

**THE PRINCIPLE OF UNITY OF SPACE AND TIME IN THE ANALYSIS OF
LITERARY TEXT**

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the analysis of the language of the work of art, which is currently the subject of much research, as exemplified by Askad Mukhtor's *Chinor*. The principle of unity of space and time, which is one of the phenomena encountered in literary texts, is analyzed in this article.

Keywords: analysis of works of art, text units, artistic-visual means, unity of space and time, narration, lexical-grammatical units, perepetiya of times.

The formation of a categorical approach to the language of art, the attempt to study the word art in the unity of form and content properties of creativity, became the basis for understanding the work of art from an aesthetic and philosophical point of view. We know that the beginning of the scientific study of the language of fiction in modern Uzbek philology in the first half of the twentieth century is associated with the names of two great scholars, literary critic and writer Izzat Sultan and the great linguist Ayyub Gulam. They try to show the scientific-theoretical bases and principles of the study from the point of view of literature and linguistics. [1.p.79] In our modern linguistics, the interest in the study of the language of works of art and the analysis of works continues. Among these scholars we should mention such great linguists as N.Mahmudov, M.Yuldashev, M.Yakubbekova, S.Karimov, H.Doniyorov, S.Mirzaev.

In Uzbek linguistics, too, it is safe to say that the study of the language of fiction has been led by two main directions. H.Doniyorov and S.Mirzayev aimed at the study of issues such as language development, literary language and the relationship of the vernacular. and the stylistic aspect of the style. [2.P.74]

When examining the linguistic features of a literary text, it is necessary to approach each event in it taking into account the concept of unity of space and time. In the process of reading a work, the reader is not indifferent to the period in which the work was written, whether the events took place in the past or present, or in the future. It is well known that the analysis of a literary text is based on the principles of several types of linguistic analysis. One of these principles is the principle of unity of space and time.

We know that any work is created in connection with time and space. The language of the work on a historical theme includes lexical-grammatical units that clarify in which space and in what environment the events that carry the spirit of a particular time take place. The concept of unity of space and time is not unique to a work of art. It applies to any form of text. [1.p.51]

Based on these ideas, we can say that the principle of unity of space and time is not unique to a work of art, whether it is a specific document, a specific set of laws, regardless of the text. , taken in the unit of space and time and analyzed on the same principle. Only then will we be able to understand the idea and the purpose of the text, no matter what it is.

To understand a historical period, to study the life of that period, it is enough to describe the historical events in a single text. However, this text may be important material about the period being described. In the

analysis of a work of art, it is necessary to define the boundaries of diachrony (historical) and synchronicity (modernity) and evaluate it from this point of view.

Linguist M. Yuldashev, commenting on this principle, says that the peripetia of time is observed in the literary text through the principle of space and time. According to the scientist, the chronology of events in a particular text is not the correct sequence, but a description of events in the present, a past, or even a future. as well as the involvement of language tools in their expression, the identification of cases related to their actualization also contributes to the completeness of lingvopoetic analysis. [4.p.40] In this article, we have analyzed Askad Mukhtor's novel "Chinor" and tried to study the work on the principle of unity of space and time. how many places are told legends and myths, and in the play one can see the intersection of history and modernity. In describing the whole life of the protagonist, Achil, the author repeatedly refers to the change of times, that is, to the peripetia. While reading the work, the reader can easily understand that the main events of the work take place during the Soviet era. For example, "Bu sovxozlar oldiga bu yil o'z xarajatlarini qoplash vazifasini qo'yganmiz.....Sen, raykom sekretari, u yerlarga haligacha biron marta bordingmi? Yo'q bormay - ko'rmay turib oblast komitetining bo'yniga ayb qo'yyabsan...". It is clear from this passage that the events of the work are aimed at revealing the painful points of the recent Soviet era, and at the heart of these events can be seen the tragic moments experienced by the Uzbek people at that time. Phrases such as " raykom sekretari, oblast komiteti, sovxozlar" used in the passage easily explain what period the play is about.

Here is another passage to determine which period of the work takes place in which place. "Maryam yozar edi: "Oblsuddagi ishdan xabar topib, men Isroilov deganni surishtirdim. Qanday bilganimni keyin gapirib berarman, hozircha senga kerak ma'lumot shu: Isroilov katta aferist. Sudga topshirgan hujjatlari qalbaki. U qalloblik va chayqovchilik bilan qo'lga tushib, o'n ikki yil qamoqda yotib chiqqan, hozir "shaxsga sig'inish qurboni" bo'lib olib, yana ulgurji chayqovchilik bilan shug'ullanib yurgan bir muttaxam ekan....M" [5.p.190] As we read a letter to Orif by the protagonist, Maryam, we come across phrases such as "oblsud," "victim of idolatry, wholesale speculation." Through these examples, we can see that the work embodies the order of the time, the shortcomings of society, and that the sentences that were typical of that period have become history for the modern reader. .When a writer writes a work, of course, he tries to reveal the society in which he lives and the painful points in it, the problems that are relevant. It is safe to say that the author was able to depict the tragedy of that time and person through art.

In conclusion, as the reader reads this work, it is as if he lived in that time and place because of the skill of the writer.

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