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THE SPIRITUAL DESCRIPTION OF ADULTS IN UZBEK CHILDREN'S PROSE-THE PLACE OF LITERARY PSYCHOLOGISM

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ABSTRACT

The article is about the literary description of adults' spiritual world, the psychology of heroes, new innovative methods of personages' thinking and images, the place and ways of psychologism in children's literature. Then his idleness overcame him easily; then "the numbers, letters of his notebook jumped like a cricket in his dreams; he got frustrated because his uncle was brought to his house as his godfather. Women were forced to work with young girls and boys. They went to wide -open pastures to feed their herds of cattle.

KEYWORDS: *Description, Explanation, Spirit, Psychologism, The Author, Realistic, Autobiographical, Hero, Image, Detective, Historical, Esthetic, Epoch, Analogism, Imaginative Literature, Fiction Story, World Of Crime, Adults, Justice.*

INTRODUCTION

A literary word is a fragile term which influences the spiritual world of a person and it can extremely occupy the heart of every person. Imaginative literature describes people how they are in real world. But we should mention about its great impact on the life of adults and older people either. Especially, adulthood is the period of time when a person is being fully grown. The impact of imaginative literature is prominent for tending the independent thinking of adults.

It is undeniable to give a lesson to matures by the manners of heroes in books. Psychologism of adults is crucial for the children's writers' works. (psych poetics, the style of expressing spirituality etc.)

It is true that the literature of every epoch describes its history and social life clearly. Another clear evidence if this notion is the case of literary description of children's spiritual world.

There is a big difference between the XX th century heroes' psychology of 1960-1970s and 1980-1990s. As illustration we can see this evidence in the works of the following writers: H. Nazir, N. Fozilov, T.Malik, X. Tuxtaboyev.

Furthermore, analogism was salient term in the literature of the 1980s. The problems were solved easily and the heroes of the book became happy without any obstacles. For instance, Hakim Nazir took materials for his new works from the people of his own real life. The events of his works took place in Fergana Valley, Bukhara, Azerbaijan fields and in the delegation of cotton collectors.

Additionally, the most crucial problems are described in the works of Hakim Nazir. The fiction story of "Yonar daryo" is about the schoolboy Damir who is known by the nickname "little" and his family life. There is also given a short description about Damir's close friend.

The writer tries to see everything with the eye of his hero- Damir: the attitude of elders to their progenies, vice and virtues of the world. The main hero of the story Damir, after his father's death, was abandoned alone with his mother and little sister Popuk. His mother could not look after her children as she had to work to nurture her family. Therefore she did not spare her time for her children.

Damir spent most of his time with his kind grandmother, as he grow he became quite a spoilt, naughty, lazy boy and decided to change his schedule and not to obey his mother.¹

His distant relative uncle Sulton used to come to their house and this helped young boy not to feel lack of his own father's love. Lately, his uncle became his godfather. The second event happened in the life of Damir when he traveled to Qizilqum. His close friend Buron described him: "As the young child –Damir has never gone out before, a new world has opened its doors for him."

The writer described the psychology of adults in his fiction story "Yonar daryo".

He follows every step of his hero, wherever he goes, whatever he does. He describes his hero's life vividly. Damir never conceals his secrets. He is open like a book: being angry with his mother, he decided to be hungry and refused to eat for a long time. Then his idleness overcame him easily; then "the numbers, letters of his notebook jumped like a cricket in his dreams; he got frustrated because his uncle was brought to his house as his godfather. Once he claimed disillusionment about his mum when she did not allow him to go to the desert with his godfather.

All heroes of Hakim Nazir are grown-ups. Furthermore, the writer has experienced a lot of difficulties in his adulthood that can be the most important reason why he is referring to this period of time.

There will appear psychological opportunities in a boy's imagination. As he grows he starts to show his talent, enthusiasm and courage. However, unless parents, relatives pay attention to their children's way of behavior, (who are their real friends, what kind of people they are) these young adults will actually make lots of mistakes.

If parents understand their children's skills, abilities, talents and direct them to their future jobs properly, their progenies will become great people when they mature. Parents should comprehend the feelings of their children as they will have bright future.

