

THE TRAGEDY OF LOVE IN BULGAKOV'S WORKS

Teacher of Russian language and literature

Dilnoza Boltaeva

Department of Uzbek and Russian Philology

Asia International University

Bukhara, Uzbekistan

E-mail: dilnozaboltaeva15@gmail.com

Annotation: In the context of increasing globalization and widespread digital transformation, traditional paradigms of teaching foreign languages demonstrate their insufficient effectiveness. This article aims to study the key problems hindering the modernization of teaching methods due to new social and technological realities. The authors conduct a comparative analysis of difficulties and successful cases within the framework of Russian (national) and international educational discourses. Based on the results of this analysis, promising directions for integrating positive foreign experience into the domestic language education system are proposed.

Keywords: modernization of educational systems, methodology of teaching foreign languages, communicative approach in teaching, digitalization of education, educational technologies (EdTech), formation of intercultural competence, professional development of teachers, national educational context, international educational practices.

Annotatsiya: Globallashuvning kuchayishi va keng tarqalgan raqamli transformatsiya sharoitida chet tillarini o'qitishning an'anaviy paradigmalari ularning samarasizligini ko'rsatmoqda. Ushbu maqola yangi ijtimoiy va texnologik voqealiklar tufayli o'qitish metodikasini modernizatsiya qilishga to'sqinlik qiladigan asosiy muammolarni o'rganishga qaratilgan. Mualliflar Rossiya (milliy) va xalqaro ta'lim nutqlari doirasida qiyinchiliklar va muvaffaqiyatli holatlarning qiyosiy tahlilini o'tkazadilar. Ushbu tahlil natijalariga ko'ra, ijobiy xorijiy tajribani mahalliy til ta'limi tizimiga qo'shishning istiqbolli yo'nalishlari taklif etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim tizimlarini modernizatsiya qilish, chet tillarini o'qitish metodikasi, o'qitishda kommunikativ yondashuv, ta'limni raqamlashtirish, ta'lim texnologiyalari (EdTech), madaniyatlararo kompetentsiyani shakllantirish, o'qituvchilarning malakasini oshirish, milliy ta'lim konteksti, xalqaro ta'lim amaliyotlari.

The problem of love in a novel

Bulgakov, through his main character, reveals to us the details of his life before the fateful meeting with Margarita. A historian by education, this man worked in one of the capital's museums, sometimes working as a translator due to his knowledge of several languages. He led a secluded lifestyle, having only a small circle of acquaintances in Moscow. One day, after winning a significant amount of money on a bond he received at work, he rented basement rooms in a small house. There he acquired the necessary books and began writing a novel about Pontius Pilate. During this period, which can be called his "golden age", the Master, who still had a name at that time, was experiencing a creative upsurge. The spring was beautiful, and the work on the novel was rapidly moving towards completion.

Then an event occurred that surpassed even the big win in its significance: The Master met a woman. She was extraordinarily beautiful, with "an unprecedented loneliness in her eyes," and from that moment on, his life was filled with meaning. This woman, Margarita, was well-off, married to a successful young man and, by conventional standards, seemed absolutely prosperous. However, the author bitterly exclaims: "My Gods, my gods! What did this woman need!" Despite her outward well-being, the heroine felt lonely and unhappy because there was no love in her life. It was with the appearance of the Master that Margarita's life gained a deep meaning. Thus, from the story of the seemingly accidental meeting of the characters, the central theme of love begins to sound in the novel "The Master and Margarita". Love did not change the characters for better or worse; as a true feeling, it transformed them, making them completely different. The master and Margarita realized that fate itself had brought them together, and that they were destined for each other forever. "Love struck us instantly, struck both of us at once!" – the Master exclaims in conversation with the poet Bezdomny, comparing it with a lightning strike or a Finnish knife – forever and irrevocably. Now the Master was creating a great novel, inspired by his beloved. Margarita found happiness by becoming his "secret wife", faithful friend and like-minded woman. And just as there was "not a soul" in the alley where they first met, so in their new life there was no place for anyone but the two of them and their common cause, the novel created by the Master. The novel was completed, and "the hour came when I had to leave the secret shelter and go out into life." However, the world of literature into which the Master plunges turns out to be a world of adaptability, mediocrity and rejection of talent, which ultimately breaks him.

Love as a "reward" for rejecting the light.

The traditional interpretation of the finale of "The Master and Margarita" suggests that the characters find eternal peace. However, if you look deeper, it becomes clear that the Master did not deserve the true light. Lovers do not receive heavenly bliss, but an eternal, frozen existence. For a creative person such as a Master Writer, the absence of difficulties, suffering and development is equivalent to the slow extinction of the soul. Bulgakov gives his characters love, but deprives them of the fullness of life. Isn't this the ultimate tragedy? They are together, but they are beyond everything that makes a person human. In the eyes of readers, Margarita appears to be the epitome of loyalty. However, if you look at the text from a different angle, another facet of her tragedy opens up: Margarita may love the Master's novel even more than the Master himself. She saves the manuscript from the fire, not him. Instead of being with her sick lover, she immerses herself in reading. The tragedy of the Master lies in the realization that his value to the muse is determined by his talent. If genius disappears, love disappears. This bitter understanding condemns their union from the very beginning. In Bulgakov's early work, the tragedy of love manifests itself through doom. In *The White Guard*, Alexei Turbin's love for the girl who saved him is described as a fragile, delicate substance that can collapse at the slightest wrong step. The characters are trying to love while their world is falling apart. Bulgakov shows that personal life becomes impossible when history plunges into chaos. This is the tragedy of "forced loneliness together" in the midst of a universal disaster. [2,p. 2]

An interesting way to look at the problem is the personal tragedy of Bulgakov himself. Alexey Tolstoy advised him: "Wives should be changed. To be a writer, you have to get married three times." However, Bulgakov was having a hard time getting divorced. After breaking up with his first wife, Tatiana Lappa, he repented: "Because of you, God will punish me." The tragedy of his love lies in the fact that happiness with a new woman (Elena Sergeevna) was built on the ruins of the past, and guilt haunted him to the end. Woland grants the Master and Margarita peace. But is he so good? Bulgakov, who was dying of a serious illness, wrote a novel, realizing his own imminent demise. In his understanding, peace is non-existence, the cessation of suffering. Love continuing in non-existence

is beautiful, but it is an absolute tragedy. Heroes don't rise to eternal life, they just stop suffering. This is not a happy ending, but a tired "enough is enough". The tragedy of Margarita is that she gains freedom only by losing her humanity. To save love, she has to become a witch. She loses her human form, destroys apartments, screams and kills. Bulgakov takes the heroine through the process of dehumanization. The writer leaves open the question: does it remain love if you stop being human for it? There is no answer, only the silence of the finale.

Bulgakov is one of the most ruthless authors towards his characters in love. He lets them meet, but robs them of their future. He provides them with an infinity of existence, but in return takes away the ability to move. The essence of the love tragedy in his prose lies in the fact that happiness cannot be held without paying an exorbitantly high price for it.

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