



umumiy qonuniyatlari, argument va adjunkt farqlari hamda sintaksis-semantika o‘zaro aloqasi haqida chuqurroq tushuncha hosil qilamiz.

Hozirgi zamon sintaktik nazariyalari – X-bar modeli va Minimalizm – ravishlarni tahlil qilish uchun mukammal vositalar beradi. Kelgusida ravish sintaksisini intonatsion (fonologik) tuzilma, axborot strukturalari va til o‘rganish jarayoni bilan bog‘liq holda o‘rganish istiqbollidir.

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“IKKI ESHIK ORASI” ROMANINING SYUJET XUSUSIYATI

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Annotatsiya. Toshkentning Do‘mbirobod mahallasida dunyoga kelgan bo‘lajak adib yoshlik yillaridan adabiyotga oshno bo‘lib, gohida o‘zi ham kichik-kichik hikoyalar yozar edi. Adabiyot maydoniga katta ijodkor sifatida universitetda o‘qib yurgan kezlari kirib keldi. Nafaqat kirib keldi, balki o‘zining durdona asarlari bilan adabiyot olamida munosib iz qoldirdi. Uning nomini abadiylikka muhrlagan asarlaridan biri esa 1986-yilda yozib tugallangan “Ikki eshik orasi” romanidir.

Kalit so‘zlar: syujet, urush, fabula, xronikali syujet, konsentrik syujet.

A FEATURE OF THE PLOT OF THE NOVEL “BETWEEN TWO DOORS”

Annotation. The prospective writer, who was born in the Dombirabad street of Tashkent, was familiar with literature from his youth and sometimes wrote short stories himself. He entered the field of literature as a great artist while studying at the university. Not only he entered, but he also contributed greatly in the world of literature with his masterpieces. One of his works that sealed his name forever is the novel “Between Two Doors”, written and completed in 1986.

Key words: plot, war, fabule, chronicle plot, concentric plot.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ СЮЖЕТА РОМАНА “МЕЖДУ ДВУМЯ ДВЕРЯМИ”

Аннотация. Будущий писатель, родившийся в ташкентском махалле Дүмбиробод, с детских лет был близок к литературе и иногда сам писал небольшие рассказы. В качестве крупного творца он вошёл в литературное пространство в годы учёбы в университете. Он не только вошёл, но и



оставил достойный след в мире литературы своими прекрасными произведениями. Одним из его произведений, увековечивших его имя, является роман «Ikki eshik orasi», завершённый в 1986 году.

Ключевые слова: сюжет, война, фабула, хроникальный сюжет, концентрический сюжет.

“... the novel is a large social, realistic, moral novel. The work covers the events of a long time: the fate of many people, the way of life, various social, spiritual and moral problems. One part of the events of the novel goes back to the beginning of the 30s, to the events of the collectivization period in the village, while another part goes back to the end of the 60s. Nevertheless, at the heart of the novel is the period of great patriotic war and writer describes the Uzbek village life during the war years, war and man, the deep impact of war on the fate of people”.

The novel was created in the middle of the 80s of the 20th century, that is, when there was a slight decline in the field of literature, and it was able to attract people and was warmly received by readers. The work is rich in characters. A total of 149 characters participated in it, all of which served to expand the meaning of the work and give it a special spirit. The work contains original uzbek characters. Our people, who worked hard in **black sweat**, parents who sacrificed everything for the front in order to my child would return safely, women who waited for their husbands faithfully, or women who dared to betray their husbands in some places, were objectively described. The author described the work and event in it so skillfully that one of the characters in it cannot be ignored. Because this can affect negatively the plot of the work.

The plot (French, object, “something that puts the base”) is considered one of the most important elements of the artistic form, and means a system of events in a work of art that are connected to each other and are composed of the actions of the characters.

It should also be noted that the events in the work cover a long period of time. In some cases, the events are described in a chronological order, and in some cases, they are described in a (concentric) sequence based on the situation of the heroes of the work.

Among the events of the chronological plot, the relationship of time (after event A occurred, event B occurred), and among the events of the concentric plot, the relationship of cause and effect (event B occurred because of event A occurred).

Along with “plot” in literary studies, there is also the term “fabula”, the differences in their use have not been eliminated. First of all, in his time, Aristotle used the term “fabula” (from the Latin translation of the Greek word “myth” of “fablio”) as the similar meaning of “plot”. Until the end of the 19th century, these two terms were used as absolute synonyms, but at the beginning of the 20th century, with the beginning of the deep study of the plot, they began to differ. In particular, the representatives of the Russian formal school understand that the order of occurrence of the events described in the work by the word “fabula” and the order of their replacement in the work by the word “plot”.

