

ANALYSIS OF COGNITIVE CONCEPTS AND THE SYSTEM OF IMAGES IN THE WORKS OF ODIL YOQUBOV

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Annotation: This article presents an analysis of the works of the People's Writer of Uzbekistan, Odil Yoqubov, based on the principles of cognitive poetics. It explores the artistic realization of such concepts as "justice," "conscience," "treasure," and "parricide" in the writer's works, as well as the linguistic and figurative expressions of the characters' modes of thinking and inner psychological world.

Keywords: cognitive analysis, concept, justice, religion, historical truth, psychology, artistic image, mental model.

Enter. In modern literary studies, the cognitive research of a work of art, that is, the analysis of the mental world created by the creator, the system of concepts in the thoughts of the characters, is of great importance. Odil Yaqubov is not only a great representative of Uzbek prose, but also a writer who skillfully describes the complex layers of the human psyche, the echoes of social conflicts in the individual mind. His work has raised Uzbek literary and artistic thought to a new level since the 1950s. Studying the writer's works from a cognitive perspective helps to understand how the struggle between "light and darkness", "good and evil" in them is reflected in the minds and mentality of the heroes. The concepts of "Treasure" and "Justice" in historical works. Odil Yakubov's novel "The Treasure of Ulugbek" provides rich material for cognitive analysis. The central concept of the novel, "treasure", is not just a collection of material wealth or rare books, but also a symbol of spiritual heritage, thought and justice.

1. In Mirzo Ulugbek's mental model, the concepts of power and science are in conflict with each other. As a king, he considers the throne to be impermanent, while as a scientist, he considers thought to be beautiful and eternal. In creating the image of Ulugbek, the writer, along with a vivid and truthful embodiment of historical truth, depicts the evolution of his inner world on a cognitive level. Ulugbek's conflict with his own son Abdullatif is not just a struggle for power, but a cognitive clash of two worldviews - enlightenment and ignorance. The concept of "father-killing" in Abdullatif's mind is a mental model formed under the influence of fanatics, and he perceives his father as a person against Islam. Here, the writer reveals the roots of evil in the hero's mind based on psychological determinism.

2. Moral concepts in the novels "Diyonat" and "Adolat Manzi". In Odil Yakubov's novels on modern themes, in particular in the works "Diyonat" and "Adolat Manzi", "adolat" and "diyanat" are central cognitive concepts. The conflict between Otaquzi and Normurod Shomurodov in the novel "Diyonat" shows a change in the system of values in the human mind. The concept of "business" in the mind of Atakozi is gradually replaced by "unscrupulousness" and "stubbornness", which is a cognitive crisis of the mentality of the stagnation period. In the novel

"Adolat Manzi", the oppression of the tyrannical regime on the consciousness and freedom of man is expressed through absurd situations. The image of Suyun Burgut embodies the concepts of courage, nobility and the struggle for truth. His death is interpreted in the cognitive plan as the last rebellion of a person to preserve his human dignity. The image of Veteran Norbutayev represents the cognitive dissonance (mental conflict) of a generation that has spent its whole life in vain and believes in empty ideas.

