

## O. Hashimov's Artistic Interpretation of the Character of the Teacher in "Between Two Doors"

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### ABSTRACT

*This article discusses the artistic interpretation of the themes of teaching and enlightenment in the novel "Between Two Doors".*

The question of who is a true teacher is often raised by people in modern society and it can be called philosophical rather than substantive. In fact, it is very difficult to give a brief definition of the word "teacher", because the holders of this profession occupy one of the most important positions in society.

We know that the need for talented, active young people in all fields is increasing in this period of development of science and technology. Teachers are the architects of such demanding, curious young people who can apply the knowledge and skills they have learned in life. Teachers conduct the lesson process through methodical methods that encourage children to think, use of colorful materials increases students' interest in science and love for works of art. It is no exaggeration to say that studying the works of the honored writer of our nation, Otkir Hashimov, drawing correct conclusions from his works is a torch that illuminates our life path. Otkir Hashimov: "I always live with a dream... If you write a book so that the reader who reads it forgets everything, lives with the life of the heroes of the work. When he finishes reading the book, he can't sleep at night." If he gets excited when he takes the work again years later... That's my biggest dream." Indeed, our writer was able to create such works. After Abdulla Qahhor wrote the book "Works of the World" in response to his sad thoughts about how much I fulfilled my filial duty, "Between Two Doors" in order to show that the events of the war hurt the hearts and minds of every parent. and wrote several novels and short stories. "Between Two Doors" skillfully describes the fate of people and the complexity of human life. Adib, first of all, mentions the war that broke the peace. In particular, the fact that the reality of the war wounded the hearts of every parent and hurt their hearts constitutes the universal pathos of the novel. The images painted by the writer speak about the qualities of ordinary people - courage, tenacity, patriotism and patience. Because the experienced author has deeply studied the events of the

novel, each episode will seriously affect the reader's heart. The scenes of life, interpersonal relationships, as well as the author's own artistic style, are characterized by their naturalness and sincerity. That's why the deeper study and teaching of the work reflects its beautiful qualities to us.

The author is one of the writers who made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek journalism in the 1980s. His essays and TV shows, which boldly highlighted the morals, spiritual world, national values, and the injustices of the Shura period, are the perfect fruits of this period. The author is no longer interested in current social issues, but more in age-old spiritual problems, human fate, and the riddles of his heart. This was especially evident in the novel "Between Two Doors". This marked the beginning of the mature stage of the writer's creative path. In the world of literature, there are terms "poet in prose" and "poet in prose". In the new Uzbek literature, Abdulla Qadiri and Said Ahmed were rightly called poets of prose. In modern Uzbek literature, Otkir Hashimov can also be called a prose poet, and his mature works can be called prose songs and taronas. In particular, when he says "Between two doors", he means the life of a person, i.e. the path traveled from birth to death. According to the author's ideological philosophy, this path is very complicated and contradictory, and a person needs a lot of perseverance, will, knowledge and courage to successfully pass it. Most of the characters in the work, in particular, Aqsaqal, Kara Amma, Rabiya, Shamurod, Kimsan, are the same courageous and spiritually rich people, and in many ways served to effectively express the writer's ideological goal. According to the author's philosophy, in order to live his life with honor, the reason why a person needs a lot of fortitude and courage is that during his life he has to go through a vortex of hard struggles and insurmountable obstacles. will have to. In the work, characters such as Umar Zakonchi, Rana, and Zuhra were created as the obstacles and vices of human life, and they made it possible to increase the intensity and tension of the struggles, conflicts, and spiritual conflicts in the novel. The desire to fire mercilessly against the vices of life led Otkir Hashimov to gradually turn to humor after the novel "Between Two Doors". As a result, his story "Two times two - five" came out. In the previous works of the writer, humor was sometimes found. The story "Two times two - five" differs from them in that it is written in a comic style. By focusing the blade of humor on high-ranking people in life, senior leaders, especially the presidents, and trying to expose their moral base, the author managed to make many pages of the story interesting and impressive. Only due to the lack of argumentative art and especially the fact that the chairman's son started a sharp fight against his father was not well-grounded, the story did not rise to the level of a significant event in the Uzbek humor of the 80s. In the last two works mentioned above, Otkir Hashimov's ability to deeply analyze the human spiritual world and psychology is clearly noticeable. In this, the writer made good use of characters' emotional expressions and internal monologues among various tools. The writer used the method of using internal monologues in the above works more skillfully in the novel "Late Lives in a Dream". The scope of events in the novel "Late Lives in a Dream" is very wide: scenes of the infamous "repression" of the 1930s, scenes of the Afghan war in the 1980s, and the conflicts of the "Uzbek affair" that took place in these years. The author effectively uses internal monologue to connect these three large, very large-scale events, to find a "connecting point" between them.

