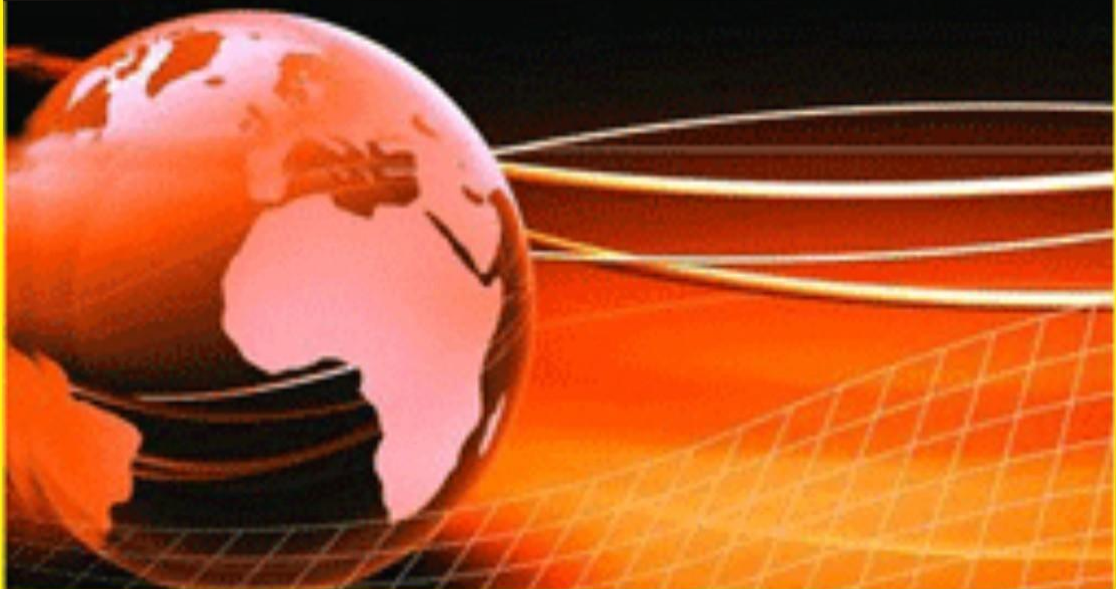


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VISION

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THE IMAGE OF ADOLESCENT PSYCHE IN WORLD AND UZBEK CHILDREN'S PROSE

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the problems of adolescent psychology in Uzbek children's prose. In the last years of the twentieth century, the psyche of the protagonist in detective and adventure stories is interpreted artistically. In world literature, the study of the origin, composition, types and genres of children's literature, the study of its artistic-aesthetic, enlightenment-spiritual and educational significance plays an important role in determining the spiritual maturity of the younger generation and the future of the nation. Indeed, attention to children's literature is of great importance in the development of society as a response to the spiritual maturity of mankind, and each national literature is distinguished by its own peculiarities.

KEYWORDS: *Psychologism, Writing Skills, Heroic Spiritual Experiences, External And Internal World, Image, Protagonist, Secret Island, Hero, Fiction, Short Story, Commit Crime, Racial Discrimination, Orphan, Mutual Love.*

INTRODUCTION

The twentieth century has changed children's literature with its revolutions, wars, acute social problems, sharp contradictions, and political views. The horrors of the world penetrated the pages of the little reader's work. The psyche of their protagonists, children and adolescents, is also reflected in the interpretations of the psyche according to the realities of each period. Consequently, the problems of the time are reflected not only in realistic works, but also in detective, fiction, adventure stories, novels and short stories. In particular, the twentieth century Uzbek and world children's prose of the last years of independence has its own interpretation of the hero of detective, adventure, fantasy stories, including the psychology of adolescents.

In particular, figurative expressions such as changes in the psyche of heroic adolescents, self-struggle, the psychology of adolescents immersed in the criminal world, the attitude of society to adolescents and adolescents to society are interpreted differently in world literature. In addition, books on environmental issues, the world around us, animals and plants play an important role in modern children's literature. The image of adolescents in it transcends the task of caring for

nature and all living things, and love for them.

