
NOVEL - EPOPEIAD A HISTORICAL REALITY AND A PERSONAL CONCEPTION

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Abstract:

In this article, in the biographical, sociological, analytical and comparative-typological aspect, the factors of the emergence and development of the epic, the ways of manifestation of historical reality and the concept of personality in Uzbek and world novels - epics are studied.

Keywords: epic, plot, composition, historical reality, historical personality, creative concept, creative phenomenon, worldview, literary influence, creative appropriation, mythology, chronicle, narration, poetic image, hero's psyche, historical comparison, style

Аннотация:

Maqolada еропеуанинг yuzaga kelish va rivojlanish omillari, romanеропеуаdа tarixiy voqelik va shaxs konsepsiyasining namoyon bo'lish yo'sinlari o'zbek va jahon romanchiligi misolida biografik, sotsiologik, analitik va qiyosiy-tipologik yo'sinlarda tadqiq etilgan.

Аннотация:

В данной статье в биографическом, социологическом, аналитическом и сравнительно-типологическом аспекте исследуются факторы возникновения и развития эпоса, способы проявления исторической действительности и концепции личности в узбекских и мировых романах-эпопеях.

Tayanch so'zlar: еропеуа, syujet, kompozitsiya, tarixiy haqiqat, tarixiy shaxs, ijodiy konsepsiya, ijodkor fenomeni, dunyoqarash, adabiy ta'sir, ijodiy o'zlashtirish, mifologiya, xronika, rivoyat, poetik tasvir, qahramon ruhiyati, tarixiy qiyoslash, uslub

Ключевые слова: эпопея, сюжет, композиция, историческая реальность, историческое лицо, творческая концепция, творческий феномен, мировоззрение, литературное влияние, творческое присвоение, мифология, хроника, повествование, поэтический образ, психика героя, историческое сравнение, стиль

Epic is an ancient Greek word, composed of the meanings of "word, description" and "creation".¹ Usually, in the epic, complex and important events of national-historical importance are described extensively in poetry or prose. The heroes who appeared on the stage of history during the military actions carried out by clans and clans, and the fate of the people united around them, were initially reflected in ancient songs of a lyrical and factual nature. ²A well-known military commander, who appeared at the end of the 8th century BC The treacherous murder of Alp Er Tonga, the founder and

¹ Epic // Literary encyclopedia of terms and concepts / Ed. A.N. Nikol'yukina - Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences of the Russian Academy of Sciences: Intelvak, 2001. - Stb. 1236-1238. – 1596 s

² Epic // Dictionary of Literary Terms / Ed.-Comp.: L.I. Timofeev and S.V. Turaev. - M.: "Enlightenment", 1974. - S. 472-475.

first khagan of the independent state of Turan, by the machinations of the Iranian king Kaykhusrav, that is, the loss of a great hero the related dirge is such a lyrical song.³ It is known that later in the Uzbek folk epic "Alpomish" it was sung that Hakimbek (Alpomish) is the last of 90 alpins. That is, the image of the descendants of the folk hero in the dirge served as a real basis for the "Alpomish" epic. In the epic, the main focus is on his efforts to ensure the unity of the divided nation, reconciliation, and the establishment of justice by taking the government into his own hands.

The content of such songs, first of all, moved to folk epics, which have a unique composition and content, in a mixture of prose and poetry. In world literature, there are rare records of the works belonging to a specific author, such as Homer's epics "Iliad" and "Odyssey". It is interesting that the heroic epic "Iliad", which is considered the masterpiece of Western literature, was created in the 8th century BC. In the epic, the feelings of honor, pride and greed, burning in the fire of revenge and helplessness before this revenge are vividly reflected. Archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann⁴ noted that, along with Greek mythology, legends and legends, real historical events related to the Trojan War, as well as war stories, are reflected in the "Iliad" epic. In the epic "Iliad", the great Greek poet sang about the terrible consequences of greed, anger and hatred in the human race. In the epic "Odyssey", the poet described the sea adventures of the Greek heroes returning to their homeland. It also showed issues of family unity through the characters of Odysseus' faithful and devoted wife Penelope and son Telemachus. It is understood that the epic as we understand it today in world literature is a product of a relatively later period.

