



IQTIDORLI TALABALAR, MAGISTRANTLAR, TAYANCH
DOKTORANTLAR VA DOKTORANTLARNING

“TAFAKKUR VA TALQIN” MAVZUSIDAGI

**RESPUBLIKA MIQYOSIDAGI
ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN TO'PLAMI
(II QISM)**

**O.,ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O.,RTA MAXSUS TA“LIM
VAZIRLIGI**

**BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
MAGISTRATURA BO“LIMI**

**IQTIDORLI TALABALAR, MAGISTRANTLAR, TAYANCH
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TAFAKKUR VA TALQIN

**mavzusida Respublika miqyosidagi
ilmiy-amaliy anjuman to`lami
(II qism)**

Buxoro 2022-yil, 23-may

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O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020 yil 24-yanvardagi Oliy majlisga yo’llagan murojatnomasi va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar mahkamasining 2020 yil 7- fevraldagi 56-F-son farmoyishiga hamda Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta‘lim vazirligining 2021 yil 4-maydagi № 3/19-04/05-26 son xatiga

asosan ushbu Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman tashkil etildi. To'plamda iqtidorli talabalar, magistrantlar, tayanch doktorantlar va doktorantlarning ilmiy izlanishlari, tajriba almashish, sohalarda amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarni tahlil qilish va bu boradagi takliflarni ishlab chiqish bo'yicha ilmiy-amaliy va uslubiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Mazkur to'plamga kiritilgan maqolalar va tezislarning mazmuni, statistik ma'lumotlar hamda bildirilgan fikr va mulohazalarga mualliflarning o'zlari mas'uldirlar

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TYPES OF PSYCHOLOGISM IN UZBEK AND WORLD LITERATURE

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Abstract – The article deals with some problems and types of psychologism in literature. There are a number of scientists who differentiated the concept of psychologism in literature from psychoanalysis.

Keywords: psychologism, psychological research, external, internal, subjective aspect, spirit, creative work, mental and emotional state.

The concept of literary psychologism and the problem of psychological analysis can be found in world scientists‘,such as,Aristotle, Belinsky, Ginzburg, A.B.Yesin‘s as well as, in Uzbek scientists‘ A.Alimukhamedov, N.Shodiyev, H.Umurov, D.Kuronov‘sworks. A famous psychologist and a philosopher S.L.Rubinstein stated that human inner world is a subjective aspect of real life; it seems as if a person is considered to be a subjective aspect of life. He made an extensive psychological research on human activity by describing activity as inextricable from consciousness.³⁴⁴

It is obvious that man is an essential part of literature; it is impossible to imagine creative work as a whole without the spiritual world of a person. Thus, no

³⁴⁴ Рубинштейн С.Л. Основы общей психологии. – СПб. : Питер, 2000. – С. 13.

matter how and what genre or method is utilized by an author, the spiritual world of protagonists are reflected by various ways on literary works.³⁴⁵

The term psychologism is derived from the German word – “Psychologismus” which was firstly coined by Hegelian Johann Eduard Erdmann in 1870.³⁴⁶ Psychologism³⁴⁷ (“psyche” is a Greek word—spirit and “logos” – science, subject) in literature expresses the inner world, mental state of characters, their thoughts, feelings and emotions. Psychologism has been used for a long time in literature.

Psychologism was formed at the end of the Renaissance, when the human mind began to perceive real world in European literature. During this period, the depiction of the inner world of the characters of literary works appeared in the stories of Boccaccio and in Shakespeare’s dramas, as well as, in lyrical poetry. Later, in the middle of the eighteenth century, psychologism was pervasively used in Western European literature, and it commenced to indicate the extremely complex state of inner world of characters in literary works. Furthermore, prominent European writers such as Russo, Schiller, and W. Stern began to utilize psychologism in their creative works as well.

A.N. Andreev pointed out two main types of psychologism in literature: external psychologism (open psychologism) and internal psychologism (hidden psychologism).³⁴⁸

1. External psychologism (open psychologism) — a writer describes the spiritual inner world of characters in his literary works. The psychological state of

³⁴⁵ Умров X. Қаҳрамонмаънавесоламеваэпеклек. – Тошкент, Фан, 1995. – Б-4-5.

³⁴⁶ Anderson, L.R. Neo-Kantianism and the Roots of Anti-Psychologism//British Journal for the History of Philosophy:2005. –P.287–323.

³⁴⁷ Литературный словарь. – Москва: Луч, 2007.

