



## LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE GREAT HAMDAM'S WORKS

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**Annotation:** *Ulugbek Hamdam penned the situation that was tormenting many people at the time of writing the novel, and which had passed or was passing in the hearts of many people. Dilmurod Kuronov explains this situation as follows: "Equilibrium" was born as a novel that was very relevant in terms of the topic and was written at the time. The second side of the issue is how the current topic is covered. The novel is largely autobiographical.*

**Key words:** *Ulugbek Hamdam, work, topical, novel, era.*

As flame and light are in harmony with each other, life and activity are so closely connected. Whatever shines, without a doubt illuminates, whatever is living, is definitely in motion. The creative process, like life, is so endless, unique and multifaceted that there is always a place in it that suits the needs and talents of every writer. Fiction, which is a product of creativity, is a mass of thoughts, constantly polished by the feelings of the heart, which does not know how to stop, and which gradually shines and shines more and more. After all, fiction as a form of social consciousness is subject to the laws of historical development. Changes in society also cause changes in fiction. In order to properly understand the fineness of the image, the system of images, to feel the language and charm of an artistic work, it is necessary to know the characteristics of the artistic thinking of the period when this work was created. "Time and literature is a very complex problem. Because the main sign of time is its constant movement and change, the main characteristic of original literature is its desire to live longer than the time it was created, its attempt to be more stable. It is difficult to see the time while standing in it, and it is even more difficult to evaluate any aspect of it. That is why it is very responsible to talk about the literature of the independence period and its characteristic features." [1]

Among the representatives of Uzbek literature today, Ulugbek Hamdam is one of the writers who have become popular with his deep novels and stories. His novels such as "Muvozanat", "Rebellion and Obedience", "Sabo and Samandar" and the collection of short stories and short stories "Uzokhdagi Dilmura" have their place in the Uzbek literature of the 20th century. In addition, poetry collections "Rebellion to God", "Rose" and "Seni kutdim", monographs "Artistic Thought Study", "Need for Renewal", "New Uzbek Poetry" were also published. Among modern Uzbek writers, Ulugbek Hamdam is one of the few creators whose works



are often translated into other languages and recognized outside Uzbekistan. His novel "Rebellion and Obedience", short story "Loneliness", about ten stories and poems were translated into Russian. The author's story "Stone" and several poems were translated into English. The novel "Equilibrium" and the story "The Stone" were recognized in America.

## ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Ulugbek Hamdam's work is full of novelty and updates. Literary scholars and critics also acknowledge this. The writer's novel "Equilibrium", which has recently entered the literature and is liked by both young and old readers, was announced, and every critic and scholar of literature could not help but react to it. The role of teacher O. Sharafiddinov in the realization of "Balance" is great, the writer always gratefully acknowledges this in his meetings and conversations: "When I read the novel, I believe that there are still many undiscovered possibilities of realism in depicting the people of today. I brought." [2] Ulugbek Hamdam penned the situation that was tormenting many people at the time when the novel was written, and which had passed or was passing in the hearts of many people. Dilmurod Kuronov explains this situation as follows: "Equilibrium" was born as a novel that was very relevant in terms of the topic and was written at the time. The second side of the issue is how the current topic is covered. The novel is largely autobiographical. Ulugbek wrote many parts of the work while crying, pouring his heart and soul into the text. This is why "Balance" leaves an impression (M. Koshjanov) as if it was written in one sitting, and even those who do not like the work or its author involuntarily admit that it was written sincerely." [3] In Ulugbek Hamdam's novel "Balance" many people state that has passed or is passing through consciousness is described. "Equilibrium" describes the state of imbalance in our recent past, when changes in our habitual lifestyle caused sharp changes in our psyche. The work is devoted to a very topical problem. The theme chosen in the novel "Equilibrium", the idea of the work can be felt from the name of the novel. In the novel, the criterion in the heart of a person standing on the threshold of a new era is widely covered, due to changes in the social system, time and place, the maintained balance is disturbed to a certain extent. In fact, the theme is new in the novel. The author was able to approach the concept of balance in artistic creation in a new way. "So, it's not about realism or modernism here. It's about the artist, his thinking and skills. And in order for a literary work to be an example of a true work, whether it belongs to realism, is written in the style of romanticism, or follows some other modernist style, it should



be repeated again and again that a person must be at the center of it. , the reader can get some information about the fate, nature, and life of a person, as well as get aesthetic pleasure from this work." (2) The concept of balance, which seems simple at first glance, acquires a very large and extensive essence during the work. He shows his height in every aspect of marriage, life, human spirituality. In the work, the writer connects the same concept with the main idea and theme of the work as the main criterion in illuminating the period and environment after the independence. The composition and plot of the work is also based on this.

## DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Of course, no one denies that at the center of Equilibrium is a person, the fate of Yusuf, his painful search. The reader of "Equilibrium" sees the artistic reality of the work through the eyes of the author, experiences and feels it together with the characters; together with the writer, he discusses their fate, mutual relations, tries to understand the root of their tragedies, looks for solutions to the problems and comes to certain conclusions. All this is aesthetic pleasure. That is, aesthetic pleasure is not an objective property of the work that manifests itself, but a spiritual and spiritual process that takes place in the mind and heart of the reader. Therefore, the phenomenon of artistry exists only in the process of reading, it is always manifested in the unity of the writer, the work, and the reader. Therefore, the occurrence of an artistic phenomenon depends not only on the work itself, but also on a number of factors such as the reader, his creative imagination, general educational and cultural level, reading skills, emotional state, and intention. The author tried to reveal that period based on the description of the life paths of the heroes. An example of this is Yusuf's views in the novel: "After all, what was Saeed like yesterday when he was working as a leader, and how is he today when he leaves work and is alone at home with his fate?" Last night, his face, speech and all his actions radiated strength. It was felt that he dedicated himself to a very important and worthwhile goal and that he was boldly stepping on that path. His achievements were so great that he did not even remember his dear friend Yusuf. How about today? Today, he lost everything, and there was no trace of his previous enthusiasm, the fire that was shining in his eyes: he sank. So, he was separated from his goal, his interest, from the high feeling of being one with many people, and became socially and spiritually isolated." [4] The situation of Mirazim, Yusuf's second friend, is described as follows: "What about Mirazim? ? Mirazim, whose childhood dreams have come true and whose heart is empty! While Amir, who could not achieve any of his dreams, went crazy, Mirazim, who had all his



intentions fulfilled, didn't he feel like he was out in the wilderness? He did. So why? After all, Mirazim achieved everyone's dream! Because in both cases, isn't a person isolated?..."[5]

From the beginning to the end of the work, Yusuf fought for one thing - for the highest value. "No matter what happened in his life and what could happen around him, he did not turn away from the highest value that holds a person - balance, and the struggle to achieve it. But it wasn't just a balance. One root of this balance begins with the person himself, and the other definitely drinks water from the bosom of the society in which he lives. Therefore, the issue of independence and prosperity of the country are inseparable links of the great balance that Yusuf envisioned and strived for from the beginning to the end of the novel," says Marhabo Kochkarova.[6] Yusuf studied at the university with one goal, after that he worked at the university. He only followed the honest path. He supported his family with his monthly salary. But it was difficult to make a living with this money in the city. Difficulty in life showed its effect more and more. Moving from house to house, financial difficulties caused his relationship with Aigul to take a sharp turn. No matter how successful the family is, the union, financial hardship still has its effect. In between, the balance weakens. He loses his balance when he loses his son. The image of Yusuf is a nationalist, a patriot, a person with a high spirit. The historian Muhammadjon in the novel is the image of a man whose era has passed. He realizes that his life is built on a false foundation. That's why he goes with his eyes open. When the birds are released from the cage, they give symbolic hints to the will of man. While releasing his beloved birds, brother Muhammadjon said: "There are no more gardens or mountains here. They destroyed everything and turned it into a cotton farm! Go, my bird, three, now, three!" The spirit of the age affects human experiences and man realizes what he has done by fighting with himself. Amir, the biggest and most impressive character in the work, is a typical person of the present past. Although Amir is healthy in spirit and body, he is thrown into a madhouse. Amir is forced to drive himself crazy while being healthy. Symbolically, he sees himself in the form of a feather plucked by the hands of madmen. When Amir could not achieve his dreams in the life he was living, unsatisfied desires - the life of his dreams, unfulfilled love - left their mark on his future destiny. The reader cannot indifferently read the images related to the image of Amir without mental torture and unrestrained questions. With his novel "Balance", Ulugbek Hamdam fully proved that it is possible to express new artistic and aesthetic thinking in Uzbek literature of the 20th century



with traditionalism. Especially, the image of Amir in the work entered the Uzbek literature as a completely new symbol. It became clear that there are undiscovered aspects and problems of literature in discovering a person through his means. It can be concluded from the work that if the whole universe is based on the law of balance, then society and the people who form its foundation are stable because of the same balance. As soon as the balance is disturbed in life, then all kinds of unexpected changes and even derailments begin among its members. When we read not only novels, but also short stories of the writer, we see that he has fully demonstrated his writing skills, portraying the heroes of the work and the spirit of the time in true ways. In-depth scientific research of Ulugbek Hamdam's work provides new information for the science of literary studies. Therefore, increasing research in this regard is not without benefit.

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