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PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SPIRITUAL DECLINE (IN THE EXAMPLE OF THEODOR DREISER'S «FINANCIER» AND ABDULLA QADIRI'S "GONE DAYS")

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MA'NAVY TANAZZULNING PSIXOLOGIK VA IJTIMOY JIHLARI (TEODOR DRAYZERNING «SARMOYADOR» VA ABDULLA QODIRIYNING «O'TKAN KUNLAR» ASARI MISOLIDA)

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ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ДУХОВНОГО УПАДА (НА ПРИМЕРЕ «КАПИТАЛИСТА» ТЕОДОРА ДРАЙЗЕРА И «МИНУВШИХ ДНЕЙ» АБДУЛЛЫ КАДИРИ)

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Abstract: This article explores psychological and social aspects of spiritual decline in English and Uzbek literature. On the example of Theodore Dreiser's work «Financier» and the work of Abdulla Qadiri's "Gone Days", it reveals how spiritual values change under the influence of the relationship between the society and the individual. It compares the causes and consequences of moral decline. Dreiser's work criticizes personal interest and desire for wealth under the influence of capitalist society, while Qadiri's works describe how customs and traditions harm human spirituality. The article is one of the important scientific material for a comprehensive understanding of the manifestation of spiritual decay in literature.

Key words: Spiritual decline, psychological factors, social factors, Uzbek literature, society, values.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotida ma'naviy tanazzulning psixologik va ijtimoiy jihatlari tahlil qilinadi. Teodor Drayzerning «Sarmoyador» asari hamda Abdulla Qodiriyning «O'tkan kunlar» asari misolida ma'naviy qadriyatlarning jamiyat va shaxs o'rtasidagi munosabatlarning ta'sirida qanday o'zgarishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirildi. Maqolada ma'naviy tanazzulning sabab va oqibatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilingan va ingliz va o'zbek tillarida misollar bilan tushuntirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ma'naviy tanazzul, psixologik omillar, ijtimoiy omillar, o'zbek adabiyoti, jamiyat, qadriyatlar.

Аннотация: В статье анализируются психологические и социальные аспекты духовного упадка в английской и узбекской литературе. На примере произведений Теодора Драйзера «Капиталист» и Абдуллы Кадыри «Минувшие дни» дана информация о том, как меняются духовные ценности под влиянием взаимоотношений общества и личности. В статье дается сравнительный анализ причин и последствий духовного упадка и поясняется он примерами на английском и узбекском языках.

Ключевые слова: духовный упадок, психологические факторы, социальные факторы, узбекская литература, общество, ценности.

INTRODUCTION (KIRISH / ВВЕДЕНИЕ).

The question of what spirituality is expressed in scientific, political, and journalistic literature based on different approaches. It should be noted that the concept of spirituality is not studied separately in the West. It does not exist in the West as a scientific concept with stable content. However, the phenomenon that we call spirituality, although not in a holistic manner, is studied using various scientific methods within the framework of such disciplines as philosophy, ethics, sociology, psychology, semiotics, culturology, linguistics, literary studies, and art studies.[6] Spirituality is important in human life, and we can see that its impact on the decadent social and personal environment is huge. Spirituality is believed to be derived from the Arabic word *mani* (meaning), which in turn is derived from the root «a'no». A'no means the content of the primary, fundamental essence. «Spiritual» is a concept with many meanings in Arabic. It originated from Arabic and was formed from an Arabic root. However, many socio-cultural and linguistic factors have influenced the formation of the current meaning of the term.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS (ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI/AHAJIJZ LITERATURY). Including other languages and cultures. It can be assumed that the formation of the term spirituality, along with «*mani*», was also influenced by the concept of «*manas*» existing in Sanskrit. It is highly likely that the science of Sufism, in particular, the work «*Masnaviy Manavi*» by Jalaluddin Rumi, had a great influence on the spread of the term in this form. If we analyze the existing views on spirituality in scientific literature or if we assume what it might be based on the general scientific method of theories and teachings, we will see very interesting and extremely diverse, in some cases completely contradictory, considerations.

In this key also define the term «deterioration» here. The term «deterioration» is an Arabic word that means «to improve», «to become a fly», «to descend», «to become fat». The word is used in several different senses in science, philosophy, and literature. The term «deterioration» is often used to mean the deterioration of the condition or quality of something, that is, its decline to a lower level than its previous state.[7] Theodore

Dreiser's work «The Financier» is one of the important sources in this key also define the term «deterioration» here. The term «deterioration» is an Arabic word that means «to improve», «to become a fly», «to descend», «to become fat». The word is used in several different senses in science, philosophy, and literature. The term «deterioration» is often used to mean the deterioration of the condition or quality of something, that is, its decline to a lower level than its previous state. Studying the social and psychological causes of moral decline and its consequences. [1] In this article, psychological and social aspects of spiritual decline and comparative analysis with Uzbek literature will be revealed through examples from «The Merchant» in English and Uzbek.