Russian writer L.N. Tolstoy expressed his opinion in his trilogy “Childhood”, “Adulthood”, “Grown-ups”: “If I tell anything about my adulthood, I can say that everything was not convenient for my age. However, from my point of view there is no similarity between person’s activity and status.

I did not have any friends, I was obsessed with my own thoughts and imaginations. My head filled with full thoughts of how future life and eternity of spirit will be; I childishly tried to find the answers to these questions.

Although people have tried to solve these issues, they have been left unsolved for a long time. As ideas obviously came to my mind, I felt, as if I invented something and even I started to take advantages of them. In every minute and seconds, I could not understand why people did not take everything for granted. Unless they think about their future they will not be happy. Three days I thought about my ideas without doing my homework, I read a novel and bought to eat honeyed bun, I took a lot of pleasure out of it. That was really enjoyable for me.”

The heroes of Hakim Nazir experienced spiritual feelings in their lives.

For example, family relations, the destinations of adults and children are described in “Yonar daryo”.

The fiction story consists of several independent parts. The story was told by the main hero Damir. The story starts from the short description of spring. The hero of the story was sleeping by the pond in the yard of his house in one of spring days. He dreamt about the eagle which was carrying him in its claws in the sky, then he woke up he fell into the pond by chance. His grandmother dragged him out of water. His grandmother told her grandson that he was in a hurry and he was a disobedient boy that his real life reflected in his dreams either.

We can see the denouement of the story starts from this part. Why is Damir’s grandmother calling him a naughty and disobedient child? What are the problems in their family? The events of the story give explanations to those questions step by step.

Long ago stepmothers were cruel, ill-natured people in fairy tales who tortured their stepdaughters. Stepdaughters were insulted, bullied with no reasons and they were forced to work hard by their stepmothers. Finally, they were exiled from their own houses with lots of lies and fibs.

In stark contrast, uncle Sulton was as a nice, kind, good-natured gentleman that he treated Damir and his little sister as his own children in “Yonar daryo”. Children considered uncle Sulton to be their godfather not as a stepfather.

The main hero of the story describes his godfather with following descriptions:

“After my father’s death our house turned to be boring and mundane day by day. My grandma, especially, my mum has not been looking at me with her shining bright eyes for a long time, as her eyes sunk by sorrow and distress. The pampering behavior of me and my sister was not liked by our mother, as well as by my grandmother. I could hardly understand my mum’s grief but my sister could not. She used to make noises, if anybody was not listening to her. Anyway, my mum used to calm my sister down with her kindness.

When uncle Sulton came to our house, it seemed as if our family was filled with joy and happiness. He told interesting stories about his life. I was curious to hear about his personal life and asked questions in purpose:

-Why are you so black, uncle Sulton, - I asked him.

-My dear young chicks, because I spent the whole of my life in deserts, - he answered.

I tried to continue the conversation by asking him silly questions :

-Is the color of your skin black from your birth?

-Yes, I was born and brought up in the field. Then I took education in the city. After graduating from the institute, I returned to deserts. I built roads, bridges, pumped the water from aquifers. As a poet said, I swam with my high boots and drank water from these aquifers.”

Firstly, Damir tried to avoid from this man. Gradually, uncle Sulton tried to find a way to the boy's heart, even he built a tennis-table for the boy and taught him how to play tennis. Day by day children got used to their “new father” and they did not go out staying with him at home. They started to do their homeworks in time, they played different games with uncle Sulton.

The eyes of Damir's mother started to shine brightly from happiness. As everything went smoothly, children could find their father's love from uncle Sulton. However, their happiness did not last for a long time. One day their stepfather wanted to go to deserts as he promised to someone to work in a desert for a year. Damir's mother told her son to follow her words:

“My darling, your father is going to leave us, concentrate your mind and listen to me attentively. If he mentions about taking us to the desert, tell him not to go there and tell Popuk not to allow him to go. If both of you insist on him not leaving us alone, perhaps, he will change his mind. Is it clear to you my dear son?”

It goes without saying that father's role is important in the family and it is accepted by Damir's mother. If uncle Sulton became ill, the young boy's mother was disappointed by worrying about his husband's health.