"Literary scholars comment on the formation process of cyclicity in Uzbek literature by emphasizing that the roots of this form come from the literature of ancient times. This idea has soul. Because the ancient stone inscriptions have aspects such as gradualism and consistency according to their specific characteristics, and such content is visible in the construction of poems and descriptions of experiences"⁵.

Aristotle and Horace interpreted the forms of the epic in relation to classical standards. Its boundaries were limited to the works of Homer and Virgil. The Romantics and the school of the Brothers Grimm discovered folk songs. As a result of the attraction of new materials by ethnographers and folklorists, epics began to be studied in a relatively broader way - with their historical and literary foundations.

³ Mahmoud Koshgari. The dictionary is Turkish. Three roofs. Roof 1. Translation by S. M. Mutallibov. - T.: Science, 1960. - B. 77 ; Gumilyov L.N. Ancient Turk. - M.: Nauka, 1967. - S. 15-41 ; Askarov A. Ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the Uzbek people (Textbook). - T.: University, 2007. - B. 198-210 ; Gumilyov L. Hunnu. Hunny v Kitaye. - M.: Iris-press, 2003. - S. 28 ; Avesta: "Videvdot" book. A scientific-explanatory translation of M.I sh akov into Uzbek. - T.: ToshDShI publishing house, 2007. - B.10; Ferdowsi. Shahnama (First book). From Persian Sh . Shomammedov translation . - T .: Gafur Ghulam in the name of Literature and art publishing house , 1975. - B. 129-132 ; Abulghazi . Family tree turkish _ To the publication preparer Q. _ Munirov , Q. _ Mahmudov . - T .: Cholpon , 1992. - B. 15 ; Mirza Ulugbek . Four nation history _ Persia from the language B. _ Ahmedov , N. _ Norkulov and M. _ Hassani translation . - T .: Cholpon , 1994. - B. 34-39 ; Abu Basil Beruni . Selected works . 1- roof . From Arabic A. _ Rasulov translation . - T .: Science . 1968. - B. 131-133 ; Yusuf Hos Hajib _ Congratulations knowledge // Ancient proverbs . Developer : N. _ Rahmonov . - T .: Gafur Ghulam in the name of Literature and art publishing house , 1987. - B. 100 ; Alisher Navoi . Histori muluki Ajam // MAT. Twenty tom., 16th tom. - T.: Science, 2000. - B. 203-204 ; Ahmedov A. Barthold V.V. / National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. Volume 1. - B. 641-642 ; Abu Rayhan Beruni. Selected works. 5th floor. Book 1. Law Masudi. Translation from Arabic by A. Rasulov. - T.: Science, 1973. - B. 209 ; Narshakhi. History of Bukhara. Translation from Persian-Tajik by A. Rasulov. - T.: Science, 1966. - B. 23 ; Avesta. Historical and literary monument. Translation of Askar Makhkam into Uzbek. - T.: Sharq, 2001. - B. 34-35 ; Nasim Khan Rahman. Turkish khanate. - T.: People's Heritage Publishing House named after Abdulla Qadiri, 1993. - B. 4 ; Rajabov Q. Our oldest national heroes. // "Eastern Star", 2013, issue 4.

⁴ " Priam's treasure " in the city of Homer, or Who found the legendary Troy . - <https://www.dw.com/en/>

⁵ <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/general-typological-characteristics-of-lyric-cycles/viewer>

“From this information it is clear that the children and their families, the events of political life, the great historical figure that unites them in one central axis - the image of Amur Temur and the life of his children, to create a large epic of four books. It appears that z did not appear spontaneously. One of the great figures in the Great Empire, the historical figure Said Baraka, is mentioned in Nizamiddin Shami's Zafarnoma for the ninth time”⁶.

