

THE ART OF CREATING A PSYCHOLOGICAL PORTRAIT IN ODIL YOQUBOV'S PROSE

O'g'ilo'ylug'bek qizi Amirova

Shahrisabz State Pedagogical Institute, 2nd-year student,

Department of Uzbek Language and Literature

Manzura Urakovna Namazova

, PhD, Associate Professor at Shahrisabz State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: This article focuses on the art of creating psychological portraits in the prose of Odil Yoqubov. It analyzes the writer's approach to depicting the inner world of characters, their emotional states, and psychological experiences. The psychological evolution of the main characters in works such as "Diyonat" and "When Trouble Befalls a Man" is examined in depth, with a focus on the causes of their decisions and actions. The formation of character through psychological depiction, the emergence of conflicts, and their resolution are scientifically analyzed.

Keywords: Psychological portrait, artistic analysis, literary image, prose art, internal conflict, artistic psychological approach, psychological evolution.

INTRODUCTION

Odil Yoqubov, a highly talented and prominent representative of 20th-century Uzbek literature, is widely recognized for his mastery in depicting the psychological depth of his characters. His skill in creating psychological portraits lies not merely in describing external appearances or actions, but in delving into the inner conflicts, decisions, and emotional struggles of his protagonists. According to literary critic Pirmat Shermuhamedov, "If Uzbek prose is like a soaring bird, Odil Yoqubov and Pirmat Shermuhamedov are its two wings." This metaphor accurately captures the depth and indispensability of Yoqubov's contribution to Uzbek narrative art.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PORTRAIT IN THE NOVEL "DIYONAT"

In "Diyonat", Yoqubov vividly demonstrates his mastery of psychological portrayal. The central character, Normurod Shomurodov, is a conscientious and honest man who often resorts to internal monologues as a tool to express his ethical dilemmas and moral decisions. Through his internal thoughts, readers gain insight into his unwavering commitment to justice, even when it requires standing against his own relatives.

His nephew, Otaqo'zi Umarov, serves as a stark contrast. While appearing respectable on the outside, he is deeply corrupt and self-serving within. Yoqubov skillfully reveals Otaqo'zi's moral degradation and fear-driven decisions through psychological introspection. The contrast between Normurod's idealism and Otaqo'zi's opportunism creates the central psychological tension of the novel.

One powerful moment in the novel is when Normurod criticizes a scientific work endorsed by his own nephew and a well-known scholar, Professor Vohid Mirobidov. Despite familial ties,

he cannot remain silent about the environmental risks of their research. His protest is driven by his moral compass and sense of duty towards truth and integrity.

This moment underscores a key theme in the novel — diyonat (integrity) is not merely a word but a heavy moral struggle. Normurod's psychological portrait reflects an individual's inner battle to remain true to conscience, even at the cost of personal relationships.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRAST BETWEEN CHARACTERS

Yoqubov deepens the psychological portrayal not only through individual characters but also through their relationships. The ideological and moral clash between Normurod and Otaqo'zi symbolizes the broader conflict between conscience and corruption. Their dialogue styles reinforce this — Normurod's internal monologues reflect deep moral contemplation, while Otaqo'zi's speech is self-justifying and materially driven.

Even negative characters like Otaqo'zi are depicted with nuance. His internal emptiness and fear expose his psychological weakness, prompting the reader to reflect on the causes of moral decline, rather than merely judge the character.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PORTRAIT IN "WHEN TROUBLE BEFALLS A MAN"

Yoqubov's early major novel, "When Trouble Befalls a Man", set during World War II, also showcases his psychological insight. Characters like Azam aka are portrayed as morally upright, selfless individuals who prioritize the well-being of their people above personal gain. His psychological complexity is revealed in intimate moments, such as his emotional regret for not being able to buy his son ice cream — a small act, but deeply symbolic of a father's love and the human cost of war.

Gulsim opa, depicted through her advice to her son Mashrab, embodies the strength, patience, and dignity of Uzbek women. She becomes a symbol of moral resilience and maternal wisdom during turbulent times.

Mashrab himself represents ideals of truth, free thought, and spiritual purity. Despite social injustice and personal hardship, he maintains his faith in goodness and his loyalty to friends. His psychological journey throughout the novel reflects the inner strength of a principled individual.

Conversely, the character of Ertoev, a high-ranking official, symbolizes moral decay hidden beneath social status. Yoqubov uses this character to critique hypocrisy, corruption, and moral weakness in society.

CONCLUSION

Odil Yoqubov's art of psychological portraiture is marked by deep internal analysis, subtle

emotional detail, and an unflinching look at the human conscience. His characters evolve through conflicts, choices, and ethical dilemmas, reflecting broader philosophical and societal questions.

Through these narratives, Yoqubov urges the reader to look inward and question their own values. His characters do not remain static — they grow, falter, struggle, and sometimes fail. But it is in these very human experiences that Yoqubov's art achieves its highest expression.

As noted by literary scholar Ne'mat Oripov, "Odil Yoqubov brought psychological analysis in Uzbek prose to a new level." Indeed, his works continue to resonate today, not just for their historical or narrative value, but for their timeless exploration of the human soul.

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