It was not difficult for an engineer to find a job from the city. But uncle Sulton had his own principles: he felt that he was responsible to look after those deserts. Consequently, he could not stay in the city for a long time. Although his family was against his wish he decided to go.

In conclusion, some events of certain period, social family life are described in “Yonar daryo”. Furthermore, we can notice the upbringing of the children, the heroes who participated in building places and exerted their efforts, real-specific world of young adults when reading the fiction story.

Even though the story was written a half century ago, children's, adults' world, the attitude of father-son, the attitude of elders to their children, the heroes who were ready to do everything for their country – these precious features have not been lost their value until now.

Nosir Fozilov depicted the adults who told the story of people and then became great people in their future. The fiction story of “Saraton” is about the life of Uzbek adults. There is a girl- Kamola and a boy- Tura in the story.

Cattle feeding were a favorite activity of every nation: Uzbek, Kazak, Turkmen, Tadjik, Kirgiz. This activity was favorite pastime which connected people with friendship during the war. The most difficult moments of cattle-feeding were in the adults' life: "The cattle were brought to the place where the cows can drink water during midday. Kamola and Tura were approaching with their cattle, their clothes were dragging along the road picking up dirt. Although the day was hot and stuffy the young adults were wearing old, shabby pullovers, cotton trousers, high boots and hats. Their clothes were covered with dust and dirt and it was difficult to recognize which of them was a girl Kamola and a boy Tura. Brother Giyos was going ahead of them riding his donkey wearing his cotton gown. Suvat was a place where cattlemen and cows had a rest. There was a grapes' tree in Suvat and gentle breeze blew quietly. That place gave a feeling of pleasure to a person.

The scenery of the nature seems extraordinary for other contemporary adults. But the events took place during the war. Therefore, it was challenging for those adults to proceed their life. They had never complaint about obstacles in their life.

The writer tried to depict true love of young adults through realistic scenery of the nature in literary style. There are specific customs and traditions in the country. All men and young fellows went to the war. Women were forced to work with young girls and boys. They went to wide -open pastures to feed their herds of cattle. They were forced to work in fields either. Adults had to spend their free time in pastures and fields from early morning and till late night.

The responsibilities of the adults were to work hard: Tura and Kamola were among them. It was not easy to look after animals for them. They followed father Giyos, they have to swallow dirt and dust. These 'miserable adults 'were hungry when they took their herds of cattle to distant places. They have to eat hard bread with dried apricots in order to satiate their hungry stomachs. By the midday they dispelled their cattle to the village.

Although their clothes were shabby and old they did not show it in their faces. Conversely, they had a kind of feeling which does not choose a place or age.

As illustration we can give Chulpon's main hero – Zebo in "Kecha va Kunduz".

Nosir Fozilov tried to describe true, pure emotions of adults Kamola and Tura. They were close friends, they played together and by this way the adults could forget their misfortune.

The girl Kamola was like a boy. She wore and behaved like a boy, even her close friend was a boy. People considered her to be a boy. However, one day the boy lost his close friend. At midday Tura took qurut (round shaped dried cream) from the table and tried to break it but he could not. Then he took the sharpener from his pullover and broke the qurut with it. He gave the half of it to Kamola and the other half to Brother Giyos. Kamola wanted to play trick on the boy, she took the sharpener from the boy and escaped from him. The boy chased her to take his sharpener back. Tura ran after the girl to the lake. Suddenly, there he remembered that they should dispel the cattle to the village and he continued to look for Kamola. Maybe, she was playing hide-and-seeK with him. He took some steps slowly with his tiptoes so that he can frighten the girl. He prepared himself to meet Kamola. He heard the noise which was coming through the water. He listened to that noise attentively. But he was surprised when he saw something with his opened mouth behind the tree. He was unconscious: "Is it that Kamola whom

he has met a few hours ago, they have been together for a long time. They have been friends from their childhood. Now he has lost his close friend.”

We are amazed at the miracles of the nature; the sun shines upon the summit of the hills, birds' whistling sounds attracts a person's attention, blossoming flowerbeds started to appear in trees in spring.

