

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY TRAGEDY IN THE WORKS OF TOLSTOY (IN THE EXAMPLE OF THE NOVEL “ANNA KARENINA”)

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Abstract:

Literature is broadly defined as written work, especially works considered to be of high or lasting artistic quality. There are countless reasons for wanting to read a work of fiction, and they make us familiar with every page of the book. Literature not only provokes one's opinion, but also encourages one to accept the opinion of others. One such masterpiece is Anna Karenina. This article talks about the artistry of the work.

Keywords: novel, tragedy, plot, drama, personality, society.

*Women are like a bolt - everything revolves around them.
(Leo Tolstoy).*

There are works that do not choose time and place. In literature, music, art - in general, in every field. That is why we call them “masterpieces”. Their creators are among the great people not only of their time, but of all times. Leo Tolstoy's novel “Anna Karenina” is one of them. Although the works were written by different people from different parts of the world, the events in them seem to take place in the same society and at the same time. “Anna Karenina” is one such category of works. What kind of woman is Anna, who is she, what kind of Anna lives in her heart? In the work, the writer skillfully reveals hidden secrets one after another.

“Anna Karenina” is the peak of the work of the great Russian writer Leo Tolstoy. In this novel, we observe “colorful” images of life in Russia in the 1870s. Although it does not contain specific historical figures or famous characters, the novel still contains a historical event. This is the development and change of the whole nation. The author is very interested in moral and social problems in this society, so the novel has a social character. The main plot line of the work is related to the tragedy of an individual's conflict with society.

In 1870, the character of Anna appears in Lev Tolstoy. Through this character, Tolstoy personifies a woman who is married and a member of high society, beautiful, in every way the attention of the people of her society, but due to natural misfortune, she deviates from certain limits set by society. At the moment, the writer wants to justify this image through the work, to make it sinless, and in my opinion, he will achieve it!

Tolstoy presents puzzles and knots to readers in his works. It is up to the students to untie these knots. There is no solution in the play. Because, the work encourages the reader to find a solution to the situation by evaluating it from his own point of view. Makes students think deeply. That is why the consciousness of a person who reads Tolstoy's works is greatly improved. This book reflects the struggle between love and reason, the atmosphere of that time. There is little to discuss about the work. Everyone should read this work and make their own conclusions.

The work is written with such skill that it has achieved a very bright expression of the human personality and his emotional experiences. Anna, a housewife with a high position in society, is looking for love in her heart. He will be blessed with that love. So, why did Anna see death as a last resort at a time when she should be full of love, regardless of the small problems around her? What about Vronsky? Was it difficult for him to realize and feel that something is always missing for a woman with a river in her heart and a steadfast love?

Anna! This image forces the reader to think in a very complicated situation. Through the image of Anna, the writer describes a woman with a pure heart, conscientious and at the same time innocent. Although a married woman with children falls in love with another person, it is against the social rules and education that have been taught to us since ancient times, but in the image of Anna, Tolstoy understood the heart of a woman who could not always be happy with her life. as personifies a person who is thirsty for love. While reading the work, it is shown that almost all members of the noble society secretly have a life outside their family, but it is not recognized by them, and from the outside it seems that they all live like a pamphlet. And Anna was not like them! Anna is condemned in this society because she could not go against her conscience, because she suffered from her love, because she felt her sin against her family. She suffered more than others because she didn't hide the fact that she found her femininity in another person's life. His death served as the only solution to his sufferings between these two paths. Anna's mind showed that the only way out of these difficulties was death. Even before the death scenes of the play, Anna says to herself: *"The mind is given to man to find a way to get rid of things that bother him"* [1; 416.].

In addition, the writer touches on various topics of society and people through various images in the work. Behind each hero, there are unique great human qualities, values that a person should understand and think about. Before describing the unpleasant processes taking place in Russian society, Tolstoy presents the reader with 3 families - Oblonsky, Karenin and Levin. But the writer, first of all, holds a mirror to the heart of a person, to his inner world.

Let us pay attention to the beginning of the work. The novel begins with the image of Anna, who comes to reconcile Oblonsky and his wife Dolly. The writer was able to skillfully reveal the behavior of the person to such an extent that before reading the work, we already knew that the life of Anna, who met Vronsky for the first time in this episode, her views will change radically, and even that there will be a tragedy at the end of it. The well-being of the woman

who came to reunite two hearts, and therefore her family, begins to deteriorate after this meeting. With this, the great writer proved that contradictions constantly revolve around mankind and that fate cannot be avoided.