DISCUSSION (MUHOKAMA/OBSCUJDEHIE)

The psychological and social facets of spiritual decline in Uzbek and English literature were examined in this study utilizing examples and language units from both languages. An important research resource, the study used linguistic and cultural analytic techniques to comprehend the people's national identities and cultural values. In this study, a comparative-analytical method was used. In order to shed light on the psychological and social aspects of spiritual decline, the characters in the work, their behavior and their role in society were analyzed. Also, a comparative analysis was conducted with the work on this topic in Uzbek literature, including the work of Abdulla Qadiri's «Gone Days» with the novel of Theodore Dreiser's «The Financier».

Additionally, *a linguistic and stylistic comparison* between the two works can highlight how language reflects cultural attitudes toward morality, ambition, and societal transformation. The poetic, formal style of Qadiri's prose contrasts with Dreiser's journalistic realism, which might influence how readers perceive the themes of decline and resilience.

Lastly, expanding the research to include the consequences of spiritual decline on social structures—such as family, community, and governance—can further enrich the study. Comparing the ripple effects of individual moral struggles on broader societal change can offer a more

comprehensive understanding of how literature serves as a mirror to cultural evolution.

RESULTS (NATIJALAR/РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ).

One of the important points revealed during the research is that moral decline in Theodore Dreiser's *The Financier*: In the play, the main character Frank Copperwood's endless desire for wealth causes him to lose his moral values. His relationships with family, love and friendship are based on material interests. Example: "He saw life as a game, and money as the only measure of success.[3] (Frank's view of life as a game and money as the only measure of success causes him to lose his moral values.) He subordinates spirituality to material interests not only in his family members, but also in his relationship with Eileen, whom he loves. «He believed that success could be measured in dollars, and that morality was just a tool for those who couldn't compete.[2]

In addition, society's attitude towards Frank is also important: in the capitalist world, wealth and power override moral standards.

The proverb «See the bride when she arrives, see the dowry when she spreads it» was also deftly employed by the author in «Gone Days». Traditions and values serve as the foundation for the idea of spirituality. The characters' character is shown through all of their smart sayings and proverbs.

We can infer Yusufbek Haji's character from this one passage. His speech also reflects his smart, succinct, and articulate demeanor. The author reveals Yusufbek Haji's spirituality in this way.

Copperwood's growing moral decay, emotional distance from other people, and relentless quest for fortune at all costs are all signs of his spiritual degeneration. He is a hollow figure by the book's end, his aspirations having finally shattered any feeling of spiritual development or personal fulfillment. There is no right in this world, only interest». (This dialogue illuminates moral decay from the perspective of a society in which economic interests prevail.)

Additional examples: «He believed that success could be measured in dollars, and that morality was just a tool for those who couldn't compete».[5]

(Frank's view of moral values as a deterrent to competition leads to his mental breakdown.)

Both *The Financier* by Theodore Dreiser and *Gone Days* (O'tkan Kunlar) by Abdulla Qadiri

examine the psychological and social facets of spiritual decline, yet they do so within distinct cultural, economic, and historical frameworks. Despite these differences, their protagonists—Frank Copperwood and Otabek—offer compelling case studies of individuals caught in the tides of societal transformation. In *The Financier*, Frank's pursuit of wealth destroys his relationships with his family and his lover.

In «Gone Days», Otabek's submission to society and sacrifice of his desires ends in personal suffering and tragedy. Although the causes of moral decline in the works of Dreiser and Qadiri are different, they are based on social and psychological factors. While Dreiser's characters were formed under the influence of capitalist society, Qadiri's characters undergo moral decline under the pressure of traditions and values.

CONCLUSION (XULOSA/ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ).

The results of the research show that Spiritual decay manifests itself in different forms in every era and society. If Theodore Dreiser's work «*Financier*» shows the consequences of placing wealth above spirituality in a capitalist society, this issue is related to the customs and values of the society in the works of Uzbek literature[4]. The works of Theodore Dreiser and Abdulla Qadiri illuminate the spiritual decline from different perspectives. While criticizing capitalist society, Dreiser shows the consequences of placing wealth above spirituality. Qadiri reveals the customs of the Uzbek society and their negative impact on the human psyche. These two works serve as an important source for studying the conflicts between society and the individual.

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