

DEVELOPMENT OF LITERARY PSYCHOLOGISM IN UZBEK LITERATURE

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Annotation

This article represents the concept of literary psychologism, its origin and development in Uzbek literature. Psychologism is carried out directly in the form of the author's reasoning or self-analysis of the characters, or indirectly in the form of showing the facial expressions and behavior of the characters.

Keywords: literary psychologism, issue, explore, poetry and prose, phenomena.

The main task of psychologism in literature is to deeply and comprehensively illuminate the inner world of the hero, to expand the spatial and temporal boundaries of the literary work, to influence the plot and composition, and to artistically describe the ideological and aesthetic possibilities inherent in all methods of mental depiction. In world literature, the phenomenon of literary psychologism gradually developed, improved, enriched due to new opportunities and skills.

The need to research the issues of psychologism has reached its peak since the 70s, until today, the gap related to the issues of psychologism on the map of literature has been filled both theoretically and analytically in prose and poetry. The issues of literary psychology have been researched in different ways on a global scale: in English and Russian, they have been studied much less in the literary studies of Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak nations. B. Karim says: "...in his works of art, artists who are passionate about depicting a person's sadness, joy, drinking, reading, breathing, inner restlessness and calmness - mental states in general - continue to refer to the image of mental analysis". [1; 184] Importantly, issues of literary psychology continue to be explored. At first, the issues of psychology were studied more in prose, but later works that explored the image of literary psychology also found their place in poetry. As an example, I.V. Trofimov's "A.N. Nekrasov is a master of psychological analysis" the spiritual world of noble intellectuals is psychologically analyzed.

Over the past forty years, issues related to literary psychology in prose and poetry have been developed in Uzbek literary studies, doctoral and candidate dissertations have been created. After studying several aspects and components of psychology, in-depth research on literary psychology was developed. B. Aliev's dissertation on the image of psychologism in poetry considered the ways of appearance of psychologism in poetry where he relies more on the research method of prose works. B. Aliev's candidate dissertation is the first study devoted to the problem of mental imagery in Uzbek poetry. The author examines the problem of

psychologism in poetry, the forms and methods. Uzbek literature achieved many scientific and creative achievements in the field of artistic psychology in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. Many studies have been published in the fields of prose and poetry. I.Tolakov's candidate dissertations entitled "Period and Hero Interpretation in Contemporary Uzbek Lyrics" and B. Norboev's "Principles of Poetic Interpretation of Life and Skill Problems" also discuss the psychology of the lyrical hero. J.Jumaboeva's research on the subject of psychologism in poetry, "Psychological Image Skills in XXth Century Uzbek Poetry" was recognized.

The psychological landscape was considered in the poetry of the 1980s and 1990s against the background of social, political, spiritual and moral problems. A. Alimuhamedov's psychological picture described in the article "Psychological image in the stories of Abdulla Kahhor" served as the basis for the preliminary investigation of the psychological issue. Psychologism was initially studied independently in pamphlets, articles and scientific publications in the form of its components: landscape, painting, dialogue, monologue.

E. Karimov's book "A Man in the Image of Leo Tolstoy" contains aspects that can serve as the main source for elucidating the issues of literary psychology. It discussed a number of issues, such as the role of the era in the fate of the main character, the principles of depicting the image of women, the depiction of a person and his feelings, and a person and his inner life. One of the first works related to the issues of literary psychology was N. Shodiev's candidate dissertations entitled "Psychological analysis skill of Abdulla Kahhor" ("Sarob", "Sinchalak" works as an example) and M. Abdullaeva "Psychological analysis skill in Abdulla Kahhor's creative work".

Literary psychology was studied on the basis of three aspects: a) author psychology, 2) hero psychology, 3) reader psychology. This classification is recognized in world literature. Psychological visualization also uses self-analysis and psychological analysis. According to this point of view, in the studies conducted by N. Shodiev and M. Abdurakhmonova, attention is focused on the competence of writing psychological images rather than creative psychology. The reason for this is that during these years, theoretical works devoted to specific aspects of psychologism did not appear, and the study of psychologism phenomena as a separate object did not have an active form. For this reason, it has been noted that there was a period of misunderstanding when it came to terminology regarding matters related to psychologism.[2;23] In fiction of any genre, the writer tries to illuminate the inner feelings and emotional state of his characters. Some researchers do not consider psychology as a way to discover the inner world of a person. Therefore, in the study of the mental world of the hero, psychologism is considered not a method, but a unique image of the psyche in fiction.

In literary psychology, characters can be divided into internal (monologue, memory, and images of imagination) and external (mimicry and other external states of the psyche) forms of character representation.

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Great Uzbek writer Abdulla Kadiri first used the dynamic principle of psychologism in Uzbek novels, while the publication of Abdulla Kahhor's first novel "Sarob" brought about the analytical principle of psychologism in Uzbek novels. Oybek created a dynamic and analytical principle in the novel "Kutlug' khon".

Literary critic G. Hallieva interprets the psychological-typological similarities as follows: "In modern literary studies, much attention is paid to genre-methodical study in order to determine the place of an artistic work in the literary process". This means the individual psychological tendency of the creative person to create a certain work. In many cases, comparativists explain such manifestations with the spiritual closeness in the nature of the authors being compared. Intensification of psychologism in the art of words, special attention to the spiritual world of literary characters, looking at a person first as a psychological phenomenon, and then as a physical-physiological phenomenon, creative deep mastering of the scenes of the inner world of a person - heart, soul, mind, ultimately lead to the creation of an artistic holistic system. [4;17]

The rise of psychologism, in turn, led to the psychologization of artistic time as well as all literary and aesthetic elements. Psychological analysis is the ability to penetrate deeply into the inner world of the hero of the work, describe it in all its details, analyze his mental state, and give all the points of his sorrows and sufferings.

Approaching fiction from the point of view of psychological analysis, especially comparative analysis of samples of Uzbek literature in the context of world literature, proves to be one of the important issues facing today's comparative literary studies. Literary psychologism is one of the important means of creating a full-fledged human image in a work of art; revealing the psyche of the character, psychological justification of his actions and words, the totality of methods and tools serving these purposes.

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