The novel surprises the reader with unexpected conclusions and solutions. At the beginning of the first meeting, Vronsky and Anna witness an incident: “The attention of the brother and sister and Vronsky is attracted by a loud noise and a crowd running in one direction. Then it turns out that one of the employees of the station died under the train and the crying woman is his wife. The brother and sister and Vronsky feel sorry for the deceased, and his family cannot recover from this terrible event. Having spoiled Anna’s mood for a moment, Vronsky gives money to the deceased’s wife and, proving in front of the charming woman that she has one of the most important qualities of humanity, this noble lady becomes an ideal goddess in the eyes of this noble lady” [2; 95-102.]. The writer not only surprises the reader, but also invites him to feel and understand what the hero is going through.

The novel also glorifies another pure love story, which is the pure bond between Levin and Kitty. At a time when the atmosphere and people of that time were at the peak of “imposing” on the daughters of an aristocratic family for wealth, Levin really fell in love with Kitty. With these episodes, the writer teaches ways to distinguish real feelings from fake ones, which are disappearing more and more, and encourages people to appreciate real ties. The reason is that Kitty is blinded by Vronsky’s fake love and openly rejects Levin. Later, Vronsky’s departure to Anna causes Kitty to return to the precipice of death. Even then, Kitty was protected by Levin’s pure love.

Karenina is depicted in the novel with such beauty that most women dreamed of being like her based on the artistic image. Her unique character is also revealed through the appearance of the lady. Love for Vronsky prompts him to realize himself as a person more clearly than before. Before drawing a conclusion from the novel, we died several times, and while judging the characters, we realized that it is primarily an attitude towards oneself. Anna Karenina was actually a simple, sincere, charming and a woman who could assess the situation correctly, she just fell in love. He fell in love not only with a strong lover like himself, but with a completely different person, whom in time he would not even recognize... He was constantly fighting the battle between Anna, who was in love with Vronsky, and Anna, who had a husband in her head. And this battle killed him, only himself. Here, through the characters of Anna and Vronsky, the writer draws our attention to the problems and unanswered questions that people have not yet understood. Despite the fact that she is the wife of Alexei Karenin, the first time he sees Anna Vronsky, he feels a volcano of passion for her in his heart, an impulse that wants to make him stop at nothing, and he experiences these feelings for the first time in his life. Tolstoy invites the reader to understand Anna through the anguish that comes after the pure feeling that she thinks is love. No aspect is overlooked by the writer. In the work, a person manages to get the conclusions he discovered for himself.

In the introduction of the work, "*Happy families are all alike, and unhappy families are each unhappy in their own way*" [3; 3.] a description of the quarrel in the house of the Oblonskys is given. The author touched on many topics in the work. In particular, love reflects the first ideas of communism and the writer's own religious views. When the heroine of the play has a family, it can be considered immoral for her to fall in love with another person, Vronsky. Moreover, there was a factor that caused it. It was Vronsky's pure love. Anna's heart longed for Vronsky's pure love even though she had never experienced the taste of love. Even Anna gave up her husband and son for the sake of her love, and that is why she herself made him a victim of pure love. However, we cannot always blame Anna. Maybe that is why Tolstoy only tried to justify it. Karenin, Anna's husband, is very indifferent towards her. He does not even like his own son. At home, he only talks to her in a formal tone. That is why Anna could not find happiness at home and was looking for true love. Anna really loved. That is, no matter how strong love is, he said that love can bring unhappiness throughout the work.

Take the train incident at the beginning of the novel. In that scene, Vronsky, who extended a helping hand to the deceased's wife, "does not even once look at the body of Anna, who was forced to throw herself under the train, losing her whole life and its meaning" [4; 482-492]. As noble as Tolstoy describes the young man in that situation, he describes Vronsky, who is not worthy of Anna's love, as selfish and ugly. Vronsky is a character who is far from real, multifaceted life. True, he experienced a certain evolution in the novel, but it was as if he was created for wealth, land, farms. As Tolstoy said, he is "like a hungry animal".

Thus, reading the chapters of the novel dedicated to Anna, we clearly see that the reasons for her death lie not only in her passionate and proud character, but also in the social connections of a woman in a bourgeois-noble society. The "laws" of this society deprive a woman of all independence, make her completely subordinate to her husband.

