

**THE HARMONY OF NATIONAL VALUES IN THE NOVEL “FATHER” BY  
ULUGBEK HAMDAM***Nilufar Sh. Tosheva**Doctor of Philosophy in Philology**Navoi State Mining Institute**Navoi, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** spiritual-moral, philosophical-aesthetic, environment, person and society, Polat, Oychechak.

**Received:** 19.04.22

**Accepted:** 21.04.22

**Published:** 23.04.22

**Abstract:** The main purpose of this article is to study the relationship of national values in the novel “Ota” (“Father”) by the talented and skilled writer Ulugbek Hamdam, as well as the attitude to spiritual and moral values and the novel interpretation of the problem of the spiritual world of man.

**УЛУҒБЕК ҲАМДАМ “ОТА” РОМАНИДА МИЛЛИЙ ҚАДРИЯТЛАР УЙҒУНЛИГИ***Нилуфар Ш. Тошева**Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори**Навоий давлат кончилик институти**Навоий, Ўзбекистон***МАҚОЛА ҲАҚИДА**

**Калит сўзлар:** маънавий-ахлоқий, фалсафий-эстетик, муҳит, шахс ва жамият, Пулат, Ойчечак.

**Аннотация:** Мазкур мақоладан кўзда тутилган асосий мақсад – истеъдодли ҳамда маҳоратли ёзувчи Улуғбек Ҳамдам “ота” романида миллий қадриятлар уйғунлиги шунигдек маънавий-ахлоқий қадриятларга муносабат ва янги давр кишисининг руҳий олами муаммоси романик талқинини илмий ўрганишдан иборатдир.

## ГАРМОНИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В РОМАНЕ «ОТЕЦ» УЛУГБЕКА ХАМДАМА

*Нилуфар Ш. Тошева*

*Доктор философии по филологии*

*Навоийский государственный горный институт*

*Навои, Узбекистан*

## О СТАТЬЕ

---

<b>Ключевые слова:</b> духовно-нравственное, философско-эстетическое, среда, человек и общество, Полат, Ойчечак.	<b>Аннотация:</b> Основной целью данной статьи является изучение соотношения национальных ценностей в романе «Ота» («Отец») талантливого и искусного писателя Улугбека Хамдама, а также отношения к духовно-нравственным ценностям и интерпретации романа проблемы духовного мира человека.
--	---

---

## INTRODUCTION

*“One cannot be completely unhappy. That is to say, a person cannot be completely happy! Both happiness and unhappiness are doomed to destruction. Perhaps that is why the people lived for a thousand years, observed for a thousand years, and then said, “If the moon is fifteen dark, fifteen is light.”*

From the work of Ulugbek Hamdam “Ota” (Father)

The writer Ulugbek Hamdam subtly seals his spiritual-moral, philosophical-aesthetic views in his works. Whether in poetry or prose, he manages to illuminate the good news in a unique, colorful tone. In the author’s novel “Ota” (“Father”), national values are reflected in a new interpretation. The play describes the social environment, the relationship between the individual and society in a wide range. The fate of their people, the complex process going on in their psyche, is artistically explored from different angles.

It is safe to say that Ulugbek Hamdam’s novel “Ota” (Father) has uniquely reflected the national values in Uzbek literature. The writer chose to write his novel in the spirit of classical traditions, in his own way. From the protagonists of the work, the system of events, in short, from the beginning to the end of the composition of the work there are such stylistic aspects.

The period of independence Uzbek prose is characterized by ideological and artistic innovations and changes. Examination of the human psyche, responsiveness to current socio-political changes of the time is one of the most important features of today's literature. The study of the peculiarities, achievements and shortcomings of the latest examples of Uzbek novels with almost a century of creative experience is one of the current issues of literary criticism. The work of Ulugbek Hamdam, along with the works of other talented Uzbek prose writers, is in the spotlight of literary critics. The attitude to U. Hamdam's novels was first of all reflected in the

literary-critical articles. It has been several years since Ulugbek Hamdam's novel "Ota" ("Father") was published. When we observe the work of Ulugbek Hamdam, we encounter the spiritual changes that take place in the life of the protagonist. This situation begins with the story of "Yolg'izlik" ("Loneliness") and continues in the balance of the example of Yusuf in "Muvozanat" ("Balance"), and in "Ota" ("Father") in the image of Steel. Almost all the heroes of Ulugbek Hamdam are people who are struggling to understand themselves, to know the Creator.

