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PSYCHOLOGICAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROTAGONISTS IN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

Abstract

The article tries to analyze autobiographical features of Uzbek novels. A writer studies the events of his life thoroughly, but he can also delineate his life events with an imaginary name in a unique way. He can also change the names of the places where the events have taken place. Furthermore, it deals with the use of fiction techniques associating with autobiographical fiction, or the combination of elements of fiction with the autobiography of a writer.

Keywords: autobiography, psyche, an imaginary name, fiction, author, fiction techniques, cultural development, manners.

ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВА ПРОТАГОНИСТОВ В АВТОБИОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ

Аннотация

В статье предпринята попытка проанализировать автобиографические особенности узбекских романов. Писатель тщательно изучает события своей жизни, но он также может уникальным образом очертить свои жизненные события с помощью вымышленного имени. Также он может изменить названия мест, где происходили события. В статье также обсуждается использование художественных имен, связанных с автобиографической фантастикой, или сочетание элементов художественной литературы с автобиографией писателя.

Ключевые слова: автобиография, психика, воображаемое имя, художественная литература, автор, художественные способы, культурное развитие, манеры.

AUTOBIOGRAFIK ASARLARDA QAHRAMONLARNING RUHIY HOLATLARI

Annotatsiya

Maqolada o'zbek romanlarining avtobiografik xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. Yozuvchi o'z hayotida sodir bo'lgan voqeahodisalarni chuqur o'rganadi, lekin hayotiy voqealarni xayoliy nom bilan ham o'ziga xos tarzda tasvirlash imkoniga ega. Shuningdek, u voqealar sodir bo'lgan joylarning nomlarini o'zgartirishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, unda avtobiografik fantastika bilan bog'liq badiiy uslublardan foydalanish yoki badiiy adabiyot elementlarini yozuvchining tarjimai holi bilan uyg'unlashtirish bilan bog'liq xususiyatlar muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: avtobiografiya, ruhiyat, xayoliy nom, fantastika, muallif, fantastika texnikasi, madaniy rivojlanish, odob.

Introduction. In autobiographical works, the writer records the events of his life in the form of a novel, a story, or a short story. Autobiographical works show the psychology of a man, his understanding of real life and his convenient place in society. Autobiographical works usually depict the events which happen in the lives of writers and they may evoke a great impression on readers. The theme of such works can also be different: war, family relations; autobiographical works should contain the events that an author is familiar with.

In an autobiographical novel, a writer studies the events of his life closely, but he can also give it an imaginary name in a unique way. He can also change the names of the places where the events have taken place. The use of fiction techniques associates with autobiographical fiction, or the combination of elements of fiction with autobiography, which is the most basic characteristic feature of autobiographical works.

Literature review. On the one hand, Uzbek writer, Chingiz Aytmatov delineated the events of his story "My Childhood" with the events that he witnessed by his own eyes and he was a direct participant. On the other hand, the English writer Charles Dickens portrayed his protagonist David Copperfield as an imaginary character in his novel «David Copperfield», but David Copperfield's life was partly coincided with the writer's own life stories. Charles Dickens tried to depict his main hero's life in an artistic imaginary way.

One of Uzbek prominent writer Abdullah Qahhor depicted his childhood years in his autobiographical story "The Tales from Past". The events in the story took place in the villages of Yaypan, Nursuq, Qudash, Buyaydi, Akkurgan, Olkor, Yulguzor in Fergana Valley. The writer described his past life events in his short story «The Tales from Past".

When the story "Tales from Past" was published in magazines and newspapers, a critic noted that the writer's life lasted in extreme darkness. Abdullah's father earned their living by working as a blacksmith and they had to live as permanent nomads. Each time they moved to a new place, it was not easy for Abdullah to associate with new comrades; his new comrades did not intend to take him into their group. Then the boy had to stay home and be a 'housewife'. He didn't even want to talk to people. Everybody considered him to be an introvert boy who obsessed with his inner thoughts and ideas rather than hanging out with his peers. Even when his father's relatives came, they felt that the boy was not talking to anyone, and they would say, "Even the master's son is not talking at all." When the boy tried to make friends with the children standing on the corner of the street and talk to them, the children would lie down on him and laughing at his every word. His peers bullied, calling him 'a villager'.

Research Methodology. Chingiz Aytmatov described his experiences about his ordinary, simple childhood years in his story "My Childhood".

