

## PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS, ABSTRACTION AND HUMAN IMAGE IN THE STORIES OF NAZAR ESHANQUL

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### ABSTRACT

This article highlights the human image, abstractness, and philosophical views in the stories of Nazar Eshanqul. Mainly the analysis of modern stories of Nazar Eshanqul was considered.

**Keywords:** Literary movement, modernism, literary spirit, philosophical thought, abstraction, prose, solution.

### INTRODUCTION

The renewal of Uzbek prose in the 80s and 90s of the last century was somewhat different from the usual traditional path. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, adjectives similar to the literary movement that appeared in the West appeared. At such a time, writer Nazar Eshankul brought a unique voice and spirit to Uzbek prose, especially to storytelling.

Nazar Eshankul was born on June 15, 1962 in the village of Tersota, Qamashi district, Kashkadarya region. Graduated from ToshSU Faculty of Journalism. His first work is "Men of War". After that, the author's works such as "Momo song", "Man led by a monkey", and "The wind can't be caught" were published. He translated FKANittin's "Stories and Stories", A. Camus's "Essays", Chekhov's story "Bolokhanali Uy" into Uzbek.

After reading several stories of Nazar Eshanqul, I was convinced that in all the works of the writer, abstraction took the leading place. Each person who reads his stories must draw their own conclusions. The stories end with such a puzzle that makes a person think a lot. Then everyone interprets according to their own level and range of mind. No solution provided. It is left to the reader. For example, if we take the writer's story "Kol":

It is inconceivable that an unknown hand would appear in the house of an ordinary baker. The hand would move, the food would fall, but if they tried to catch it, it would disappear. The money earned by the baker was barely enough for his family. And the hand was hurting his family budget. Tandirchi called the mullah and the chairman in order to lose his hand, but to no avail. On the contrary, he went into debt to call them. In the end, the Scots came with a number of dogs to search the house. There was no place left in the house. They ransacked everywhere. They also ransacked the house, but could not find anything. Now the poor tandoori's living house has also been destroyed. Everyone left, the tandoori and his family looked at their ruined house. After that, no one came to the tandoori's house, but looked away. The hand that appeared in the baker's house was announced on television, but no one could come to his house. So one day the chairman held a meeting and said that such a hand appeared in everyone's house. There was silence among the people.

This is the summary of the story of "The Hand" and the ending is very unclear. Everyone can interpret as they see fit. In my opinion, through the story "Kol", the greedy, fake, who grabs whatever he can get his hands on, who thinks about his own interests, who pretends to solve the problem, but only himself. self-centered presidents and mullahs, as well as apathetic citizens who hardly see a day without anything to do with anyone. Trying to find the identity of the tandoori hand, he disappointed many people and ended up in debt. On the one hand, the story is similar to Abdullah Qahhor's story "Thief". They look for the thief, but they can't find him. This story is similar. In addition, if we take the image of people in the writer's works. They are also given detailed information. Basically, the problem is placed on one person and then highlighted. That is, we can observe that there will be one person in the leading position in the story. This person is also given to the work as a puzzle, and you will collect information about him during the reading of the work. For example, the author's stories "Dead Season" and "The Monkey-Leaded Man" fully reveal the human image. Because the essence of stories is about people.

Now we will analyze the short story "The Black Book" by Nazar Eshanqul, which puts a person in a very bad situation when he reads it. "Black book". When one hears the name of the work, one wonders why it is called the black book. You wonder if it is the content of the book or the color of the book. The hero of the story is a man in his 70s, the writer did not give him a name. By why, it is probably meant that when every reader reads, a part of his own life comes to mind. The story starts from the beginning, that is, the teacher says that he killed his daughter. Reading the very beginning, the reader thinks that the old man is a bad person, a murderer who killed his own child. Domla regrets not killing her daughter, but because she spent 30 years in addiction. Domla remembers his youth. A bearded man who lives in an ordinary slum house has charmed him. Every day the tall beard entered his hut and recited a black book. He read so beautifully that the boy watched him from afar. One day, a boy enters the house of a tall bearded man to find out what kind of book he is and steals a book. Then a tall beard sees him from afar and laughs at him. It all starts from this day. The boy starts reading the book. He goes so far that he only reads books. First he teaches his parents and then his relatives. With this, he becomes a senior lecturer who teaches students. His parents get him married, but he doesn't pay attention to his wife at all. When he sleeps, he sleeps with a book. One day, when he went to sleep, he saw that someone got out of the book and went to another room. This happens a lot. So she will have a child. He says that his two sons will take up the profession that he said. Their children also grow up under the influence of the Black Book. Their children only read books and did not even play like children. After reading this book, they began to worship the beard. The daughter has been tormenting her mother since birth. He becomes greedy as if he drinks his mother's blood as well as her milk. In this way the mother also dies. His sons no longer respect their father at all. They go somewhere every day. One day, his sons come home with a full beard. Even though the teacher tells his children to stay away from him, they don't listen to their father. Domla realizes that his lectures for so many years have served evil. Alas, it was too late. Because the peak beard was completely dominating his family. The teacher now wanted to lose the book. But the book did not disappear at all. In the end, his sons did not come home at all. The teacher went looking for them one day. In that familiar dilapidated house, his sons were crying and worshiping the tall

beard. And the bearded man was laughing as he had done when he stole the book for the first time. The teacher barely reached home. His daughter greeted him in tears. When Dumla asks the reason, she says that she is pregnant from the peak beard. After that he kills his daughter. This story is not like any other story. In the story, everyone blames the father. Because fathers never see evil in their children. In this story, the father kills his child. He also says that he was relieved and happy after killing his daughter. How can it be? The noble essence here was to kill the antichrist, that is, the son of Satan, born from his daughter. The righteous teacher read the black book and gave many lectures throughout his life. He spent his whole life within this book. It didn't go out of the book. In the end, he regrets it. He could not save his children from the devil, but he killed his daughter thinking of the society. I do not want to justify the teacher as innocent here. It all started with stealing that book. It is true that he was lost, but in the end he understood. My conclusion from the work is that everyone can make mistakes in real life, but they should be able to come to the right conclusion after realizing their own fault. Thus, the above-mentioned story and short story prove once again that Nazar Eshanqul is a creator who brought modernism to the highest level. I was convinced that not only these stories, but all stories were written in this spirit. Do you know what the main purpose of writing such a story is? I think such stories broaden a person's range of thought. It leads to independent thinking. Because I think that everyone should have their own independent opinion. The reader reads a work, a story, and reads its conclusion at the end. Then he concludes on this. But this is not true. In fact, the conclusion should not be given at all, let everyone understand the meaning according to their own frame of mind. For example, many literary experts have written articles on the work of one writer. The puzzle is written to such an extent that everyone has different opinions. Then, when journalists asked if someone had written about what you imagined, they said, no, they haven't approached that topic yet, and I wrote about something else entirely. They asked me to tell what it was about. There is no writer, they didn't say that if I say it now, I can stifle people's thoughts. That's why abstract writings are controversial. Not everyone can write such works. For this you need to have a strong pen. It is no exaggeration to say that Nazar Eshanqul is one of such creators.

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