3. The image of contemporaries in the stories and the problem of "Spiritual poverty". In the writer's stories such as "Mukaddas", "Qanot jutt bo'lady", "Billur kandillar", the problems of moral choice in the thinking of young people are subjected to cognitive analysis. Through the image of Sharif in the story "Holy", the writer describes the selfishness in the human mind and the process of its elimination. Here, the concept of "holy" is associated not only with the girl's name, but also with the concepts of conscience, faith and belief. In the story "Crystal Chandeliers", the concept of "spiritual poverty" is revealed through the desire for material wealth. The concept of "happiness" in Nilufar's mind is initially associated with a crystal chandelier. The work of Odil Yakubov, a great representative of 20th-century Uzbek literature, is distinguished by its vitality, boldly raising socio-spiritual issues, and revealing new facets of the human psyche. The writer's works do not simply reflect reality in the human mind like a mirror, but also carry out a process of cognitive assessment from the point of view of the material and spiritual needs of a person. By introducing examples of polyphonic novels into the poetics of Uzbek novelism, the writer deeply studied the truths about the human soul using cognitive and psychological analysis. The system of images in his work has a complex linguistic structure, which are united around certain national-cultural concepts. This article analyzes the main cognitive concepts and linguopoetic features of the system of images in the writer's works. The Concepts of "Piety" and "Perfection" in the Work of Odil Yakubov. The writer's novel "Piety" sheds light on the period of social stagnation in the 50s-70s of the 20th century and its spiritual crises from a cognitive point of view. The concept of "piety" is at the center of the work and is interconnected with the spiritual perfection and humanism of a person. While the image of Normurod Shomurodov embodies a complex of positive concepts such as honesty, integrity and piety, the image of Otaquzi, which is contrasted with him, represents careerism and spiritual weakness. In the literary text, these concepts are not just words, but are manifested as a cognitive system indicating the evolution of the worldview of the characters. The writer skillfully uses everyday details to illuminate the problem of human perfection based on universal human criteria

4. Concepts of Knowledge and Ignorance in "The Treasure of Ulugbek". The novel "The Treasure of Ulugbek" reflects the complex cognitive landscapes of the Eastern Renaissance. The central concept of "treasure" in the work does not mean material wealth, but the heritage of knowledge, enlightenment and thought. The image of Mirzo Ulugbek is cognitively depicted as a symbol of the power of knowledge and divine truth. The forces opposing him, in particular the image of Abdullatif, embody the concepts of ignorance and fanaticism. In the plot of the novel, the eternal conflict between knowledge and ignorance is revealed in psychological depth through the tragic fate of a genius. The concept of treasure becomes a cognitive metaphor that serves as a spiritual program for today's generation

5. Metaphoricity and Symbolism in the System of Images. Odil Yakubov widely uses the method of metaphorical imagery in creating images. Metaphoricity is a way of artistic thinking that seeks to reveal the essence of an artistic image through other things. For example, in the stories "Crystal Chandeliers" and "Where Are You, Moriko", female beauty and psyche are cognitively analyzed through metaphors such as "swan", "deer", "butterfly". Similes such as "apricots wrapped in red silk" or "teeth as dense as bricks picked by a skilled craftsman" indicate not only the external appearance, but also the internal emotional state of the characters. Through the image of Moriko, cognitive concepts such as purity, honor and loyalty are depicted in harmony with the national mentality of the Japanese and Uzbek peoples.

5. Linguo-cultural Analysis of Adjectives. The language of Odil Yakubov's works is very rich in adjectives that express the natural, physical and mental states of the characters. Adjectives such as "old", "old man", "lame" have a special meaning in the works of the writer as cognitive concepts related to age. For example, the description of Ibn Sina as an "angel" in the work "The Old World" is a cognitive metaphor that denotes his intellectual and spiritual elevation. Images such as "blind", "lame", "lame", which indicate a physical defect, in many cases symbolize the difficult fate of a person in society or internal spiritual crises. Also, the adjectives "sad", "quiet", "happy", "satisfied", which express a mental state, are important linguistic units that indicate the dialectics in the inner world of the hero.

6. Analysis of the psyche and psychologism. The leading principle in the novels of Adil Yakubov is the study of the psychology of the individual in combination with social and natural phenomena. The writer cognitively discovers the character of the hero through his internal monologues and dreams. In the works "Diyonat" and "Ulugbek's Treasure", the heroes' dreams are not just a visual tool, but a cognitive space where their past mistakes, fears and prophetic thoughts about the future are concentrated. For example, Abdullatif's dream of his father is a psychoanalytic element that reveals his remorse and depression. Through psychological imagery, the writer forces the reader to live with the hero and accept his feelings as his own.

7. National-Cultural Features of the Conceptosphere. The system of images in Yakubov's work is characterized by the national mentality, traditions and values of the Uzbek people.

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