

THE EMERGENCE OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL NOVEL GENRE IN UZBEK LITERATURE

Umarova Khurshida Zikiryokhanovna

PhD student, Fergana State University

Abstract:

The formation and development of Uzbek novels were caused by a number of factors, in particular, the influence of Western literature on Uzbek literature, the modernist movement that arose at the beginning of the last century, and, of course, a number of social and political changes that the era experienced.

Keywords: It should be noted that in the development of the Uzbek prose novel genre, the period of the rise of the scope of artistic possibilities that arose in the system of Russian and European novel writing at the end of the 19th century gained special importance.

Introduction

The formation and development of Uzbek novels were caused by a number of factors, in particular, the influence of Western literature on Uzbek literature, the modernist movement that arose at the beginning of the last century, and, of course, a number of social and political changes that the era experienced. It should be noted that in the development of the Uzbek prose novel genre, the period of the rise of the scope of artistic possibilities that arose in the system of Russian and European novel writing at the end of the 19th century gained special importance. It is known that the novel genre developed in different ways in Europe and Russia from the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century. As a result of the writers' experiments with non-traditional methods and new forms of the genre, the possibilities of effective use of the stream of consciousness technique, striving for polyphony in the narrative method, and recourse to the retrospection method in the construction of the plot have increased. The depiction of new topics such as man and his psyche, the nature of reality, the place of the individual in society in the novels expanded the scope of the genre. This led to the development of several new forms of the novel genre, including the form of the psychological novel. This trend gradually entered Uzbek literature, and the first examples of psychological novels began to appear in our national novel.

Literary critic Z. Pardayeva emphasizes that the development of the 20th Uzbek novel genre took place without separating from the relationship between realism and other creative methods, and gives the following periodic classification of Uzbek novels.

1. The first use of the term "novel" in Uzbek literature, the creation of the first Uzbek novels (1908-1936)¹

¹ Пардаева.З. Ҳозирги ўзбек романчилигининг тараққиёт тамойиллари Фил. ф. д. дисс.

2. Uzbek novels during the Soviet Rule (1937-1985)
3. Development of realistic principles in Uzbek novels (1986-1991)
4. Novels of the period of national independence (years after September 1, 1991)

The works written in the first period of this historical development, that is, before 1937, in particular, the first Uzbek novels written by A. Qadiri, Cholpon, A. Qahhor, S. Ainiy, H. Shams, became a solid foundation for the novels of the next period. At the same time, the psychologism that had just begun to form in these novels became the basis for the formation of the principle of the socio-psychological novel in the II period of novel writing.²

Literary scientist S. Mirvaliyev, who has conducted research on the formation and development of Uzbek novels, claims that the novel "Mirage" ("Sarob") written by A. Qahhor is the first psychological novel in Uzbek literature. According to the scientist, A. Qahhor used the psychological principle for the first time in Uzbek literature to describe events and characters in the novel "Mirage" ("Sarob")³. At the same time, the writer creates a psychological novel on a socio-political theme, revealing the hitherto undiscovered possibilities of prose in the field of language and style, plot and composition. The unique aspect of this work, which has its place in the development of Uzbek novels, is that the main idea of the work is revealed not by the positive character of the hero, but by the actions of the negative character. If the events in "Mirage" ("Sarob") determine its social character, the depth of the psychological depiction of the characters is the basis for considering it a psychological novel. The writer achieves a deep psychological analysis in the work by referring to the author's speech and the inner monologue of the hero. In particular, the character and mental state of the hero are given by the character's own words, so the hero describes himself. In general, the writer paid special attention to the psyche of the characters in revealing the socio-philosophical content of the events of the period and society. Taking into account that "Mirage" ("Sarob") was written in 1934, it can be said that the emergence of a psychological novel in the Uzbek literature of the 1930s was not accidental, but a natural phenomenon. In fact, since literature is a mirror of the era, it is natural that the artistic and aesthetic needs of each era bring certain changes to the novel, and create different types of the improving genre.

Professor I. Yakubov defines the novel "Night and Day" ("Kecha va Kunduz") as a socio-psychological novel. This is based on the fact that Cholpon actively used many methods, such as the author's characterization, internal and external monologue, dialogue, mental anguish, lyrical digression, and literary montage, in order to fit the infinity of time and space into the composition of the novel. He especially emphasizes that he has strengthened mental analysis and signification in revealing the mental state of the hero.⁴

The novel genre, which was a leader in Uzbek prose in the second half of the 20th century, developed rapidly, especially against the background of serious changes and news in the country's life, material and spiritual life. The novel genre was fruitfully created even during the stagnation years, when the political activity of the people increased, but vices such as pomposity, hypocrisy,

Тошкент. 2004. Б 91-96

² Пардаева.З. Ҳозирги ўзбек романчилигининг тараққиёт тамойиллари Фил. ф. д. дисс. Тошкент. 2004. Б 91-96

³ Мирвалиев. С. Становление и развитие узбекского романа. Дисс. д. ф. н. Автореф. Ташкент.1971. С 26

⁴ Ёкубов. И. Ўзбек романи тадрижи. "Фан ва технология". Тошкент. 2006. Б 76

and hypocrisy took root in social life due to the fault of the center. By this time, the range of topics in the novel expanded, the content deepened, the system of images was enriched, and new images were created. As a result of the strengthening of the principle of deeper and true reflection of life in the works of writers, quality changes and innovations occurred in the Uzbek novel. The main focus was on the comprehensive description of the people's life in the 50s and 80s D. Torayev singles out another characteristic that Uzbek novelists acquired by the 4th quarter of the 20th century. Creators began to use the opportunities of the new genre and image elements with the intention of artistically embodying the problems of the time and the spirituality of people. As a result of such artistic and stylistic research, the fusion of different genres has emerged. For example, features of a certain genre were widely used within another genre. Thus, sometimes the writer faced the problem of combining psychological and memoir, science fiction and philosophical, historical and documentary features into one genre.⁵

S. Mirzayev states that by this time, the samples historical psychological novel in Uzbek prose "Treasure of Ulugbek" ("Ulug'bek xazinasi), a social psychological novel "Time is in my fate" (Davr mening taqdirimda), a historical-philosophical novel "Old World" (Ko'hna Dunyo) have arisen.⁶

A. Mukhtar's novel "Old World" ("Ko'hna dunyo") is included among philosophical and psychological novels by literary scholar Z. Rahimov. The scientist said that the author's main goal in writing this work is not to illuminate history, but to observe the era and its conflicts.⁷ The events of the novel "Old World" begin with the story of Bani Adam and end with the story of Bani Adam. Bani Adam's narration unites all the plot threads in the novel and gives the novel integrity, and at the same time reveals the figurative meaning of the events of the novel. Z. Rahimov emphasizes that figurativeness is a characteristic of a philosophical novel. As a result, rather than historical or biographical tendencies, philosophical tendencies are more strongly manifested in the novel. The fact that "The Old World" ("Ko'hna dunyo") is a psychological novel based on the fact that the conflicts between the characters are mostly given by their situation and inner experiences.

In short, the emergence and formation of the psychological novel genre in Uzbek literature was closely related to the artistic possibilities introduced by Western and Russian literature, and the experiences of deep penetration into the research of the human inner world due to the progress of modernism. In addition, the importance of a number of changes in social and political life has increased. In these novels, a wide range of topics, such as self-awareness, human consciousness, and the relationship between the individual and society, are addressed with a psychological approach.

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⁷ Rahimov. Z. “Ko'hna dunyo” romani poetikasi. Farg'ona. 2005. B. 67

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