Since the 19th century, the term "epos" has been used in historical-literary science in the sense of any large work with epic structure, and novel-epics began to be distinguished from folk epics. This difference was evident in the depiction of the main characters against the background of major real events of historical significance. In particular, LN Tolstoy's "War and Peace", "Sevastopol Stories" and SNSergeev-Sensky's "The Transformation of Russia" , A.M. Among them are such works as "The Life of Klim Samgin" by Gorky, "Tinch Don" by MA Sholokhov, "The Path of Pain" by ANTolstoy, "The Last Udegen" by AAFadeev.

For example, in LN Tolstoy's novel-epic "War and Peace", major historical events: the military campaigns of the French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte in 1805-1807 and 1812-1814, including the history of the events of the French-Russian war , are comprehensively covered, more than 500 historical figures, their prototypes and the fate of textile heroes were reflected. The writer brought the development of this genre to a new level in world literature by describing the inner world, spiritual and spiritual experiences and thoughts and aspirations of literary characters in an impressive manner ⁷. The writer put the Russian people, who valiantly defended their homeland from invaders, in the center of the work. He reflected the horror of war and the value of peace by comparing the periods of war and peace. During the presentation of historical events in the work, the writer combined noble human feelings such as love, loyalty, friendship, patriotism and courage and their antipodes, vile vices such as hatred, betrayal, enmity, treachery and cowardice. Through excellent philosophical and artistic reflections, he taught that the life of a human child is a treasure, and it is necessary to spend every moment of it on goodness and creativity. He expressed an active poetic reaction to the events that happened in his time and that he personally witnessed. M. Sholokhov wrote about the revolutionary actions of the Don Cossacks, the events of the civil war and the death of the White Guards in the novel-epic "Tinch Don" . ⁸Although he could not get out of the influence of the principle of class, he tried to reflect the broad pictures of life.

⁶ <https://aijsh.com/category/research-social-sciences-humanities/rssh-v12/rssh-v12-issue5/> <https://aijsh.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/5.85-Qo%E2%80%98yliyeva-G.N-FULL.pdf>

⁷Tolstoy L.N. War and Peace: Books I and II // Tolstoy L.N. Selected works: Volume 2 / translators Abdulla Qahhor and Kibriyo Qahhorova. - T.: Gafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1979. - 784 p.; Tolstoy L.N. War and Peace: Books III and IV // Tolstoy L.N. Selected works: Volume 3 / translators Abdulla Qahhor and Kibriyo Qahhorova. - T.: Gafur Ghulam Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1980. - 852 p.; Tolstoy L.N. War and Peace: Books I and II // translators Abdulla Kahhor and Kibriyo Kahhorova. - T.: "Uzbekistan", 2019. - 792 p.; Tolstoy L.N. War and Peace: Books III and IV // translators Abdulla Kahhor and Kibriyo Kahhorova. - T.: "Uzbekistan", 2020. - 840 p .; Shklovsky V. Lev Tolstoy // The biographical series "Life of zamechatelnyx lyudey". - Moscow: "Molodaya Gvardiya", 1963. - P.376; Zverev A., Tunimanov V. Leo Tolstoy. - Moscow: "Molodaya Gvardiya", 2007. - 784 p .; Tolstoy L.N. My main heroes are the truth // translator Ortiqboy Abdullaev // Tolstoy L.N. My main heroes are the truth: stories, letters, memories / collected, prepared for publication by Saidjalal Saidmurodov. - T.: "Uzbekistan", 2019. - page 188 ; Saidov A. " Peace and peace" philosophy: selected words of wisdom . // "Democratization and human rights" , 2 (94) – 2022.

