

VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF DREAM SYMBOLS IN NATIONAL AND LITERARY VIEWS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the dream plots in Pushkin's poetic novel "Eugene Onegin" and Husayn ibn Ibrahim Muhammad at-Taflisi's "Perfect Interpretation of Dreams". Through this, it is determined that one dream symbol can be interpreted differently in literary works, and what this process depends on is studied. As a result, unexplored aspects and new facets of the dream motif in Uzbek and world literature are discovered.

Keywords: Symbol, religious, national, bear, interpretation, conflict, experience, reality, life, literary.

Introduction. Dreams and their meanings play an important role in world culture. Each nation interprets dreams based on its own religion, philosophy, and culture. This meaning is continued in works of fiction, and dream symbols often serve to reveal the psychological state of the characters, the plot of the work, and the national worldview. That is, the dream process in one work can be repeated in another work, but this plot is interpreted differently. In particular, the interpretation of dreams in the literature of one nation can be completely opposite to the literature of another nation. Dreams serve as a symbolic tool in literature that reveals a person's inner experiences, anxieties, and desires. There are many works in world literature whose names are related to dreams. In this regard, works such as W. Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream", Diderot's "A Dream of Alembert", F.M. Dostoevsky's "Uncle's Dreams", S. Yesenin's "Dark Roads in a Dream" attract special attention, while in Uzbek literature, M. Shaikhzoda's epic poem "Father Nurmat's Dream", O'tkir Hoshimov's novel "Life in a Dream", Khairiddin Sultanov's

story "Bobur's Dreams", Akhmad A'zam's novel "Dream or Journey to Gulistan", and Nodira Afaqova's epic poem "Dreams of Fitrat" can serve as evidence of this opinion. In these works, dreams occupy a leading place and determine the logical direction of the work. In connection with the nomination of O. Hoshimov's novel "Lifes Passed in a Dream" for the A. Navoi State Prize, writer Said Ahmad, publishing his review entitled "Scary Dreams", specifically notes that the title of the work perfectly matches the content of the events in it.

Indeed, the work's central theme is the constant dream of death of a young soldier who goes to the Afghan war and misses his homeland. It includes the repressions of the 1937s and 1950s, the Afghan war, the "Uzbek affair," the imprisonment and infamy of the main character Rustam's father, a leader who had worked tirelessly and fulfilled the party's orders all his life, as a "co-writer," and the suicide of the young man, who was powerless to save his father from this slander and make his beloved happy. This is why Ulugbek Hamdam emphasizes that the fate of a number of characters in this realistic novel poses a problem of absurdity.

Analysis of literature on the topic. In fact, the description of reality as a dream is found in very few works. In this regard, the stories "Horror" by the Turkish writer Aziz Nesin and "Doomsday" by the Uzbek writer Abdurauf Fitrat attract attention. In particular, in Fitrat's story "Doomsday", events similar to those in Dante Alighieri's "Divine Comedy" are described as a dream, a journey of the soul to another world. The leading function of the dream motif is mainly observed in connecting the plot parts of the composition of the work. In this, creators can use either one dream or several dreams. There are works in which more than ten dream motifs appear in their plots. For example, it was found that there are 17 dream motifs in O. Hoshimov's novel "Between Two Doors" alone, and 20 in Ulugbek Hamdam's novel "Sabo and Samandar". The volume of dreams presented in works of fiction also varies. Some of them have a plot, and such dreams can even be considered a story within a story. There are many lyrical, lyric-epic, prose and dramatic works in written literature that involve dreams. The next works that we will

analyze are the novel "Eugene Onegin", which belongs to the lyrical genre, and the second is the epic work "The Perfect Interpretation of Dreams".

A comparative analysis between Tatyana's dream in Pushkin's "Eugene Onegin" and the religious and philosophical interpretations of dream symbols in Muhammad Taqlisi's "Perfect Interpretation of Dreams" is important in understanding national and global perspectives. Pushkin describes Tatyana's dream in chapters XI-XXI of his poetic novel "Eugene Onegin".

