

Artistic Integrity and Rhythm

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Abstract: *The natural, effective expression of the things in existence in a work of art gives the reader an aesthetic pleasure. It is difficult to perceive reality without feeling, therefore, the creator pays attention to the aesthetic aspects of the work of art. The assimilation of information helps to understand the meaning and essence of the work, to understand the ideological and artistic intention of the creator, to imagine the spiritual and moral world of the hero. Talent, delicate taste, deep feeling and enjoyment of the subtlety of the surrounding world allow the creator to express the brilliance of colors and the sound of various melodies in a bright and lively way.*

Keywords: *Text, Structure, Image, Genre, Pathos, Spirituality*

1. Introduction

Every work of art has a charm and inner refinement that captivates a person. There is a unique freshness in soft, pleasant melodies, paintings, examples of applied art, and architectural monuments. Literary critic M. Khrapchenko admits: "In various forms of art, rhythm and symmetry are of great importance as a component that connects the beginning of harmony and inner beauty, its figurative content". A work of art gives people aesthetic pleasure and serves their emotional and intellectual perception of reality [1].

In fiction, the forces of emotion are reflected. There is a writer who writes his work, trying to show, make people hear, and make the body move. The creator strives to figuratively express the phenomena of existence and human experiences, and tries to embody in his works the features inherent in other types of art [2].

The author's attitude, approach - is presented to the reader in the form of a title, first sentence, points of meaning, conclusion (conclusion). "The organization of the work is manifested not only in the expressive part, but also in the content. The variety or uniformity of information, the rhythm of presenting the old and the new, the relationship, comparison, also affect the reading process". During the reading process, the reality in the work comes to life in the reader's imagination, the interest in it encourages him to catch the author's thought, to become his partner [3]. In a work of fiction, a place must be left for the reader's creativity. First, the writer chooses a position with the reader in mind. Second, the work should be intellectually dense. Only when the reader feels like a co-author, a fellow sufferer, will he understand the essence of the work, the creative purpose, and intention. In fact, there should be a state of dialogue between the writer and the reader in the work. Internal dialogue, internal contradictions enhance the rhythm. The author's views are directly reflected in the title. The title reflects the essence and structure [4].

2. Methods

In the chapter "Navo Kuyi" in the novel "O'tgan kunlar" (Days gone by), Abdulla Qodiriy vividly reflects the spirit and emotions of Otabek through music: "The "Navo Kuyi", which came from the

delicate strings of the dutar and the hearts of the mystics, was in great need of young men like Otabek who understood his lament. As he approached this young man who understood his pain, he would open up about his pain, cry and moan... The listener, forgetting his world, would cry, gather his strength and cry, shedding tears of longing and pain." The effect of the melody on the human spirit and emotional world is shown in this way.

The writer expresses the importance of the art of painting in the following concise passage in the novel "Mehrobdan chayon": "But the name of Rana was very suitable for her body or beauty. I am not an artist. If I had this art, I would not be able to explain it with words, but I would draw a picture of Rana right here and show you, only I would need more water from Rana's flower".

Similar examples can be observed in the work of other writers. The connection between the arts, the manifestation of other types of art in the art of speech increases artistic and emotionality. In particular, music is the main support of literary literature. Poverty is a concept alien to the literary text. Abdurauf

The importance of rhythm in the nature of the work, especially prose, is important. Rhythm is in the spirit, nature, and character of literary prose. When a writer creates, he unconsciously pays attention to rhythm. More precisely, the idea of such a work is born as a twin with music. When a writer sits down to write a work, he seeks to equate the idea and rhythm, the content and nature of the work.

3. Results

"Rhythm," said J. Galsworthy, "is the mysterious harmony between parts and the whole, what could it be without the so-called life he created; it is a precise ratio, the secret of which is easier to grasp when life leaves the living body and, as a result, the necessary ratio of parts is violated. The ratio of parts to each other and to the whole, in other words, vitality, is the only inseparable characteristic of a work of art." Rhythm is also important in prose works in expressing a certain melody, elevated emotions, and enhancing their expressiveness [5]. The rhythm of prose is changeable, and depending on how and to what extent reality is expressed, the creator chooses the appropriate rhythmic style. "The tone chosen by the author is most in harmony with the content of the work, the essence of the events and characters, and plays a major role in ensuring the ideological and artistic integrity of the work, increasing the emotional power of the image, determining the writer's position, and, finally, achieving methodological diversity." The writer uses rhythm to illuminate the idea of the work, to draw attention to the event, event, and movement being described, to ensure the liveliness and naturalness of the image, and to enhance emotional sensitivity [6].

