

Stages of Literary Psychologism In Uzbek Poetry

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Received: 27 May 2025; **Accepted:** 23 June 2025; **Published:** 25 July 2025

Abstract: This article briefly discusses the 20th century Uzbek poetry and the formation of literary psychologism in it, the criteria for artistry. Lyricism is an literary genre aimed at describing the inner experiences, feelings and mental states of a person. Psychologism plays an important role in revealing this inner world in a deep and subtle way. In lyricism, psychologism is the art of describing the mental states, internal conflicts, feelings and experiences of the hero (often the poet himself), which is carried out using literary means of expression. Lyrical psychologism allows the reader not only to understand, but also to feel the inner world of the character. The psychological approach to revealing the subtleties of the poet's soul, his love, suffering, dreams and hopes, increases the artistry of the lyrics and makes them impressive. This approach is often implemented through methods such as monologue, inner speech, expression of psychological (mental) state through natural landscapes, metaphor and symbol. In the lyric poems of poets, the contradictions, experiences, suffering and dreams in the human soul are reflected in extremely subtle psychological layers. This gives them vitality, sincerity and deep aesthetic value. Thus, psychologism in lyrics is not only the art of expressing feelings, but also their analysis, penetrating into the inner world of the image, encouraging the reader to feel that mental state. This phenomenon turns lyrics from a simple collection of words into a work of art imbued with beauty and a rich spiritual world.

Keywords: Lyrics, literary psychologism, spiritual world, soul experiences, monologue, inner speech, expression of psychological (mental) state through natural landscapes, metaphor and symbolism, literary thinking.

Introduction: The essence of man, his diverse character shines differently in the poetry of different eras. "Because each era, as a socio-psychological environment with a special specificity, has its own impact on the person - the poet, and this impact is transferred to the poem through the poet. Thus, poetry becomes a mirror reflecting the image of the era proposed by the poet. After all, the personality of the poet is developed by a certain climatic era or eras" [1. 36]. Due to this, the poet's poetry is saturated with the spirit of the era (or eras) to which he belongs. It is natural that the same social environment, the exchange of ideas, ideologies affects the literary world of any creator, the word, the idea he wants to express. It is also true that feelings find a new interpretation in this process.

METHODS

Uzbek lyrics of the 20th century are rich and deep literature in terms of literary psychologism. In it, the

subtle layers of the human soul, inner pain, the predominance of drama and emotional processes arising against the background of social pressures are expressed through deep poetic means. This tradition continues from Cholpon to Abdulla Oripov, Erkin Vohidov, Rauf Parfi. Literary thinking can be said to be a person's ability to perceive and express reality in a figurative (i.e., symbolic and emotional) way through literary forms such as art, literature, cinema, theater, and music. This type of thinking, unlike scientific, logical thinking, is formed on the basis of feelings, imagination, images (images), and aesthetic intuition. The fruits of literary thought are manifested, first of all, in developing the mind and educating the feelings of the reader through an aesthetic impact, and "in this process, the emotional-thinking culture based on universal human values takes a priority place. Since the literary value of a work is determined by the development of aesthetic feeling, it is associated with the elevation of personal taste and the spirituality

of society. The aesthetic value of a work of art is based on these three factors: the psyche of the individual, the enlightenment of the soul, and the spirituality of society. This is one of the important features that determine the spiritual foundations of the ideology of independence" [3, 12].

Lyric poetry is one of the most delicate and sensitive genres in literature, aimed at expressing the inner world, feelings and experiences of a person. It focuses on personal emotions, moods and subjective views. Lyrical works are short, concise, but deep in content, enriched with literary means of expression and musicality. Literary critics also express the opinion that "lyrics (Greek: instrument) as a literary genre has been formed since ancient times and has a number of its own characteristics. The characteristic feature of lyric poetry is its depiction of feelings and experiences" [6, 382]. Therefore, lyric poetry not only reveals the feelings in the poet's heart, but also deeply affects the reader's heart.