Main part

Agatha Christie's novel *The Ten Negro Children* depicts a criminal conflict and the administration of justice. The Negro Child is used figuratively to describe the arrival of 10 Negroes of different professions on a trip to an island. At the beginning of the work, the previous crimes of the ten guests are exposed. One by one, these heinous criminals receive their punishment through death. Even society does not accept this type of criminal.¹ They should be punished according to their crimes. The story of the work may seem artificial, but it is structured carefully and clearly. As for the name of the novel, in the early twentieth century, the word "negro" was used in a negative sense in North America, denoting racial discrimination. The novel was later renamed "Then there werenone." The events of the novel take place on the island of Niger. The 'black' aspects of British life are also revealed on the island.

The motives of crime, selfishness, and greed of the early twentieth century are vividly demonstrated by the writer. We can see the mastery of Agatha Christie in that the writer keeps the person who committed the murder a secret from the beginning to the end of the story.

Of course, in this case, the reader seeks to study carefully every action of the short story's heroes. It is as if the murder was organized by someone else than the protagonists of the work. The skill of the writer is also manifested in this. Agatha Christie emphasizes that all crimes in the world will one day be exposed and justice will overcome injustice.

The theme of orphanhood is promoted in the works of Charles Dickens and Mark Twain. The English word *orphan* refers to the word *eternal other*, which means *living as another person*. *Living as a special person* can be natural and innate. Critics view the term as a person far removed from society.

Charles Dickens was the first English writer to focus on orphanhood. His memorable orphan heroes are Pip Pirrip in *Great Expectation*, Oliver Twist in *Oliver Twist*, and David Copperfield in *David Copperfield*.

Orphaned heroes are evident in the novels of Charles Dickens. These orphaned characters are heroes who need protection and they are alone in this world. The Industrial Revolution of the nineteenth century had a profound effect on human life. Representatives of the middle class were emerging as a class of wealthy aristocrats. Those who were left without an orphan were the victims of this period. Lonely children are seen as people with no past and no future. Charles Dickens strives to show a pessimistic view of the world in children. In this case, the children's struggle for survival emphasizes that they have to work hard.

There seems to be no real family in *Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectation*, and *David Copperfield*. The protagonists live in this life in search of mutual love, friendship, compassion and security to escape homelessness.

For example: *I was crying all the time but expect that I was conscious of being cold and dejected, I am sure I never thought why I cried. At last in my desolation I began to consider that I was dreadfully in love with little Emily and I had been torn away from her to come here where no one seemed to want me, or to care about me, half as much as she did.*

This made such a very miserable piece of business of it that I rolled myself in a corner of the

counterpane and cried myself to sleep ||(Dickens, p-48)

Young David, frustrated and crying, recounts how Emily took care of him. The images of the protagonist above are vividly portrayed as portraying David as a lonely and in need of love.

At David Copperfield, Peggot is cared for and supported by a young servant and his family. The Industrial Revolution of the nineteenth century did not affect the works of Charles Dickens, but entered the life of mankind like lightning.

The image of Oliver Twist is portrayed as a representation of the working masses. He works hard for a loaf of bread:

-But now he was enveloped in the old calico robes which had grown yellow in the same service, he was badged and ticketed, and fell into his place at once- a parish child –the orphan of a workhouse –the humble, half-starved drudge –to be cuffed and buffeted through the world - despised by all, and pitied by none. Oliver cried lustily. If he could have known that he was an orphan, left to the tender mercies of church-wardens and overseers, perhaps he would have cried the louder ||

(Dickens, p-6)

A lonely child cannot cry or tell anyone about his or her pain. He endures the hardships alone and continues his life. Mark Twain's –The Adventures of Tom Sawyer||, –Huckleberry Finn|| Tom and Geck's protagonists have always aspired to be independent and they loved adventure. Douglas is always worried about Geck of Huckleberry Finn. He tries to nurture him as a worthy child of nineteenth-century American society. He even provides Gecky with clothes and prepares him for school:

-Huck Finn is alone: there is no more solitary character in fiction. The fact that he has a father only emphasizes his loneliness; he views his father with a terrifying detachment || Mark Twain is one of the writers who knows the psychology of children very well. He portrays the heroes in his works as people who fought for injustice in American society. Geck in Huckleberry Finn follows his friend as his companion. The black Jim fights for independence. In "Ten Negro Children" by A. Christie, an invitation is sent to 10 people who have nothing to do with each other. The island of Negroes was bought by an American millionaire - a passionate yachtman. He soon erected a modern-style luxury home on the island, not far from the Devonian coast. But this millionaire's wife was forced to sell the island because she could not bear the

shipwreck. Then the news came that the island had been bought by Mr. Onim. Invitations were sent to the perpetrators. The guests were said to arrive on Negro Island on August 8, where they would be greeted.

