

PSYCHOLOGIST IN ULUGBEK HAMDAM'S NOVEL "FATHER"

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Abstract. *In the article, the novel "Father" by Ulugbek Hamdam, one of the famous representatives of modern Uzbek literature, is studied in relation to the problem of artistic psychology. The work reveals the uniqueness of the writer in the artistic perception and description of reality, the deep opening of the theme and idea of the literary work, and the importance of the image of the psyche in the artistic justification of the hero's character.*

Key words: *Artistic psychology, image of the psyche, artistic image, character, artistic expression, modern Uzbek literature, novel, novels of Ulugbek Hamdam.*

I. Introduction

In the Uzbek literature of the period of independence, new principles and significant achievements were noticed in the description and interpretation of a person. Especially in our national novels, the desire to illuminate the inner world, feelings, dreams and needs of the hero, which motivates his actions, has increased. In the Uzbek literature of the new era, new principles were observed in the work of Ulugbek Hamdam, among the authors such as Asad Dilmurod, Erkin Azam, Khurshid Dostmuhammad, Abbas Said, Nazar Eshonqul. Novels such as "Muvozanat (Balance)", "Isyon va itoat (Rebellion and Obedience)", "Sabo va Samandar", "Briar (Na'matak)", "Ota (Father)" showed a number of achievements in the depiction of character and mentality, as well as the individual skills of the writer.

II. Literature review

The issue of artistic psychology in literature has been studied in a number of studies in Uzbek literary studies. For example, in the researches of N.Shodiev, H.Umurov, D.Kuronov, M.Bobokhonov, Sh.Botirova, R.Tulaboeva, the problems related to the image of the psyche in the artistic work were studied. Including D. Kuronov, Sh.Botirova studied the issue of artistic psychology on the example of the novel genre, while M.Bobokhonov revealed it on the basis of short stories. R. Tolaboeva tried to solve this problem within the framework of children's literature and adventure works.

Among the works of Ulugbek Hamdam, the novel "Father" stands out in terms of its theme, problem, character interpretation, and artistic skill. In the novel, the role of psychology is incomparable. The artist tried to discuss his ideological views and the image of the social environment of the time based on the expression of mental states manifested in the inner world of the characters. As a result, the novel has strengthened its power to interest, convince and bring the reader deeper into the events of the work.

III. Analysis

In the novel "Father" a lot of space is devoted to the image of the psyche. Of course, there is a certain poetic goal that the writer is aiming for. This served to ensure the success of the novel in several ways. First, a deep description of the artistic world of Polat, the main character of the novel, was achieved. In the novel, the main character reveals himself to the reader with all his complexity, thoughts and observations. Secondly, the writer's ideological views about society and human destiny are embodied in the mental world of the main character, and the ideological value of the work is revealed more deeply. Thirdly, through the image of the inner world of the hero, his character is shown in change and development. Character dynamics increased the work's vitality.

"A writer can describe the psyche of a character directly or indirectly. The description of the character's home experiences and feelings in the form of "inner monologue", "stream of consciousness" or from the author's language (the author's speech, which is not his own) is a direct form of psychological image. Revealing the psyche of the character in the work by showing his actions, words, facial expressions (mimicry), physiological changes in him is an indirect psychological image. These two types of mental image complement each other, so when describing the psyche of a certain character, the writer uses both of them. Also, when revealing the psyche of a character, the writer can use the image of nature or the image of something else, which is also a manifestation of indirect psychologism"¹. The novel "Father" uses both forms of psychologism. The ideological views of the writer are widely covered based on the thoughts, opinions and internal discussions of the characters. When talking about psychologism, there is a need to determine how important this concept is in ensuring the success of a work of art.

It can be argued that psychology can be important in a work of art in several ways. First, it serves to artistically justify the circumstances and characters of the events, as well as the complex aspects of the era and human relations; takes a certain place in directing the events to the next process and in the artistic justification of the behavior of the heroes; secondly, it helps to ensure the individuality of the artistic image and, at the same time, to deeply express its national identity and universal qualities.