⁸ Mikhail Sholokhov . A collection of works. 8 volumes. Volume 2: Peaceful Don. The first book. Translation by Odil Sharopov. - Tashkent, Uzbekistan state literary publishing house , 1960; Mikhail Sholokhov. A collection of works. 8 volumes. Volume 3: Peaceful Don. The second book. Translated by Mirkarim Osim. - Tashkent, Uzbekistan state literary publishing house, 1961; Mikhail Sholokhov. A collection of works. 8 volumes. Volume 4: Peaceful Don. The third book. Translation by Odil Sharopov. -

ANTOlstoy's novel-epic "Peter the Great" is ⁹a work of heroic lyrical-romantic character, in which the personality of the main character is formed and matures in the process of active participation in important historical events. Although the work is unfinished, it reflects the accession of young Peter, whose father died and his relatives were cruelly punished, his curious and playful youth, the struggle for the crown among the boyars , and finally his struggle to preserve the honor of Russia and promote the country. did

Francois Rabelais in the novel-pentology "Gargantua and Pantagruel", based on satirical adventures, expressed his dreams of a well-educated person in a symbolic and metaphorical way in the characters of the cheerful Gargantua, as well as the intelligent, wise and righteous prince Pantagruel and their mentors Ponocrates and Epistemon . did ¹⁰ He strongly condemned negative vices in the society, such as domestic disorder, defecation, prostitution, and mechka. The orthodox church system mercilessly criticized the vices of the ignorant Catholic priests. Unfortunately, he also ridiculed as heresy the story and stories about the coming Jesus Christ's resurrection power and Noah's ark.

The hero of NV Gogol's "Dead Souls" made Chichikov into such a modern character that he wants to accumulate wealth, marry the beautiful girl of his dreams and live peacefully with his children in a luxurious house. . Chichikov seems to be very polite. He tries not to be conspicuous and not to speak loudly. But this gentleman does not watch the events as a spectator. He works on behalf of the deceased and tries to accumulate wealth. But he does not spend his money in the cause of goodness. Chichikov is a good businessman who knows how to find a solution to every business. Entering into dialogue with large landowners, he skillfully swayed them to his side and persuaded them to sell the documents of the deceased peasants. Although Chichikov was not as greedy as Plyushkin, he believed that any problem could be solved with a small amount of money and followed this belief. Moral and domestic concepts of human duty and conscience were just a mask for him. Having directed his determination, talent and potential to fraudulent purposes, Chichikov becomes a man economically strong enough to provide a decent life for himself. However, hard work will pay off. Chichikov, whose fraud was exposed, draws an appropriate conclusion for himself. Although this work of NVGogol was not completed, he gave a general description of the life of Russia at that time, which was plagued by lawlessness, greed and oppression, through the image of a talented businessman and an unscrupulous fraudster. According to Adib, it is impossible to restore the height of Russia at that time with people of this type¹¹

Abbot Mael, the hero of Anatole Franz's satirical eight-book epic "Island of Penguins", considers the penguins in Antarctica to be human beings and tries to change their nature, convert them to Christianity , and thereby commit fraud, theft, betrayal and fraud in society. tries to end it. The author points out that the French society of that time had intense aspirations and that trying to change the nature of their contemporaries was a futile exercise. Adib expresses gloomy predictions about the abstract future of

Tashkent, Uzbekistan state literary publishing house, 1962 ; Mikhail Sholokhov. A collection of works. 8 volumes. Volume 5: Peaceful Don. The fourth book. Translation by Odil Sharopov. - Tashkent, Uzbekistan state literary publishing house, 1963.

⁹Tolstoy A.N. Peter I. Volume 1 , Ed. Prospect, 2023

¹⁰ Artamonov S. D. Francois Rabel. - M. : Fiction, 1964. - 152s ; Bakhtin M. M. Creativity of Francois Rabelais and folk culture of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. – M. : Fiction, 1965. - 527 with ; Evnina E. M. Francois Rabelais: 1494 - 1553. - M. : GIKHL, 1948. – 344 with ; World of Rabelais: in 3 t. / Per. N. Lyubimova. – M.: 2003, Terra.

