

The Scope of Themes of the Story “Randa” by Zakaria Tamer and its Series of Images

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Article Information

Received: April 26, 2023

Accepted: May 27, 2023

Published: June 28, 2023

Keywords: *story, symbol, image, themes, children's literature, realism, romanticism*

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the themes and figurative system of the story of the Syrian writer Zakaria Tamer. The author combined several relevant topics in one story and, with the help of the main character of the story, the girl Randa, gathered in one image all the children of the Syrian people, in particular, the entire Arab people.

INTRODUCTION. A work of art is the product of creativity, mental and spiritual activity of the artist, and the fruit of artistic thinking. As the main and only tool of fiction is the word, it is through this word that the people of the pen try to put down the human life with all its aspects on paper. The power of words is infinite. We can please many hearts with one word, and we can hurt many hearts with another word. God created existence with the power of the word "Be!", and there is no greater miracle than his power. If it is emphasized in the hadith that "There is magic in words", our wise people say that "Words are sharper than swords" (1, 59). The word is the crown of our mind, the fire of our heart, a sign of our humanity. And in fiction, as the writer Oybek says, "a word is clicked, it has an emotional power with its tone, expressive power, color and other qualities. Each word shines like a precious stone in a ring, each verse shines with a great meaning. (2, 105)

Tools such as theme and idea, image and character, plot and composition, artistic language and style, types and genres, which create art, combine in a unique way in each work and give birth to a living being - a specific "child". For the writer, each work is as dear as his own child. A work of art is the unique world of the author who created it.

MAIN PART. The vital material that excited the writer and forced him to pick up the pen - "theme" plays the leading role in the analysis of the artistic work.

Z. Tamer's story "Randa", which was chosen as the object of analysis, tells the story of a little girl named Randa flying in the world of fantasy, learning lessons in the development of various events, her hopes and ideals being shattered by the reality of real life, and facing bitter reality. about the collision, the place of the Arab girl in the society, the bitter fate of the female race and the complex tests prepared for her by the so-called destiny. The story "Randa" has its own

unique structure. In this work, Adib, continuing the tradition of "1001 Nights", skillfully used the method of molding a story within a story. 39 story-parts, each with its own plot and composition, theme and idea, are separated only by numbers, all parts are united by the image of Randa. The leading theme and idea of the entire story is embodied in the image of Randa. All events and episodes in the story take place around the character of Randa. The main character is unchanging, only the environment and events surrounding him change.

In the story, through the character of Randa, the young girl who is taking her first steps in life wanders in the midst of dreams and sweet dreams, comes into contact with the environment and develops her opinions and views, the formation of her attitude towards the requirements and rules, restrictions and tasks imposed on the girl, in the future difficult and sometimes sad situations that await him, complex and problematic situations, turning away from the romantic world to real life, being surrounded by unfulfilled dreams, sighing inwardly, and the feeling of dissatisfaction with such a life awakening in his heart and manifesting itself.

While narrating various events related to Randa's life, Z.Tamer reveals the girl's mental experiences, thoughts and dreams, and embodies Randa's personality before the eyes of the reader.

Describing the attitude of a little girl who is slowly stepping towards a serious life to the various changes around her, Z. Tamer shows her warm attitude towards the hero Randa, invites her to enjoy nature.

It is known that the method of seeking salvation from nature while denying the real reality full of injustice and difficulties is characteristic of romantic writers. However, there are romantic motives in the analyzed story of the writer Z. Tamer, who is difficult to include in the ranks of such writers.

Randa is a romantic image of a girl who lives in her own romantic world, detached from reality.

The romantic world that appears in front of the reader's eyes from the first parts of the story with a romantic mood and an upbeat spirit gradually becomes a reality during the story. Supposedly, the story is built on two layers: Randa's romantic-fantasy world and real-life reality. In the story, these two worlds are always in conflict with each other, one is demanding the other, basically the real world prevails over the romantic world. It is in such an environment, that is, at the intersection of two worlds, that the writer gives Randa life lessons. As Z. Tamer invites Randa to the embrace of nature, he tries to protect this open-hearted, kind, sincere and simple girl from the evils and horrors of life, injustice and oppression, but the bitter aspects of real life invade the girl's life without asking. Every time Randa loses hope, she tries to draw a positive conclusion for herself, she does not lose her faith, on the contrary, she continues to learn life and search for answers to her life's questions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. The impact and artistic beauty of the story lies in the fact that Z. Tamer does not just invite Randa to take a walk in the lap of nature, but brings him into the world of complex life issues through his interaction with natural elements, animals and birds, the world of objects, debates, natural scenes and events. He carefully and sometimes unexpectedly confronts Randa with conflicting situations so that Randa can learn from them. In this way, Z. Tamer teaches his character Randa, and through Randa, his students about the laws of nature.

A topic can be covered in different ways depending on the diversity of life experiences of different writers and on which side of the topic each writer focuses on. Continuing the traditions of the "Syrian Writers' Association", Z. Tamer chose the topic of women and girls, one of the urgent problems of that time, and approaches this topic in a unique and new way.

In the first story-within-a-story, Randa encounters a wind wandering around the school and questions it:

الكتابة تعلم ان اريد - الريح قالت المدرسة؟ اليا الان تسابدين تريد لماذا -

الكتابة تعلم ان اريد - الريح قالت

"الانهار والبحار وجه علي اسمي ان تب ان اريد - الريح قالت

"Why do you want to study at school?" The wind answered:

✓ I want to learn to write.

