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Research Article

ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL AND LEGENDARY IMAGES IN "SPITAMEN"

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ABSTRACT

Maksud Kariyev's novel "Spitamen" takes the reader to the events of 329-327 BC through the expression of various characters and characters. The events of the novel begin with a description of the unique beautiful nature of Sugdiyana, the lifestyle of its people, customs, and the peaceful life of various tribes and clans between the two rivers.

KEYWORDS

Maksud Kariyev, Spitamen, novel, image, character, Alexander, Roma, Avesta, Sughd, Greek, war.

INTRODUCTION

Polish literary critic Jan Parandowski writes: "A novelist collects his material like a scientist. Depending on the chosen topic, he studies history, archeology, medicine or agriculture, observes and records the peculiarities of life, listens to the differences and expressions in the dialects unique to a certain environment, as the story unfolds. gets to know the place, the land, looks for additional special information for some episodes

(scenes) or characters, and becomes a strategist (battle plans in "War and Peace"), a lawyer, a miner, a sailor while working on a novel possible, he tries to study all professions, all types of human activity seriously and thoroughly, and if he does not manage to do this in his personal experience - he moves to new and unfamiliar areas of life, which he wants to describe. If he cannot penetrate, then he is content with

carefully and diligently observing it from the outside, from the outside, or if it is not possible, he gets the necessary information about it from reliable sources" [1,274]. In the novel "Spitamene", Maqsur Qariyev tries to reflect the character of various characters with different looks and characters, always keeping in mind that they are people of their time, what gender, what profession, where they are from. In particular, he appears as a "strategist" in the depiction of episodes and pictures of the fierce battle between the Macedonians and the highlanders. The sudden uprising of the highlanders under the leadership of Kamak against the well-armed forces of Alexander happened in the novel in connection with a pregnant woman and her mother-in-law, who desperately defends her daughter-in-law and her unborn grandson. . Mother-in-law to Roma "- Why do you hit me, you bitch, let the blood come from your mouth, let the blood spread from the dog, enter from your heel and come out of your mouth... Dog, will you raise a hand to a pregnant woman, dog? sucker, womanizer, if you are a young man, put down your weapon and let me fight you one-on-one!" [2,134-135].

The writer created a lively image in her speech by using words specific to her lexicon. But at this point it should not be forgotten that in the fifteenth fargard (20-45) sections of the third notebook "Vandidod" in the holy book of Zoroastrianism "Avesta" there are questions and answers of Ahura Mazda and Zardushtrata , the need to take special care of dogs is legislated:

" – O God who created the universe! O Truth!

If the female gives birth in the barn after a long time, who among the Mazda fans should take care of her!

– The person who built or owns the kennel must take care of the pregnant doe until she gives birth and after giving birth to her puppies.

If that person does not take proper care of a pregnant doe and as a result injures the puppies, his punishment is public death" [3,304-305]. Or else such a procedure is included:

– O God who created the universe! O Truth!

When will dogs be allowed to live on their own?

Ahura Mazda replied:

– After the dogs are ready to run within fourteen houses, whether it's cancer or depression, they live on their own.

Ahura Mazda's son Azor took care of a pregnant woman just as he took care of a woman" [3,307]. During the period when a pregnant woman was in pain, Mazda fans lit a huge bonfire to protect the baby from the evil of various giants. It is divine that Azor guards the fire of the great gods of Mazdaism. Based on this, it can be said that a woman's insulting words about a dog against Roma is contrary to her time, outlook, and beliefs. But regardless of this place, the author

convincingly described that this scandal related to women will escalate throughout the country.

In the play, Alexander shows himself suspiciously to his courtiers, the generals Lysimachus and Cleitus, who serve him loyally. Namich, the ruler of Morocco, thought of his peace and opened the city gates to Iskandar. But he takes all the wealth in the treasury and allows his army to plunder the city as much as they want. Namich is imprisoned for some time.

In the work, the experiences of Roma, a Macedonian soldier, are deeply revealed in the section "Letter from Faraway Alexandria". The writer widely used the possibilities of the epistolary genre to illuminate the character of Roma. Roma's letter to Greece and his mother expresses his regrets. He expresses deep regret that he came with Alexander as a warrior in pursuit of wealth. Roma, who is intelligent and can read Sughd script, curses Alexander. In his letter, he said that the country called Sugdiyona is located between two great rivers - Oks and Tonais rivers, and besides the Sugdians, there are Massagets, Sarts, Sak-Tigrahouds, Tiay-Tora-Doira Saks, Apasaks, Yaksarts, Scythians, all of them speak Sughd, he writes that they fight together with the Persians and Dahals against the Macedonians: "What about the heavy cavalry! They crushed these peoples, tribes, destroyed peoples, Alexander's executioners! If the holy books created by human intelligence and intelligence are lit, what is this, mother! When I read the books of Greek philosophers and rulers, I was proud of the great intelligence of our people. Now I am powerless in front of my faith... Why

would a person like Alexander spit on all this and muddy the clear water!