Psychologism is important in expressing the creative views. Through this, the writer's principles of artistic perception and description of reality are revealed in the world of the hero. The writer sometimes expresses the thoughts and views he wants to convey to the reader through the thoughts of the hero. Also, on the basis of psychologism, the tendency of the writer is to show which event he favors and which event he opposes. As a result, the reader will be able to understand the author's ideological goal more easily. In some cases, the characters may think, think, and draw conclusions contrary to the views of the writer. These also usually cause the opposite process to occur and serve to further strengthen the creator's ideological views. In such a process, in many cases, according to the artistic goal of the creator, the characters experience a mental conflict, that is, in other words, they enter into an internal conflict with themselves.

The main character of the novel "Father" is Polat. He actually appears as an established character in the novel. But in the work, it is revealed more clearly on the basis of the image of his character qualities, conflicts in the psyche of his spiritual world. The writer shows the unique world of his hero on the basis of various mental sufferings and achieves an artistic justification of his human qualities.

Polat volunteered for the war. But when he is on the battlefield, he regrets not that he is afraid of the horrors of war, but that blood is being shed in vain for the evils that destroy humanity, that his life is also in danger, and that his precious life is being sacrificed in vain. "Who is the enemy?" A well-dressed, well-armed, well-fed two-legged beast that surrounds the forest from all four sides, or hunger, cold and helplessness that is gnawing away at me, Nikita, the three of them from the inside? Which one is more dangerous?.. Which one is more hostile to the enemy?.."². As his thoughts deepen, so do the questions of your hero.

"What is war?" Who needs it? Why do I join a war when others fight? For the country? What does the Motherland mean? Why should I sacrifice my life for him? I, Nikita, why are the three of us dying? Again for that country? Is it for the land, water, and blue that will be left for everyone?... Is it possible that all these are better than human life! Wasn't life the highest blessing in this bright world?! Shouldn't everything else come after that?"³. In the fictional address of the hero to his mother, firstly, his internal rebellion against social problems is reflected, and secondly, it is clear that his comments are in harmony with the writer's ideological views about war and human destiny.

It can be observed that there are several ways and methods of revealing psychologism in literary prose. Usually, heroes are excited by situations that contradict or correspond to their ideals, life views, and express various emotions such as joy, happiness, surprise, danger, fear, sadness, anger in their inner worlds.

¹Kuronov D., Mamajonov Z., Sheralieva M. Dictionary of literary studies. - Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2013. - p. 48.

²Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 41.

³Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 42.

Polat, the leading character of the novel "Father", belongs to the category of people who are sincere, correct, truthful, selfless and have a realistic view of life. With these qualities, he appears before the eyes of the reader in various situations. At the same time, according to these characteristics, he shows his life views in front of the reader's eyes in various situations and situations. For example, let's pay attention to the image of the following situation: "Steel's tongue itches, "You are the real demon, you! I have not seen a demon worse than you, bigger than you, more dangerous than you in this room!" he wanted to say, he gave in to the devil, he bit his tongue, - oh, he barely bit, not his tongue anymore, but he would go and bite the very throat of that god, drag him out and expose his shame in front of the people, rely on his repentance, - but all this passed from his mind as a "lip", only. Out of my mind! In life, Polat counted the same amount of money and threw it in front of the "god" and silently followed the "group"⁴. In this case, the external behavior of the hero contradicts the situation in his inner world. She manages to keep her intense hatred for the healer from showing. The spiritual conflict in the inner world of the hero collides between the concepts of truth and injustice, justice and opinion, and brings out the final decision of the hero. In this, of course, he shows his national identity, that is, in other words, the characteristics of thoughtfulness and thoughtfulness characteristic of the Uzbek people prevail.

It should also be noted that psychological conflict is observed in the interpretation of the main character in many places of the novel. The hero of the work is in conflict with himself, in his inner world. He goes through the processes of internal debate until he reaches a final decision. True, Steel is actually a personification of stable character. But his life full of conflicts and the complex processes taking place sometimes throw his mental states out of balance. Let's also focus on the following passage:

"- Do I want it?" - said Polat, looking at his wife in his seat, - everything in the world: animate and inanimate, young and old, good and bad - let everyone be like me, yes, just like me!

I want to see this construction with my own eyes!

- What do you mean, brother Polat! After all, you are not such a person!