In 20th-century Uzbek poetry, the complex states of the human soul were deeply expressed in poetic language through the means of spiritual and psychological analysis. Literary critic Q. Yuldoshev says: "Current Uzbek poetry has entered a stage of influencing the soul in ways other than the ear. Poets are trying to penetrate the reader's psyche not through his ears, but through his heart. This makes it possible to abandon the formal requirements of the template, which require the presence of elements that give comfort to the listener in poetry. Due to this, poetry has become more subtle and intimate" [4, 99], he says. As literary thinking is renewed and grows, it is important for the spiritual and spiritual development of a person, it forms creative thinking, encourages a person to understand, perceive and create beauty, and becomes a means of preserving and conveying historical, cultural, and national values.

RESULTS

The metaphorical images, symbolic expressions, strong irony, and most importantly, the philosophical expression of subconscious memory, which differ from the traditional style of depiction of today's Uzbek poetry, make the reader think" [5, 57]. In our national poetry, literary psychologism has emerged as a tradition of expressing a person's inner world, spiritual experiences, and emotional state through a deep analysis. Below, we will consider the main criteria (signs) of literary psychologism on the example of poetry:

1. Literary psychologism as an expression of inner monologue and experiences: in this, the inner voice of the lyrical hero, his appeal to himself, and the

feelings going through his heart are given in the form of questions and answers. For example: The same process is reflected in Cholpon's poem "Heart": Heart, why did you sometimes // Make friends with the chains? // You have neither a cry nor a sigh, // Why did you slow down so much? // In the poetic passage, the expression of inner monologue and experiences is combined with inner suffering, grief, and spiritual search.

2. In literary psychologism as an expression of emotional diversity and emotional depth: The poet describes human experiences - joy, grief, suffering, hope, hesitation - in various situations. For example: In Abdulla Oripov's poems "Spring", "Mirage", the internal conflict, the contrast between life and death are presented in a lyrical-philosophical approach.

3. Describing the state of mind through symbols and metaphors: Through lyrical images, subtle experiences in the human psyche are expressed through symbolic images: fog, night, wind, bird, wandering, absence, etc. Example: It can be observed in the work of a number of poets such as Rauf Parfi, Shavkat Rahmon, Usman Azim, Muhammad Yusuf. In Erkin Vohidov's poem "Breath of the Morning", it can be observed that the morning is expressed as a symbol of hope, and darkness as a symbol of suffering.

4. The method of reflecting the external landscape in harmony with the internal state is also called psychological parallelism in this science: The internal state of a person is shown through the image of nature. For example: In the poetry of Usman Azim, meanings such as inner emptiness and spiritual coldness are expressed through the sun, rain, icy air, snow, and mountains.

5. Expression of personality and individual psyche: In this form of expression of literary psychologism, the lyrical hero is reflected not as a society, but as an individual, who has his own soul, his own spiritual world, problems, and his own questions. For example, in the poems of Rauf Parfi, the alienation of the lyrical subject from society and the search for his "I" are given with a strong psychological effect.

6. Expression of internal conflict and deep drama: psychological conflict prevails in this form, that is, in lyrical works of this type, there is internal unrest within external peace, a struggle of inner conflicting thoughts, unresolved questions. For example: in the works of poets such as Shavkat Rahmon, Khurshid Davron, and others, internal sadness is expressed through external images.

DISCUSSION

Poetry is not an imitation of reality or an

interpretation of reality, poetry is reality in itself. Even when it is reality, it is a reality of a higher level than actual reality" [2, 367], is also evidence of the closeness of poetry to the times. The entire Uzbek poetry of the 20th century serves to illuminate the most delicate, complex and contradictory aspects of the human soul. Poets expressed not only emotions,

but also mental changes, inner experiences, and processes of spiritual awakening with high artistry. This is a natural result of spiritual freedom and creative independence, which was manifested as a reflection of the socio-political and spiritual world of the era. The content scope of literary psychology in the lyrics of the period was manifested as follows:

1- table:

1.	<i>Increased internal monologue and stream of thought</i>	<i>Poets describe the conflicts, anxieties, dreams and aspirations of the human psyche directly through internal monologue. Mental states are presented in the form of a stream of thought - this situation brings the reader closer to the inner world of the hero.</i>
2.	<i>Summarizing personal experiences</i>	<i>Spiritual experiences are expressed not only through the personal suffering of one person, but also through the universal, national pain. The poet transforms his feelings into the feelings of the people.</i>
3.	<i>An in-depth look at complex psychological conditions</i>	<i>For example: loneliness, alienation, spiritual search, spiritual emptiness, remorse, despair and hope again. These situations are deeply and delicately expressed through various images.</i>
4.	<i>The philosophical layer behind simplicity</i>	<i>The poems are simple in language, but complex in spirit. Each line contains a deep spiritual layer. This serves to psychologically describe the poet's state of mind.</i>
5.	<i>Symbolic and figurative expression increases</i>	<i>Spiritual experiences are not conveyed directly, but through imagery, symbols, and allegories. For example, a "bird" is a symbol of freedom, a "road" is a vital search, and a "quiet night" is a sign of loneliness.</i>
6.	<i>Deviation from external reality to the inner world</i>	<i>In the poetry of the Independence period, external landscapes often serve as a backdrop for expressing internal mental states. For example, the image of nature expresses the poet's inner anguish and sadness.</i>
7.	<i>Emphasis on moral and spiritual changes</i>	<i>Mental states are described not only in terms of emotion, but also in terms of a</i>

		<i>person's moral choicyes, consciyencye, and spiritual maturity.</i>
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Uzbek poyetry of the 20th cyentury is a new stage in literary thought and spiritual development, in which literary psychologism occupiyes a special placye. Below wye will consider the main aspects of the criteria of literary psychologism of this period, changes in poyetry and stages of development:

a) poyetry of the Jadid period (early 20th cyentury): in this period of our literature, wye seye that the enlightened spirit prevailed in all literary types and genres. The human psyche is expressed in a more didactic form (Munavvarqori, Abdurauf Fitrat).

b) poyetry of the 1930s–1980s: this period was a period when literary psychologism was limited, that is, any work depicting a mental state was prohibited, and

literature served ideology. Howyever, in some poyets (Oybek, Gafur Ghulom), the expression of the mental state of the lyrical hero and internal monologuyes appear. In the 1960s–1980s, the poyetry of Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, and Rauf Parfi increased, reflecting symbolism, psychological images, and rich depictions of lyrical experiyencyes.

c) the eve of independencye and the subsequent period (1980s–1990s): the complex relationships betwyeyen man and sociyety began to be analyzed literaryally, and the poyetry of poyets acquired a philosophical and psychological tone (Usmon Azim, Shavkat Rahmon).

The stages of development can be seyen in the table below:

2-table:

Stage	Characteristics	Poyets
Jadid Era	Ideas of enlightenment, awakening, psychological understanding at the initial stage	Fitrat, Behbudiy, Chulpon, etc.
Socialist Realism Era	Servicye to sociyety, limited expression of spiritual experiyencyes	Oybek, Gafur Ghulom
Era of Decline	Lyric-psychological expression increases	Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, Rauf Parfi
Pre-independencye Era	Inner experiyencyes, individuality, philosophizing are prioritized	Shavkat Rahmon, Usman Azim, Khurshid Davron, etc.
Independencye Era	Intensification of internal monologuye and flow of thought, generalization of personal experiyencyes, philosophical layer behind simplicity, deviation from external reality to the inner world, symbolic and figurative expression increases	Muhammad Yusuf, Matnazar Abdulhakim, Fakhriyor, Aziz Said, Iqbol Mirzo, Zebo Mirzo, Khosiyat Rustamova, etc.

CONCLUSION

In 20th-century Uzbek poetry, literary psychologism is the result of the poet's desire to literarily depict the human psyche and inner world. It illuminated the inner world of both the people and the poet through independent thinking, personal experiences and spiritual conflicts. Lyrical psychologism allows the reader not only to understand, but also to feel the inner world of the image. The psychological approach to revealing the subtleties of the poet's soul, his love, suffering, dreams and hopes, enhances the artistry of lyrics and makes them more impressive. This approach is often implemented through methods such as monologue, inner speech, expression of psychological (mental) state through natural landscapes, metaphor and symbol. In the lyric poems of poets, the contradictions, experiences, suffering and dreams in the human soul are reflected in extremely subtle psychological layers. This gives them vitality, sincerity and deep aesthetic value. Thus, in lyric poetry, psychologism is not just the art of expressing feelings, but also of analyzing them, of penetrating into the inner world of the image, of encouraging the reader to feel that state of mind. This phenomenon transforms lyric poetry from a simple collection of words into a work of art imbued with beauty and a rich spiritual world.

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