

# The Depiction of The Inner Psyche of The Hero in The Creation of Artistic Psychology

Oripova Kamola Davlatovna

Bukhara state university doctoral student, Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** The state examines the depiction of a character's inner psyche through artistic psychology. Information is provided about the individual's lifestyle, personal life, life path, background, psychology, inner experiences, character traits, and biographies. In pious psychology, as a result of the perception and analysis of the character's psyche, mental states are depicted, reflected in the work of art. Particular attention is paid to the writer's depiction of the spiritual world and mental states of their characters.

**Keywords:** Artistic image, literary critic, character, psychologism, psyche, change, spiritual and moral, inner world, learning, logical thinking.

**Introduction:** Artistic psychologism is the image of mental states reflected in a work of art as a result of the perception and analysis of the human psyche, the product of the writer's artistic psychological interpretations. The writer describes the spiritual world and mental states of his hero. That is why V. Belinsky uses the phrase "the great painter of the human soul" in relation to the creator.[1]

In world literary studies, at all times, the interpretation of the psychology of adolescents, the psychological changes in their lives, spiritual and moral uplift, and the full identification of mental states through works of art have been of great importance. Because artistic psychologism is the product of the writer's artistic psychological interpretations, and serves to determine his general characteristics, principles, artistic development, to perceive the human psyche, to study his inner world, to think logically, and to understand the truth of life. The specific principles of the psychological and moral transformation of the heroes of a work of art serve to mature the spirituality and ideology of man, to realize his own worth. [2]

Of psychologism in literary criticism, analyzed L. Tolstoy's work from this perspective: "We do not mean to say that Count Tolstoy necessarily and always paints such scenes; it depends entirely on the circumstances he depicts and, finally, on his desire. Once he wrote

"The Snowstorm", which consists entirely of such descriptions of inner feelings, and the second time he wrote "Letters of Markyor", in which there is not a single description of inner feelings...". [3]The critic never uses the word analysis, he is talking only about the image. Accordingly, it can be said that the psychological analysis of the writer remains outside the text, the writer only shows the result of his analysis in the literary text. This result, the image, is artistic psychologism. [4] This artistic psychologism, of course, arises as a result of the long-term deep analysis of the creator. The writer uses various tools to create artistic psychologism, such as dialogue, monologue, portrait, dream, hallucination, letter, psychological detail, psychological detail, and psychological parallelism.

## METHODS

Today, the prose works that have appeared in Uzbek children's literature are expanding in terms of subject matter and scope. The works of such creators as Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboev, Latif Mahmudov, Anvar Obidjon, and Okiljon Husanov depict the inner world of the hero, his psyche. [5] That is, the psychology of the child hero is revealed. Looking at the issue from the perspective of psychologism, we should not forget that the writer's identity also lives in the heroes. [6] As we noted above, psychologism cannot be imagined separately from the artist's personality. The flow of

thoughts and feelings reveals the hero's spiritual world. The writer describes this through the hero's inner monologue.

An internal monologue is a character's inner conversation with himself, his thoughts, his inner expression of his thoughts and feelings. In an internal monologue, the character speaks even of his secret, hidden thoughts, therefore, through an internal monologue, the character reveals himself to the reader. Therefore, nothing in his personality remains mysterious or incomprehensible. An internal monologue is distinguished from colloquial speech by its openness and transparency. [7]

The writer's skill, long-term research, deep understanding of the child's psyche, and love for children - all this was reflected in his extraordinary characters. These characters can be held up as examples of children's characters today.

In autobiographical works in Uzbek children's prose, the main character is the writer himself, that is, the author's own childhood and adolescence. In the works of Oybek "Childhood", A. Qahhor "Tales from the Past", E. Malik "Childhood and Adolescence" it is precisely the world of childhood and the psyche of adolescence of writers that are deeply reflected. In this, the formation of future writers as individuals is clearly visible. In French literature, certain compositional and artistic features of autobiographical works differ. [8]

In fully autobiographical works The author writes autobiographical works by remembering the events of his own life. The events of the writer's own life are embodied in a fictionalized form, and the main character of the autobiographical work is the writer himself. Attention is paid to the chronological order of events in this type of work. For example, M. Twain's novel "The Autobiography of Mark Twain" ("L'autobiographi de Marc Tvain") covers the events from the birth to the death of the writer.

## CONCLUSION

Partially autobiographical works (l'œuvre semi-autobiographique) works that are partly autobiographical or partly fictional, tell the author's life stories in a fictionalized way. Antoine de Sainte Exupéry's "Le petit prince" belongs to the semi-autobiographical (semi-autobiographique) type of autobiographical novels, in which the writer combines his imaginary and real life. The mental state of the main character, the child, in an autobiographical novel can be clarified through the following aspects: a) the hero's inner experience; b) the hero's conversation with other characters; c) the hero's reaction to random events; d) through the hero's memories. In children's literature, the world and psyche of children are widely interpreted

the prose works created by the children have not been specifically studied as a separate direction, their emergence as a new aspect of the general literary phenomenon creates a solid foundation for the depiction of the children's psyche. [9]

In conclusion, it can be said that artistic psychologism is the depiction of mental states reflected in a work of art as a result of the perception and analysis of the human psyche, and is the product of the writer's artistic psychological interpretations.

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