



PLOT. CONFLICT. COMPOSITION: MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM OF A WORK OF ART

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14604429>

Annotation. The article deeply studies the interrelationships of plot, conflict and composition, which are the main elements of works of art, the concepts of the structure of works, the sequence of events, the contradictions between characters and the purposeful organization of the composition.

Keywords. Plot, conflict, composition, literature.

Аннотация. В статье глубоко исследуются взаимосвязи сюжета, конфликта и композиции, которые являются основными элементами художественных произведений, понятия структуры произведений, последовательности событий, противоречий между персонажами и целенаправленной организации композиции.

Ключевые слова. Сюжет, конфликт, композиция, литература.

Introduction

There are three important concepts in the creation of literature and works of art: plot, conflict and composition. These concepts are the main elements that determine the form, content and impact of a work of art on the reader. Plot is the sequence of events in a work, conflict is the opposition between characters and the event, and composition is the purposeful organization of the structure of the work. Each work of art creates its own unique world through these elements and attracts the reader.

Plot, conflict, and composition are constantly found in all types of works of art, in literature, cinema, theater, and other art forms. Understanding how these concepts are related to each other allows for a deeper understanding and analysis of a work of art. The article analyzes the relationship between these concepts and how they work in literature and art.

Materials and methods

This article is based on the IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion) requirement in analyzing the main elements of works of art. The following methods are used in the article:

1. Literary analysis - the study of classical literary criticism and modern theories. Existing scientific literature is analyzed based on the concepts of plot, conflict, and composition.
2. Compositional analysis - analysis of the structure of the work, the development of events, the relationships between characters. With the help of this approach, the place and role of plot and conflict in the composition are studied.
3. Psychological analysis - understanding the connection of conflict with the inner world of characters, studying their decision-making processes.
4. Intertextual analysis - determining the relationships between works of art and how they function in a cultural context.

Results

Plot is a systematic and purposeful development of the events of the work. The plot organizes all the events necessary for the work, connects them together, and creates a unique meaning. The main structure of the plot is divided into three stages: beginning, middle development and end.

Plot Structure. When analyzing the plot, it is necessary to consider its structure. The plot shows the relationship between the beginning, middle and end of the work. Each work of fiction has its own plot structure, which determines how the story and characters develop.

- **Beginning:** The beginning of the plot introduces the main information and characters necessary for the work. This stage shows the main direction of the work.
- **Middle development:** At this stage, the story develops, characters change, and conflict arises. Middle development is the most dynamic period of the essence of the work.
- **Ending:** The end of the work represents the resolution of events, the resolution of the conflict, and changes in the inner world of the characters.

Plot and Plot. It is also important to distinguish between plot and plot. Plot is a sequence of events, while plot is the choice of how and at what point to depict these events. While plot represents the main development of events, plot determines how they are included in the structure of the work.

Conflict: The Source of Energy of a Work of Fiction. Conflict is the opposition between events and characters in a work of art. Conflict is expressed in several forms: external, internal, social and psychological. Conflict shapes not only the plot, but also the inner world of the characters and the content of the work.

Types of Conflict:

1. **External conflict:** This conflict usually refers to the opposition between the main character and the external environment (nature, society, other characters). For example, in Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea", the hero fights the sea. Such conflicts usually lead to the hero's struggle against physical or social contradictions.

2. **Internal conflict:** The character's struggle with himself, the contradictions in his inner world. In Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel "Crime and Punishment", Rodion Raskolnikov's internal struggles lead to his psychological development. This conflict creates the strength necessary for the character to understand himself and change.

3. **Social conflict:** The work may be related to social problems and contradictions. In Tolstoy's Anna Karenina, the contradictions between social norms and personal feelings constitute social conflict.

Conflict and Plot The Connection of the plot. Conflict develops the plot because it creates events. The intensity of the conflict determines how events develop and end. To resolve the conflict, the characters make new decisions, which lead to the formation of the ending of the work. Thus, conflict is an important part of the structure of a work of art.

Composition: Organizing the Structure of the Work According to the Purpose. Composition is the purposeful arrangement and interconnection of all the elements of the structure of the work. Composition plays an important role in maintaining the balance of the work, setting its rhythm, and presenting the necessary layers of meaning to the reader. The composition of the work provides a connection between the plot, characters, and thematic issues.