Only nature can show its real beauty: ripened fruit's juice and color in summer, the golden view of autumn, fascinating snowballs draw pictures on the windows in winter. Every person is mesmerized by the beauty and charm of the nature.

As artists try to depict real nature by their brushes, imaginative literature also gives a description of real life by a writer's pencil. Special skills are required from the writer to write about emotional feelings and spiritual world of his heroes. While reading stories readers try to imagine the events in their imaginations. Therefore, it is important for a writer to describe the story with his excellent skills and capabilities.

A number of changes have been made writing about heroes by Uzbek writers in the 1980s. For example, the fiction stories of “Mungli kuzlar” (X. Tuxtaboyev), “Alvido bolalik”(T.Malik) are about juvenile delinquents who entered the world of crime by chance. Both of these books were written in 1988-89.

We can notice a new genre is being appeared in Uzbek literature. This genre is called ‘detective’ which is emulating the detective genre of the world's literature. A writer describes the emotional feelings of his personages by their psychology. Juvenile delinquents entered the world of crime without knowing anything.

A writer feels, cries, suffers with his personages. He is sorry about the destinations of his heroes, this bitter world brought them to suffer from unhappy life. These young adults had to choose this incorrect way of life with certain reasons.

The fiction story of “Mungli kuzlar” is told by the boy Zafar. The boy was arrested when he was 16 years old. The boy's parents were always busy with their own affairs and they did not pay attention to their children. The social life made these ‘young creatures’ to choose wrong ways of life.

By reading the fiction story we can imagine Zafar's life: his parents', brother's, teacher Ataulla's attitude, the fabricating behavior of shop-keeper's, the arresting of his mother's for her illegal affairs.²

When Zafar's parents were arrested he had to go to the office judge asking his property. Then he was taken to the asylum. Being like a mad person he entered the world of crime. The objective and subjective reasons of misfortune are given in the story.

“I have been fighting with pain for a long time. However, dilemma is the most aching pain of all other pains in the world. I'll kill both of them. Is it called crime? I'll strike fire to their houses. Isn't it crime?

Revenge and honesty are fighting inside of my feelings. Why was money appealing for me? I was arrested when I was 16 years old because of my mum and dad. Their blood is flowing in me,

I am their son, naturally, I take after them. My heart beats as their hearts. Their spirits, character, mind are living in me. What were they dreaming about took after me through their blood?

I went to the judge to take our property back. Conversely, everything was in vain. Why was I blamed for being mad? I have a proof that I am a healthy person.

Mother, why did you leave me in this bitter world? Why did you teach me to love money and wealth? My father was taken to prison, my mother could not tolerate all of this and died, my elder brother was burnt in the fire, my little brother died. People are gossiping about me whether I am mad or not.

No, I'm really a healthy person being ready to burn the whole world .

Father, how are you now? Why did you accumulate a lot of money? Your wealth, property turned into a monster and swallowed all of us, we have been destroyed. Although you are destroyed, you are my father. Don't cry my darling, don't cry!"

In Uzbek children's literature X. Tuxtaboyev tried to show his main heroes who were able to comprehend themselves, who they are, how they occupy their right places in society.

It is known that the main heroes of children's literature are children and adults. Having introduced the events of the story to readers, they ought to make conclusions about them. Fiction stories describe main hero's thoughts, fighting with his own feelings, every time he tries to open the doors of justice.

These descriptions might seem more influential to readers.

The scientist claimed his own opinion about the writer X. Tuxtaboyev's main heroes' in his works:

"X. Tuxtaboyev's main hero Zafar differs from allover heroes' of his stories: Olim from "Besh bolali yigitcha", Hoshim from "Sariq devni minib", Akrom from "Shirin qovunlar mamlakati".

Zafar in "Mungli Kuzlar" is from a rich family. His parents had a huge mansion in the city. The writer describes the destruction of the whole family."

Yoqutxon and his friends started to lie people with their fake affairs, Qumondon stole the jewelers of aunt Qozi. They blamed Yoqutxon for stealing money he was taken to prison; Zafar was considered to be mad.