Therefore, we can conditionally divide the work into the following periods:

1. Pre-war period: This period can literally be called the period of peace. But it was difficult to live, it was a time when the struggle for living was at its peak. The work begins with the difficult life of Robiya, one of the main characters of the play, in Samarkand, when she and her father came to Kotarma street in Tashkent, after the death of her mother. The fact that Rabia is from Samarkand is also very suitable for the plot of the novel. After his mother's death, his arrival in Tashkent inadvertently led to the development of events, that is, his acquaintance with the elder Orif, Husan Duma and his family, especially Kimsan. The people of Kotarma accepted him as a member of their family. But this did not happen with his father. Some “officials” who used the power of their position exiled him because of his impartial work for the people, leading the construction of a school. It was these forces that fired a person who gave his life for the people like Arif the elder, and even appointed a farmer who had nothing to do with agriculture as the chairman.

It was a time when no one had anything to do with the people, everyone thought of their own benefit, and people hung fake medals for the hard work of others.

2. Period of War: War, there is a great sadness in it. But this war once again revealed the bravery of Uzbek men. Hearing the news of the war, Kimsan immediately ran to the Voenkomat to keep his father, mother, Rabia and his compatriots’ peace, and not to tarnish his honour. On the one hand, Kimsan, who left his family and loving girl to go to war, Shamurod, who recently got married, Arif elder's two powerful sons named Shakir and Zakir, Kamil doctor's son Achil spilled enemies blood in the war. Some of them died, some disappeared without a trace. But at this time it was not easy for their mothers as well. Mothers saw their children for the last time before their death (in the form of the black aunt and aunt Lazakat) or



they mourned for their children without seeing their sons in spite of not seeing their son's corpses (in the form of the elder's wife).

This period was officially a test period for all. The loyalty of women and the endurance of mothers were tested. But people like Umar the lawman, while torturing the people with hard work, coveted someone's wife, used their high position to threaten the elderly and women with the law. Because of lacking men in the countryside, they made the women do their work. Instead of giving relief, forcing them to work in the fields from early morning until late night. He had no mercy even on young children. They worked on the basis of a partnership that children could get equal number of the wheat which they had collected from the field after harvesting. This is where he made his biggest mistake. Olimjon gave him one-fifth of the wheat which he picked. Unfortunately, Umar did not want to give half of the wheat and beat the child instead. Because of this activity, he was fired and deported from the village.

3. The post-war period. The war ended and peaceful times began. But Umar the lawyer still did not stop his relationship with Rana, and they ran away together, abandoning the recently born baby. Shamurod, who was injured in the war and worked hard in the field after returning, faced the most difficult tests such as the task of raising the baby safely. With the help of leadership, this problem was also solved. Bashorat, who recently had a child, fed and took care of it like his own child. As the boy grew up, he loved his loved very much, but his childhood seemed to be lost. When he was young, he saw two birds in the field to bring food for their hatching, and he thought that one of them was his father and the other was his aunt. The reason is simple - not feeling mother's love during his life. Or, at the time of his father's wedding with Rabiya, he was surprised that his friend Abduwali knew everything about the wedding. Because of the absence of a mother, he spent time with his father in a tea house rather than at weddings. But people's life improved day by day. However, while there was no news from Kimsan, black aunt decided to marry Robiya to Shamurod.

4. The period of earthquake in the 1960s. Earthquake was one of the worries that put everyone in a difficult situation. At a time when the war had been ending and its results were being forgotten, the problem of the earthquake made the people's life more challenging. Muzaffar was the most suffering person of this period. Because he lost Munavvar who was important to him. He liked her even though they were foster. He even went against his parents and Bashorat's disagreement. The earthquake caused the death of a dear person, she died because of taking much sleeping pill. Earthquake was a reason for death, but if she did not drink the pills, she managed to escape from the room. Unfortunately, this was not what happened when she died. She reacted negatively to Muzaffar. Even when her brother Amon's child grew up, she didn't think about getting married, she still could not forget about Munavvar.

Earthquake is doing two things here. First of all, the People, whose lives are slowly improving after the war, faced another test. Secondly, the life of Muzaffar and Munavvar was turned upside down, and when the conflict was at its peak, the earthquake was the solution to this situation. The reason is simple. The earthquake caused the death of Munavvar while the two young people were thinking about the wedding without assessing the situation correctly. This caused Muzaffar to accept the fate written on his forehead and he did not marry until the final part of the novel and spent his life thinking about Munavvar.

