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# AMERICAN DREAM VALUE: HUMAN DIGNITY AND EQUALITY BEYOND SOCIAL STATUS

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**Abstract.** The article discusses a critical version of the American Dream – focused on freedom, conscience, and equality rather than wealth or success. Mark Twain shows this through Huck's journey along the Mississippi River. Huck escapes an abusive home, rejects social hypocrisy, and keeps choosing his own moral path instead of blindly following "civilized" society. His friendship with Jim also challenges the racist system of his time – Huck eventually decides that Jim's freedom matters more than social rules. That reflects a key American Dream value: human dignity and equality beyond social status or race.

**Keywords:** American dream, freedom, artistic image, progressive outlook.

**INTRODUCTION.**

Mark Twain expresses a critical version of the American Dream – focused on freedom, conscience, and equality rather than wealth or success. Mark Twain shows this through Huck's journey along the Mississippi River. Huck escapes an abusive home, rejects social hypocrisy, and keeps choosing his own moral path instead of blindly following "civilized" society. His friendship with Jim also challenges the racist system of his time – Huck eventually decides that Jim's freedom matters more than social rules. That reflects a key American Dream value: human dignity and equality beyond social status or race.

However, it's important to be precise: the novel is not a simple "success story" of achieving wealth or social rise (which is another common version of the American Dream). Instead, Twain is often critical of American society. Huck's "dream" is more about freedom from corruption, slavery, and moral hypocrisy than economic prosperity.

**DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS.**

After World War II in the XXth century difficult and hard life of Uzbek people was described in Gafur Gulom's «The Frisky Boy». The writer chose a comic style in his «The Frisky Boy». The plot starts with protagonist Karavoy's escaping from his mother's house in order to earn money. During his six-month adventures, the child managed to see the ups and downs of life. Young protagonist started to perceive his spiritual sufferings and emotional feelings during his adventures.

The story was written in the adventure genre, the writer created freedom for his hero Karavoy; the protagonist was able to realize himself as a person in society throughout the whole story. The writer wanted to show that there exists possibilities to be completely independent and self-reliant as a young teenager boy in his «The Frisky Boy» Karavoy endured difficult situations in his life, interacting and living with others in the story. This was a positive feature of protagonist's which had a significant impact on readers; an essential component of the story was the frisky boy's changing to an obedient teenager who realized his his proper place in the society for six months during his adventures. It's noticeable to comprehend the writer's progressive outlook which was the social shift at that time. Forming a sharp sense of humor, Gafur Gulom embodied his hero as an artistic image and the protagonist achieved impeccable perfection in the story.

The boy arranged to cook plov surreptitiously with his friends, suddenly, he was revealed by his mother while stealing eggs and butter from his house. The oil had melted , the egg had broken and it was flowing from his duppi; then he escaped from his house without saying anything to his

friends. Thereafter, Karavoy's started to experience adventures in his life, that's to say he opened a new page for his future life. The writer concealed positive characteristic features like naivety, joy and deviousness in every action of his hero. Sometimes due to protagonist's ignorance and illiteracy, it caused him to leave the places he had settled in.The writer depicted the boy's friskiness when he killed the birds in their cage.

«There was a warming glove with a bird-hunting glove in the birch grove of the aviary . I put it on my hand and lifted the nail. Squeezing my leg, I opened bird's mouth and forced it to drink yogurt with a silver spoon. It quenched its thirst with water, and I did the same thing with the other birds: "Now you are satiated your hungry stomach; if a person stays in one place, he will feel tired , and when his stomach is full, he won't be tired enough. "» [1,15]

The birds were lying dead in the cage when he entered there, because he had forced the birds to drink yogurt. Detrimental effect of his bad behavior made him leave his hometown. Every time the main hero used to do everything carelessly and recklessly which was the major reason of the his leaving the shelters he found. «Suddenly, I had to leave the paradise which I was about to capture. I immediately proceeded my travelling to the desert . The sky was high and the ground was hard enough. I wandered along the deserts not knowing where to go and what to do. I didn't have any kind of intentions in my mind. If I hadn't been a little calmer and a little more playful, I could convert everyone's bread to a camel.»[1,73] Sometimes the protagonist seemed to be inattentive and careless in the story when he mistakenly killed donkey, thinking as if it were a bull.

"The master, who was furious about me with my blasphemy, came to tie the leg of the weak bull, and he even managed to beat me several times at midnight. I got up and ran away. As I was climbing up the roof, I looked back and ran away from my master with all my efforts. At last, I had barely climbed up the roof with the ladder."[1,53] Another "dark" characteristic feature of Koravoy was shown by the writer when he was serving in people's houses with his friend Omon. The boys' work was very hard, so they had to leave this lodging either. The frisky boy was so cunning that he fell into the sack instead of putting the large piece of meat, which was supposed to be stolen, and he was going to check his comrade whether he was telling the truth or not. "Maybe this time he'll take revenge on me and leave, and I'll be trapped here like a mouse in a cage," I thought, and I immediately emptied the sack and went inside; I wrapped a stone around the lip of the sack; I tied the sack with a rope firmly, and I told him, "Drag it!" »[1,103]

The protagonist consistently had to deal challenges ;he used to be an apprentice or a servant for someone. He wanted to look after his mother like other teenagers. He regretted and destressed about everything, and he sometimes his tears brimmed over and fell on his cheek. Although the frisky boy was not able to accumulate enough money for his future he was eagerly ready to precede his adventures again again. The author changed his protagonist to a clever, patient teenager who could endure the humiliation of people and take care of his family at the end of the story; When Karavoy was accused of stealing his master's money, he replied crying bitterly: "No, Haji Baba, first of all I will report you to the judge. Four months have passed and you only gave me an old, shabby robe and hat for my service. Furthermore, both of you beat me violently without paying attention to my being an orphan boy. You didn't pay for my service. Which law can confirm this ? Do you consider our white king's castle to be without doors? No, I will report you to the judge at once! »[1,175]

**CONCLUSION.**

An in-depth analysiscarried on the works of Gafur Ghulam's «The Frisky boy» and Mark Twain's «The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn», which were written in the adventure genre; it led

to the following conclusions. The similar and different psychological aspects of the protagonists in these two works were studied thoroughly.

1. The protagonist of the novel "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" also had a sense of free and prosperous life while Karavoy in «The Frisky boy» ran away from his house to earn his living, but he had a desire to return home with enough money for his family. Although the protagonist did not express his desire in the story, the writer clearly embodied his desire in his actions. Striving to find his own way in future, Huckleberry Finn also travelled along the Mississippi river and he wanted to have independent, free life.

2. Karavoy and Huckleberry Finn also had the habit to deceive people; it was characterized that they were considered to be partially close characters. Trying to escape from a difficult and awkward situation, the protagonists had to deceive people. On the one hand, the Frisky boy invented all kind of lies from his imagination to get the rich man back to his house. On the other hand, Huckleberry Finn had to deceive people to save his close friend Jim's life.

3. Karavoy used to wander along the deserts, not knowing where to go and what to do; he was a wanderer and vagabond. Huckleberry Finn was a very intelligent, agile boy, he was able to do everything which he had planned beforehand.

4. On the one hand, Huckleberry's sense of conscience appeared in his psyche - when he was following the wrong way during his adventures. Sharing his goodness with other people, he proved to be a man of pure conscience and kindness, like a real gentleman. On the other hand, Karavoy changed from a playful boy to an obedient one. No matter how much people insulted him, he continued his adventures patiently. Consequently, although he managed to accumulate twenty-seven rupees and two coins, he returned home without any obstacles.

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