Basic Elements of Composition:



1. Beginning: The beginning of the work includes an introduction to the world of the work and introducing the reader to the main characters, events, and issues.

2. Development: At this stage, conflicts arise, characters change, and the work becomes largely dynamic.

3. Climax: The climax is the highest point of the conflict, where the main contradictions are resolved.

4. Conclusion: At the end of the work, all conflicts are resolved and the changes in the inner world of the characters are reflected.

Composition and Plot. The purpose of composition is to help the work flow well, to help events develop naturally and purposefully. Plot and composition are complementary elements. While the plot organizes the sequence of events in the work, the composition determines how they are presented and conveyed to the reader. With the help of composition, the development of the plot becomes structurally clear and purposeful, which adds harmony to the overall structure of the work.

For example, consider the work "Oliver Twist" by Charles Dickens. The composition of the novel clearly shows the development of events step by step, with new characters and conflicts added at each stage, which draws the reader into the events of the work. Through composition, Dickens achieves his social critical goals and places each plot element in a purposeful manner.

The Working Together of Plot, Conflict, and Composition. Plot, conflict, and composition are the three main elements that make up a work of art, and they are closely related to each other. Together, these three elements form the essence of the work, its meaning, and its impact on the reader. Plot develops conflict, conflict develops composition, and the interaction of each element forms the content and structure of the works as a whole.

The Role of Plot in Organizing Conflict. Plot organizes the sequence of events and creates the opportunity for conflict to arise. In a work of fiction, conflict determines the main direction of plot development. The management and resolution of conflict affect how the plot of the work develops and ends. Therefore, the interrelationship of plot and conflict increases the structure of the work and its aesthetic value.

For example, the drama "Romeo and Juliet" contains several conflicts: external (the enmity between the families) and internal (the love between Romeo and Juliet and the opposition of their families). These conflicts form the basis for the development of the plot of the work, and with the help of composition, events are organized in a complementary way. The interdependence of conflicts and the struggle against them leads to the development of characters and leads to loss and sacrifice at the end of the work.

The Role of Composition in Resolving Conflict. Composition is an important tool for resolving conflict at every stage. Each compositional element, such as the beginning, development, climax, and end, in turn, contributes to the development of the conflict and its resolution or resolution. The perfect connection of the composition of the work with the conflict allows you to convey the development of events in a clear and purposeful way. A strong organization of the composition helps the reader better understand and feel the work.

As an example, we can consider the work of Anton Chekhov "The Revenge". The composition of the work includes two main conflicts - relationships and internal difficulties. Conflicts are resolved through the struggle between the characters and psychological changes

in the development of the work. With the help of composition, these events are interconnected and allow the continuation of psychological tension within the story.

Modern Approaches to Plot, Conflict and Composition in Works of Fiction. In modern literature and art, the concepts of plot, conflict and composition are used in more complex and unconventional ways. In postmodernism, for example, the traditional forms of plot and composition are often violated, and the use of monuments, intertextuality, games, etc. New elements such as self-analysis are introduced.

Italo Calvino's "If You Live Here" ("Se una notte d'inverno un viaggiatore") has several layers of composition and plot, which change the reader's reaction to the events. Calvino's work does not have a rigid plot structure, and the reader is immersed in the work several times, without noticing the development and change of the work. This approach is an example of an unconventional composition of a work of fiction in modern literature, creating new forms in which events, characters and thematic issues can interact with each other.

The relationship between composition, plot and conflict can be shown in David Lynch's film "Mulholland Drive". The film has several parallel events and characters, which develop in an interconnected way. The classic plot structure is broken in the work, and the film's structure distracts the reader with a changing sequence of events. In Lynch's work, the change in plot and composition shapes the reader's spiritual and emotional state, and allows for analysis of the film in different directions.

Conclusion

The relationship between plot, conflict, and composition in works of fiction is important for a full understanding of the structure and meaning of the works. Plot determines the sequence of events, conflict determines the contradictions between characters and events, and composition determines how these events and contradictions are structured. Their work together reveals the meaning of works of fiction and provides the reader with a complete experience.

In modern literature and art, these concepts are used in more complex and unconventional ways. New approaches in postmodernism disrupt the traditional structures of works of fiction, creating new possibilities for reading. Understanding the relationship between plot, conflict, and composition and how they work in modern works of art allows for a deeper analysis and understanding of the works.

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