



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS
THE ISSUE OF SPIRITUALITY IN LUQMON BO'RIXON'S
WORKS.

Khamroyeva Sokhiba

Jizzakh state pedagogical university

Abstract: *This article explores the analysis of Luqmon Bo'rixon's novella "The Young Man Who Met Khidr", also known as "The Guardian of the Garden". It delves into issues such as the principle of deep reflection on the meaning and essence of human life.*

Keywords: *Uzbek prose, exploring, particular title,*

In the last quarter of the 20th century and the present era, Uzbek prose has increasingly focused on the philosophical and psychological analysis of reality, exploring the deepest and darkest layers of a character's psyche and contemplating the essence of human life. Writers such as Luqmon Bo'rixon, Murod Muhammad Do'st, Tog'ay Murod, Xayriddin Sultonov, and Xurshid Do'stmuhammad have played a significant role in creating such works.

The renowned psychologist S.L. Rubinstein, who established his own school of thought, expressed the following regarding the depiction of human psychology in literary works:

"Any person who lives with self-awareness and reflects on their journey will look back and analyze their past, recalling certain unique and momentous experiences that have left a deep impression on their consciousness. When portraying a character's psychology, literary artists strive to highlight their emotions and personal growth through life's turning points. Indeed, emotions constitute the subjective dimension of an individual's real-life experience."

Luqmon Bo'rixon, in particular, is recognized for his unique literary craftsmanship in portraying character psychology, creating diverse and compelling figures. His novellas, such as *"Xizr ko'rgan yigit"* (*The Young Man Who Saw Khidr*), *"Sirli muallim"* (*The Mysterious Teacher*), and *"Quyosh hali botmagan"* (*The Sun Has Not Yet Set*), have found a dedicated readership in the literary world. He skillfully employs traditional narrative techniques such as internal monologue, introspection, anger, and rhythmic shifts in actions and emotions to depict psychological states in a distinctive manner. The writer's mastery lies in his ability to avoid detailing psychological states step by step, instead emphasizing the most intense and climactic moments.

Regarding the role of artistic mastery and responsibility in revealing human psychology, Abdulla Qahhor wrote: *"Psychologism requires paying careful attention to people's inner world, their delicate and subtle aspects, and their beauty. The time has come for serious reflection on this matter. It is one of the most crucial aspects of literary mastery."*





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

The novella as a genre stands apart from other epic forms by its deep exploration of the complex states of a protagonist's psyche and the intricate social events that shape their life.

The difference is also clearly visible in the characterization of the protagonists in Luqmon Bo'rixon's novellas. In his novella *"The Young Man Who Saw Khidr"* or *"The Guardian of the Garden"*, the protagonists' psychology is portrayed differently. Since the story is narrated from the protagonist's perspective, we will explore in the following analysis why the author chose this particular title.

The title *"The Young Man Who Saw Khidr"* was chosen because it relates to the protagonist Qorjov's youth, which he recalls as follows: "In fact, everything happened quite simply on a cold autumn night. At that time, Husan and I were on our way back from stealing a chicken from the neighboring state farm. We had planned a gathering with our classmates, and the responsibility of finding meat had fallen on us. Suddenly, a white figure appeared on the hill in front of us. Even our donkeys stopped abruptly and stared in that direction.

Husan had already turned pale. 'A ghost! I swear, it's a white ghost!' he whispered fearfully. 'I've heard that martyrs were once buried in Kengsoy—this must be one of their spirits!'

'Don't panic,' I said, looking toward the hill. Since I didn't fully understand the meaning of words like "ghost" and "martyr," I wasn't particularly scared. The white figure slowly descended towards us.

'Run!' Husan suddenly screamed, turning his donkey around. The frightened animal took off immediately.

I was momentarily stunned but still intrigued. Struggling to calm my frightened donkey, I continued to stare at the white figure. Finally, as it came closer, I realized it was an elderly man dressed in white trousers and a white shirt. My donkey, sensing it was human, calmed down and began sniffing the ground in search of grass.

It was Mulla Mirza! The old man, who had lost faith in his grandchildren to tend his sheep and goats, was nearly eighty and still herding them himself."

In a person's life, even a single moment can change everything. Seeing Khidr (who, in reality, was Mulla Mirza) and receiving his blessing completely transformed the protagonist's fate, bringing him unexpected luck.

"Just yesterday, I was a simple village boy riding a donkey awkwardly. But today, I'm reclining in the seat of an astonishing car!"

Oh, did I really see Khidr?! [2.104]—he wonders in surprise and rejoices, satisfied with his life. In this story, just as the protagonist's character has diverse facets, his psychological journey is revealed through monologues and poetic devices, making the meaning and essence much deeper. The dialogues and monologues in the story are not merely simple conversations but serve as a means to uncover the protagonist's emotional state.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

Moreover, the uniqueness of the dialogues in the story lies in the fact that as the reader follows the characters, they also experience the emotions of the protagonists through imagination. The ability to "revive" the image of a contemporary hero in artistic literature, that is, to listen to their inner world through dialogues, demonstrates the writer's high level of craftsmanship. "A person's psychological world is revealed through conversations, debates, dialogues, and monologues" [3.127].

For instance, in the story:

"Husan is always being praised. Next year, after finishing school, he plans to move to the big city. He says he will enroll in an institute. Honestly, he deserves the praise—he studies well at school! Even the teachers take turns praising him, saying, 'We have great hopes for Husan, he will be the pride of our village.' Meanwhile, they always glare at me as if my tall stature and strong physique are to blame. 'A soulless body, a useless strength,' they say. Sometimes, my self-esteem flares up, and I dedicate myself to studying, burying myself in books" [2.104].

From such monologues, it becomes clear that Husan's friend dislikes his constant boasting about getting into school. The protagonist feels this way because his father is a shepherd and lacks the financial means to support his education. However, despite these hardships, his father still wants to educate him. Additionally, instead of providing him with a quality education, his teachers treat him poorly, which further exacerbates his struggles. Being labeled as merely a "body" deeply offends his sense of dignity and affects his psyche.

Professor X. Umurov, when discussing psychological analysis methods, describes dialogue as "dual-layered" ("In the first layer, the protagonist's emotions and experiences develop through speech, facial expressions, and gestures, while in the second layer, the author explains these emotions and provides an evaluation"). Similarly, in the novella *The Young Man Who Saw Khidr*, such "dual-layered" dialogues serve a psychological function.

Conclusion. Furthermore, when district officials come to the Qorjov family's home, the protagonist dislikes them because they illegally claim state-owned property through official documents. They had even taken possession of the sheep his father was tending by forging documents. These officials would visit once a year to indulge in feasts and merrymaking, which deeply displeased Qorjov. As a result, he would sometimes escape to the herds, which would anger his father.





MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC
SOLUTIONS

REFERENCES:

1. Poetics of Uzbek Novellas, Tashkent, 2021.
2. Luqmon Bo'rikhon, *The Young Man Who Saw Khidr: Novellas and Stories*, Tashkent: "Sharq", 2007.
3. Khamro Abdullaev, *The Problem of Interpretation in Contemporary Uzbek Novels*, 2020.
4. U. Normatov, *The Light of Thought*, Tashkent: Sharq, 2005.
5. O. Sharafiddinov, *The Joy of Understanding Creativity*, Tashkent: Sharq, 2004.