¹¹ About N.V. Gogol's poem "Dead Souls" / N.V. Gogol . Dead souls. (Translator: Rustam Abdurahmonov) - T.: Literary publishing house B , 1959 ; Kochkarova M. Ironic artistic parody - <https://ziyouz.uz/ilm-va-fan/adabiyot/marhabo-kochqorova-kinoyaviy-badiiy-parodiya/>

the world, where financial monopolies and technologies are highly developed, where terrorism is on the rise, but because of its cultural weakness, the number of nuclear weapons capable of destroying human civilization and honorable memory has increased.

It seems that according to the creative intention of the writer, the breadth of the scope of thought and the height of the horizons of imagination, his talent and potential, novel-epics are created in trilogy, tetralogy, series and other forms. Artistic reality spans one or more millennia. The story being told can cover a significant part of history or the fate of humanity to the global problems of the universe.

In our opinion, "One Thousand and One Nights" are Arab folk tales, "Ramayana" and "Mahabharat" of Indians, "Bilgamish", "Korqut Ota", "Manas", "Alpomish", "Gorogli" of Turkic peoples. as well as epics can be considered classic examples of such works.

"This process i.e. has important task in creating character based on folklore traditions. Amir Temur's favor to scientist Akhmad is a result of night dream that he saw"¹².

The novel "The Lord of the Rings" by the English writer John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1892-1973), written in 1937-1949, is one of the above works. This novel became the most popular in the 70s of the last century and was translated and published in 38 languages. Although the author wrote it in the form of a single work, the publishers, assuming that the volume was extremely large, published it as three books. The film adaptation of the book, created by director Peter Jackson, was also a great success. The writer, who wanted to create a new modern epic for the English, was inspired by the medieval legends and epics of northern Europe, in particular, the legends of the Arthurian series and the Karelian-Finnish epic "Kalevala".¹³ He chose the rhythm and style of expression characteristic of ancient Greek myths.

It is understood that the task of the novel-epic is not only to show the transformation of the historical-literary hero in certain conditions, but also to give a large-scale picture of a certain historical event, a whole era or a turning point in the fate of a nation.

It is known that in terms of the problems and scope of the image, Cholpon 's novels "Night and Day", Oibek's "Kutlug' khan", "Navoiy", and J. Sharipov's "Khorazm" have some epic features. was thrown into the Consequently, there were attempts to create an epic in Uzbek novels. However, the era of the Shura did not allow the writing of important historical stages of the life of our nation, the creation of epics that could compete with the existing works in world literature¹⁴ in the poetic perception of problems of national importance . Already, the totalitarian literary policy was not at all interested in the heroic past of the peoples, the large-scale description of the national heroes' struggle for the freedom and unity of their country.

¹²<https://aijsh.com/category/research-social-sciences-humanities/rssh-v12/rssh-v12-issue5/> <https://aijsh.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/5.84-Dilnoza-Turaeva-Nematullaevna-FULL.pdf>

¹³ Miller V.F. Kalevala, Finnish epic. // Encyclopedic Dictionary of Brockhaus and Efron : in 86 volumes (82 volumes and 4 additional) - St. Petersburg, 1895. - T. XIV . - P.9-11; John Grant and John Clute. Arabian fantasy. The Encyclopedia of Fantasy . – London: Oebeit dooks , 1997 ; "Kalevala" - a monument of world culture: Bibliographic index. / Comp. N. Prushinskaya. Sun. Art. E. Karhu - Petrozavodsk, 1993 ; Kalevala. Karelian-Finnish epic / trans. L. P. Belsky. - Petrozavodsk, Karelia, 1973. - 176 pages ; Karelia: encyclopedia: in 3 volumes / ch. ed. AND. F. Titov. T. 2: K - P. – Petrozavodsk, 2009. – 464 p. - pp. 6 - 8 ; "Kalevala" in the context of regional and world culture / Ed. ed. AND. AND. Mullonen. - Petrozavodsk: Karelian Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 2010. – 554 p.