- I am like this now, did you sleep! Go, go!..

"Steel brother!" - Yogdu glared at her husband.

"Are you thinking?" - Yogdu, who carries a load like a mountain on his slender shoulders, does not say a single "ix" and swallows his heart like a ball, today hot tears came out of his eyes. - Are you thinking and talking!.. - the woman repeated again. However, Polat did not like it. He sat facing forward. Yogdu looked at him, waiting for a warm word, and finally, disappointed, he walked away.⁵

Various thoughts pass through the mind of Polat, who is experiencing the problem of childlessness, and he even thinks of divorcing his beloved wife. Of course, he felt an inner obligation to do so, not because he resented it, but because he felt more guilty about it. As a result, he tries to behave rudely and harshly to his wife. In this, the writer achieves to increase the pathos of the work by describing the disparity in the inner world and external behavior of the hero.

Heroes sometimes fall into a state of mental anguish, not in some situations that arise, but when there is a convenient opportunity to think, discuss or observe, to think, to remember. In the work, the writer provides special conditions for them to think, and can also aim for specific artistic goals. "- O Lord, the Creator! "Polat father opened his hands to the sky, take my life now!" I saw everything: I was born - I was pampered, I loved - I gave birth, I hated - I killed, I killed - I was in prison... I saw everything! Now, stop! Now my only desire is to die! Whose, whatever I like, you took everything, everything!

Now it's my turn, my soul! Please take your deposit! Take your deposit!.. - unexpectedly, a tear broke out in Father Polat's chest. After that, he threw himself on the ground... The wind howled furiously, the fruits and branches of the vine fell on the father, and all kinds of other things fell from the roof, the world seemed to fly into the depths of hell...⁶. In this, the author throws his hero into a vortex of intense mental anguish. As a result, the hero openly tells the reader about his pains and sorrows. The hero, suffering from the fate's writings, falls into intense mental anguish.

⁴Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 19.

⁵Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 21.

⁶Ҳамдам У. Ота. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2020. – Б. 183.

The writer tries to deeply show the scale of conflicts in the hero's life by showing that even the owner of strong will, who has been living with the various problems and worries of life, is alienated and helpless in his inner world.

It is not some kind of social situation that motivates the heroes, but natural conditions, natural phenomena, or animals, objects influence them and fill them with thoughts. In the novel "Father" one can encounter the description of such situations.

"The mother hen would shake her legs, find something there and call her children "furry-furry", and as soon as the chicks arrived, she would go further and continue to dig new places and search for food. Steel looked at them thoughtfully. He once again remembered the final game - the highest conclusion he had reached so far - that the meaning of life is to build a family and see a child, to wash the child and add it to the hand. He was heartbroken to remember. He thought that I am hard to beat when one hen has tens or hundreds of chicks."⁷

Indeed, a person can draw suitable conclusions from the natural conditions and laws of life characteristic of nature and creatures, take lessons, and generally experience certain mental states. "Landscape is widely used as a means of revealing the psyche of the hero. In this case, the image of the place ("colors" in it) can harmonize with the psyche of the character and serve as a contrasting background; And the landscape, which is taken from the psyche of the hero, can be a means of describing his current state (for example, the willow tree seen through the eyes of the banished Otabek in "Days gone by")."⁸

In this case, the chicks that passed by serve as an important poetic tool in revealing the mental states of Polat's inner world. In another part of the work, let's pay attention to the situation that affected Polat's psyche: "In the morning, Polat was woken up by the singing of a musician." Opening his eyes, he suddenly did not know where he was lying, then he remembered. He sat up, straightened his thick and matted hair with his fingers, and looked at the courtyard. He saw a scene that was getting worse. At this moment, in spite of all this, he heard the song of various birds in the garden.

"How much do the birds have to do with your misfortune!" - he muttered as he stood up⁹. It can be seen that the writer describes his hero from all sides - external actions and internal situations. The writer tries to show the conflicts in the psyche of Polat, who is suffering from the passions that happened with his wife, side by side with the image of nature. The contradictions in the psyche of the hero are paralleled by the lively nature that contradicts his depressed mood. So, the view that the world does not end with the defeat and destruction of one person, but life continues, is strengthened. Regardless of the situation, a person must find the strength to live.