Tatyana dreams a strange dream.

In her dream, she seems to be walking alone

Through a snow-covered field. She is surrounded

By some gloomy evening darkness;

Ahead of her on the snowy hills

Unchained by the hand of winter,

A swift and white-haired flood flows,

Its waves twist and splash,

Screaming;

Two sticks, with thin ice stuck together,

Standing in a state of trembling,

This is the bridge of death over the flood:

On the edge of the boiling whirlpool

Tatyana stood, wondering,

She did not know what to do, she trembled inconsolably...

Like the tail of an indecent emigrant

Tatyana looks at the stream;

No one is visible there,

If she were to stretch out her hand and say: here!

But, the snowy hill suddenly moved;

Who appeared from under it?

A big bear with shaggy fur,

Tatyana, oh! he shouted loudly,
He extended his rough paw with sharp nails to the girl,
Tatyana's trembling hands
He spoke. Like those who have been bitten
The girl crosses the river, timidly,
She leaves, the bear follows behind....

This dream, in a symbolic sense, embodies the traditional worldview of the Russian people. The image of a bear in Tatyana's dream stems from the belief in totems in the Russian folk tradition. In this dream, the bear is interpreted as a symbol of a general or a powerful person. In Russian folk tales, the bear is interpreted as a symbol of strength and good character. In Pushkin's work, this symbol not only affects Tatyana's inner world, but also plays an important role in the compositional construction of the work. Yu.M. Lotman emphasizes that this dream has a deep meaning inherent in realism. The plot of the dream shows Tatyana's connection with her personal internal drama and her preparation for the events that follow.

Husayn ibn Ibrahim Muhammad al-Taflisi's "Perfect Dream Interpretation" shows the image of a bear in the same dream. But the meaning is completely different, based on the tradition of Islamic dream interpretation. The work interprets dream symbols according to the Quran and Hadith, and the bear in a dream is interpreted as a symbol of an immoral or vile person.

In fact, this dream interpretation is based on moral principles that arise from a person's attitude towards himself and his surroundings. In the Islamic tradition, each symbol that appears in a dream can provide a certain moral lesson. For example, in his work about a bear in a dream, Ibn Sirin says: "This dream is a negative symbol, and one should be careful not to see it in a dream".

Results of the analysis. Although the works "Eugene Onegin" and "The Perfect Interpretation of Dreams" are based on different methodologies, both of them try to influence the inner world and social environment of a person through dream symbols. One relies on the national spirit and artistic realism, while the other

reflects religious philosophy and moral principles. By studying these two works, one can gain a deeper understanding of how symbols affect culture and worldview. The results of the analysis show that it is necessary to be very careful when interpreting the dream motif. Because an image that has a positive meaning in the literature of one people can take on a completely different appearance in the literature of another nation. It is noteworthy that this situation also affects works of art. Therefore, when analyzing works of art that reflect a dream plot, it is important to pay attention to the sequence of events, but also to the significance of the symbols involved in it in the literature of this nation. This process requires not only studying the artistic era, but also being aware of the views of these people and nations and experiencing them closely.

Conclusion. The differences in the interpretation of the same dream in different works are based on the culture and traditions of nations. It is worth noting that in a work of fiction, dream symbols often correspond to real life. While the influence of totemism is felt in Russian literature, dreams often express a powerful person, in Islamic interpretations, dreams promote morality and spiritual purity. This difference shows not only the variability of symbols, but also the place of literature in the national consciousness. Therefore, in the work of Muhammad al-Taflisi “The Perfect Interpretation of Dreams”, a bear in a dream is a vile and stupid enemy. Tatyana's dream, presented in parts XI-XXI of Pushkin's novel, has a double meaning. Firstly, in the novel, it serves to give a psychological description to the heroine, showing that she is the owner of a Russian soul, and secondly, it plays an important role in the compositional function, connecting the events in the novel's parts in terms of content. Tatyana's dream is also imbued with deep realism.

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