



THE PROBLEM OF IMAGE MENTALITY IN LITERATURE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: November 24 th 2023 Accepted: December 20 th 2023 Published: January 26 th 2024	This article covers issues of globalization, global problems, and their reflection in literature. The reflection of mental attacks as a global problem in Uzbek literature and prose has been studied comparatively and analytically. In the article, the heroes of the novels "Things that happened in the dream" and "Horizon" are analyzed and their psychological characteristics are studied.
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INTRODUCTION

It is appropriate to pay attention to the dictionary meaning of the word "global", which has become one of the most active words in our speech today. Global – 1) covering the entire globe; 2) comprehensive, complete, universal means like This word is used in our speech in both positive and negative ways, i.e., global problems, mixing of cultures, loss of the national culture of one people assimilating with other peoples (mass culture) and similar negative concepts. In other words, the second meaning can be said to be a positive meaning used to illuminate universal human concepts, views, and issues of human and human factors in general.

The globalization of science and technology has made it possible to imagine the whole Earth as one small house because the barriers of space and time have disappeared. You can meet and chat with a person from another corner of the world whenever you want. It's no exaggeration to say that when something happens in a small town on the other side of the world, it makes people feel like they are roommates in the same house. This requires constant vigilance, intelligence, and non-stop mental activity to receive and sort a large amount of information. Globalization is taking the form of an indispensable, necessary thing in our lives everywhere, in every way.

In the era of globalization, the culture, art, and philosophy of the peoples of the world are mixing and becoming more and more integrated. As attractive as it may seem, it is often pointed out that this process, as a result of its absorption into the general culture, is not good, and that it kills the national spirit and destroys the centuries-old folk culture. At such a time, the importance of folk literature, the essence of its ability to absorb the spirit of the nation and ensure its flexibility, comes to light. But literature is created not only for one nation but for all humanity, shouldn't it be interesting for everyone? Acquaintance with the literature of a foreign nation allows you to get information about the life, world view, and nationality of these people. Here, not only the skill of the writer but also the rich cultural heritage of the people determines the interest of the readers and the work will be widely read. Apart from this, the issue of coverage of global issues is also interesting for every nation. Because the problem is the same, the way of seeing, solving, and solving this problem is different based on the above-mentioned important qualities of the people. Here is a famous artist and writer who put forward the same idea Butsati's picture "Good Friends" is appropriate, I think. The diversity depicted in the picture is not only in the people, but also in the reactions and lifestyles, but the issue of friendship that brought them together and united them was not given for nothing.



If the common point for people in this picture is considered "friendship", then in literature it is appropriate to see this common point as a person. After all, literature is inspired by life, it talks about people and destinies, and therefore it also teaches and educates. Today, Uzbek literature is not limited to absorbing the characteristics of the people created in prose, but it brings out global problems and issues. To what extent this is a problem for the Uzbek people, some works discuss the causes and, in a certain sense, the consequences, and alternative solutions. Let's look at the example of works on the theme of war.

The theme of war has long been one of the active themes of fiction. Although this motif is written in the same way in Western and Eastern literature, it is noticeable that there are certain differences in the outlook and approaches of authors from different regions. It should be noted that this is mainly related to the psyche of the hero¹. Works created on the theme of war in Uzbek literature: "Life in a Dream"², "Horizon"³, "Maple"⁴ and others. The life of the heroes of these works shows the harm caused by the war to the Uzbek people, and the situation during the war. Similarly, in the literature of other countries, works on the same topic provide similar information. It can be said that the reason why the theme of war is highlighted in literature as a global problem is the damage it has caused to humanity. War does not only sacrifice bodies but also causes the creation of people who are physically alive and spiritually dead. The works mentioned above as an example, the lives of heroes, are clear proof of this idea. The heroes of these works returned alive from the war, but they were no longer the same as before, they were like the dead among the Turks. War is such a scourge that it dehumanizes a person. You will be forced to think differently against your will. In the chapter "From Rustam's First Diary" about the horror of war, the private soldier Khayriddin says to the main character Rustam: "You know, dear... when I think about it, war is the opposite of reality. If you want to be a man, be cruel. If you don't want to die, kill. It's interesting, let's go..." O'tkir Hashimov made a special mention of this in the chapter "About Wars" of his other work "Inscriptions on the Border of the Notebook":

"In war, there can be a victorious and happy king, a victorious and happy army, a victorious and happy state, a victorious and happy regime. But there will be no winner and no happy person. After all, war forces people to kill people. And a man who kills will never be happy!", or "...War turns even the face of reality upside down. There is no truth in war!"⁵. The same idea proves that this problem is global, it is explained that it is a human tragedy.

Why did Rustam, the main character of "Dream Lives" die? Why did the father want to kill his child in "Ufq"? In the recently created novel "Father" by Ulug'bek Hamdam, there is a situation where a father kills his daughter. Why did the events end like this? If we put everything in the cause-and-effect chain, we can see that Rustam did not die only because of his bad behavior and anger, that the father did not shoot his son out of honor so that he would not hear the name of the fugitive's father in front of the people. It can be seen that honor is not the only reason for killing his daughter. What unites the characters we mentioned at one point is war. The war causes the destruction of human qualities in them, the appearance of irreparable wounds in their souls, the development of depression caused by strong fear and strong mental and physical fatigue, in the scientific language that reminds itself from time to time, "mental attack" " (psichicheskiy sry)lar najjasi is appropriate.

