



CREATIVE INDIVIDUALITY IN THE DESCRIPTION OF A FEMALE IMAGE IN THE WORKS OF KAZUO ISHIGURO

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Abstract: English literature is rich in the writers who used women image in essential works. Kazuo Ishiguro is an example among postmodernism writers. The character of the female characters in the novels, their love, memories, determination are described by the writer in a unique way. Image tools used to describe images in each work can show the skill of the writer.

Key words: Literature, writer, female image, character, novel, works.

Introduction. Acclaimed contemporary writer Kazuo Ishiguro has a unique ability to create worlds in which memory, identity, and the nuances of human existence are intertwined. Within these worlds, Ishiguro's depiction of female characters appears as a fascinating tapestry of commonality and creative individuality. Within the pages of his novels, women come to life as multifaceted beings, navigating the complex landscape of societal expectations, personal histories, and ultimately, self-discovery. In this article, as we delve into the heart of Ishiguro's literary world, we analyze his works to explore the delicate balance between the overarching themes and the unique individuality he gives to each female character. Ishiguro's stories encourage readers to wander into a landscape where the common and the individual coexist, often blurring the lines between them. In his story, we meet women who bear the weight of collective experience but stand as unique, fully realized individuals. Through the lens of literary analysis, we uncover the commonalities in Ishiguro's stories, while comparing the characters to distinguishing features. As part of this research, we will shed light on the complexities of female representation in Ishiguro's literary work, highlighting the subtleties and common themes that define his works. We emphasize the method used by the writer to create the image of each female character in his stories. In the literary world of Ishiguro, we will analyze the reflection of female memory, memory detail. We pay attention to the positive and critical attitude to Kazuo Ishiguro's works. The author describes female characters in harmony with the environment in which she lives, but his uniqueness is that he also managed to describe female characters of different nationalities. Writer comments on the diversity of his works: "I am interested in periods in history when moral values in society suddenly changed, because many things that interest me find their newest aspects in those situations. I am interested in how people who have tried to do something good and useful in their lives suddenly find out that they have misplaced their efforts."¹ K. Ishiguro's novel differs from other writers in that the characters mainly reveal the changes in values caused by the Second World War. If we look

¹ <https://www.grin.com/document/202938>



deeper into Ishiguro's works, we will realize that those old-fashioned moral values are often reminiscent of the moral code of Tokugawa Japan, which was supposedly practiced by the samurai class.

Literature review. The old structures of samurai values dominate the image of Ishiguro's paintings of interwar Japan in "A pale view of hills" and "An Artist of the Floating World". For example, in the plot of the first novel, the hero's father-in-law is shocked by the sudden disrespect and blind disobedience of his former students after the war, bushido (Bushido - "Samurai code." This is the behavior of samurai, a traditional Japanese warrior class and a code of morals and principles that guide one's thinking. Bushido includes a set of values, virtues, and moral principles practiced by the samurai in feudal Japan.) is depicted as expecting the rules to be followed in practice. At the same time, the protagonist Etsuko and her friend Sachiko try to break free from the constraints of traditional values that confine them to a passive life. After the war, the characters in the "A pale view of hills" find themselves in a world suspended between their traditional samurai morality and the new values that are developing in a Japan defeated by the American occupation. Similarly, Masuji Ono, the main character of "An Artist of the Floating World", also contradicts the ethics of the samurai. In his recollections of his life before the war, he recalls several situations where he had to choose between finding his own way or following the path of bushido. However, it is the main character of "The Remains of the Day", the English butler Stevens, who almost seems to be the epitome of samurai values. Stevens lives his life almost like a samurai, loyally serving his feudal lord. His approach to his duty, his attitude towards his father, his loyal service to Lord Darlington are very clearly and widely covered in this work.

