

THE ART OF ULUGBEK KHAMDAM'S NOVEL "BALANCE"

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Abstract:

This article presents analyses and comments on the participation of various characters and people of different professions in the life paths of Ulugbek Hamdam's novel "Balance", their aspirations to continue life, and their attempts to maintain their balance even after the trials they face.

Keywords: balance, scales, rich, poor, education, novel, religion.

The novel "Balance" by Ulugbek Khamdam (Ulugbek Khamdamov Abduvahobovich), one of the prominent representatives of modern Uzbek literature, was published in 1997. The novel is among the prose works of the writer. [2.]. "Balance" is a work encouraging people to live in balance [3.]. The reader who reads this work will learn about the lifestyle after independence, its difficulties, the state of education, and the aspirations of people of that time to gain knowledge.

"The work is about You and Us in this day and night. It contains a series of heroes from different strata of the people and working in different fields: it is also the hot breath of our complex times, its own evolutions. The main character of the work, Yusuf, lives in these evolutions, striving for balance, which is sometimes lost" [1.1.].

In the work, the author expresses the following opinion about independence: "Independence is not a dry slogan, a red label, which some still look at with mockery and try in vain to treat as such! It is the greatest socio-political, spiritual and moral level that our people have achieved in the last hundred years, and which is unparalleled in the history of any nation!" [1.1].

While reading the work, the scenes about how a person cannot be happy even if he is rich and does not feel loved, and, disproportionately to this idea, how a person cannot be happy even if he does not have enough money, once again convince the reader to think, to come to a conclusion in

life, and that the trials on the path of life are colorful and always have a person's urgent characteristics. Throughout the work, we encounter such characters who have both religious and secular knowledge, while conversely, in some characters, due to the lack of secular knowledge, there are cases of the emergence of incorrect religious ideas.

“Neither the soul nor the body can be left without nourishment. There are two great needs in a person. These are spiritual and material needs. The place, level, and importance of both play a major role in our lives. Sometimes, chasing after material things and struggling to make a living, we create a spiritual void in ourselves. We become disconnected from this side. Otherwise, we become immersed in spiritual nourishment, which is our spiritual strength, and we become materially weak. Connecting the ends of these needs requires a lot of work from a person. We cannot always maintain a balance between the two. This is a struggle.” [3].

The main character of the work, Yusuf, his friends Said and Mirazim, have found their place in life, but Yusuf is still struggling with life's trials. Yusuf's friend Said holds a high position. Mirazim continues his grandfather's profession, that is, he was a big merchant. Our Yusuf, on the other hand, left the history department he studied and taught this subject at the institute. In the early years of independence, the salaries of those working in the education system were very low, and making ends meet was a very difficult task, especially for heads of families. "In such times, people like Said found their way, and people like Mirazim found their field. There were many people who, like Yusuf, sought to find the golden mean, to find balance" [3.].

“Amir, Yusuf’s brother, also plays a major role in the play. He is portrayed as a character who has turned away from the world and is worried about the afterlife. Through the conversations between Yusuf, Amir, and their father, Adil, we can understand that there is balance in religion” [3.].

of Allah be upon him) said: “Then your father!” [4.] From this it follows that goodness should first begin with the family.

Mirazim’s wife, Zakhra, shows the mental state of women, their needs, and their spiritual balance. Mirazim is rich. Zakhra lacks nothing, she has everything she wants. She does not put her hand in cold water. But she is bored with boredom. She is like a bird in a golden cage. She needs “air”. There are many men who say: “Everything is enough, what can you do, work, a woman’s place is at home,” and they do not use their women. However, a woman does not know that there are other things that she lacks” [3.]. Zakhra is Mirazim’s classmate and wife. They graduated from the same institute and started a family. The reason for Zahra’s loss of balance in life was her husband’s indifference. Because he has no problem with money. But his wife is indifferent to her. She could not overcome this difficulty and even had an excuse to cheat on her husband with her maid. “A woman needs freedom, she needs society, she needs people who listen to her opinions, she needs her own place among people. She needs a living partner, not shiny inanimate objects in the house. Zakhra did not study to get her diploma and throw it away. But that is how it happened. As a result, her spirit gradually went towards destruction” [3.]. She lost her balance when she met Yusuf and betrayed her husband. But our hero Yusuf, who managed to maintain his balance in life, returned from this path in time.

“Yusuf searched for his balance for a long time. The thing that hurt him the most was the death of his son. No matter how much he suffered, no matter how much he wandered, he did not give up his identity, did not trample on his pride, did not touch the forbidden. He always tried to maintain a material, spiritual, and religious balance. And he achieved this [3.]. We cannot say that Yusuf is the only one in the work who maintained his balance. Because Yusuf’s father, Adil aka, was also able to balance the scales of life. He did not lose himself in difficulties. He was able to encourage his children in any situation.

“Our life consists of balance. In family relationships, in street interactions, in work conversations, in every step we take, we try to find the golden mean. A person should not turn to materialism and deprive himself of spiritual and spiritual nourishment, or, conversely, immerse himself in spiritual life and deprive himself of material security. “In everything, moderation is good...” [3.].

The conclusion is that every reader who reads the work will understand how important it is for humanity to be able to maintain balance in life. He will once again be convinced that it is in the hands of man to preserve life or destroy it.

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