

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

### International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2019 Issue: 12 Volume: 80

Published: 30.12.2019 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



**Mekhriniso Rajabovna Kilicheva**

Bukhara State University

Researcher at the department of English Literature,

Bukhara, Uzbekistan

[mekhrishafate@mail.ru](mailto:mekhrishafate@mail.ru)

## DEPICTION OF HUMAN PSYCHE IN ULUGBEK KHAMDAM'S NOVEL “LONELINESS”

**Abstract:** This article deals with depiction of human psyche in terms of loneliness motif and its artistic interpretation in Ulugbek Khamdam's novel “Loneliness”.

**Key words:** psyche, loneliness, novel, spirit, psychology, hero, interpretation.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Kilicheva, M. R. (2019). Depiction of human psyche in Ulugbek Khamdam's novel “Loneliness”. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 12 (80), 678-680.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-12-80-130> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2019.12.80.130>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1208.

### Introduction

The analysis of the image of the hero, the way of expression, the psychology, the outlook defines the author's skill in creating the image. The Uzbek literature has analytical, dynamic, typological principles of describing the psychology of the hero. In the analysis of works by Uzbek writers A.Kadyri, Oybek, A.Kahhor, we can observe the dynamic psychopsychological, typological and psychological principles. The heroic spirit of “The Days Gone” and “Sarob” works are revealed by their behavior, actions and words in certain real-life situations. We can also say that the novel “The Memorial Blood” is a typological example of the impact of social relationships and domestic conflicts on the character.

### Analysis.

If we look at the skill of uncovering the psychology of the character of Ulugbek Khamdam, a prominent representative of the present-day Uzbek prose, it is possible to say that the writer used psychological principles in his own style rather than in the traditional way. We see that in the image of the writer's heroic psyche the analytical principle of artistic psychology is at the forefront. The work depicts the emotions of the hero, their destiny, the roots of thoughts in their minds, their unique look at life. The name of the loneliness is an analytically

portrayed image of the heroic spirit of anonymous, inferior, space and time, thoughts, feelings of poverty, conscience, love, and death.

In the story “Loneliness,” the author emphasizes loneliness and its essence. According to the creator, loneliness is also one of the other ugly images depicted in fiction: death, orphanhood, war, poverty. In Eastern and Western literature it is possible to observe the loneliness and its specific approach, specific analysis and image. We can observe loneliness motif in the works of classic writers as A. Jomi, A. Navoi, and Z. Babur, in the world literature including E. Hemingway, F. Kafka, A. Kamyu, F. Dostoevsky. The authors analyze the impact of loneliness in different situations on the human psyche. In the novel “Loneliness” U. Khamdam describes not only the loneliness of a person, family, or hero, but the thoughts of loneliness in the spirit of an unnamed hero.

### Discussion.

Ulugbek Khamdam tried to portray the human heart in the novel “Loneliness”, the spiritual tension in it, the struggles between the external “I” and the inner “I”. According to B. Karimov, “Loneliness” is not about the artistic interpretation of a particular event, it does not have traditional images, scenery, dialogues: the monological narrative. In this sense,

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

"Loneliness" arises as a result of intense and depressing, thoughtful and thoughtless thoughts and unnamed suffering in the human psyche." In "Loneliness", neither the protagonist's name, nor his appearance, nor his residence are mentioned. The main character is played by the writer himself. His life, outlook and changes in his life made him lonely. The hero is a very conflicted person. As a literary critic Rahimjan Rahmat states "his body, his spirit and his mind are three independent parts within one." The hero does not have a person who understands his pain and sufferings in his own way. From the outside, the hero has everything he can dream of. But something happened, and it started to change. These spiritual changes drove him into the desert of solitude. The writer describes it as follows: *"Something is broken inside me. Even I know what it is."* The hero wonders between the inner and outer "I". The writer expresses this in his work: *"O God! I can't find myself, I'm not! Where am I? Which one of these meanings, which is fragmented in one body, belongs to me?"*

The hero says, *"O friend, if you do not experience this fire in your heart, do not approach me."* This means that his friend must have forgiven him for his suffering so that he can understand it. The hero suffers from the inability to live as he wished. He is confused between the heart, the mind, the body. Imbalance in the external and internal worlds make it seem as if it is being destroyed. The hero suffers from self-indulgence and lives happily ever after. The hero strives to get rid of all the deceitful, transitory substance and start a real life. He is tormented between faith and unbelief. The promises he made to Allah make him feel that he has failed to keep his promises.

As the writer calls the novel "Loneliness," the word also expresses the figurative meaning of the heroic spirit. His heart is lonely. The loss of a child, the absence of a sincere friendly person at his workplace, and his different worldview make him lonely. In this sense, the story is called "Loneliness". As it turns out, the story describes the tragedy of the present spiritual and psychological state of a person who surrendered to mental disorders.

