



ANALYSIS OF ULUG'BEK HAMDAM'S STORY "LONELINESS"

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Abstract: This article analyzes Ulugbek Hamdam's work "Loneliness." The article artistically expresses a person's inner experiences, mental anguish, and alienation from society. The work reveals loneliness in a person from a philosophical and psychological point of view, describes mental states characteristic of humanity through images.

Keywords: loneliness, inner experience, consciousness, philosophical motive, mental anguish.

Ulugbek Hamdam is the author of several prose, poetic, and literary-critical collections. His first prose book was published under the title "Loneliness." "Loneliness," which includes the story of the same name and a number of stories in the collection, is not a work dedicated to the artistic interpretation of a particular interesting event, it does not contain traditional images, descriptions, scenes, dialogues: it is also fundamentally different from other realistic stories in terms of genre. Criticism is evaluated as a kind of symbolic work that clearly indicates the renewal of loneliness in our prose. In his stories, the author also tries to depict the eternally restless, dangerous part of the human soul.

The characters of Ulugbek Hamdam face complex questions in their inner world: they feel alienated from society, and this aspect limits their personal growth and alienation.

The author reveals the situations in which a person encounters loneliness, the reasons why they can be subjected to loneliness. As they say, a person first of all understands who he is when he is alone with his heart, modern Uzbek literature describes the inner experiences of a person, conflicts with society, and mental anguish. This is why the writer's work is especially distinguished by the fact that it is written in a psychological and philosophical spirit. The work is based on the contradictions between the individual and society, spirit and body, suffering and hope. The article reveals that attention is paid to the artistic structure, psycho-philosophical views, and analysis of the main character of this work.

Solitude is not only solitude, but also the inability to understand inner feelings, isolation from society, and the path to understanding inner truth. Through the life of the main character, a person's self-awareness is described. The hero lives not only in the external world, but also in the inner world, and searches for the meaning of his life in the deviation of memories, thoughts, dreams, and regrets. This path leads him to the age of loneliness. Through the work, the author reveals the complexities of human consciousness and life views through artistic means. The writer used methods such as inner monologue, symbolic images, and psychological analysis. Images rich in linguistic intonation are closely connected with thought and mental state. The writer describes loneliness not as ordinary suffering, but as a philosophical-spiritual experience, a level of inner awakening, through the inner contradictions and conflicts of the hero, the reader can recognize himself and the truth, look at life from a different point of view. The work shows not the individuality of one person, but the invisible mental state of each person in society. Today, even when people communicate with the outside world, that is, with society, they often have incomprehensible, lonely, and alien feelings in their hearts. In the work, it is precisely this phenomenon that reveals the contradictions between human existence in society and at the same time loneliness. The work contains many symbolic images, such as night, rain, silence, window.

Through these symbols, the author managed to instill in the reader's consciousness the night - mental anguish, the loss of meaning in life, the window - the boundary between the inner and outer world, rain and silence - a state of spiritual purification or inner silence. Through these symbols, students can clearly feel not only reality, but also the inner feelings of the hero. Because the hero cannot adapt to society, society cannot understand him. This creates a peculiar state of "alienation."

The reader who reads the work encourages them to think deeply about the events taking place in society, changes, moral values, and changes occurring in the inner and outer world. In the works of Ulugbek Hamdam, the main idea is the expression of philosophical and psychological ideas through artistic images, simple, but deeply thought-provoking events, the predominance of mood, feelings, and thinking over the plot. The work is an artistic and philosophical text that encourages one to penetrate the depths of the human psyche, to feel invisible, but heart-wrenching states.