Yoqutxon's friends lay and left him when he needed help. The misfortune in the family influenced the children's spirit: The family's elder son was burnt in the yard of the house, Zafar died in a car accident. Zafar entered the world of crime in order to take revenge from his father's false friends. Nigora became ill from the skin disease.

While reading the story we can feel a feeling of pity for innocent children who did not have happy life because of their family's money and wealth.

The personages in "Mungli Kuzlar" :Yoqutxon, Said Karimov, Aunt Qozi, Aunt Qumondon, Aunt Shaxodat lack characteristic features of patience, truth, conscience, generosity. Their government deprived them from their spiritual world and culture. The family of Yoqutxon bankrupted not knowing sins and patience, as for the people who lived in wealthy- rich environment had no idea about obstacles and difficulties in life. The rich family became poor

because of their being too proud in life. The people in the story were rich enough, but their inner spiritual world was too poor.

By the way, the writer tried to describe inner and outer world of people openly.

He reflected all characteristic features of people in his story.

The events of detective stories occupy a special place in every reader's heart. It's natural that no person's even adult's patience cannot tolerate this kind of misfortune in life. The writer describes that there is no justice in the society where truth has been looking for by adults.

"Alvido bolalik" by T.Malik is also considered to be a detective story in Uzbek imaginative literature.

The story is told by the third person –that's to say by the writer himself. The story is about Asror who entered the world of crime abruptly. The composition of story consists of several chapters. Many stories are related to the fate main heroes' life.

The writer revealed psychologism of the story through adults who entered the world of crime because of their being left alone without parents.

For example, Qamariddin is a complex person which cannot be compared with other Uzbek personages in stories.

It's noticeable that the adults entered the world of crime and they have no fears in their eyes. They commit crime by stealing people's money even they are ready to kill them. The whole story is about the crime of young juvenile delinquents.

The main hero is Qamariddin who is the head of the group which consists of robbers. These young adults steal people's money by frightening them. They commit crime without knowing anything.³

However, the readers start to understand the hero of story when they read about the chapter "The miserable life of the left child". Gradually, they get to know about hero's philosophy. That's to say if we want to understand the hero we should be born and live, try life drops of poison as Qamariddin.

The following gives explanation to our statement:

"Qamariddin doesn't still know who is his father. For the first time he saw his birth mother when he went to school. He was brought up in orphanage. He did not know what is love of parents. He used to look forward to someone's coming to take him away from this house. People came but no one wanted to take him. Perhaps, he was cross-eyed and walked like a bear. That was the reason that no one hugged and kissed him.

The writer pays attention to the children who live in orphanage waiting for someone who will take them away from this house and they will have happy life. Sometimes these children lost their hope about their parents and they start to invent stories about them:

"My parents were spacemen. They flew to the sun and while coming back their spaceship ran out of petrol and exploded....."

Qamariddin also believed that his father was a pilot and mother served in military campaign. They died when they went to the war which held in Berlin to defend their country from enemies. But when the boy learnt how to count, he found that he was born after the war, twenty years later.

When his mother came to see him he was 10-year-old child. A feeling of pure hatred flashed across his face when he saw his mother. His inner voice told him:

Qamariddin run away, she is not your mother, she is a witch. She hasn't come to see you for 10 years, therefore she cannot be your mother."

The writer gives explanations to these problems: the woman made a big mistake when she considered his son to be a little child. The children who are growing without parents' love have different philosophy about life. They feel hatred towards their parents when they were too young.

When Qamariddin's grandmother died, his mother took him to the house once. Two days later he was returned to the orphanage.

The young boy could not tolerate the bullying of people when they insulted him saying that he was an illegitimate son. He beat everybody who abused his parents.

He was punished for his bad behavior by the authority of orphanage. The hero fought with himself: "Why do these people find innocent children guilty? Is this my fault that I am orphan without parents' custody? What am I to do? Who is my protector?"

It is obvious that he is orphan although his mother's being alive. Other events happen spontaneously. Finally, he came to conclusion: "You have no one who can defend you, you ought to fight for justice with your power and defeat all of these people who are going to insult you. Show yourself to them! If you cannot show yourself, you had better die..."

Qamariddin took his first steps to the world of crime. The child who needs 'love' and 'care' choose this incorrect way of living in this story.