³⁴⁸ А.Н.Андреев. Целостныи анализ литературного проеѓведеня.— Минск:Электронная книга БГУ, 2003. – С.88.

characters can be reflected in their inner monologue, dialogue and in their letters, as well as, in their imaginations and dreams.³⁴⁹

The protagonist Pip in “Great Expectations” was an ordinary country boy who could not tolerate the humiliation of people around him. One of the characters by name Estella used to ignore him; Estella used to call Pip a “boy”, and she broke his heart; she would make him feel emotionally distressed: “She came back, with some bread and meat and a little mug of beer. She put the mug down on the stones of the yard, and gave me the bread and meat without looking at me, as insolently as if I were a dog in disgrace. I was so humiliated, hurt, spurned, offended, angry, sorry – I cannot hit upon the right name for the smart – God knows what its name was – that tears started to my eyes. The moment they sprang there, the girl looked at me with a quick delight in having been the cause of them. This gave me power to keep them back and to look at her: so, she gave a contemptuous toss – but with a sense, I thought, of having made too sure that I was so wounded – and left me.”³⁵⁰

The writer delineated the psychology of the protagonist with the words and phrases such as humiliated, hurt, spurned, offended, angry, and so on.

2. *Internal psychologism* (hidden psychologism) – it is feasible to study the psychology of characters in literary works by landscape, portrait, facial expressions and gestures. Especially, it is obvious to describeth natural landscape in order to compare the emotional mood of characters in literary works. For instance, the landscape reflects vividly the main hero's mental and emotional state in the novel “The Death of the Yellow Giant”: “Trucks are plowing the land, men and women are leveling the ground, digging ditches, staring at us and waving their hands. The birds feel happy in spring, and the sky is full of birds ... Suddenly, my heart has filled with joy and happiness, and I haven't even noticed that I'm singing. My grandmother says something by

³⁴⁹Gudonene V. The art of psychological storytelling (from Turgenev to Bunin) / V. Gudonene. - Vilnius: Ed. Vilnius state University, 1998. – P. 8-119.

³⁵⁰Ch.Dickens, – London : The Electric Book Company Ltd 20 Cambridge Drive,UK,–P.85.

rubbing my hair with her rough hands, "Oh, my honey, when have you learnt to sing a song?"— she smirked.

The landscape above is delineated the protagonist Hashimjan's return to his village with a happy mood as a result of the successful completion of Operation against Yellow Giant.

A profound artistic interpretation of the inner world of a person is called –artistic psychologism in literature. To sum up, artistic psychologism is a thorough description of a character's mental and emotional state in literature. Furthermore, it is crucial to define the psychological method, which is the basis of the concept of psychologism in literature. The writer represents the outcome of his analysis in his literary works. This outcome or the image can denote artistic psychologism. Psychologism is a theory that expresses psychological concept through logical contemplation of a writer.

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ELBEK IJODIGA SAYOHAT

SH, B.Jo'raqulova

BuxDU, Lingvistika (o'zbek tili)

mutaxassisligi magistranti

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tolmas ijodkor Mashriq Yunus-Elbek ijodida uchrovchi lingvopoetika tahlili hamda tilshunoslikka oid faoliyatları yoritib berishga harakat qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar:lingvopoetika, jadid, arxiv, til, tinglovchi, funksiya, ilmiy-publisistik, pedagogik, konnotativ funksiya, tarjimachilik sohasi.

Mudhish qatag‘on davri qurbaniga aylangan o‘zbek adabiyotining adabiy vakillaridan biri Elbek- Mashriq Yusupovdir. Ijodkor 1898 yilda Toshkent viloyati Bo‘stonliq tumanining Xumson qishlog‘ida tavallud topgan.Mashriq Yunusov – Elbek o_z faoliyatini XX asrdan boshlagan, jadid ustozlari kabi ko_pqirrali ijod sohibi: shoir va yozuvchi, folklorshunos, tilshunos olim, yirik pedagog bo_lgan. Uning ism-sharifi Mashriq Yunusov, -Elbek esa uning adabiy taxallusidir.Uning -Imlo masalasi, -Boshlangich maktablarda ona tili, -Yozuv yo_llari, -Go_zal yozg_ichlar kabi asarlarisiz ona tili va adabiyot o_qitish metodikasi fani tarixini to_la tasavvur etish qiyin. Elbek – o_zbek bolalar adabiyotining yaratuvchilaridan biridir. U qisqa umr ko'rgan bo'lsa-da, o_zidan yigirmadan ziyod badiiy, ilmiy-publisistik, pedagogik asarlar qolrishga ulgurgan ijodkor hisoblanadi.

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