As Markhabo Kuchkarova points out, "Loneliness" has a profound interpretation of the psyche. "It reflects solitary experiences. The story is an image of the myths, suffering, dreams, the longevity of our dreams beneath our minds that we cannot express in words."

Through this work, U. Khamdam has an artistic interpretation of the mysterious, multifaceted world of the human psyche, trying to portray the inner spiritual world of our contemporaries.

The novel consists of three parts: the opening of the notebook, the reading process, and the closing of the notebook. As you read the notebook with the author, you will see a picture of a man with his head open in the corner of a dark room, whose windows are

wide open and the curtains winding. It is as if he is getting older and you hear his cry of loneliness. There is obedience, rebellion, contentment, anger, love, hatred, madness, and wisdom. K.Yuldashev did not say in vain about the essence of the work: "... it is precisely the chaos, not the reality, but the unrest in human imagination and experiences".

The absence of plot lines encourages us to comprehend the essence of the work through the flow of consciousness created by the heroic memories and anonymous names. Some scenes from the hero's past are mixed with the present, feeling the loneliness of the moment. In the process of inward analysis, the author senses his lonely protagonist, that is, the depths of his soul. Ulugbek Khamdam describes not only the feeling of loneliness but also the mental analysis of the lonely inside "I".

The reader who is informed about the heroic life of the hero is amazed at his inadequacy in the plight of the tyrant. Because it is completely different from the people who are described as "this man alone". He has almost every element of happiness: he has a family, has health, proper workplace, and has a keen sense of humor. The hero solves the problem that we have been thinking about: *"But the feeling of solidarity does not resonate within my heart. There, I am alone and all alone. Do you understand? It seems to me that this is not only my pain but the whole of humanity. Man comes into the world alone, man leaves the world alone. He is always alone in the face of his destiny..."* This is the perfect description of the human psyche.

It is noteworthy that the hero is so lonely, smiling and laughing, and beating questions with endless emotions. Is the need for isolation linked to the "urbanization and the emergence of an industrialized society" that has arisen as a result of the complexity of life and relationships, the confrontation of problems and interests, or does it exist in the mind, without any political, social, or bureaucratic environment? He has children and parents, and his siblings have a quiet, "lovable job" and a "safe haven." But he is spiritually lonely enough to feel sorry for him. Therefore, we can point to the second reason for such isolation. As the hero says in his own language: *"For a long time my heart has been looking for a goal. But fleeing from the target people is not an act of ignorance! Maybe empty the container - express it!"*

The protagonist of the work believes that in any case, he is alone until the end of his life and forgets that he is lonely, even if his luck is only a moment. He is suffering from the fact that he cannot achieve that happiness. *"Alas! For years, my companion - loneliness - has finally put me to death. I've never been so crushed, and I didn't look forward enough to let anyone break the door. The burden of loneliness has never been crushed like a seal... None of my pain was so severe, it didn't hurt my whole world ... I could clearly feel my inside breaking. If a gang of*

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 4.971</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829</b>	<b>PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.716</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

"hooligans" came in to break the door and "bump" me, I would say welcome to the "guests". I would thank my God for letting go the loneliness... But nor sound is heard."

**Conclusion.**

Ulugbek Khamdam analyzed man's deep psychological state in "Loneliness". "Loneliness" is based on a combination of emotions. In it, you will

find the nodes of experience, the solution hidden in them, the conflict of perceptions coming from all sides. This work helps us to understand the emotions and struggles of each other in the depths of the human heart, and to identify those within us. As the hero says, "What I write is a copy of the Spirit cry." The reason for the cry of the Spirit is that of the author himself, a cry of bitter loneliness.

**References:**

1. Mijuskovic, B. L. (1979). *Loneliness in philosophy, psychology, and literature*. Assen: Van Gorcum.
2. Weiss, R. S., Bowlby, J., & Parkes, C. M. (1973). *Affectional Bonds: Their Nature and Origin*. Loneliness: The experience of emotional and social isolation (pp.38-52). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
3. Karim, B. (2010). *Ulugbekning dil izhori// Uzoqdagi Dilmura*. Toshkent: Akademnashr.
4. Rahmat, R. (2017). *So`zboshi// U. Hamdam. Yolg`izlik*. Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi.
5. Qo`chqorova, M. (2011). *Badiiy so`z va ruhiyat manzaralari*. Toshkent: Muharrir.
6. Hamdam, U. (2017). *Yolg`izlik*. Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi.
7. Saidova, B.R. (2018). *Aql va ruh bahsi*.