The fate of the hero of the novel is tragic. So, the life of the society was also tragic. There were people (Annas) who married a well-known official by arrangement, who never loved her husband, but treated him with respect as required by moral standards, met true love and questioned society. The work contains the following sentences: "*There is nothing in the heart of an ambitious, career-oriented person. High-flying thoughts, enlightenment and love for enlightenment, religion, all these are only weapons on the way to a high rank*" [5; 234]. Anna also goes against moral laws to save her happiness. At the same time, he cannot forgive himself for this. As a result, a destructive and oppressive sense of guilt reigns in the hero's heart. In the play, Vronsky repeated many times not to continue in this case, but still Anna's gut was filled with pangs of conscience: "*When Vronsky told Anna that the situation could not continue like this and encouraged her to reveal all the secrets to her husband, Anna became angry and strongly resisted. even so, he felt in his tongue the falsity and dishonor of his situation and wanted to change it with all his heart*" [6; 426.]. A person like Anna cannot live in lies and deceptions. People around him should have understood and felt this, but in the ruling circles

they were indifferent to the spiritual life of a person. Confrontation with society can be seen in Anna's other actions. Anna realizes that she got what she wanted, but the world has not forgiven her openness and honesty.

The novel clearly shows that society can be cruel. Even love cannot mitigate this conflict between the individual and the society. This only led to quarrels and misunderstandings between people. The tragedy of the main character showed not only that he is proud and naive, but also that he is pathetic. In this tragedy, the bourgeois society of that time oppressed the masses of women. According to the laws of this society, a woman should be deprived of all independence and the right to choose. And Karenina, having the purest moral thoughts, opposed this social phenomenon and lost. Yes, he became a victim of his feelings.

In the novel “Anna Karenina”, Tolstoy first of all creates the main idea of the work - the image of the family. After all, all the most important social changes begin or end in the family circle, in the private world, in everyday life. This can be proved by these sentences of the work: *“There must be strong enmity or love between husband and wife in order to make a decision in family life. When the relationship between husband and wife is not clear, that is, when neither one nor the other of the above conditions are present, no work can be started”* [7; 381.]. The value of social changes in human life is probably measured by the degree of their influence on family arrangements.

What is the tragedy of Anna Karenina? It has social content. Despite Vronsky's love, Anna was not only alone in the world, but also alone in her family. The view of the family in secular society was very strange: children were raised separately from their parents. Maybe that is why Karenin makes such a cruel decision when he separates the fate of Anna from his son, when he himself does not feel parental love for his child? In addition, the society is dominated by lies. If Anna observes the rules of external etiquette in family relations, then the society will not turn its back on her. Can a nature like Anna live in a lie? Of course not. People should know this, there are veins near him, but in the relations of the ruling class, they were indifferent to the spiritual life of a person. Therefore, the main obstacles for Anna Karenina and Vronsky were Karenin and secular society. Remembering the scene in the theater, you understand that Anna fought with society, but was not even supported by her lover: *“He complained about her and was still disturbed. He assured her of his love, because he saw that now he could calm her down, and did not insult him with words, but insulted him in his heart”* [8; 320.].

The way out of the conflict between man and society can be seen in Anna's desire to become a writer, a champion of female education, and discussions about female gymnasiums. However, the artificiality of his position and profession makes him forget himself. Powers burst. First, Anna managed everything. Karenin painfully noticed that he was winning over everyone: he did not want to stay in his fate - he did not stay, he decided to go with Vronsky and left. The world did not forgive Anna for open and honest love. And Vronsky, as a typical representative of this “world”, found himself on the other side. Because he does not have a

moral principle, he is indifferent. Only Levin appreciated Anna Karenina's mind, knowledge, and simplicity and realized that her life was full of great stress. Even love did not reduce the conflict between society and the individual, but led to disputes and arguments with the world, with people, with life.

The tragedy of Anna Karenina lies in the fact that, while nourishing purely moral feelings and thoughts, she contradicted the generalized laws and invented norms of the relationship between her environment and the time in which she lived.

The conclusion speaks of the sanctity of the family, regardless of the representative of any religion, which should be protected by men and women equally, and fleeting, illusory feelings destroy a person. Although the word treason is not used anywhere in the novel, the writer often points out how terrible it is when describing the events.

Tolstoy, like most Russian writers, had great faith in the Christian religion, and approached the events in life and people's behavior from the perspective of this religion. Undoubtedly, his religious views influenced society and people living in this society, and consequently, his attitude towards this or that hero.

We all know that the work has been highly appreciated by its readers over the years and has caused different opinions. It is very difficult to write anything about "Anna Karenina", which is considered to be the height of classic literature. I believe that this work is a book that every student should read and think about. After all, there are some things that are difficult to explain in language, there are such thoughts that are precious to you even if the whole world opposes them! For me, there were many impressions in the work that are related only to my personal mind and feelings and do not require explanation.

In short, the work is about the careless and courageous Alexei Karenins who still live near us, the Vronskys who could not understand the level of their love, who could see it only as an adulterous relationship, and the Vronskys, who could not distinguish fake feelings from the real ones, and raised it to the heights, from their entire family and children. about Annas who can sleep and cannot be Karenina.

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