

A NEW SOLUTION TO THE ARTISTIC CONFLICT IN THE NOVEL “LATE LIVES IN A DREAM”

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
Three articles talk about writer O'tkir Hashimov's novel "Dreams of Past Lives". The commissar's relationship with the environment, society, conflicts are highlighted. The tragedy of the Soat Ganiyev family is revealed.	conflict, types of conflict, inner world, tragedy.

Introduction

In literary theory, conflict is seen as the driving force behind the plot. It is known that in life, people sometimes face conflicts with their inner world, and sometimes with those around them, that is, they struggle with them. As in life, the heroes of a work of art also face mutual conflicts and conflicts, of course. Be it with his inner world or with the people around him!

Speaking of conflict, information about this concept can be found in the scientific works of literary critics. , Dilmurod Kuronov, Tokhta Boboyev, Abdulla Ulugov, Hotam Umurov, and other literary scholars classify several types of conflict. Conflict is derived from the Latin word conflict, which means "clash", "contradiction". Conflict of opposites, opinion, power and the like; A serious disagreement represents the characteristics of a violent conflict. (1. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, volume 2. T.: "Uzbekistan national encyclopedia" State science. 2006. p. 404) Dilmurod Kuronov's book "Introduction to Literary Studies Publishing House" distinguishes the types of this concept:

1. *Conflict between characters*
2. *The conflict between the character and the environment*
3. *Internal (psychological) conflict*

"It should be said that these types of conflict appear in an artistic work in a mixed form and are interconnected: one leads to the other, one causes the other, one is expressed through the other, etc. That is, the hero's conflict with the environment, his conflicts with other characters, and conflicting processes in his psyche are revealed through the depiction of them. (2. Dilmurod Kuronov. "Introduction to Literary Studies." T.: UzFA Fan Publishing House, 2007. p. 108) For example, the commissar Saat Ganiyev in O'tkir Hashimov's novel "Dreams of Past Lives" is a complex character at first glance. The writer skillfully describes his ugly life from childhood to the age of seventy-five. Commissioner - "Recipient of the Order of the Red Star, Combat Red Banner, 6 medals." However,

