



A.Yuldoshev's Story "Puncare" Magical - Philosophical Work

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the peculiarities of the new trends in Uzbek prose during the years of independence on the basis of A.Yuldashev's story "Poincaré".

Keywords:

story, narrative, figurative, figurative-philosophical style, science and life, narrator-hero, "formula of the universe", "dialectic of the heart"

The changes in the social and political life of the world have affected the content and form of works of art to such an extent that the process of perception of formal and methodological research, artistic refinements has completely changed, deviated from existing stereotypes. In particular, in prose works, poetic depth, inner experiences and contradictions, observations of the relationship between the universe and man began to be boldly interpreted artistically.

"Uzbek prose has been undergoing the most effective research since independence. I can't say that a new generation of writers emerged out of nowhere or entirely on the ground of European literature. On the contrary, their work is a shining example of the positive changes that have taken place over the years in Uzbek prose, a logical continuation, a hopeful stage."

As a result of the influence of anthropocentrism on the literary and aesthetic taste in the world of literature, the antinomy of "positive hero - negative hero" has disappeared and the artistic perception of man as a faulty slave in the process of experiencing various situations has come to the fore. And as a result of methodological-formal and semantic

research in this process, new features of the principles of figurativeness, symbolism, conditionality were formed.

"The desire to express the world in the language of symbols and signs is growing. By pointing to a seemingly unrelated essence and by invoking the reader's heart and mind to communicate with those gestures, the attempt to shape his senses by influencing his senses and consciousness intensifies. The essence of such creations, which is reflected in the beginning of the author's spirituality, began to emerge from different angles, depending on the level of artistic and aesthetic height, the active participation of the individual reader. That is, now the reader "accepts" the reality of the artistic image in any sense through the prism of thinking according to his level of perception.

So what is the essence of the core that binds concepts like metaphor, metaphor, migration, symbolism? Although the lexical meaning of the word metaphor (Arabic) means "word in a figurative sense", it is used in a broad sense not only in relation to the word but also in relation to the text. Indeed, "The first feature of art is its figurativeness. In other words, the use of things-events or expressions in a figurative sense, in a plural sense, defines

the art of art. Figuratively, in the broadest sense, it includes artistic means and methods such as the creation, generalization, symbolism, simile, adjective, animation, allegory and allegory of an artistic image." It can be said that to this day, the meaning of the concept of "metaphor" in prose has expanded to the level of a text that carries deep philosophical meanings.

Creative peculiarities in the literary process of man and the universe, bubble paintings depicting dialectical relations such as *man and life, man and soul* Murod Muhammad Dost, Togay Murad, Khurshid Dostmuhammad, talented writers such as Erkin Azam, Khayriddin Sultanov, Alisher Ibodinov, Nazar Eshanqul, Isajon Sultan, Abduqayum Yuldashev, Ulugbek Hamdam expanded them and deepened their essence "... the ideological and artistic views of today's literary generation are far from the same - the diversity of life itself, the differences in the ways in which artists perceive and interpret reality, most importantly, it is impossible not to notice that young Uzbek poets and writers are working on the world's advanced literature."

Author Abdukayum Yuldashev's story "Poincaré" can be included in the list of works with such deep figurative and philosophical meanings. In the words of D.Turaev, one of the "artistic discoveries of our modern prose, which is associated with examples of world literature", is undoubtedly the story "Poincaré" by Abdukayum Yuldashev. The scholar believes that it is more appropriate to include this work in the genre of short stories, rather than the story as the author himself called it. There is life in this idea, of course. After all, against the background of "Poincaré's hypothesis, the zeal and enthusiasm of a talented young Uzbek man, who considered the protagonist of the work - the subject of theoretical mathematics as the essence of his life, to achieve great goals in the future, gradually faded in the struggle with everyday life.

The fact that the hypothesis put forward by the French mathematician Henri Poincaré in 1904 was called the "Formula of the Universe" by the scientific community suggests that the protagonist, who dreamed of solving this

universal problem, had a great goal, ability and potential to solve world problems. Another important aspect of the work is that the scientist's passion and love for proving the "formula of the universe" and the universal significance of this theoretical concept are instilled through the protagonist's "I".

"Let me explain in a simpler way he said. If a three-dimensional surface is somehow similar to a two-dimensional sphere, then it can be flattened to this sphere. This hypothesis is sometimes called the "Universe formula" because of its importance in studying the complex processes of the formation of the world and in answering questions about the shape of the worlds." (A.Yuldashev "Poincaré")

A wonderful style of metaphorical and philosophical tone draws the reader's attention to the end of the work in one line. The tragic thoughts of the scientist, who was defeated in the struggle between science and life in the following years, further clarify the purpose for which the work was written: *"No matter how much I tried to deny it, no matter how much I resisted, no matter how hard I tried to deny it, I still felt my weakness under the laws of nature: consciousness, thinking cannot be diverted at once, drowning on two ships. So, either science or materialism! Fifty percent of it, fifty percent of it, can't be lived. The result is closer to the fact that it looks like a premature baby. So, isn't it a job outside of my ability to brighten and cleanse the brain full of the dust of life, to return its direction to the previous one?"* (A.Yuldashev "Poincaré")

It is known that the term "dialectic of the heart" (N.G.Chernishevsky's phrase) is widely used in art to refer to the tendency to illuminate the inner world of man. "One of the most important discoveries in the field of literature was the mastery of the "dialectic of the soul" - the hero's self-knowledge, feeling and understanding."

Commenting on the narrative style of the work, M.Akhmedova said, "Thanks to the image of the narrator-hero, real life, lively speech, sharp emotions entered the text and most importantly, the writer can express himself, his pain, dissatisfaction, everyday problems. Tells the story of the lives of

ordinary people who are connected and not masters of their own lives. The description of all experiences and external factors (society, everyday problems) is related to the peculiarities of the author's creative individuality, style and method, in parallel with the inner world of the protagonist.

The writer manages to illuminate the mental state of the scientist, who sacrificed a great goal to the details of life, with a single sentence about the achievements of Saidov, who was able to put his goal above the small worries in the play: *"Saidov, who started working with me at the same time, became a candidate of science at the age of twenty-seven and a doctor of science at the age of thirty. At the age of sixty, I am still a great teacher, repeating the same word twice like a parrot, asking students questions and telling them the answers myself"* (A.Yuldashev "Poincaré").

Elsewhere, he sees another colleague, Munisa, on a plaque: *"I trembled and could barely read: Munisa Falonchieva. Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. He lectured at the University of Tennessee for many years"* (A.Yuldashev "Poincaré").

Researcher S.Kuronov's story "Poincaré" is valuable because it beautifully expresses today's worldview and oriental values and its heroes are the only solution. He says he is busy searching for the "Formula of the universe" thus, A.Yuldashev discovered a specific direction of the symbolic-figurative method by comparing the complexities of life to the Poincaré hypothesis.

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