forms.

Virginia Woolf's "At the Lighthouse" was written in a flow of thought style, revealing the inner world of the characters to the reader through their inner monologues. The work uses many symbols and metaphors. The passage of time and the reflection of memories make the work complex[6].

If we focus on the stylistic features of William Faulkner's "The Noise and the Fury", the work is told from the point of view of different characters, which complicates the story. Events are told through memories and flashbacks rather than in chronological order. In his works, Faulkner describes the social and psychological problems of the southern United States in a complex way.



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As an example of stylistically complex works in Uzbek prose, we can cite the works of the following artists.

The style of Tahir Malik's "The Last Bullet" is distinguished by its complexity. Historical events and personalities are depicted in the work in a complex way.

The work contains several parallel and retrospective stories, and the symbols and allegories used by the author enrich the story.

Nazar Eshankul's work "Gurugli or Sound from the Coffin", which is popular among readers and has caused many debates, requires high knowledge, logical analysis and reasoning from the reader. The work combines traditional and modern styles. The mental states and personal problems of the characters are analyzed in depth. Different layers and periods of Uzbek society are described [7].

In conclusion, in both literatures, stylistically complex works show the creative research and skill of the writers. These works require a lot of attention and knowledge from the reader, but through them it is possible to understand human nature and society more deeply.

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