

"SLEEP AND INSOMNIA AS A MEANS OF CHARACTERIZING THE
CHARACTERS AND THE AUTHOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THEM IN THE NOVEL
"WAR AND PEACE" L.N. TOLSTOY"

Mastura Siddikjonova

The article examines the dreams of Pierre Bezukhov as a symbolic form of embodying the author's concept and constructing a model of the world, characteristic of Tolstoy's mature work. A dream becomes an act of self-knowledge and knowledge of existence, as a result of which a holistic picture of the universe is revealed to the dreamer and his place in it, human connectedness and connection with God are restored. Roman L.N. Tolstoy's "War and Peace" is one of the most striking works of Russian and world fiction. For many years, he has attracted word researchers with the depth of his author's thoughts and extraordinary skill. By isolating dreams from the entire text of the novel, we have the right to point out the selectivity of such a reading. But by isolating dreams, We at the same time take into account the "endless labyrinth of connections" that exists between dreams and the entire text field of the novel. E. N. Ilyin points to the promise of the method of reading a "grand work" "from part of the whole to the whole" and believes that "a part can be a word, a replica, an episode 4. In our study, it turns out to be the hero's dream as a relatively complete and isolated microtext B macrotext of the novel. Having examined the text of the novel, I came to the conclusion that Boris Drubetskoy, members of the Kuragin family sleep soundly, serenely, not thinking about the problems of the structure of the world and article self-improvement. The reader sees how Anatole sleeps and how Pierre suffers from insomnia. "So complete freedom was given to Anatole by his senselessness. A person who consciously approaches life is already subject, like Pierre, to the need to understand and decide; he is not free from life's difficulties, from the question: why? And while Pierre is tormented by a terrible question, Kuragin lives, contented with every minute, stupidly, animalistically, but easily and confidently", this is exactly what Bocharov once accurately noted in his article.

The uniqueness of dreams as a genre and a special microtext in the novel lies in its plot and figurative uniqueness. By choosing an artistic dream as an object of analysis, an experienced teacher-philologist can instill in the reader the skills of careful, slow reading and the ability to connect part and whole, to see the inner world of a character in the mirror of his dreams. "I saw a dream," Tolstoy writes in his diary on March 10, 1904, which made him understand a lot, namely that a dream unites into one what reality is divided into by time, space, causality". This introspection can also be redirected to the field of creativity of the writer, in whose voluminous novels the dreams of the characters perform a connecting function and help the reader "understand a lot." As a result of the study of the novel, the following were made:

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Sleep and insomnia perform a number of artistic functions: firstly, a compositional role, secondly, they help the author make the characterization of the characters brighter, more multifaceted, thereby making the characters more attractive or repulsive to the reader.
2. All characters can be roughly divided into two categories: "sleeping" and "not sleeping".

3. Sleep and insomnia from a psychological point of view the novel can be interpreted with
4. Most “sleepless” characters suffer from adaptation insomnia.
5. The reason for the insomnia of “sleepless” characters can be classified according to the identity of its occurrence.
6. The previously put forward hypothesis was proven.

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