Also, living on the island seems like a real adventure to the guests. Especially for Emily Brent, a free vacation was a great opportunity to save money at a time when financial situation was tight for her.

General MacArthur was intrigued to see Negro Island, who was awarded with the symbol of the Order of Merit. He wanted to see his old friends in the military, as well as, to gather, and to talk about precious times with them.

Dr. Armstrong was a well-known physician. He was leaving London for a vacation and spending a few days on an island off the coast of Devon. Although the letter was written in very vague

sentences, the check attached to it in the end caused the suspicion to disappear. Dr. Armstrong thought Mom had a lot of money and was worried about his wife's health. The woman did not want to see a doctor.

As Anthony shouted at his Marston-car, he thought to himself: he wondered what kind of person that Mom was. He really wanted to be surrounded by movie stars there.

Vera Claythorn was a physical education teacher in high school. She was overjoyed when she received the letter about the job. She was told she had been offered a job by the Business Women's Agency.

The commencement of duty on August 8, the departure of the train from Paddington Station at 12.40, his meeting at Oakbridge Station, and the shipment of five pounds for travel expenses were all recorded by Anna Nancy Onim.

When Judge Wargrave took the letter, he saw clearly written sentences between the notes. It was said that he would definitely come to the island of Negro, to be in the bosom of nature, to be healed in the sun. Finally, it was stated that he would be met at 12.40 from Paddington Station in Oakbridge, and that he would be greeted by his long-awaited acquaintance, Calmington, with a silent signature.

Ten people, who had nothing to do with such mysterious letters, came home to a deserted island. A secluded island, a large mysterious house with a winter corridor, and ten strangers who visited the house at the invitation of the owner of Negro Island, the beautiful scenic house on the island attracted visitors with its comfortable conditions.

The guests enjoyed the delicious food and the sounds of entertaining music. But their joy did not last for long time. It was a trick to trap the guests.

Soon the guests who fell into this trap did not know what to do. The sound confused them. The voice grew louder:

-Ladies and gentlemen! Please keep silent! You will be charged with:

Edward George Armstrong, you are responsible for the death of Louise Mary Klin on March 14, 1925.

Emily Carolina Brent, you are guilty of the death of Beatrice Taylor on November 5, 1931

William Henry Blor, you caused the death of James Stephen Landor on October 10, 1928

Vera Elizabeth Claythorn, you killed Cyril Ogilvy Hamilton on August 11, 1935.

Philip Lombard, you killed 20 people from an East African tribe in February 1932.

John Gordon MacArthur, you sent your wife's paramour Arthur Richmond, on February 4, 1917, to the deliberate inevitable death.

Anthony James Marston, you killed John and Lucy Combs on November 14 last year.

Thomas Rogers and Ethel Rogers, you killed Jennifer Brady on May 6, 1929.

Lawrence John Wargrave, you are guilty of Edward's death on June 10, 1930.

Defendants, what can you say to justify yourself? The voice stopped.²

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The author's goal is to expose and punish crimes that are lawless. For this, the writer punishes each criminal according to his own sin. But the person who kills the criminals from the beginning of the work is kept secret until the end of the story.

According to a lower level of guilt, Anthony Marston and Mrs. Rogers were sentenced to death and they were first to die.

Marston: In an instant, Mrs. Rogers had died peacefully in her sleep. Because under the influence of her husband, she committed the crime of possession of property after the death of her mistress.

The perpetrators had reasons to commit such crimes:

When General MacArthur learned that his wife had an affair with a Richmond officer in the regiment, he sent her on intelligence to the war. Richmond died.

A couple of servants -Rogers killed their mistress. Because according to the will, after the death of the housewife, they also received money. Knowing this, they deliberately did not give her the medicine as she was taking it on time. Rogers thought it was impossible to prosecute under the law.

Dr. Armstrong underwent surgery while intoxicated, resulting in the death of a woman.

Vera Claythorn caused the death of a young boy in order to win the love of a man named Hugo Hamilton. Knowing he was going to drown, she released the boy into the sea.

Emily Brent, a housekeeper, drove Beatrice Taylor out into the street when she found out she was pregnant. When everyone turned away from Beatrice Taylor, she committed suicide.

Not every crime goes unpunished. The criminals die one after another.

Uzbek writer Tahir Malik's book "Goodbye Childhood" tells about the tragic fate of young people. Their tragic fate is caused by the fact that they are left without parents, or become orphans while they are parents.