Dear mother, I am writing from "Eskhat Iskandaria", why did Alexander build a city out of people's blood and name it after himself, yes, that's right, we fought and shed blood, how many people were killed and maimed. Alexander wants to immortalize his name in history at the expense of people's lives, curses be to those who glorified their person at the expense of others!" [2,161] Roma describes all her sufferings.

As a result, a Roma woman from Ustrushona became disabled for the rest of her life. He loses his peace of mind. The mother-in-law, her daughter-in-law, and her daughter who were thrown down from the top of the mountain and killed by the Getayras enter Roma's dreams and start haunting them. When he became mentally ill and spoke insulting words about Iskandar in the streets, he was caught and executed. After he was killed, they found this letter in his pocket and brought it to Alexander.

Alexander builds the fortified city of Eskhat Iskandaria - Uzok Iskandaria - on the banks of the Syr Darya between Gaza and Kirasakhta. They compare this city to the current city of Khojand. The construction of this city was strongly opposed by the Scythians. Several Scythians came to Alexander as ambassadors. They can learn the mentality of people by their stature, and by looking at Iskandar's tired face, they realize that his appearance does not match his age. To Iskandar, the older, bearded, bearded, and even the eyebrows are as white as snow, and the one

who came from a small town, says the following:
"You boast that you came here to chase beggars. As for you, you are plundering all the tribes within your reach. You have conquered Lydia, you have conquered Syria, you have subjugated the country of the Persians, Bactria is under your rule, and you are looking at India. And now you are stretching your greedy and insatiable hands to our pastures...

Don't think that the people you beat will be my friends. There can be no friendship between a master and a slave.

Do not think that the Scythians swear and strengthen their friendship. For them, taking an oath is about maintaining loyalty. Our religion is our devotion. Whoever does not show respect to people will also deceive the gods" [2,158].

In the novel, the writer shows that not only the inhabitants of Central Asia, but also his own soldiers suffered greatly from Alexander's invasion campaign, in the image of Roma: "In that terrible night when the Scythians took the heads of the Sipohis, God also made Roma unconscious. He was the first madman of the newly created Far Alexandria. He wandered around the streets whispering something, sometimes he kept a long silence while staring at the sky, he took a few black coins in his palm and asked some woman that he owed me money. Sometimes, his voice broke and he cried, "Mother, you are fine", and then he cursed Iskandar" [2,159].

Faced with strong opposition from the people of Sugd, Iskandar exterminated the people of the village of Sarom, which is located ten to fifteen

miles from Marokand, without leaving a single one. On the edge of the village, there is news that thirty-year-old noblemen are hiding in the basement. When they were sentenced to death, the nobles who were going to the execution, surprised Alexander, singing and dancing to their death. No one is afraid of death. The writer reflects the fact that Alexander's dream of conquering the world was turned into a mirage by his march to Sugidiana through the description of his experiences. "Iskander thought: "These people are also interesting, you can't tell if they are telling the truth or lying. I have not seen a stubborn and complex people like the Sugdians. If you question anyone, you can feel disdain in their behavior, anger and hatred on their faces, even though Doreios' army was large, both the winner and the loser were known in the battle. But you can't have fun with these savages, you can't even fight face-to-face, they will slip out of your hand like a smooth fish. "Well, actually, I should go to India first" - Iskandar regretted" [2,198].

As the well-known literary critic Ibrahim Haqqul wrote: "There are many chains of fear. Fear of injustice and tyranny, fear of actions and officials, fear of executioners and spies, fear of power and death - the doomsday of the people who are not freed from hundreds of such shackles of fear is sad. "Do not be afraid!" to say is equivalent to inciting fear" [4,248].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the interpretation of historical and legendary characters in Maqsud Qariyev's novel

"Spitamen", interactions between them, conversations, disputes play a key role in the clear and convincing development of the events of the work. Historical events are valuable because they remind us of the people we are the descendants of.

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