"I always remember the Second World War in my life. This war was a very heavy and terrible loss, not only for us,

but for all mankind. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this war brought death and famine to the people. This war infringed on the manners and morals of the people of that time, and inflicted endless deteriorated impact on -ancient and customs and traditions. » [11]

After the war, thieves proliferated throughout the country and began to plunder the people. They also stole the writer's cow, which was bread and butter for a young writer. "I realized we had a big disaster. It was obvious that the cow had been stolen. I ran home to tell my sister. At that moment, the world of light became a dark night for us. There was no doubt that our cow had been stolen. My mother and brothers, who had heard such heartbreaking news before dawn, were weeping bitterly, not knowing what to do. Moreover, this unfortunate event was a tragedy for us, as if our day had sunk and our lives were coming to an end. » [11]

Chingiz was the only breadwinner of his family after his father's death; it was his responsibility to take care of his family. So he would suffer if he could not find his lost cow, and he wanted to find the thief and punish him. He was crying bitterly not knowing what to do. His whole body trembled with fear by crying and wandering along the fields and mountains. He was running in snowy weather, wearing his only shoes he had been kept for a long time and he was trying to find his lovely cow.

"Once my boots were torn off and a short winter day was coming to an end. In this bright world, I was the only a miserable person in this world. It was quiet everywhere. It seemed as if lifeless mountains had stretched out to faraway places, and flat plains without trees were gradually glistening. Neither the thief nor the cow could be seen anywhere. No trace! No. No, no! There was no trace! There was nothing in close and faraway places. Nothing would happen soon!" [11]

The writer entered the world of 'literature' to describe his life to others. People began to imagine the heavy relics of history by reading his written biographical memories. "It was my duty to deliver the 'black letters' to the houses of the martyrs with the news who died at the front at the war. I suffered terribly from this disgusting work" [11].

It was very difficult for young Chingiz to deliver the black letters to the relatives of those martyrs. Every time people asked him, "Go away, will you bring that bad news from the war here again?" he was afraid of their accusess.

The protagonist of the story took care of the whole family after the death of his father. He used to work as a postman and a tax collector in his village.

Chingiz Aytmatov showed the readers his character of kindness by saving a little rabbit from the clutches of a snake in the story "My childhood".

"I started beating the snake with a whip. The snake let go of the rabbit in a panic and crawled into the grass. I felt sorry for the poor rabbit. I carefully took it in my arms. Rubbing its soft, pulpy hair, I pampered the creature. " [11,169]

When the rabbit disappeared, he became angry and started looking for the rabbit. He searched for it and he could not find it. The boy, who did not have good boots on his feet, had to cross the river to get to the other side of the village.

The success of the writer and his future progress as being a great writer was due to his speaking two languages fluently. "Fate has given me the ability to speak two languages. One is my mother tongue, and the other is Russian, which has been written in our destiny, which has lived side by side with us for almost two hundred years since the eighteenth century! The Russian language has made a great contribution to the historical and cultural development of our Turkistan. Knowing the Russian language has become a crucial component of our lives. » [11]

Chingiz Aytmatov described some events of his life which was left unforgettable in his memory. He managed to explain to a Russian veterinarian that the animal named Don Aygir had been poisoned. The writer had received his wages for the first time in his life as a translator.

Uzbek writer Oybek described the childhood of Mir Alisher Navoi who was the great poet, the statesman, and the king of gezels in his story "Alisher's Youth". Oybek wrote the story "Alisher's youth" in 1967. This story was a sketch of Oybek before creating the image of Navoi in the novel "Navoi". Later, Oybek managed to write a novel "Navoi" about Navoi. Young Alisher's boundless love for poems was aroused from his young age. The fact that Hazrat Mir Alisher Navoi grew up to be a great poet was due to the fact that his family lived in the palace and he used to spend his whole time preaching among the poets.

The writer obviously represented to readers that Navoi's manners and ethics were embodied in his every action. «Alisher gathered his feet and immediately sank down and recited a poem in a gentle intonation with his pure clear voice.

Ko'kardi chaman, gulzorim qani?

Zixi sarvi buyluq nigorim qani?

Topibdur bu kun vasli gul andalib,

Darig'o, mening navbahorim qani?» [12]

Alisher liked to ride horses, but he preferred to ponder over something deeply rather than ride horses. Alisher sat in silence as if he did not want to break the chain of his sweet dreams, he ostensibly might not hear his comrade's saying: «Hunting, sniping is a fun thing, but the best necessity is school. The school teaches many secrets of life » [12].

Alisher spent a lot of time with his grandfather who looked after him. He listened carefully to every verse of the poem recited by the old man, as if there was some magical power in these poems, which would fill young Alisher's heart with full of emotions. Alisher's interest in science and literature was reflected thoroughly in the poems he wrote.