The Russian writer Dmitry Bikov expressed the following opinion about Kazuo Ishiguro and his works: "Although Kazuo Ishiguro grew up in Western traditions and has a philologist's profession, according to his intellectual point of view, Kazuo Ishiguro is completely Japanese, loyal to death, fate, misses time, etc. But he is a very good writer, of course he is emotional. He received an award with the phrase "for emotional strength". Everything is in very good order with emotional power. Anyway, I kept his collection of Nocturnes with my autograph, I remember being amazed by the storm of musical emotion that takes place here. The Nobel committee in Stockholm has announced the names of the literary prizes awarded this year. He is an English writer of Japanese descent, the writer Kazuo Ishiguro. Ishiguro has written eight books and several screenplays for film and television.

In his books, Ishiguro often uses the experiences and motifs of Japan and its culture. For example, many works are inspired by the past, such as *Twilight*, which takes place in the last century. Ishiguro often writes his novels in the form of memoirs or diaries. Last year, the academy praised Bob Dylan for creating a new form of poetry through the American songwriting tradition. This spring, Dylan accepted awards and said that he never thought about what he did for literature. Ishiguro's books are impeccable, crazy, and at the same time completely emotional, because in the center there is always a living person, a vein of thoughts and feelings. In this sense, Ishiguro is a postmodernist: he uses the bricks of various literary genres and styles not to paragonize them, but to recreate them conditionally in the reader's view. His "Remnants of the Day" is the story of an English butler who wanders the English roads, but is actually in the depths of his memories. "Never Let Me Go" is science fiction about the students of a private English boarding school, designed for important or frightening



purposes, but what happens becomes clear only in the last pages.² Polish researcher Olivia Wojtukowicz expressed these thoughts about the characters of Kazuo Ishiguro's works and the complexity of the writer in writing a novel: "Kazuo's debut novel *A Pale View of Hills* is a complete manifestation of the writer's style, which is further refined in his later novels and slightly o Most of his character traits, and most importantly, the themes of memory and the human relationship to the past, are covered in great detail in the Japanese Trilogy (the first three novels) and the Surrealist Trilogy (the last three novels). The most prominent and distinctive features are, respectively, economy of words, psychological description of the characters, orientation to the form and, most importantly, movement, which is expressed mainly by the internal struggles of the main characters and at the same time the narrators, remembering uses the elements mentioned above to further demonstrate the unreliability and deceptive nature of the process. The elliptical style and slow pace of the story allow the characters to talk more freely about their past. What is also remarkable is that it successfully combines Japanese concepts and European traditions to highlight the universal problem of remembering the past and to address the issue of betraying one's own memories on different levels. Although it is a well-known fact that the concept of memory can be approached and interpreted from different perspectives, in "A Pale View of Hills" memory with its errors is seen as a deceptive and unreliable mechanism of copying, as well as a method. It is undoubtedly shown. to preserve his dignity. The main female character of the novel, Etsuko, expressed these thoughts: "Etsuko creates the whole image of Nagasaki and her life in the ruined city, depicting the ruined, poor buildings and people who cannot come to terms with life after the atomic bomb explosion (Ms. Fujiwara, Ogata-San, and Kazuo). Yet the nuclear explosion itself is never directly told, and the reader never knows what happened in Nagasaki at that moment. Etsuko talks about the danger that has overtaken the town, but the people and its tragedy are never clearly described except in a few conversations with Ogata and Mrs. Fujiwara.³ At the same time, it cannot be denied that this tragedy remains in every memory that Etsuko remembers and that it is an event that has forever affected the lives of the characters.

Research methodology. In the main part of this chapter of our scientific work, we will consider and analyze the signs of commonality and individuality in the creation of female characters in the works of Kazuo Ishiguro. The creation of female characters in the writer's debut novel "A pale view of hills", in particular, the main character Etsuko, shows the balance between commonality and creative individuality in the context of the story. So, we will consider two main situations in the creation of the female image in the work. 1. Generality: The novel's female characters, including Etsuko, operate within the social and cultural norms of post-WWII Japan and, to some extent, post-war Britain. These norms influence their roles, expectations, and behaviors. 2. Creative individuality: 1) unique personal memory: each female character in the novel, including Etsuko, has a unique personal past and experiences that shape her individuality. Etsuko's memories of her personal past in Japan and her experiences during and after the war inform her unique perspective and choices. 2) emotional complexity: Etsuko's