It is said that these young people, who have made the wrong decision from their point of view a law for the rest of their lives, need the love of the good, and that the children of the brokenhearted will go astray.

Adolescents like Qamariddin, Asror, Salim, who commit crimes and thefts, become victims of hardship.

Qamariddin grew up in an orphanage without knowing the love of his parents:

"When Kamariddin found out that strangers would come and take the children away, he waited with hope that someone would come, pat him on the head, hug him and kiss him."

The children in the orphanage lived waiting for their parents to arrive. There were various legends about their parents:

"Kamariddin also believed that his father was a pilot and his mother a military doctor, and that they had died in Berlin on the day of the war."

The philosophy of life of children growing up without parents, the infidelity of parents is formed

much earlier. It arouses hatred in their hearts towards their parents. An example of this is the image of Qamariddin in the story. Ten years later, when his mother comes to pick him up, Qamariddin doesn't even want to approach him. When her grandmother came to see Qamariddin, she told him, "Tell her not to see my mother, I will kill her." Her grandmother did not expect this from a 10-year-old boy.

When he started going to school, Qamariddin was insulted and abused by children. Because of these insults, he felt compelled to take revenge one day:

-Why is an innocent person punished, not a sinner? Is it my fault that I don't have parents or am I an orphan? Qamariddin thought a lot. He did not yet know that there were worse injustices in life. The biggest injustice for him is living orphanhood. You have no defender, no one will turn to you, you have to fight injustice yourself. Defend yourself, fight, overcome. Show them who you are! ||³

Thus, children like Qamariddin enter the path of theft and crime. He was jailed for killing his father's "friend." When he was released from prison, he gathered idle children around him and taught them to steal and fight. He achieved to arouse hatred in children towards those around them.

One such child was Asror. Asror went to weddings with his father and made money. But Qamariddin did not want Asror to enter the world of crime, thinking that he was studying. We can see Qamariddin's kindness in his good deeds to Asror. He emphasized how many times he helped Asror with his studies. He used to insist on Asror that if something happened to Qamariddin, he would leave money for him to study. The children gathered around Qamariddin considered him a vindictive, not a criminal. The children gathered around him were different by nature.

For example, Salim is one of the teenagers who became involved in crime due to the poverty of his family.

Salim's father can't walk without a cane. The mother, on the other hand, looks after her eleven children day and night. Her sisters went from house to house buying milk and yogurt.

Dilfuza - her mother had died. His father couldnot walk. She was helpless because of the absence of her mother. No one was friends with him at school. Only Asroagina cared for him. We could see Asror's kind service in giving Dilfuza money all the time, taking care of her like a brother. He even gave Dilfuza money to buy his father a new stroller.⁴

The writer's goal is to reflect the gang of the bad, to warn the good. He tries to draw readers' attention to this gang. He states: -Not hiding the good of the good, the evil of the bad will be armored. All of them break this armor and do not see the truth. His goal is to break through this armor.||

CONCLUSION: There are many similarities and differences in the interpretation of adolescent psychology in world and Uzbek children's prose, the study of which reveals the problems of the external and internal world of contemporary adolescents. In addition, only children's prose today has acquired a colorful, unique form and principles in terms of its genre and thematic features. Because the most famous writers in the world are dedicating their talents and activities to him. It

is already clear that the future of humanity is in the hands of the rising generation, that the psychology of today's adolescents is an important factor in future society.

In world literature, the study of the origin, composition, types and genres of children's literature, the study of its artistic-aesthetic, enlightenment-spiritual and educational significance plays an important role in determining the spiritual maturity of the younger generation and the future of the nation. Indeed, attention to children's literature is of great importance in the development of society as a response to the spiritual maturity of mankind, and each national literature is distinguished by its own peculiarities.

In the world of literature, especially today, the issues of approach to children's literature as an artistic and aesthetic phenomenon, the discovery of creative artistic skills, the artistic interpretation of the relationship between children and adults are widely covered. The role of representatives of world children's literature in the development of national children's literature, the study of the scope and themes of the works of writers of different nations, the peculiarities and commonalities of artistic interpretation and the study of traditional and artistic skills in children's literature in terms of literary influence and national mentality.

The study of the processes of renewal in children's literature, the principles of leading development and artistic thinking, as well as poetic research in the creative style, has a special significance in the Uzbek literary criticism of the independence period.

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