### **THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS**

The book "Ota" ("Father") by Uzbek writer Ulugbek Hamdam is dedicated to all fathers in the world. Human life is like a lamp that goes out when the wind blows. Life is so much a deposit. What will not happen in human life. Now you can lose what you have gained in 1 as a single mistake.

Sevinch was like that. A child who is barely achieved will die as a single mistake. Of course... In order to be happy, you have to sacrifice something. Polat also sacrificed his daughter to have happy days to reach his sweet granddaughter. Sevinch's whole life was ruined as a single burnt face. Happiness is such a wonderful feeling that one does not even know what one has done to achieve it. When it comes to anger, over anger, a person can do things he has never dreamed of. Dad also kills Sevinch in anger. Some areas of the work are impressive. There are different emotions in a single play.

During the war years, Polat also prepared for war to fulfill his youthful duty. At this time, his father Utkir aka also went to war, and his mother Oychechak sister does not want to send his only son to war, but your name is a bitter war, and the mother does not care about tears and so on. In fact, Polat had voluntarily enlisted in the war. Realizing that her sister's resistance would not be of any use, Oychechak began to marry Polat, stipulating that she would either marry or not. Eventually Polat agreed to marry. He married her to his beloved daughter Yogdu Oychechak sister. Polat went to war, where in time he was taken prisoner by the enemy. There was not a day that he did not see, Polat endured and overcame everything, first Allah and then his love for Yagdu saved him. Finally, when the war ended, "ours" won. Polat also returned to his homeland and family in good health. At that time, his father Utkir aka also returned home from the war healthy. The wedding ceremony began at home.

As the fifteenth light of the month and the fifteenth darkness are said to have ended, the feast was over, and on a peaceful day Polat was taken away by the military, and all the captives were taken prisoner as "traitors of the Fatherland." Polat spent eight years in prison and was finally released from prison and returned to his family. Days passed, days passed, months and years passed. For 12 years, Polat and Yogdu had no children, and Oychechak-sister was still a mullah and a fortune-teller. The long-awaited days came when Polat and Yagdu became

children. The girl had a child, her joy was beyond the world, they watched the wedding and celebrated this expected day, they named their grandchildren Sevinch. Meanwhile, Polat's classmate Erboy was mourning the loss of his wife. (Erboy once liked Yogdu, it was a time when Polat Yogdu got married and his enmity towards him grew stronger). Erboy and Polat lived in the same neighborhood, and it was a day of trumpet blasts, wedding watching, and mourning. Erboy's anger intensified. I saw in this play the images of a real father, a loving woman, a reluctant girl. The father's work is dedicated to all fathers.

First of all, reading this work brought tears to my eyes, because the play depicts a generalized image of the real Uzbek fathers. The father's love for his daughter, however hateful, is clearly revealed. The father gives all he has to his daughter, whom he has been waiting for for 15 years, and carries her on his head. As I read, I was once again convinced of the correctness of the idea that man destroys what he loves with his own hands. We can see that the names of the protagonists in the work also have symbolism, and it is not surprising that *Polat is a symbol of patience, Yogdu- shine, Joy-kindness and love*. In the play, some may criticize the father who killed his long-awaited daughter with his own hands, but the girl's father's honor lifts her in her arms for the rest of her life. The only fault of Polat's father was that Yogdu chose him and brought his friend's long-awaited daughter home on the day his wife died. For this he pays a very large tribute. So I think the whole life will be unhappy and even death will cause this event. Here is an excerpt from the play:

**Excerpt from the novel:** *O Lord who created! The life she gave me had two faces, just like my daughter Sevinch's, one of which was very beautiful and the other of which had become ugly.*