Living nature itself teaches him a lesson. The depiction of natural phenomena serves as an important poetic tool in revealing the mental experiences of the hero and the creator's creative intention.

Opa Oychechak, the heroine of the novel, trusts Azayimkhan very much because of her simplicity and trustworthiness. Because of his belief in the power of their deeds and prayer, he involuntarily deifies such people in his imagination. Because of this, he feels helpless in front of such people, and sincerely expects their help. Therefore, in front of them, he gets very excited and cannot control himself in a situation that is contrary to his life image and usual.

For example:

"- So what bothers you?" - asked the goddess, still staring at the box.

"Me?" Me... - she got stuck in her palate because of her excitement, sister Oychechak's tongue could not find the words, she mumbled one word like a pumpkin bee saying "Me, me, me...". In this case, the hero appears in a state of difficulty, unable to express the situations that are happening in his inner world. However, he himself brought the family members to the doctor and told him what he wanted. However, the processes taking place in his mental state made him tongue-tied. Or let's pay attention to another example: "Come closer," he said, urging him to kneel in front of him.

⁷Хамдам У. Ота. – Тошкент: Янги аср авлоди, 2020. – Б. 22.

⁸Kuronov D., Mamajonov Z., Sheraliev M. Dictionary of literary studies. - Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2013. - p. 121.

⁹Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 64.

- I don't care. - Then the second - with his right hand took the thick braided rope lying next to the rosary. The head of the rope was born like the fist of an Alpine youth. Waiting for a miracle to happen, the sister gently closed her eyes, surrendering all her will to the "god". The fact that he was extremely excited was evident from his body, which rose and fell with every breath.¹⁰ In this, the writer tries to show the mental state of the hero in his appearance. The woman's surrender "with all her free will" shows her high confidence in him, her "whole body that rises and falls with every breath," as the author notes, shows that she is very excited.

"The possibility of psychological analysis is wider in epic works.

For the writer, both the field and the methods of direct and indirect images are enough to reveal the inner world of the hero of the work. In this, the writer uses an "external" portrait, landscape, interior, "limiting himself with a gesture, he can refer the conclusion to the judgment of the reader." If we pay attention to another passage, then the experiences of the inner world of the hero are not reflected in his speech, but are manifested in his actions. "E-e-e, you're not a girl, I say! Why don't you understand? My daughter has friends, she has gossip, she's a young thing, she'll come out and learn!

- It's understandable, - the woman in the blue scarf often wiped her face with a glove in her hand when she was disappointed..."¹¹. It can be seen that the woman in the blue scarf does not support the thoughts of her interlocutor, she understands that a light-hearted attitude towards life is felt in her words, but at the same time, realizing with her intuition that it is useless to argue with her, she shows her indifference to him, "she often wiped her face with a glove in her hand" and felt that he wanted to distance himself from her on this basis. In this, the writer was able to express his views about the spiritual world of people who look at family life lightly with only one detail.

The artist does not start a long discussion of his views about such people, but directly shows the negative attitude based on the manifestation of the mood of discontent in the inner world of the hero.

IV. Discussion

In most parts of the novel, the mental states of the characters are revealed through the author's narration. For example: "A child is a slap in the face of death." "There is me in the world!" a man can say. Otherwise, life will flow like water in your hand. A child, only a child! The rest is nothing, the rest is money!... But where are you? Where did you stay? why don't you come?

My eyes are on your ways, why did you dream, my child.. Come now, come!.. Come and make me tall, the height of your father, who is over thirty and not even forty! Raise the head of your mother, whose head is bowed down!.." - Polat's tears began to fall down his arms¹². In this, the inner monologue of the hero emerges as a result of his imagination, conclusions, and confessions about the meaning of life. "Artistic psychologism is the result of perception and analysis of the human psyche, the image of mental states reflected in an artistic work, the product of artistic psychological interpretations of the writer. The writer describes and reflects the spiritual world and mental states of his hero¹³. Indeed, in this place, the writer describes one by one that the experiences and feelings in the inner world of the hero have intensified. As a result, it is possible to expand the imagination of the reader within the scope of the sufferings in the heart of the hero. Moreover, in this place, "the character's unmaterialized, self-directed and internal speech; we also observe a subtle appearance of inner monologue¹⁴, which is a direct form of artistic psychologism.