"For some reason, I looked at myself as if I were an object. As I gazed at my reflection in the mirror, my attention grew like a jeweler forgiving a strange stone with hope. I asked myself: "Strange, when will I die?" Then the thought crossed my mind: "Now where and for what purpose should I use this machine-body?" For some reason, I wanted to work like a slave, throw myself into fire and water without mercy, and run around until it shattered"[1:24]

The loneliness depicted in the work is the process of finding, losing, realizing, searching for oneself, and, finally, spiritual awakening. The inner world of the hero resembles the calm, but deep experiences of each person in their own life. The work is a product of a deep philosophical and artistic approach, reflecting the inner suffering not only of one person, but also of the whole society. In the work, loneliness is interpreted not as a normal state, but as a psychological-spiritual and social problem that has become an integral part of human life. In a peculiar poetic language, the author encourages the reader to think, to look into his soul through the means of deep imagery. The hero of "Loneliness" doesn't hold his tongue when he is in a frenzy, when his rebellion breaks the boundaries of his mind, or when he is in some kind of anguish. His heart transfers to his tongue.[2] Through "Loneliness," the writer not only shows the inner experiences of a modern person, but also points to ways to overcome this pain - love, understanding, sincerity, affection, and spiritual awakening. Therefore, the work is not only a literary work, but also an exemplary spiritual and artistic mirror reflecting the spiritual landscape of our time. During the reading of the work, the reader not only enjoys it but also encounters their inner world. This work of the writer is an artistic and philosophical work that describes the inner world, spiritual emptiness, and the process of self-discovery of a modern person. Through the work, the author reveals the silence in the human soul, the world of thoughts immersed in questions and unanswers. Loneliness is highlighted here not as weakness, but as a stage of deep thinking and self-awareness. The author interprets loneliness not as a tragedy, but as a state that purifies a person, separating from him the true. The author interprets loneliness not as a tragedy, but as a state that purifies a person, separating from him the true "I." This encourages the reader to deeply understand their mental state, to think again about the meaning of life.

"The hero of loneliness, without a name, without a face, without space and time, is like a big fish stuck in the mud. Arosat! The fragmentation of the hero's thoughts and lifestyle, in my opinion, also plunged him into loneliness. She struggles to find opportunities and conditions for her favorite activity - creativity. She suffers from the fact that all her mental and physical energy is being spent on overcoming the worries of ordinary life."[3]

The work "Loneliness" reveals not a person's self-awareness, but the process of escaping from oneself. "Loneliness" in the work is not a mental anguish, but a false refuge. The hero flees not from society, but from his own responsibility. In this sense, loneliness is not a choice, but a veil of inner defeat.

This point of view is based on the internal monologues in the work, self-questions, and the state of never finding answers. The hero does not rise in solitude, but gradually loses himself. So, through this work, Hamdam may have fulfilled the task of not glorifying loneliness, but exposing it. "Loneliness" is not only a mental anguish, but also an ontological crisis of the post-Soviet

person. In the work, loneliness is not just a feeling, but a crisis of human existence, detached from the historical past, unable to adapt to the values of the new era. The hero flies not only from himself, but also from false relics and worthless values inherited from the former regime. Therefore, loneliness in the work is interpreted as a reflection of the vacuum that has arisen in social consciousness. This approach elevates "Loneliness" in modern Uzbek prose to the level of not just a psychological, but a philosophical-intellectual work.

Loneliness in Ulugbek Hamdam's work "Loneliness" is a metaphor not of the individual, but of the national spirit. The hero's inner emptiness, calm, inward-looking experiences are interpreted as a reflection of the spirit of the nation that has achieved independence, but has not yet fully found its path, its identity. In this case, the hero is not just a person, but a mirror of a generation, a society.

It retreats into itself, because the external world is not yet stable. This allows us to see the work not as a simple spiritual portrait, but as an inner conversation of a people searching for identity.

List of used literature:

1. Ulug‘bek Hamdam. *Yolg‘izlik*. Toshkent-2020.
2. Bahodir K. “Ulug‘bekning dil izhorlari” maqolasi.
3. Rahimjon R. "BBC O‘zbek xizmati" 2012-yil maqola.
4. Kholiqov, B. (2018). *Adabiyot va Yolg‘izlik: Ulug‘bek Hamdamning badiiy uslubi*. Tashkent: Sharq Nashriyoti.