5. Years of reconstruction. The period covered by the work is the most peaceful and free from war and excessive labour. But it is a time when people have changed, they do not value each other, bribery, embezzlement and hypocrisy prevail. At this time, Muzaffar is the head of the construction and assembly brigade. We can also know what kind of person he is from the fact that the construction manager Shavkat Kudratovich (workers named him Cobra), who ordered to connect the A-1 bars in the construction very dangerous shape. Muzaffar could not stand injustice. Because there was not enough raw material, that is why, he gave the workers a rest and received his punishment for this activity. “Cobra” cut their salary. The workers are dissatisfied. Muzaffar would be guilty of conscience if he agreed to Cobra's proposal. But because he did not agree, his team suffered. Through this, one of the shortcomings of the years of reconstruction was once again objectively stated by the writer.

The author approached the work so skillfully that anyone can accept the events that happened in it as they want, that is, the reader can conclude without difficulties. For this, the conflict situations in the literary work are described in the language of each character involved in this situation. The characters approach the events from their point of view. There are cases of self-exculpation in some places, and cases of self-incrimination in others. In order to give an objective assessment of the events in the work, the characters express their thoughts in a sequence, in the language of the characters. For example: Rano, Rabiya, and Umar describe the situation according to their own point of view when a tractor hit Rabiya and



came to Rana's house. Through this, it is achieved that the work is free of artificial colors, as it is in real life.

From the point of view of the plot, the very difficult fate of Robia does not shelve the reader. He regularly and actively participated in the work from the beginning to the end. In many cases, the development of events is built around him. In the post-war period, we can observe this situation directly in the image of Muzaffar. The tension of the plot in this period is related to the fact that Munavvar when he knew about the and Munawwar was sibling. There was a huge test in the fate of these two young people who had loved each other by heart. At first, no one opposed their wedding without telling them that they were siblings. It was only when the situation was very tense that they found out about everything. At the same time, an earthquake occurred.

We can find out that the work is called “Between Two Doors” by the following comment made by the elder Arif to Muzaffar:

“My child,” he said looking into my eyes. - Whether a person lives a hundred years or a thousand years - he does not want to die. A companion who lived for a thousand years said, “Do you remember, I entered through one door, and I am leaving through another door.” So, my child... No one thinks about dying. But God gives a measure of life to mankind. After all, a person's life is not measured by how many years he lived... - He sighed. - There are the same people: he enters the door and does the best he can when he leaves the door. At least one brick is laid in the building called life. There are others: he wants to steal at least one brick from that building. He can't go anywhere by stealing it, and when he goes to the other door, he leaves it anyway. It remains to demolish the building in two seconds...

In fact, our life is a period between two doors. This life, which begins when we enter through one door, ends when we exit through another. For some, the period between doors is long, for others it is short. But how to live in this period, to leave a good or bad name, depends on the person himself.

In conclusion, it can be said that the plot structure of the work is very complicated. People's lives are described in it, free of coloring, without unnecessary additions. People's way of life, miserable conditions, oppression of ordinary people by high-ranking officials are described objectively. The fate of many people, their daily life, and the problems of the Uzbek people are presented. In the novel, various destinies: maturity, love, betrayal, loyalty, friendship, bravery and many other emotions are skillfully described with the help of words thanks to the skill of the writer. While reading the work, the reader accidentally joins the events of the plot. When the heroes laugh, he laughs also, and when he cries, he cries. Makes the reader think deeply. Due to the extremely wide range of meaning of the work, the reader can be a witness of some event that he experienced during the reading. All this is the result of the hard times experienced by our resilient people and the great artist's skillful illumination of these days.

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BO‘LAJAK O‘QITUVCHILARDA KASBIY KOMPETENSIYALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA RAQAMLI TA’LIM MUHITINING O‘RNI

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Annotatsiya. Bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarda kasbiy kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish jarayonida raqamli ta’lim muhitining ahamiyati, uning pedagogik jarayonga singdirilish mexanizmlari va raqamli vositalar, elektron resurslar, masofaviy va aralash ta’lim tizimlaridan foydalanish bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarning innovatsion fikrlashi, axborot bilan ishlash madaniyati, refleksiya ko‘nikmalari va pedagogik faoliyatga tayyorgarligini oshirishi asoslantiriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari zamonaviy pedagogik ta’limda raqamli transformatsiya jarayonining o‘rni va ahamiyati yoritilgan.