Then Randa asked again:

✓ After all, if you are the wind, why do you need to know how to write? The wind said:

"I want to write my name on the surface of seas and rivers." (3,87)

Surprised by such a desire of the wind, Randa rushes to help the wind with joy and becomes his teacher, fulfills his wish. The main essence of the text is expressed in the last lines:

لم يذت نسف لم رندا اما معلمتها، بعد فيما نسيت لكنها واسمها، تك تب كيف الريح فتعلمت
الاولي تها

"The wind learned to write his name, but as usual, the student forgets his teacher, but Randa never forgot his first student." (4,88)

Each part of the story reminds of a separate parable. This "contribution from the story" is capable of revealing the essence of all events in reality, and even when revealed, it can lead a person to purity and goodness with moral and didactic lessons and conclusions, training and advice. but by the law of life the disciple often forgets his master. For the teacher, each student has his own place. Randa also happily teaches the wind to write, and the wind leaves Randa and flies away on its way. Here the image of the wind appears as a symbol of "lightness", "lightness", "indifference", "forgetfulness". So, the writer says "do good and don't always expect good!" he wants to say, but he wants to emphasize that the "forgetful" label, which is ingrained in people's blood, is justified in many cases.

The scope of the story is very wide, and each part expresses a separate idea of the writer. All the ideas come together to form the single main idea of the complete story. Z. Tamer, who advocates that man always lives in harmony with mother nature, that "there is no life without nature", invites Randa to embrace nature. Randa is a completely romantic figure precisely because he finds solace in nature and lives in communion with it. Z. Tamer looks at real life through Randa's romantic eyes, explores the environment.

In the story, Randa is described as a girl who can see nature in a special, strange way. Through Z. Tamer's wide image world and ability, Randa can talk with inanimate objects, with elements that do not have the ability to speak in real existence, giving into the world of imagination, and bring everything around the imagination into language.

Introducing young Randa with a developed imagination to the first spring, the writer expresses the girl's delicate feelings, young childish impressionability, innocent and beautiful feelings with beautiful lines:

امر حدث عندذو حولها، ما لكل عارم بحب تحس هي وضحكت وشارع، رصيف علي رندا وقت
ابيت كاذت التي الغيوم رحلت و..الخضراء بالاوراق اك تسب الاغصان العارية في الاشجار غامض،
المنازل احد شرفة علي المعلق القفص في سجنه متناسل حسون غردو التحرك،

"Randa was standing on the street, and suddenly she laughed lovingly at everything around her. And then a strange phenomenon happened: the bare trees were covered with green leaves, and the motionless clouds slowly began to float. And even the birds flew away, forgetting their cage hanging on the balcony of one of the houses. (5,93)

CONCLUSION. Spring is the most beautiful of the seasons, the "bride of the seasons". In the

spring, nature wakes up from a long sleep, full of strength and manifests itself. As Randa is affected by the changes in nature around her due to spring and is happy from the inside, the writer shows that the spring season has a good effect on every person, that the nature becomes beautiful and lifts the mood of a person, and the scent of fragrant flowers in the air awakens the delicate feelings of a person. wants to talk about. When nature becomes beautiful, our hearts open up and our eyes rejoice. In this season, which brings joy and happiness to the hearts, trust and hope to the hearts, together with nature, people open their eyes from the winter cold and silence, come to their senses, and feel relieved. It is not for nothing that spring is compared to a woman. Z. Tamer also creates the image of his hero Randa with the feelings of striving for beauty, seeking salvation from nature, living with dreams and hopes, seeing the good in everything, facing everything with an upbeat mood.

In this story, the writer appeals to all mankind through the image of Randa, encourages people to fly on the same wave with nature, and emphasizes that we can learn about life through nature. At this point, the famous Greek philosopher Aristotle's definition of literature, i.e., "imitation of nature" is appropriate. Literature is a reflection of life through words on paper with the pen and skill of a creator, and life itself is a reflection of nature.

Randa itself is supposedly the origin of spring. As we scroll through the work, we see before our eyes a tiny, white, gentle and soft, cute face with smiley faces, red cheeks, dark eyes, lips smiling, there is some kind of pain in his eyes, although he is still young, he is intelligent, insightful and curious the figure of a little girl is embodied. Z. Tamer makes her unique, unlike other little girls. Adjusts with special love. Showing that Randa is not indifferent to any events around him, the writer urges people to be more attentive to the environment. Adib puts forward the idea that a person should not stop searching, should continue to seek to know the secrets of life, and should not waste the supreme gift called time.

In the story, Randa is depicted in a pensive state, as much as she is happy when spring comes, on the eve of autumn.

A masterful creator, Zakaria Tamer used symbols effectively and skillfully in his stories. At the same time, he created his personal symbols in his works, especially in this story "Randa", and scattered them beautifully throughout the work. Each of the 39 series of short stories within a single story has its own independent theme, and around a single character, various life issues are raised with a pen and invite the reader to find a solution. In the form of symbolic images such as nature, the world of animals, the world of objects, the relationship between adults and children, fatherlessness, loneliness, ways of life and imagination, growing up, loyalty, and loyalty, justice, gratitude and ingratitude, dreams and hopes, trust are reflected in real reality.

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