In the poetics of prose, the harmony of rhythm, pathos, and intonation is an important means of fully illuminating the artistic image, of consistently and effectively expressing the writer's attitude to reality. When composing a sentence, the writer pays attention to its semantic weight and rhythmic intonation aspects. The relationship between rhythm and speech is such that "firstly, ... it is useless to try to search for rhythmic unity outside the semantic and intonation organization of speech itself, and secondly, the feeling of this unity begins in us not through the elements of this unity, but through the verse" [7]. The sentence, the order of words, the internal rhythm, the pause are aimed at illuminating a certain meaning, increasing the expressive power. The author clearly expresses the changes in the consciousness of the hero, his emotional experience, his situation through rhythm and pathos [8].

In his works, a talented writer strives to vividly and truthfully express the character's speech, monologue and dialogue, various situations, and certain experiences. It is not easy to describe human life in all its complexity. In order to accurately express and justify his spirit, efforts, and actions, the writer must use the necessary phrase and word. "Since the artistic image consists of reality reflected through the human mind, spirit, and emotions, this reality is almost entirely "informed" by the senses

of sight, hearing, sensation (intuition, feeling), taste, and smell" [9].

In Tagai Murad's prose, the breadth of meaning of the lines, the logical consistency of thoughts, the brevity and conciseness of expression, and the resonance of sentences attract attention. He manages to make a person feel his feelings and emotions, and in this he also chooses the appropriate tone. This monologue also has a philosophical depth and rhythmic rise:

“What is a people? A people with its customs and traditions! A people with its national traditions inherited from its ancestors!

Many of our customs and traditions have been taken by others ... by others! We have stuck our hands in our noses [10].

If we continue like this, we will eventually lose ourselves!”

4. Discussion

These lines express the heartfelt words spoken by the hero. The interrogative tone of the sentence, the emphasis on the word “people”, the emphasis in the following lines, and the logical emphasis serve to deepen the understanding of the essence and concentrate the thought on one point [11]. In the process of pronunciation, it is expressed through a regretful pause (here three dots), and it becomes clear that “someone has taken them as their own,” and the emphasis is further strengthened. In the last line, a sense of anxiety is clearly felt, and the addition of -da (ourselves) not only emphasizes it, but also makes the character feel the pain in his heart. The thought of not losing one's identity, of preserving it, is expressed, and the causes and consequences are shown. The writer creates many such vivid scenes that vividly reflect the joy, strong excitement or depressed states of a person [12].

In prose poetics, rhythm plays an important role in elucidating the general spirit of the work, the idea, ensuring the coherence of the artistic components, reflecting the essence of the artistic image, and expressing the melodiousness of the sentences. After all, in the rhythmic movement of prose, generalization and structural uniformity are clarified in the image of empirical life experiences, the same speech movement achieves its important organization as a result - it concentrates the artistic-speech activity of the author, that is, the creator of the life world [13].

The harmony of rhythm and pathos is important in mastering the artistic text and feeling the reality. In the process of reading, changes in rhythm, subtleties of meaning can be quickly and easily understood, and the essence can be deeply understood. Rhythm increases the effectiveness of speech, serves to fully express emotions, to consistently illuminate the world of the hero's thinking and imagination, and to demonstrate the sonority of the sentence. Rhythm is the basis, if the basis, then pathos is also a necessary expression in the expression of passion, the appropriate use of words, the selection of a suitable tone in conveying the feeling of the situation ensures the consistency of the image [14].

Abdurauf Fitrat in his book "Rules of Literature" divides the types of art into six, determining the material of each: "If the commodity (material) in the fine arts is sound, melody, fine art is music; if it is paint, lines, it is painting; if it is stone or other various minerals, it is sculpture; if it is stone, wood, stone, treasure, or acorn, it is architecture; if it is body and facial movements, it is dance; if it is speech, words, it is literature" [15].

5. Conclusion

Structure - creates an opportunity for a very subtle, observant researcher of a work of art to deeply understand its true essence. It reflects the meaningful points of the work, the moments of ups and downs in the rhythm, from enthusiasm and depression in the pathos to the mysteries in the order. The rhythmicity of the work, clear expressiveness, scope of meaning and harmony of parts increase its

artistic and aesthetic value. Therefore, every creator pays special attention to the composition of his work, its integrity, logical consistency.

The artist's aesthetic views and attitude to the events of existence are reflected in the work. The writer should structure the text in such a way that the basis, the essence, is clearly visible and known, and the factual material does not bury the main essence. The essence is the subject. Clarity of the theme of the work of art determines the maturity of the structure and the consistency of the rhythm. We say that the work is not written until the rhythm is found. This means cooking the material, clearly imagining the structure. The author should always keep in mind the reader's perceptive gaze in the creative process. Because both the writer and the reader should see the center and essence of the work in the same way. The goal is achieved when the reader discovers and understands what the author is trying to convey. Otherwise, imbalance will begin.

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