¹⁴Here we have "Aeneid" (Vergil), "Liberated Jerusalem" (Tasso), "Henria" (Voltaire), "Human Comedy" (Balzac), "Modern History" (A. Franz), "War and Peace", "Anna Karenina" (L. Tolstoy), "Dead Souls" (N.V. Gogol), "The Brothers Karamazov" (F.M. Dostoevsky), "The Life of Klim Samgin" (M. Gorky), "Quiet Grain" (M. Sholokhov), "Peter the Great" (A. Tolstoy) and other works (G.Q.)

The success of Muhammad Ali's novel-tetralogy "Ulug' Sultanat", which appeared with the honor of independence, is manifested in the integral connection of large-scale reality - epicness with the drama of fate. ¹⁵Muhammad Ali's mastery emerges in his quest to restore that epicness. In other words, the writer can always find convincing poetic solutions in solving the drama of Amir Temur as a person in the process of conflict with the outside world. The hero gets the reader's love and respect by solving all conflicting situations and extremely complex problems with the wisdom, sincerity and tolerance of thinkers. The writer succeeds in infusing the Eastern concept of the current state of nature and society, and in a broader sense, the human child and his creator, into the artistic philosophy of the novel.

So, Muhammad Ali's novelistic thinking is in the full sense of our national values, in particular, Islamic philosophy and its basis, the Holy Qur'an, hadith, writings about the way of life of the Prophet and Companions, as well as "Tuzuk" and other based on many historical and literary sources. In general, the novel-tetralogy is particularly valuable due to its conformity with the artistic and aesthetic requirements of the period of independence, and its contribution to the further improvement of the genre on a national basis. Because in the center of the novel, a problem of national and national importance was placed and solved.

In "Ulug' Sultanat" events in space and time are described on the basis of events. The writer was able to create an artistic reality that comes alive in the imagination of the reader, similar to the pictures of reality. If the "plastic" image is recreated in our imagination according to its appearance, the elements of "non-plastic" expression, that is, Muhammad Ali's opinions and emotional attitude to the subject of the image, allow us to imagine the image of the author. Because in the tetralogy, the objective and subjective beginnings are harmoniously united. In other words, the artistic scene of the real reality, seen with the eyes of the creator, perceived and evaluated based on the ideal, and creatively reworked, is grafted with the author's personality. Muhammad Ali is not always a narrator. He sometimes entrusts the epic narration to the narrator-characters, and sometimes he effectively uses the methods of the diary and memory notebook through literary mystification. Nevertheless, in most places of the work, the traditional epic narrative is dominant. Because the events that are being narrated have passed in time. Consequently, the writer is an artistic reality: the reader is a poetic reality that is recreated in the imagination and cannot be perceived outside of the sense of time in the form of "I-past". Therefore, it is natural that the details and dialogues, landscapes and portraits, images of objects and objects brought into the novel become a whole through the medium of narration.

Therefore, the above opinion does not deny that dialogue and details have an important place in the work. Because the author, who was not completely influenced by the traditional epos, also mastered many methods and means of expression characteristic of modern prose. For example, the dramatic elements actively used within the novel give the work vitality and scope of content. Through the dialogue of a certain character, the reader gets a relatively broader idea of his mental experiences in specific life situations, his virtues and defects, or his thoughts and feelings that are difficult to explain logically. If we do not pay attention to metaphors, allusions, idioms, expressions, etc. in the speech of the characters in the context of the whole work, it is difficult to reach the essence of the author.