Alisher's love for art was increasing day by day. He listened to the sounds of music in the palace; it aroused his strong feelings, as if he were enchanted into it. The author described clearly how Alisher spent most of his time with his close friend Huseyn Boykaro. The writer described readers that Alisher was a brave, courageous, and mighty boy who bravely rode back with his horse when he was left alone in the desert and he was managed to find away and return to his parents.

"When Alisher raised his head with a sudden trembling, he saw nothing but a straw horse alone in the vast desert. The sun had not yet risen from the horizon, and the boy's body was swaying in the cool morning breeze. Realizing the situation at once, Alisher immediately grabbed the reins of the horse, but how could he ride the saddle? If a horse were a camel he would force it to bend down. Glancing around, he saw a rock in the distance and he rode the horse in that direction. When he got on his horse, he ran as fast as he could. Young Alisher pressed his charming hat tightly while he was proudly riding his horse » [12,83]

Oybek managed to reveal the spiritual inner and outer world of Alisher Navoi. He was able to depict Alisher as an ideal person in society with a great artistic skill.

Analysis and results. A prominent Uzbek writer Oybek described his childhood in the story "My childhood memories". The character of Musavoy in the story was Oybek himself, in which the writer skillfully described his youth experiences. When the writer was a boy, he was very cheerful and playful child. His father used to be on journey to earn money for his family, and his mother was a sewer. Oybek remembered that he was barefoot from poverty, wearing a cotton shirt and an old skullcap.

“Our feet are old, torn shoes, and some of us even fight and round off barefoot. We fight until the heads are swollen and blood comes out of the nose. » [13]

The protagonist used to play with his friends, jumping from roof to roof, and a pure childhood feeling was burning in his heart. As Musavoy grew older, his attitude towards the environment developed. A sense of benevolence towards the ordinary working people began to form.

Musavoy spent a lot of time with his grandfather. His grandfather used to make his grandson happy by telling him interesting stories. The sudden death of a grandfather had a profound effect on a child's psyche.

“It was horrible! My uncle quarreled and pushed me aside. So they put my grandfather in the grave. Then an old man recited the Qur'an. Everyone was silent. Would my poor grandfather stay in this deep dark grave? What would happen if Munkarnakir entered the grave then, I thought to myself. I trembled with fear. The big cemetery was buried in deep silence. That place seemed to me as if it were the other world. It was awful and terrible! All of a sudden, people rubbed their hands on their faces and recited the Fatiha. ” [13]

His heart was filled with blood and he started to cry bitterly. He sat in silence in a dark room, remembering every word his grandfather had said.

He also suffered a lot when he lost his second grandfather, remembering the memories of his grandfather and never believing that he was dead.

«Trembling I meditated that Munkarnakir had entered the terrible dark grave; My grandfather used to worship Allah, his heart was pure as a diamond; what would happen if Munkarnakir interrogated him? » My mind was obsessed with it. » [13]

He would observe the beautiful scenery of nature with his whole body, particularly the world of fauna which would attract his attention span. “One can smell delicate flowers and various fragrant herbs with blue grass at the foot of the

mountains; the trees were sparse which were thinly dispersed or scattered in the nature; occasional small trees had hardly been seen there. The horses would strive to climb up a high hill, and they would proudly trot with their engrossing hooves; from that journey I noticed the expression of joy in the bright eyes of these clever creatures that were enchanted by the beauty of nature. What appealing animals they are! I got pleasure out of riding those appealing horses!” [13]

The writer Oybek formed a feeling of love for poetry to his protagonist Musavoy when his hero was a child. Musavoy enjoyed reading Navoi's poems.

“Navoi's poems were romantic, but he was in love with God, that's why he expressed his pure love to his verses. «Proceed reading the poems by Navai, one day you will comprehend their meanings, » my teacher told me. Indeed, Navoi awoke pure love in my heart. I got pleasure out of reading his poem; I immersed in them. For the first time I had learned how to feel pleasant feeling of pure love and endearment from Navoi's poems. » [13]

Conclusion. When comparing Uzbek autobiographical works with English autobiographical works, the protagonist of Uzbek autobiographical works is the author himself. In Uzbek autobiographical works, the author describes the events he saw and witnessed, while in English autobiographical works, even if the author does not participate, he can describe his past life and show it through an imaginary image. In the story "The Youth of Alisher" Oybek also tried to show the political processes that took place in the palace where Alisher used to live with his family. The turmoil in the palace began to influence on young Alisher. Oybek described the periods of downturn in the country: the conflicts between the king Ulugbek his son Abdulatif; there were endless struggles for the throne among the princes after the death of the king Shokhrukh mirzo. Young poet started to witness these struggles pondering over their impact on cultural and economic upheaval of society.

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