One day Qamariddin gathered some boys and went to that district where he was bullied and insulted. He apologized:

"I came to apologize you for my behavior, forgive me, please, with hundreds of excuses."

The boy who was beaten by Qamariddin replied:

"Oh, this young miserable creature who is being brought up in the orphanage came to regret for his misbehavior."

Qamariddin gave his hand to that boy as he was pretending to forgive him.

"Forgive him", said another boy pointing his finger to Qamariddin.

"Nazimchik, forgive him, as he has already been punished by the God", continued the conversation the other one.

Nozim gave his hand to Qamariddin nodding his head. Qamariddin took hold of Nazim's hands and pressed them tightly telling him:

“I am sorry that I had not awfully beaten you then.” He beat Nozim and his friends again and again. Even he threw a big stone to the car of Nozim’s father.

The writer wants to show that no one is born as a robber or murderer but life and people’s attitude make a person to choose incorrect way of living. The author tries to describe Qamariddin’s psychology thoroughly. By this way he is eager to show the world of crime today.

The reasons why adults are committing crime are their poverty, elders’ attitude towards them. If the society wishes to get rid of these young creatures, it will take away other children too. We can see the adults’ psychology who committed crime without knowing its outcomes in the story of “Alvido bolalik” .

Furthermore, there are juvenile delinquents who selected wrong ways of life living in good conditions in the story. This kind of spoiled children were rich enough that they wasted their parents’ money.

Conversely, there is a personage –Asror who is not a cruel murderer or robber. He joined this bad group abruptly. As the boy used to work with his father in weddings. His family incomes were not enough for him. Qamariddin was his close friend. He used to give Asror small amount of money for his daily expenses.

One day the whole group of Qamariddin went to have a drink to the pub. They saw a stranger and asked him if he had a cigarette. The stranger refused to give cigars to these adults. Consequently, he was beaten until his death by these miserable young adults. The young group of robbers threw the body of this man to the lake at midnight.

Asror’s spiritual feelings starts from this day. He suffered when he remembered the face of the killed man. Every moment in his dreams and in his real life he saw the spirit of this man. He was calling him somewhere.

The reasons why adults’ committing crime are explained through the events of the story.

Passing through the bridge Asror thought about three ways: he was in dilemma which one to choose.

There is a white Devil in the first way. There are some people who have a lot of money. But they are ridiculously silly enough. Select this way, you will be rich and you will have a lot of entertainment. People will give you much money. However, they may take advantage over you. If they ask to bark, you will bark like a dog. If they ask to meow, you have to meow like a cat. If they tell you to laugh, you will have to put face and pretend to laugh. And you must bend your head down by saying: “thank you my dear brother.” Never mind, take your money. That’s the most important thing for you. This white Devil looks like his father.

Asror has never looked straightly at his father’s eyes. Therefore, when he looked at the white Devil he felt a feeling of fear in his eyes.

There was a black devil in the second way. This black devil urges a person to choose this way saying: " This is every boy’s way. You won’t bend your head down. In the contrary, other people bend their head down to you. They will be afraid of you. You will do everything you want. You will be as free as a bird. This black Devil was his close friend Qamariddin. But Asror liked him more than his father even though his friend was cross-eyed and walked like a bear.

There was the third way in a gloomy dark place. There was his teacher Maxmud waiting for him. He was a straight-haired kind-hearted man.

After the murder case Asror used to pass through the bridge where the stranger was thrown. He was in panic. Once he fell down the bridge and died.

Why did Asror choose this wrong way? Because his family and school life forced him to choose this incorrect way of living.

There are other personages Sanjar, Dulfuza, Salim who were also innocent adults who had to commit crime.

For example, Dulfuza was an orphan young girl whose mother died several years ago. She had a disabled father. She had no friends in her life. When she came from orphanage to school, schoolchildren used to bull her and make fun of her.

Fortunately, there were other people who cared about her, they were Asror and Qamariddin. They provided her financially.

In conclusion, the writer says that these young adults are like fruits of a garden. If the fruits disappear in the garden, there won't be any gardens in the world. Therefore, we cannot imagine our society without our future generation.

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