When the writer leaves the character alone with himself, he introduces us closely to the conflicts in his psyche. This internal conflict is often resolved with patience, contentment, and gratitude, and it is

¹⁵ Yakubov I.A. The concept of historical process and lyric-romantic interpretation in Muhammad Ali's work. Monograph. Science, - Tashkent, 2006. - B.26.

discovered that a person who is stable in the principles of justice is a true believer. This principle is not betrayed even in the places that the master Amir Temur describes in the process of his relationship with his teachers, friends, concubines, subordinates, family members (wives, daughters-in-law, children, grandchildren). However, during the conflict with such characters as Rum Kaisari and Tokhtamysh Khan, the hero of the novel is perceived with both strong and weak sides. Muhammad Ali describes him as a thoughtful man who cuts seven dimensions when confronted by his environment. In this case, the eventful plot made it possible to maintain the dynamics of the image. In the end, it is understood that Amir Temur is a Creator who perceives the world, feels the perfect harmony, and remains in a great ocean of wonder. It can be said that in the novel, while the world is understood through man, the world conqueror who conquered half the world also stands at the foot of God in the status of a Muslim. That is, the hero of the novel does not come into conflict with existence, but considers himself an inseparable part of it. In the plot line of the novel, all types of generalized conflict (internal-psychological, inter-character, hero-environment, hero-existence) encountered in human real life not only set the plot in motion but also determine its main stages (node, culmination, solution).

The important thing is that the writer Amir Temur's relationship with the environment and characters, some of the actions he was forced to perform according to the demands of the situation, can motivate the complex psychological struggle processes that took place in his psyche. Thus, the types of conflict motivate the hero to new actions and make him the driving force of the plot. It seems that the conflict in the novel not only determines the direction of the hero's actions, but also affects how the events of the plot develop. No matter how attached the entrepreneur is to the environment, in his psyche, the creation of a great kingdom on the basis of Turkish unity and respect for the human personality are at high stakes. At the same time, the inconsistency between the environment and the great goals-aspirations also causes absurd conflicts-combinations in his psyche. He is tormented by the feeling of guilt that he has sometimes paved the way for tragedies against his will. In such cases, contradictions in Amir Temur's psyche arise on the basis of his conflict with the social environment and some people. Because some people who took the path of the atmosphere and entertainment affect the consciousness and psyche of the hero, causing the course of events to develop in a way contrary to the wishes of the master Amir Temur, that is, the cause of destruction and destruction.

“Thus, the emergence of the novel-Astrology” Ulug Saltanat ” is studied in the spiritual life of our country, inextricably linked with the general processes occurring in the thinking of our people. Most of the peculiarities in the novel are interpreted as the precursor of a new historical era, the decision of national justice in the style of artistic reality, the work is observed on this basis”¹⁶.

In the novel, the places where Turanian and Rumian generals could not unite for the unity of the Turkish people, where the power of thought and human selfishness clashed, can be called the culminating point of the social conflict. “After that, the necessary information related to the topic is collected, studied, analyzed, systematized and conclusions are drawn»¹⁷. In our opinion, the highest point of the development of events, the stage where plot conflicts are intensified, can be seen in this place. Because the history of the world will take a sharp turn depending on this event. Despite the fact that the details of the struggle in this culmination end with the victory of the Turanian sultan, the fate of the characters

¹⁶ <https://scholarzest.com/index.php/esj/article/view/936>
<https://scholarzest.com/index.php/esj/article/view/936/801>

¹⁷ <https://repo.ijert.org/index.php/ijert/article/view/3461/2897>

leads to significant qualitative changes in their reactions to the events. Such a change in the map of the earth causes anguish and torment in their psyche. So, the fact that the conflict is the driving force of the plot is confirmed once again in this novel. The conclusion of the tetralogy that the person created by life itself is always great due to historical necessity shows that Muhammad Ali relied on the philosophical categories of cause and effect in the concept of historical reality and person. After all, world events are closely related to each other, and the cause of the consequence is in the event itself.

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