² <https://glutenfreemama.ru/uz/the-power-of-emotion-the-nobel-prize-for-literature-was-awarded-to-the-british-writer-kazuo-ishiguro/>

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https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Oliwia_Wojtukowicz/publication/235663638_The_role_of_memory_in_the_novels_of_Kazuo_Ishiguro/links/09e4151266518ac8c2000000/The-role-of-memory-in-the-novels-of-Kazuo-Ishiguro



emotional journey, including her feelings of loss and grief, demonstrates her individuality. Her emotional reactions and relationships with her daughters and other characters are deeply personal and reflect her unique experiences. 3) cultural hybridity: Etsuko's experience as a Japanese woman living in post-war Britain also emphasizes her creative individuality. Her blend of cultural influences and interactions with people from different backgrounds add depth to her character. In general, Kazuo Ishiguro's storytelling style often delves deep into the inner lives of his characters, enhancing their emotional complexity and individuality. The female characters in the novel "A pale view of hills" exemplify the author's ability to create characters formed in general social and historical contexts, but distinguished by their own attitudes, feelings and personal past. This balance between commonality and creative individuality contributes to the depth and richness of the characters and the novel as a whole.

We will now consider the generality and creative individual approach of the main female character Mrs. Kenton (hereinafter referred to as Miss Kenton) in the writer's novel "The Remains of the Day". 1. Commonality: The female characters in The Remains of the Day often adhere to the common social norms and expectations of their time, which limit their roles to positions of service and support. They are expected to be loyal, hardworking and respectful as housekeepers or servants. 2. Creative individuality: 1) individuality: Although society's norms and roles may be general, Miss Kenton is portrayed with a unique and vivid personality. Her uniqueness is evident in her intelligence, and her pursuit of a fulfilling life beyond her role as a housewife. He is a well-rounded character with unique traits and desires. 2) emotional depth: Miss Kenton's feelings and internal conflicts, especially her unrequited love for Mr. Stevens, demonstrate her individuality. Her emotional journey and struggles are deeply personal and characteristic of her character. 3) life choice: Miss Kenton's decision to leave Darlington Hall and marry another reflects her creative individuality. This is an important moment in the story that highlights his personal choices and aspirations. Kazuo Ishiguro's skill as a writer lies in his ability to create well-defined characters with unique and individual qualities that correspond to the historical and social conditions of his novels. In The Remains of the Day, the female characters, including Miss Kenton, exemplify the balance between common social expectations and the uniqueness of their personal experiences and feelings. This balance contributes to the depth and complexity of the characters and the novel as a whole.

Analysis and results. Another example of Kazuo Ishiguro's individuality can be seen in his use of the word "pale" in his novel "A pale view of hills". This word is used in different contexts to express different meanings and topics. In fact, the novel explores the complexities of memory, loss, and human relationships. The word "Pale" is a word used by the writer to evoke different feelings and images in the example of female characters in many cases. We will consider this in the following cases in the work "A Pale view of hills":

1. The word "Pale" (pale) in the novel recalls long memories, reflects the hero's sense of remembrance and the incomprehensible nature of the past. In the first quote, the unintelligible facial expression of Jiro's husband, who is unknown to Etsuko, is used in the language of the speaker: *Jiro seemed pleased to see them and called to them to sit down. But they remained in the entryway, giggling. "Ah Ogata," the pale-faced man said to Jim, "perhaps we've caught you at a bad time." "Not at all. What are you doing in these parts anyway?" "We've been to see Murasaki's brother. In fact, we haven't been home yet."*⁴

⁴ K.Ishiguro "A Pale View of Hills", Faber and Faber 1982. – p.46



2. The word "Pale" was used to describe the emotional distance between the characters or the feelings of separation of the character from the environment: *Niki was coming out of the kitchen and started on seeing me. Oh, Mother, you gave me a real fright.*"

*In the murky light of the hallway, I could see her thin figure in a pale dressing gown holding a cup in both her hands.*⁵

3. The word "Pale" describes the post-war landscape, which may be associated with dreams or aspirations that have lost their vitality or are unattainable: *The sound of birds came from outside, but my room was still in darkness. After several minutes I rose and found my dressing gown. When I opened my door, the light outside was very pale*⁶