For example, in "Rustam's Last Diary": "Autumn is like a patient on his deathbed. Underfoot, sick khazans groan... Streams, which are overflowing in the morning, rushing and not reaching their banks, become clear. Realizing that all his efforts have been wasted, he looks at the world in sadness... Now the grass is buried in the bottom of the water, not the happily swaying grass... The sky is covered with a white fog like a shroud. The uncharacteristic screeching of crows can be heard from among the trees.

¹Orifjon ODILOV, associate professor of "Antique world" academy. "The Reality of War" article. July 26, 2018

²O'tkir Hashimov "Lifes passed in a dream" Literary and Art Publishing House named after Gofur Ghulam: Tashkent-2002

³Literary and Art Publishing House named after Said Ahmad "Ufq" Gafur Ghulam: Tashkent- 1976

⁴Fiction publishing house named after Asqad Mukhtar "Chinor" Gafur Ghulam: Tashkent-1969

⁵Orifjon ODILOV, associate professor of "Antique world" academy. "The Reality of War" article. July 26, 2018

... Sooner or later clouds will appear in the sky dressed in mourning clothes. He makes a long wheel on the ground and sheds bitter tears. It rains intermittently: mourning for nature, which did not fit into the world in its four-day life, and finally gave up its life, it cries without it...

How old am I? Twenty-two?! No, I'm seventy-two! Maybe eighty-two? What's the difference?! "The wise observe life quietly..."⁶. Let's analyze the mental state of the hero based on this internal dialogue. We can understand that the pessimistic mood prevails in the hero from the very first paragraph, the content of the text is similar to the thoughts of a person who has given up, is tired of fighting, and sees the world in colorless black-and-white images.

The second paragraph is immediately followed by his thoughts on death, and it is understood that he is describing himself, his situation, and not nature. This is one of the symptoms of depression mentioned above. In the next paragraph, the hero tries to remember his age, which proves the above point, he is talking about himself from the beginning, he wants to tell how much his life is about to end, and the most important sign he can't remember, he doesn't even try to remember. This shows that the thoughts are scattered, in the vernacular, "the head is not in the right place". People experiencing such a mental state have symptoms such as an inability to control their behavior, temper tantrums, and quick anger. In the plots of the work, it can be seen that the behavior corresponding to these symptoms is present in the image of Rustam. Although this opinion supports the fact that Rustam committed suicide, one important aspect should not be forgotten, that he did not jump out of the window of his own free will, but that he had a mental attack and was unable to control his actions, unconscious or unaware of the frenzy. It can be called an opinion based on psychologically studied conclusions that may have happened in the situation. Another reason supporting this opinion was the character of Rustam, a fighter, who loved life, had high hopes and goals for life, had loved ones who connected him to life, and survived the battles only with the dreams of a happy life that he planned to build with them. and was a man who found the strength to return.

Suppose we analyze the images of the fugitive son Tursunboy and his father Ikromjon in the second work "Ufq", Ikromjon is a man who participated in the war and lost one of his legs in the war, while his son Tursunboy fled the war and lived like an animal in hiding for a long time. the image of being forced to. One of these two people was a witness to horrors like Rustam, but as a result of his relatives and neighbors hailing him as a hero (that is, due to the absence of depression), he was living a normal life. The fact that it is more difficult than losing a child is noticeable in his actions. If the description of his condition when he first heard of his son's escape, his loss of temper and his throwing himself at the person who brought the news meant that he had received a severe mental blow, the death of his wife was said to be the second blow. The son justified that the accumulated hatred of the league compelled him to fire, that he was in the mood of an enemy who had killed, if not killed, him in war, and that his firing was the act of a man of sound mind. possible However, reading Abdulla Qahhor's novel and editing it by saying that when the father shoots and does not hit, he should add the words "Thank you, it didn't hit", that this character is doing this consciously but unwillingly, to his only child who has a black eye. it shows that there is still love and compassion in the depths of his heart. It can be seen in his relationship with his mother that his son Tursunboy's animalistic way of life seems to have turned him into an animal, a creature in the form of a human whose human qualities are disappearing. One thing is very interesting, if this work was written by a representative of a completely different nation, not an Uzbek who is a child-loving nation, would the father have said "Goodbye, it didn't touch"? The power of the work is that the image of the image, which has been completely embodied in front of your eyes until this point, changes with a single word.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, it is possible to get to know the examples of mental health, mental illness, its causes and consequences, and to learn not only physical but also mental health. According to statistics, in the last 3 years, 56.4% of ten thousand patients were diagnosed early and started treatment, but this does not mean absolute recovery. These data show how urgent and global the problem is. Literature is the only tool that gives people the opportunity to live and feel not one life path, but several people at the same time, and forms the ability to estimate the results of decisions. It is for this reason that literature and art heal the human soul and cleanse the mind. By analyzing the situations and actions of the heroes of Yuri's works from a psychological point of view, we can get the answer to some events that seem illogical to us

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⁶O'tkir Hashimov "Lives passed in a dream" Literary and Art Publishing House named after Gofur Ghulam: Tashkent-2002

