

## FORM AND CONTENT OF LITERARY WORK

(on the basis of Uzbek and English literary works (fictions))

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**Abstract.** In the article the forms and contents of the literary works of some Uzbek and English writers' literary works (fictions) are analyzed by means of some examples taken from the works of “Utkan kunlar” (“Bygone days”) and “Robinson Crusoe”.

**Key words:** form, content, sonnet, free verse, limerick, haiku, "flattering, love, ghazal, novella, artistic language, style, poem structure, poem, hythm, meter, plot, construction, composition of the literary work, message, story, theme, setting and/or characters, approaches, A.Qadiri, D.Defoe, Uzbek and English scholars, Kokand Khanate, imperialism, colonialism, Alexander Selkirk, epistolary.

**Introduction.** The key difference between form and content in literature is that the content is what a text or a fiction says while the form is the way of arrangement of the content. Form and content are two very important aspects of a fiction. In literature, the form refers to the style and structure of a literary work whereas the content refers to the plot, characters, setting, and themes.

These two occasions can be seen together in the works of Uzbek and English writers. However, in the following article “Utkan kunlar” (“Bygone days”) and “Robinson Crusoe” are not analyzed as the close novels, their forms are taken into account.

### **Methods and materials.**

In the article the methods of literature studies, observing, analyzing and comparative literature are used to discuss the issues. The works of Uzbek and English writers, such as A.Qadiri and D.Defoe are chosen as the literary materials of the article. And some Uzbek and English scholars' attitudes to the very issue are called as the scientific materials of the article, as well.

### **Result and discussion.**

In a literary work, the form can refer to the style, structure or tone of a work. There are different forms in literature; for example, novels, novellas, short stories,

and poems. These forms also have sub-forms; for instance, a poem can take different forms such as narrative, ballad, epic, elegy or sonnet. Division of a novel into chapters, the division of a play into various acts and scenes are also examples of the form in literature.

Content is a literary piece of work, the content refers to the message, story, theme, setting and/or characters. For example, if you are looking at a novel, the content refers to the plot, characters, theme, and setting of that novel. Similarly, if you are looking at a poem, it expresses the ideas of the poem. Further, there are different forms in use to present the content. For example, a poem can take the form of a sonnet, free verse, limerick, haiku, etc. In some works, the content may decide the form of the work. However, some writers also let the form of the work influence the content.

Form and content are dependent on each other. To fully appreciate a work of literature, they cannot be separated from each other.

A poetic work with the content of "flattering, love to women" is called a ghazal. It didn't have a form initially.

The same can be said about "novella", it derived from the Italian word "news" was originally a genre, that is, it was not a form event, but a content event.

The Russian scholars V.Shklovskiy, V.Jirmunskiy, Yu.Tinyanov, G.Vinokur and B.Eyxenbaum worked on the following matters in the literature, such as artistic language, style, poem structure, poem composition, rhythm, meter, plot construction, composition of the literary work. 1920s in Soviet literary studies supporters of "vulgar sociology" who came to the field of literature studies. The representatives of this trend observed the literary work (fiction) only on its ideological content and evaluation practice according to the class essence. It was not fully accepted later by the scholars of literary studies, as well. It seems that a literary critic who is determined to study a fiction, first of all, it is necessary to examine the aspects, such as its origin, the form and content of the work together.

As a category from in Literary Studies "Form" and "content" began to study at the end of the XVIII century to the beginning of the XIX century, but this issue has not been fully resolved yet.

If you look through the literary works, you will witness the diversity of approaches related to the form and content.

We have some examples, such as:

1) theme, problem, idea - content elements; plot, composition, language, rhythm, system of images – elements of form (Shepilova);

2) theme, idea, character - elements of content; plot, composition, language – form of elements (L.Timofeev);

3) theme, idea - content elements; image, plot, composition, rhythm, language - form elements (V.Gulyaev, G.Abramovich);

4) theme, idea - meaningless ones; an image is both a form and a form meaningful event; language, visual composition, conflict music, type, genre, poem construction - not forms (T.Boboev)

5) style, genre, composition, language, rhythm – are not forms; topic, fable, conflict, characters, artistic idea, tendency – are content elements; the plot is a phenomenon of both form and content (V.Kozhinov);

6) plot - form and content; theme, fable, images system, conflict - internal form; composition - external form; ideological content – is a content<sup>1</sup>...

According to the Uzbek scholar D.Quronov the form and content consist of the following elements, such as: Problem, theme, tendency (lat. to strive, to direct), idea are — content elements; language, image system, plot, conflict, composition, rhythm are – elements of form<sup>2</sup>.

First Uzbek novel writer A.Qadiri in his novel "Utgan kunlar" ("Bygone days") tried to expose the social problems of time (the root of the nation's tragedies, national issues of freedom). Later, the work in the 60s its content fell away, but its other layer (parental dream, love and loyalty) has become actualized. At the end of the 80s, the socio-historical conditions were essentially close to the time when the work was created. In the work, the main characters of the novel Otabek and Kumushs' writings (letters) come to the area. It is called in literature studies as epistolary. They are the forms of the novel.

The main content of the work is the time of Kokand Khanate and the events surrounding it. According to the author, in the introduction of the novel, A.Qadiri says: They say that it is good to do returning to the past. Accordingly, I have chosen the topic from modern times, from recent days, from the darkest days of our history – the next to the "Khanate times". The work describes the life of Central Asian

<sup>1</sup> Quronov D. Adabiyotshunoslikka kirish. [www.ziyouz.com](http://www.ziyouz.com) kutubxonasi. P. – 97-98.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. P. – 98.



peoples in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Feudalism tyranny, rulers' discord between peoples and tribes, making them fight each other, that's it tragic consequences, seeing this tragedy, the self-interested khans and begs of the country, the problems faced by the advanced people who dreamed of getting rid of poverty are the content of "Utkan Kunlar" ("Bygone days")<sup>3</sup>.

English novel writer Daniel Defoe's novel "Robinson Crusoe" (was first published in 1719) takes place in the context of 17th-century European imperialism and colonialism, as different countries explored the Americas, establishing colonies and exploiting natives. More specifically, Defoe was likely inspired or influenced by the real-life adventures of Alexander Selkirk. This is the content of the novel.

Written with a combination of epistolary, confessional, and didactic forms, the book follows the title character (born Robinson Kreutznaer) after he is cast away and spends 28 years on a remote tropical desert island near the coasts of Venezuela and Trinidad, encountering cannibals, captives, and mutineers...<sup>4</sup> This is the form of the novel.

**Conclusion.** Form and content in literature are linked together. It is impossible to study one without the other. The form explains the arrangement or structure of information while the content refers to the information presented in the literary work.

Each writer or poet/poetess depicts his/her work by means of form and content and they try to depict their inner aims in order to say what they want.

A.Qadiri's novel of "Utkan kunlar" ("Bygone days") and D.Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" differ in form and content, but when they are analyzed separately, there can be seen the instances of letter writing.

In general, the form and content, which represent the essence of the work, complete each other.

<sup>3</sup> A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar. [www.ziyouz.com](http://www.ziyouz.com) 2008.

<sup>4</sup> D.Defoe. Robinson Crusoe. This eBook was designed and published by Planet PDF. For more free eBooks visit our Web site at <http://www.planetpdf.com/>



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