I know ... Be patient like a stone, May your endurance not be broken, Father! Only rely on the will of the text, only do not be defeated, do not fall Father! Father ... it is no wonder that it is the most blessed, the highest the dearest word in the world for a girl! This is how the great writer Said Ahmad Utkir Hoshimov's work "Dunyoning islari" is described. Every reader who reads this work involuntarily thinks about his mother. By the way, my work "Ota" ("Father") is no exception. "Father" suffers from infertility for 15 years. He cries out to God day and night, wishing for a child. In the desire to see her granddaughter, Oychechak will not be left without a teacher and a fortune teller. It is only because of patience that the god Polat strokes the father and the child with the child who is the flower of heaven. They will have a very beautiful girl, as they say, Allah will beautify her later. The world has always been a low world, and one day a fire will break out in their house. But this fire was a burning fire in Erboy's heart from his youth, and in the end it caught fire, and when it burned, it burned people for the rest of their lives. As you read the work, you may encounter a very strong conflict. Especially at the end of the play, when a

father sees his beloved daughter being killed in the maternity hospital, he says, “You would think that Uzbek fathers would not go so far. But have you ever wondered how my father would behave at that time and in such a situation. Polat father strongly believed in his daughter Sevinch, so he did it. If he had known the truth, he would never have been the killer of his daughter.

**Excerpt from the novel:** *You sold me! You're done! That's all ... my whole life is wasted!!! - Why did you do that, why Sevinch? Did I raise you that way? Who taught you to do that? To deceive the Father, Our sufferings have flowed into the waters because of you! Yes it did! Nothing left!* [1]

In the work of a father, I saw that respect for the father, love for the mother, attention to the child, devotion to the land are all embodied in our national values.

This novel tells the story of a young man from the war years, from his adolescence to the old man who handed over his deposit.

### **CONCLUSION**

It is well known to both readers and literary critics: Ulugbek Hamdam is one of the most prolific and versatile artists of the independence period. He has done considerable work in the fields of prose, poetry, and literary criticism. But it's not just numbers. While the writer and literary critic Ulugbek Hamdam is known for his modernist research in the field of poetry, he boldly introduces hermeneutic, psychoanalytic methods into his literary studies. Although at first glance, Ulugbek Hamdam's prose works - stories, short stories and novels - seem to be written in the traditional way, they are marked by a semantic renewal. In his prose works, Ulugbek Hamdam examines the inner world of man more. Its protagonists come face to face with their own inner world more than the outer world. The novel “Ota” (“Father”), which served as an object for this article, is also one of the best examples of modern Uzbek literature. It is difficult to fully analyze these works with one or two researches. Because these works are the product of true paternal thinking, they are very diverse, multi-faceted and multi-layered. Examining them only in terms of spiritual and moral values, the spiritual image of the individual, shows that. It is still possible to continue this research, and it is possible to make new analyzes on this very topic.

In general, Ulugbek Hamdam in his novels raised not only the issues of Uzbekistan during the period of independence, but also the most important issues of human life in general, which are of great importance for all periods. In these three novels, the truth is expressed that man is a divine being and a citizen of the Earth, that he must organize his life in harmony, in harmony with these two phenomena.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Ulugbek Hamdam. “Father”, New Age Literature , Tashkent:

2. Karimov I.A. A free and prosperous homeland, a free and prosperous life is our ultimate goal. T. 8. Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2000. - 528 p.
3. Publishing House of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, 2008. -124 p.
4. Murodov G., Temirova D. The plot problem in a historical novel. (Based on the novel “The Great Empire” by the writer Muhammad Ali). Tashkent: «Fan», 2008.- 40 p.
5. Prose of the Independence Period: Analysis and Interpretations (Roundtable). // Literature and art of Uzbekistan, 205, May 21, №5. 5. Normatov U. The magic of creation. Tashkent: 2007. - 121 p.
6. Pardaeva Z. Poetics of the Uzbek novel. Tashkent: Fan, 2003. - 187 p.
7. Pardaeva Z. Uzbek novel. Tashkent: Xalq merosi, 2003. - 123 p. 56 8. Rasulov A. Art is a criterion. Tashkent, 2007.
8. Sarimsoqov B. Fundamentals and criteria of art. Tashkent: Unpublished, 2004. - 96 p.
9. Hamdamov U. The evolution of artistic thinking. Tashkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2002