While describing Polat's thoughts, we can see that he even turned to his unborn child and experienced intense mental anguish while telling him his past and experiences.

¹⁰ Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 16.

¹¹ Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 8.

¹² Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 22.

¹³ Tulabaeva R. "Artistic psychologism in the novels of Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboev. Doctor of Philosophy in Philology... diss. abstract - Tashkent, 2019. - p. 13.

¹⁴ Kuronov D., Mamajonov Z., Sheraliev M. Dictionary of literary studies. - Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2013. - p. 126.

Another new form of psychologism appears in another part of the work. The spark of hope that kept Polat, a participant in the bloody war, in the whirlwind of terrible tragedies was his family, the thirst for his lover's family, their loyalty and strong faith in the outcome. Sorrows awaken a sense of poetry in the heart of the hero:

"Wait for me and I will return!"

Just wait and look forward,
When the rain is boring,
Snow when you wait for me.

When he came here, he took his eyes off the paper, and while looking at the blue, he forgot what he was saying...¹⁵

The poem fills the hero with thoughts and turns to his lover in imagination. "- Yogdu, my beauty, my love!.. You wait too! I'm not dead! I'm alive! How many times have I survived the dragon coma with your memory!

Even now, if I survive, if I come out of this hunger, this harsh winter, this wandering in good health, and join our people, I promise, I will go there without dying! Then we will live together for a lifetime, a lifetime! Tomorrow and evening, I will look into your eyes and look at your heart!.. But the main reason for my return alive is you, your existence, wait for me! Do you hear, wait, if you want me to come back to you alive, wait, just wait!..¹⁶

Polat wrote these letters on a blue face.

As he thinks, he wants his mother and his lover Yogdu to read the letters he wrote in the sky, he hopes that his loved ones will also be aware of his heartache.

In prose works, there are works that express the spiritual experiences of the heroes in their letters to their loved ones. But in this novel, the writer takes his own path. That is, in a situation where it was difficult to find paper and pencil during the war, the hero's feelings are revealed in a letter written on his blue face, which is a product of the writer's poetic discovery.

Also, in the novel, a dream serves as a tool for the hero's coming to mental balance and directing the events to the next process. For example: "Father had a dream that night. In a dream, he saw the orphanage, Yodgor.

It is day. That place, that situation. Only father Polat did not run away from his grandson this time, on the contrary, he went and hugged him tightly. His grandson also hugged him like that. The old man and the granddaughter are leaving the orphanage hugging each other. After leaving, Tursun went straight to his father, took a bottle of water from him, and then, led by grandfather and the child, they boarded the bus traveling from Asaka to Mingtepa... When he got there, the father woke up. When he looked, his breath caught in his throat from excitement: Oh, God!... The father couldn't sleep anymore. That night and the following nights. Wasn't the sleep of the elderly like a bird's nest, the father also felt this sadness. It just squeals. When it goes away, between the right and the left, Yodgorbek is in front of your eyes again and again...

- Yodgor!.. Yodgorbek!.. - he saw, mentioning this name for the first time. The name sounded so sweet. It's like every letter of it is marked. Tagin repeated: - Yadgorjon!.. As he repeated the name, father Polat's heart began to fill with meaning. It had been meaningless for some time. Now... now he is getting familiar with it again." It seems that anguish and doubts do not leave the hero even in his dreams. Circumstances in the dream and in reality are rounded, leading to the stabilization of the hero's feelings and conclusions. As a result, his decision becomes firmer. Finally, he sets off to bring his grandson home. In addition to being a means of justifying the mental experiences of the hero, the dream is also important in determining the direction of the events of the work in the subsequent process.

Fighting against the enemy in the war, the perception of Steel changes completely after seeing his opponent. As a result, the level of hatred towards him in the inner world also decreases a certain level. "Polat

¹⁵Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 43.

¹⁶Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 44.

was seeing his enemy so closely for the first time. Repentance, - he said to himself, because my enemy does not even look like an enemy.