The last works of the writer testify that Otkir Hashimov has risen to the level of one of the most prolific creators of contemporary Uzbek prose. Otkir Hashimov grew from work to work. He has a strong sense of sophistication. Even in the depiction of the spiritual crisis, tragedy, and destruction of a deceived person, he retains this feeling. In particular, he feels extremely free in the analysis of the hearts of good, noble, spiritually perfect people. Most of his positive characters are innocent like children, rich in the sense of sophistication, emotional and very impressionable people. At the moment, the best works created by the writer, unlike the previous ones, are free of overt journalistic interpretation. By this time, there was a certain separation between journalistic activity and pure art in the writer's work. The author is more interested in eternal spiritual problems, the fate of man, and the riddles of the human heart, rather than everyday issues. This aspect was especially evident in the novel "Between Two Doors". "Between Two Doors" is a large social, spiritual and moral novel. One end of the events of the work goes back to the beginning of the 30s, to the events of the collective farming period in the village, while the other end goes back to the end of the 70s. Nevertheless, at the

center of the novel is the period of the war against fascism, the life of the Uzbek village during the war years, war and man, the deep impact of the war on the destiny of people, the problem of the wounds they left on their destiny, descendants, and language. The writer writes with inspiration and passion that the Second World War was a great test for our people, that during this test, the unique qualities characteristic of the Uzbek people emerged with extraordinary strength, the burning feelings of patriotism, boundless kindness, and loyalty in our people. Through the fate of the characters, the writer raises the issues of the meaning of life, human honor, duty, responsibility, faith, invites the reader to think about them and discuss them. The question of how to live and how not to live rises to the level of the leading philosophy of the work. The value and level of a work of art is primarily determined by the new concept of life and personality, as well as artistic interpretation and expression. If you look carefully, every serious work created by Otkir Hashimov during his creative career - "spring does not return", "Works of the world", "Between two doors", "Life spent in a dream", "Repression" - these are the spirituality of the nation of the 20th century. Gives the impression of addresses. Conquering the spiritual destinations of the nation is a creative feat. "Between Two Doors" is the writer's second novel, written between 1982 and 1985. The work skillfully describes the complexity of people's fate. First of all, war, which destroys human peace, is mentioned in it, its difficulties, suffering behind the front, hunger, love and hatred are revealed with high skill particular; the fact that the reality of the war hurts the hearts of every parent and brings joy to the hearts is the general pathos of the work. Special attention is paid to each character in the novel. In this novel, we can see how complicated human life is and how sad fate is. Since Otkir Hashimov studied the events of the novel in depth, every event is presented to the reader in an understandable and clear way. This work, consisting of 7 parts and 7 chapters, will appeal to young and old alike. As you read the work, you will want to read it again and again. The main events of the novel are covered by characters such as Aksaqol, Kara Amma, Shamurod, Rana, Kimsan, Rabiya, Umar Zakunchi, Olimjon. "...I have seen many people in this book myself; I have talked with many of them. Some of them with themselves, some... with their spirit... I wrote down what some of them said. I had to write what some of them were thinking, not what they said," says writer Otkir Hashimov.

The events are illuminated through the eyes of a small boy, Muzaffar. Of course, some of the characters in the work have received positive reviews from readers with their honesty, conscience, and belief in the Uzbek people, but Umar, like Zakunchi, is strict, unscrupulous, and will do nothing for his own benefit. The unrepentant, infamous person occupies a negative position. Especially the image of the elder Arif gives the novel its charm. His humanity, the reputation he gained among people, and his strength to overcome difficulties in the most difficult times will be imprinted in the reader's memory. He is embodied as a person who is wise, experienced, who does not give up the initiative in every work, like the Uzbek elders who have tasted the bitterness of life. In the images of Kara Amma and Robiya, we witness how patient and tenacious real Uzbek women are. Here the word Kara amma deserves attention. Why Black Aunt? After all, one could simply say "but". You know, the pain inside the mother, her heart darkened by grief, was also reflected on her face. Farzand put the stain on this blue. The wedding that came to the people was the cause of everything. Robiya is considered the main character of the play and becomes an orphan much younger than her father. Kara lives in her aunt's house and is brought up by her. Betrothed to Kimsan, but Kimsan was destined to die in the war. Rabia waits for him, she always believes that he is not dead, but this life does not always turn out the way people want. Rabiya marries a man whom she sees as an uncle to Muzaffar Jr. and spends the rest of her life together. These situations show how obedient Rabia is. You know, Rabia could have given up on that, after all she was a girl, she was single, she had the chance to marry a handsome, alpine guy, but she grew up under the care of Aunt Kara, ate and drank from her house, against her could not come out. Muzaffar, who was left an orphan and abandoned by his mother, was not even looked at. You know, the events in the work are plotted in such a way that the reader cannot stop the tears. Let's take Muzaffar, for example, he lost his mother when he was young, because of his mother's infidelity, but Rabiya was a mother to him as much as she could, she showed love, but no one can match the mother who gave birth to him, so Muzaffar, my mother, die from me. if he didn't pretend to have entered. As if this was not enough, at the end of the play, the person he

gives his heart to turns out to be his sister. At first, the girl's family rejects the suitors, Rana also does not know how to tell the truth to Muzaffar, marriage between them was impossible.

But the love of Muzaffar and Munavvar ended tragically, that is, the earthquake in Tashkent in 1966 put an end to their love. But the intelligent reader knows that the reason for the hero's sacrifice in the path of love is not the earthquake, but the fact that he became pregnant by his lover, Muzaffar, who was his best friend, and because he could not bear the shame, he committed suicide by drinking medicine. the work comes to an end. This event will deeply shake everyone's heart. The fact that Munavvar's mother, Bashorat, has been separated from one of her daughters has a bad effect on her. These events show how lively the work is.

In short, the reader reads each work of the writer with special interest. I have heard many times from my grandparents and parents that there is no limit to the number of readers who are waiting in line to read the above-mentioned works in bookstores. Because now is the age of technology, we should be proud of our endless opportunities to read our golden heritage, our spiritual masterpieces, whenever we want, under whatever conditions we want. In such a time, let's not get tired of stepping towards new opportunities in New Uzbekistan, contributing more to the development of our country, and let's use all our opportunities in this way.

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