

ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENCE STORIES (ULUGBEK HAMDAM'S STORY "SO'Z" AS AN EXAMPLE)

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Annotation: Analysis of the stories created during the period of independence using the example of the story "Soz" by Ulugbek Hamdam. Through this story, mistakes made in social relations, including marital relations, are analyzed.

Keywords: Fiction, analysis, attitude, Zahariqdarya, impression, social monosabat, independence, story.

Annotatsiya: Mustaqillik davrida yaratilgan hikoyalarni Ulug'bek Hamdamning "So'z" hikoyasi misolida tahlil qilish. Ushbu hikoya orqali ijtimoiy munosabatlar, shu jumladan, er-xotin munosabatlarida yo'l qo'yiladigan xatolar tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Badiiy adabiyot, tahlil, munosabat, Zaxariqdaryo, taassurot, ijtimoiy monosabat, mustaqillik, hikoya.

Fiction occupies a special position among other types of art. Because it is a tool that plays a key role in the formation of human spirituality. Fiction, which is an extremely multidimensional complex whole, becomes an impressive aesthetic and spiritual energy only when it is read, felt and understood by the reader. Unfelt and uncomprehended beauty cannot affect spirituality. That is why the analysis of a work of art in teaching literature has a special position and importance. In order to achieve the main goal of literary education, a philologist must master the methods of analyzing a work of art. The formation of a well-rounded personality without the analysis of a literary text is just an unfulfilled dream. Where there is no true artistic analysis, a literary text does not affect the feelings of the reader and does not serve the formation of his spirituality. Teaching ideological literature was, in fact, literary education without a work of art. In this case, the focus was not on the literary text itself, but only on the social meaning that could be extracted from it. As a result, the teaching of literature turned into dry exhortation, naked dogmatism, political science, and social science.

During the period of independence, political themes in artistic creation were somewhat narrowed and more extensive work began to be done on topics about social relations. In this regard, Ulugbek Hamdam's story "Word" also talks about marital relations. Many of Ulugbek Hamdam's stories have been translated into Russian, and the story "Stone" was recognized in America. Ulugbek Hamdam is rich in innovations and innovations, has a scientific world and his own writing style. Stories such as "Stone", "River in the Heart", "Forgotten Tune of the Flute", "Lola", "Word", "A Cup of Water", "Muslim" are philosophical works that make the reader think. The story "Soz" is different from other stories in terms of style.

The story begins with a couple who have raised their children in a house and are now going on a journey, thinking that they will live in comfort. One looks with envy at the relationship between the couple. But while reading the story, the story takes a radical turn and surprises the reader. If we

describe the characters in the story, the first one is the character of the husband. The husband is very kind to his wife, he takes care of her. But the sentence that the woman in the story says to her friend makes him lose his feelings for his wife. The sentence "nonsense day" uttered by his wife haunts his later life. But even though he thinks about it so much, he does not ask his wife for an explanation for what she said. Perhaps the woman called that day a "nonsense day" because her friend's husband treated her badly, because she did not have the means to have such a vacation, or because her husband had passed away, in order not to make her feel bad. The husband should bear his wife's grievances, be gentle when she is angry and upset, and forgive her mistakes. Doing so is following the Sunnah of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). Imam Muslim narrated that Anas ibn Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) said: "I have not seen anyone more kind to his family than the Messenger of Allah."³

If we describe the image of the wife, she is a caring person who has been with her husband throughout his life, and has always supported him. However, through the words she says to her friend throughout the story, the reader is left with a bad impression of her. Even considering the above-mentioned warnings, a woman should not talk to her friend like this when her husband takes her on a trip. The first of the rights of a wife over her husband is that he should treat her well and fairly. This is because Allah, the Exalted, has said in His Book: In the book: "And live with women in kindness!" (Surah An-Nisa: Verse 19).⁴

Another character in the story is the Zaharik River. The story says about it: "What we mean by water is a branch of the Chirchik River, which is called Bozsuv when it enters a big city, and Anhor when it enters. Here they call it Zahariqdaryo. It is really big, like a river. But it looks a little like a river, which is probably why its name has a ditch in it. It's interesting, if you look at it one time, it's a river, if you look at it another time, it's a ditch! There is also a bridge and a sluice. Where water flows, there is a sluice! Yes, what, if you look at the Zahariqdaryo, someone sees sluice water, someone sees a sluice, and someone else sees a river, let them see it. Everyone gets their share in this world according to their intentions. On the other hand, what would you say if those three "someones" became one person and said that they saw the Zahariqdaryo in three different ways at three different times in their lives? For example, in his youth, What if in middle age I see a stream and in old age I see a river? .. It turns out that, as philosophers say, the world is our imagination? Does a person get what he wants to see? .. Well, who has figured out the secret of these things, if we have... " Here water is being compared to a person's age. It can also be analyzed from another perspective. A person's emotions sometimes flow like a river, sometimes they become moderate like a stream, and sometimes they become cold like a river. In this respect, we can compare it to a person's emotions. If we describe the image of salt, which should be paid attention to in the story, we will say about it: The husband took a spoon and ate it like a stick: it was not soup in his mouth, but as if he had put a spoonful of salt in it.

- Yes? - said the wife, looking up. - What did he do? - Then he tasted the soup himself. - Do you mean saltier? Not at all.

The husband was silent. He sipped his tea and tried to swallow what was in his mouth faster. - I'm sorry, he said to himself, - I've lived so long and still haven't learned the taste of my life partner. True, she likes to eat saltier things than me. But not to this extent!" In this case, by bringing salt, the artist also wants to express the state of affairs in relationships, that is, a word said inopportunely and inappropriately becomes an excess of salt in a person's life and upsets his heart. And not being able to

ask what is in his heart is like eating food with little salt - you don't know what you ate, that is, you feel like you spent your life in vain. Understanding each other and supporting each other in any situation makes your life sweeter, like a delicious meal. "There is a neighbor, old man, that's it. He brought a stove in his car, so get ready for winter. I wanted to download. It was not known before, when you get old, the cold passes through your soul, they say... ". In this case in the story, the author may have meant not only cold air, but also cold words by cold. The heroes of the story, as it is said, are characters who are over forty or fifty years old. Words that were not paid attention to in youth may become cold to the heart and pass through the soul as age passes.

In conclusion, if we analyze the story again, many aspects that were not paid attention to can be found. Literature has such power. A world of meaning can be extracted from a single word. We can say without hesitation that Ulugbek Hamdam also created a world of meaning through this story.

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