"he has no nationality. Soggabosh." O'tkir Hashimov describes the reason for this in the later stages of the work. His ideas are wrong from the beginning: after the conversation with his father, he has no doubt that Eshan's high wall will be destroyed, "Yunusboy's house with a tin roof will collapse." In "One of the autumn days", after the death of his father, there is a conflict between characters in his relationship with his mother. It is a conflicting situation when the clock starts ticking while his mother is praying over the prayer, and then he "looks" in front of his mother. Like his father, a poor son will not even come to the death of a poor mother. By throwing snow at Fatima while playing with children on the street in winter, and ordering Husan to fetch apricots in summer, Saat creates a conflict between the hero and the environment. For "slapping" Hussan, the children pick him up and throw him to Qanqus. In this very scene, the characters are stuck in conflicting and complicated situations. In this case, with the skill of the writer, commissioner Saat Ganiyev "seventy years as a symbol of the reign of oppression. "The clock's thinking follows such a crooked path from its first steps. Gradually, he develops his own principles - when he works in the authorities, he considers everyone as an enemy, and considers it his highest duty to be suspicious of everyone. "One hundred percent suspects everyone, even his wife and child." In this way, the commissar slanders and imprisons children with whom he grew up playing, and not only wipes out the pillows of many of his loved ones to prove his loyalty to the regime, but also physically tortures them during interrogation. will think of ways." (3. N. Karimov and others. "History of Uzbek literature of the 20th century." T.: Teacher's Publishing House, 1999. p. 495) Later, he shoots Husan, arrests Tolagan, and treats Fatima cruelly. Aunt Kurbanoi, the daughter of Tolagan and Fatima, will be left without parents due to the death of the clock. Even after all these actions, the commissioner will not be honest. His sensual desires are increasing and not decreasing at all. Even in these processes, the writer describes his ruined soul and explains it to the reader. Then, Saat marries a girl named Nazira. Nazira is a loyal and unworthy woman to be a commissioner. A selfish woman like Saat was worthy of Saat. However, the writer sees a faithful and loyal woman worthy of Saat. The reason for this is skillfully revealed in the later situations of the play. When a woman asks her husband if he "doesn't curse a lot", Saat has a moment of helplessness. In fact, he is really weak. Even if Ganiyev believes in the Soviet system and has power, his morale is weak. Spirituality is poor. The house of Dil is not prosperous, and the house of Kongli is a ruin. In the end, the commissar, who collected so many curses from the people, cannot be happy, he cannot be calm. True, like many people, they have children, feel the happiness of fatherhood, have grandchildren, feel the happiness of grandmotherhood. However, none of this tastes good. When one son leaves the house, the other runs away. However, both sons were educated, intelligent, well-educated, and had a broad outlook. Both sons of the commissar: Mauser and Mels were not incompetent children. They renounce their father knowingly and knowingly. Mauser, who chose the profession of a journalist, is even ashamed to be the son of such a man. of Mels Saat, who heard what he did, says that he will shoot him personally, even though he is his son. Now, in these situations, the conflict between father and son becomes more intense. One slap causes the death of his wife Nazira. The writer O'tkir Hashimov describes the woman's death as follows: "The commissar saw many deaths, but he did not understand that a human child could die so quickly and so easily. Nazira lays peacefully as if she didn't want to fight with anyone in her life, and in death she didn't want to argue with death, a painful smile hardened on her lips, as if she was finally thankful that she was freed from this suffering, both my life spent with you and the world he seemed to be laughing sadly because he regretted his actions..." (4. O'. Hoshimov. "Lifes passed in a dream." T.: New Generation Publishing House. 2021. p. 159) After the death of the

mother-in-law, Mels's wife - Lola also attitude towards father-in-law changes. The father-in-law and the daughter-in-law also have a conflict. Ganiev decides to get married and marries Natasha. After a while, he will show his true face and give up the Watch. At the end of his life, everyone turns away from the commissar and is left alone. Neither his son Mauser nor his daughter-in-law Lola agree to live with him. Soat Ganiyev, who built the foundation of the family, is the cause of its destruction and tragedy.

In the commissar's conversation with Aunt Qurbanoi, the writer reveals Saat's regrets about his past life. Now, the scene of his inner world is embodied before the eyes of the reader. At first glance, it may seem that the commissar has not changed in the eyes of others. However, an internal (psychological) conflict emerges in the following words that Qurbanoy said to aunt:

- Tell the truth! - he said with a sarcastic smile. "Do you have to curse me every day over Joynamaz?" For your parents, for yourself... Just tell the truth! (5. O'. Hoshimov. "Lifetimes spent in a dream." T.: New Age Publishing House. 2021. p. 142) What can be cursed about the "God-struck man"? Such internal struggles and conflicts do not escape the commissar.

In conclusion, it can be said that the writer introduces a new solution to the artistic conflict in literature. The tragedy of the Soat Ganiyev family is an artistic masterpiece describes and fully reveals. Punishment will return to him from his family. The writer could have punished him in a different way. But he didn't. Now he is deprived of his family and condemned to loneliness. "Do you know who is the wisest people in the world?" Australian Aborigines! He does not imprison a person who commits a serious crime. Does not shoot. He leaves alone. One self! It's been more than ten years, the Commissar is lonely... Alone!" (6. O'. Hoshimov. "Life spent in a dream." T.: New Age Publishing House. 2021. p. 167) For him, loneliness is the heaviest burden, the greatest punishment. As mentioned at the end of the play, Saat and those like Saat will never die. He still lives a long time with his dirty work. Because they saw such an ugly, meaningless, colorless life. This is the reason for the family tragedy.

References:

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