4. The word "pale" is used to create vivid emotional images such as *pale sunlight, pale flowers, or pale sky to set the tone and scene in various places of the novel: That morning—the fifth day of Nike's visit—I awoke during the early hours. What occurred to me first was that I could no longer hear the rain as on previous nights and mornings. Then I remembered what had awoken me. I lay under the covers looking in turn at those objects visible in the pale light. After several minutes I felt somewhat calmer and closed my eyes again. I did not sleep, however*⁷ *Sachiko continued to pack. The pale light from outside on one side of her face, but her hands and sleeves were in the glow from the lantern. It was a strange effect.*⁸ Ishiguro is known for his use of subtle and nuanced language, and the repeated use of the word "pale" in the novel is likely intended to convey multiple layers of meaning and contribute to the overall atmosphere and themes of the novel. . To understand the specific context and significance of the word "pale" in the novel, it is important to read the book and consider how it relates to the characters, the plot, and the larger story.

It should also be noted that Kazuo Ishiguro is a famous British writer of Japanese nationality, known for his thought-provoking and emotionally resonant novels. We can also know that his works have importance and individuality for several reasons:

1. Kazuo Ishiguro won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2017. This recognition underscored the profound impact of his novels on the literary world and their contribution to the wider cultural and intellectual debate.

2. Many of Ishiguro's novels explore the theme of identity through female characters and how it is shaped by memory, society, and personal history. "Never Let Me Go" and "The Remains of the Day" are prime examples of his works that incorporate these themes. His characters often struggle with questions about self-awareness and their place in the world, which resonates with readers on a deep level.

3. Ishiguro is known for his elegant and clear prose, drawing readers into the nuances of his characters' emotional lives through female characters. His writing style is both lucid and deeply moving, making his novels a joy to read.

4. K. Ishiguro has a unique way of telling stories. It is told in a non-chronological way through unreliable narrators (Etsuko - "A Pale View of Hills", Kathy - "Never Let Me Go"). It challenges readers to think critically and engage more deeply with the text. This technique is used by authors and storytellers to create a more complex and layered story, often to achieve specific artistic or thematic goals. It can add depth and complexity to a story by allowing

⁵ K.Ishiguro "A Pale View of Hills", Faber and Faber 1982. – p.123

⁶ K.Ishiguro "A Pale View of Hills", Faber and Faber 1982. – p.136

⁷ K.Ishiguro "A Pale View of Hills", Faber and Faber 1982. – p.68

⁸ K.Ishiguro "A Pale View of Hills", Faber and Faber 1982. – p.132



readers to integrate information and make connections between different events or time periods. Non-chronological storytelling can also be used to create suspense, mystery, and surprise, as the audience often has to gradually discover the full context of the story.

5. Ishiguro's novels are also known for their emotional depth and ability to evoke complex emotions in readers. His explorations of love, loss, regret, and the passage of time tap into universal human experiences that make his work cohesive and emotionally resonant.

6. Ishiguro's novels often discuss broader social and moral issues, such as the effects of technology, the nature of love, and the impact of social norms on individual lives. For example, "Never Let Me Go" raises ethical questions about human cloning and organ donation.

7. Several of Ishiguro's novels have been adapted into successful films and stage plays. It further expands the reach and impact of his work, introducing his stories to new audiences and contributing to debates around the themes explored in his novels.

Conclusion. Kazuo Ishiguro's novels are significant for their intellectual and emotional depth, their contribution to literature and culture, and their ability to provoke thought and debate on a wide range of topics. Female characters are the main characters in his works. His work continues to be celebrated today for his artistry and ability to connect with readers on a deep level. It should be noted that every writer's novel ends with a landscape image. It can be assumed that such attention to the landscape in its various meanings is given within the framework of the concept that the beauty of the surrounding world, the beauty of this world, confirms its own inner values. can express their feelings through the pictures of the outside world. Ishiguuro combines the open story and flaws, thereby demonstrating the author's unique poetics related to the rich tradition of Japanese literature.

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