- Polat laughs when he thinks that soon imagined this handsome young man as a fang-toothed, hideous giant when he was firing his machine gun. - What about the fact that he was hostile to a person like us, even weaker than us!.."17. The conflicting situations of the inner world of the hero, therefore, arise under the influence of updates in his imagination. His perceptions of the enemy forces were beginning to change. The experiences of his heart coincide with the feelings of his friend Nikita, and the writer now transfers their experiences to his language. In a work of art, a person's state, mentality, and mood can be revealed in the process of communication.

Through the interactions of the heroes of the work of art, their character traits are more clearly revealed, and the processes taking place in their inner world become clearer. "In the work of art, the psyche of the characters is also depicted through dialogues. Dialogue is the main factor in this, and both parties reveal their identity (spirit, mood, character) through the words they say to each other"18. The writer then tries to reinforce the inner decisions of the friends through their dialogues:

"It was a fight," said Steel after a long time, when they were catching their breath in the place they found safe - in the thick forest.

- What are you saying! But I'm happy about one thing..." said Nikita.

"I'm also glad that the boy didn't die," Polat smiles gently, listening to his comrade's thoughts.

- At least we did one good thing.

- We learned not to kill people in war.

- Yes...

"We established a small peace in a big war."19

The mood of the hero in complex situations is related to the situation that happened in the moment. The happiness of Polat and Nikita is related to the extraordinary situation. It seems that the confessions in the hero's heart can be observed in the images as a result of his experiences caused by the influence of others. In the novel, the mental state of the hero is shown in harmony with his actions, words and tone of speech, which also shows the unique skill of the writer.

"Really?! Oil? Did it leave? What about me?!.. It's impossible!.. It's impossible!.. It's impossible!!!..» shouted Polat. He shouted, but what he saw clearly testified that his wife had left the house.

For the first time, Polat was surrounded by pain, regret, bitterness, hatred, rebellion... all the decaying feelings that pierce the human heart like a drill. When he realized that a lion's roar was coming from inside, he fell down. He took a deep breath and tried to calm himself down. But it didn't work, the urge to scream came flooding in like water breaking a dam. Polat, realizing that he could not withstand this flood, sat down on the ground with his back, clenched his teeth tightly together: they gnashed - a scream exploded inside!.."20. Through these images, it will be possible to fully imagine the experiences in the psyche of Polat, the hero of the work. His appearance, which is depicted in accordance with his state of mind, expands this possibility.

In other words, the hero's scream, lion's roar, as soon as he realizes that a scream is coming, then he falls down, takes a deep breath and tries to suppress himself, the urge to scream like water that has broken a dam, he sits on his back, realizing that he cannot withstand this flood, clenching his teeth together and their grinding, and as a result, his scream explodes inside - all these situations showed the proportionality of the hero's mental states and external actions, and his perfectly depicted artistic world was revealed.

¹⁷Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 36.

¹⁸Tulabaeva R. "Artistic psychologism in the novels of Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboev. Doctor of Philosophy in Philology... diss. abstract - Tashkent, 2019. - p. 14.

¹⁹Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 38.

²⁰Hamdam U. Father. - Tashkent: New century generation, 2020. - p. 65.

V. Conclusion

While expressing the inner world of an artistic image through psychologism, his confessions, lessons, and wisdom derived from what he has seen and experienced are also shown in a way that has passed from his spiritual world. On the other hand, the creative intention of the writer, the ideological foundations of the artistic work are revealed in these confessions. "O Lord the Creator! The life you gave me has two faces, just like my daughter Sevinch's: one is extremely beautiful and beloved, and the other, like the face of my daughter, burned in the fire and turned ugly, because of this, she is unlovable, even scary, repulses and terrifies him"²¹, he thought. Through the description of these experiences, it is possible to understand that the problem of a human being, whose will is found around the side concepts such as goodness and evil, good and evil, white and black, embedded in the core of the work, is discussed.

In general, Ulugbek Hamdam achieved a number of achievements as a talented prose writer. It can be noted that the image of the human psyche is particularly important in his works. The author's novel "Father" can be a clear example in this regard. Psychologism plays a big role in the novel. The heroes of the work, including the main character, are formed as perfect characters through the depiction of their inner world.

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