



THE NOVEL "SABO AND SAMANDAR" BY ULUGBEK HAMDAM

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Annotation: *This article provides information about the role of the famous writer and critic Ulugbek Hamdam in the current literary process, his artistic works and scientific and critical activities. You can analyze his novel "Sabo and Samandar" and see how beautifully written the work is.*

Key words: *literature, literary creativity, literary process, modernism, poetic spirit, literary criticism, poetic nature, image skill, way of expression.*

A fan who is closely familiar with Ulugbek Hamdam's scientific-creative and translation work knows well that various problems of Eastern and Western literature are covered in his literary and aesthetic views, from the Roman views that form the basis of Eastern philosophy to the theories of Western modernism and postmodernism. When talking about the factors of U. Hamdam's scientific, literary and aesthetic views, one of his most important creative principles is that no matter what method, in what "ism" (realist or modernist) the work of art is created, it is based on great life truths, realism is the basis of fiction. We can see the priority of the views that are the basis. Indeed, we can be sure that in the work of U. Hamdam, the image of great life truths, various interpretations of the human soul's experiences are artistically reflected. This situation is particularly evident in the writer's realistic works, short stories and novels. This scientific-artistic relevance is expressed even in the title of his works. In particular, in the literary process, such novels as "Muvozanat", "Sabo and Samandar", "Rebellion and Obedience", which were positively received, are led by educational-philosophical logic.

The deepening of the philosophical content in the works created in recent years creates the basis for the renewal of expression, new forms and poetic research, deepening and metaphorization. Figurative imagery is leading in most of the prose works created today. We can see that such creative researches, which are manifested in different forms and appearances, are the creativity of the writer.

The work "Sabo and Samandar" by the well-known writer, literary scholar Ulug'bek Hamdam is recognized by some people in our modern world, and some people do not recognize it, or simply do not pay attention to it, it is becoming less and less common among people, from its creation to the present day. It is about love, a feeling that comes along with companionship.



In the play, the love between Nadir and Nilufar, Sabo and Samandar, and the love between Layli and Majnun were written. Just as Layli and Majnun are attracted to each other, in any case they love each other, so are Nadir and Nilufar, Sabo and Samandar.

In "Sabo and Samandar", such love is sung that this love does not allow a person to live peacefully, does not leave him alone. Nadir and Nilufar sacrificed themselves because others opposed their love. Aziza, a girl who liked Samandar, became a victim of unrequited love. When she marries Samandar's friend Hamid, all three lovers do not literally find their happiness. The image of Sherdil is a person who considers feelings such as love, affection, loyalty, loyalty to be non-existent, often measures the world with materiality, and treats people according to this principle. He wants to create robots that will replace people, although they look and sound like humans, but they do not have human feelings of love and loyalty. Sabo prefers the happiness of his parents, the honor of his family. Maybe that's why he fights with the disease and the dictates of his heart throughout his life and lives against it.

The author describes Sabo's future fate to the reader in the course of events through a dream:

"He dreams. In a dream, a sucker is flowing in the middle of a huge river... Look at this, as long as he does not try to save his life on the bank where salvation is promised on both sides. Because her husband is on one side of the shore, and Samandar is on the other side: no matter where she goes, her life is in danger. Why? You don't know that. That's why Sabo kept flowing in the bosom of huge waves... For some reason, he remembered a verse of Samandar: "What kind of punishment is this, explain, God!" Hadeb looked in that direction and saw Samandar. I was happy, I was shocked... However, the cry of a child was already heard. Alanglab saw his daughter and son standing on the shore with tears in their eyes. Then Sabo forgot everything, both coasts. Involuntarily, he swam towards his children. Instead of hindering him, the raging waves helped him to reach his chosen shore. Sabo is in the arms of his children until he says hash-pashhe saw and turned his back and saw the second beach - crippled Samandar, who was dying in sorrow. Then he realized what he had done and shouted: Samandar!!!" [1.255].

As the famous writer Khadi Toqtash said: "Love itself is an old thing, but every heart renews it." In the work of Sabo and Samandar, we come across its special manifestations.



In short, there should be a standard in human life, in general, in everything. Including in love. Feelings that are more than the norm and excessive eventually destroy a person and destroy his peaceful life. He even goes crazy and wanders. But, as they say, you can't command the heart, love doesn't have a measure. In these aspects, love is dear to mankind, so close to the heart. For this reason, works on this topic have always been interesting for Uzbek readers.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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