

**THE ROLE AND ARTISTIC FEATURES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PORTRAYAL IN
THE STORIES AND TALES OF NABI JALOLIDDIN**

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Annotatsion

This article provides a deep analysis of the methods of depicting human psyche in the stories and tales of Nabi Jaloliddin, a prominent representative of modern Uzbek prose and a participant of the Afghan war. Using such works as "The Color of Death," "A House with a Man," "Dayus," "War," and "I Love You, Life," the study examines the characters' inner world, war trauma, conscience torment, family relationships, and spiritual quests. The article reveals the distinctive realistic and lyrical features of Nabi Jaloliddin's psychologism, as well as the artistic interpretation of the "lost generation" problem through internal monologue and psychological details.

Keywords

Nabi Jaloliddin, psychologism, "The Color of Death," "A House with a Man," Afghan war, internal monologue, trauma, conscience, artistic analysis, spirituality, war prose.

Аннотация

В данной статье проводится глубокий анализ способов изображения человеческой психики в рассказах и повестях крупного представителя современной узбекской прозы, участника афганской войны Наби Джалалиддина. На примере таких произведений писателя, как «Цвет смерти», «Дом, где есть мужчина», «Рогоносец», «Война», «Я люблю тебя, жизнь», исследуются внутренний мир героев, военные травмы, муки совести, семейные отношения и духовные поиски. В статье раскрываются своеобразные реалистические и лирические особенности психологизма Наби Джалалиддина, а также художественная интерпретация проблемы «потерянного поколения» через внутренний монолог и психологические детали.

Ключевые слова

Наби Джалалиддин, психологизм, «Цвет смерти», «Дом, где есть мужчина», афганская война, внутренний монолог, травма, совесть, художественный анализ, духовность, военная проза.

Introduction

The creative work of Nabi Jaloliddin holds particular significance in the formation of the "war prose" direction in Uzbek literature during the 1980s-90s. Since the writer himself directly participated in the military operations of the Afghan war, his works are distinguished by a unique combination of documentary authenticity and artistic merit. However, it would be incorrect to call Nabi Jaloliddin merely a "military writer." The main focus of his works is not the war events themselves, but rather the painful impact of war on human psyche, destiny, and spirituality.

Psychological portrayal occupies a leading position in the writer's prose heritage. He reveals his characters not according to their circumstances, but through their inner experiences, contradictions, and spiritual evolution. The purpose of this article is to identify the methods of

psychological portrayal used in Nabi Jaloliddin's stories and to analyze their artistic effectiveness based on actual works and quotations.

Main Body

Military Psychologism and the Issue of "War Trauma"

In Nabi Jaloliddin's prose, the theme of war is depicted not as victory or triumph, but as a human tragedy. In the tale "The Color of Death" and the story "War," the writer deeply analyzes the psychological state of soldiers after the war – the "Afghan syndrome."

Conscience Torment in the Story "War":

The story reveals the psychological depression of a young man returning from war in connection with the death of his mother (grandmother). The protagonist feels guilty because while he was far away defending the homeland, he lost his closest person. The writer does not merely state this situation but conveys it to the reader through the character's internal monologue:

"The young man's eyes always seemed to glisten as if filled with tears. He whispered to himself:

— I lost my grandmother (mother) two months ago! ... While I was in Afghanistan, her blood pressure started acting up. I was her only son... Eventually, that illness took her. She was still so young!.."

In this quotation, the character's self-blame psychology is clearly visible. Through the words "She was still so young!" not only his pity for the loss but also his inner torment about failing to fulfill his duty is expressed. Through this, the writer shows that war continues not only on the battlefield but also in peaceful life, leaving an incurable wound in the human soul.

Psychology of Death and Life in "The Color of Death":

In the tale, the concept of death is analyzed from philosophical and psychological perspectives. The characters experience various psychological states in the face of death: some are afraid, some surrender, and some act without conscience. The writer strives to find the "color" of death and emphasizes that this color depends on the character's psychological state. The panic on the battlefield and the death of friends before their eyes awaken complex mixed feelings of fear and hatred in the protagonist's psyche.

Psychology of Mother-Son Relationships in the Story "I Love You, Life"

This story depicts the psychological depression of a son returning from war and the extraordinary action taken by the mother to help her child. Here, the strongest aspect of psychological portrayal is the contradiction between the boundlessness and helplessness of maternal love.

In Uzbek national mentality, a mother offering alcohol to her child is an unimaginable situation. But Nabi Jaloliddin presents this as a psychological necessity. Seeing her son's inability to sleep and his suffering, the mother wants to save him from pain by any means necessary.

"— One evening, my grandmother placed vodka in front of me before dinner. — You'll sleep well, my son, drink a little, — she said. I froze in amazement. — What are you doing, grandmother!"

This dialogue employs the technique of subtext. The mother's offer is not merely about drinking alcohol but expresses a psychological state mixed with deep love and hopelessness: "I cannot bear your suffering; if this poisonous liquid can calm you, I am ready to offer even that." The character's reaction "I froze in amazement" reveals the contradiction between societal norms and maternal love.

Psychology of Family Relationships in the Stories "A House with a Man" and "Dayus"

Nabi Jaloliddin has demonstrated his mastery of psychological analysis not only in war themes but also in socio-ethical subjects. In the stories "A House with a Man" and "Dayus,"

family relationships, the responsibility of masculinity and femininity, and contradictions between society's moral demands and personal desires are analyzed psychologically.

Psychology of Responsibility in "A House with a Man":

In the story, the head of the family's inner struggle and his decision-making process are revealed through psychological portraiture. Each action of the character reflects the struggle between his conscience, sense of duty, and family love. The writer shows that having a "man" in the house is not merely physical presence but the ability to be a spiritual support.

Social Psychological Torment in "Dayus":

In the story "Dayus" (the name conditionally refers to a social stigma), the character's psychological state under societal pressure is presented in a realistic style. The character's inner torment and the influence of concepts of honor and dignity on his psyche are depicted. Here, the writer raises the conflict between society's cruel judgment and the person's inner purity. The character's attempts to justify himself, while society fails to understand him, lead to psychological isolation.

Analysis of Artistic Devices of Psychological Portrayal

Nabi Jaloliddin effectively uses the following artistic devices in psychological portrayal:

Internal Monologue and Self-Analysis:

Characters evaluate their own actions, comparing the past and present. For example, the young man's talking to himself in the story "War" shows his loneliness and spiritual pain.

Dialogue and Subtext:

Conveying meaning that is not directly stated. In the conversation between mother and son in the story "I Love You, Life," the unspoken words carry more meaning than those that are spoken.

Psychological Details:

Expressing psychological state through physical signs such as trembling hands, tears, trembling voice, and changes in complexion.

"The young man's eyes always seemed to glisten as if filled with tears."

This detail indicates the character's constant psychological tension and readiness to break down in tears.

Landscape and Environment Description:

Nature scenes are used as a mirror of the character's inner world. The mountain landscapes and dust storms in "The Color of Death" reflect the disorder and panic in the soldiers' psychological state.

Psychological Layering Through Memory and Dreams:

War memories and frightening dreams reveal the wounds in the character's psyche. The character cannot sleep peacefully because war scenes keep replaying in his consciousness.

Conclusion. In conclusion, Nabi Jaloliddin is a writer who has made a worthy contribution to the development of the psychological direction in Uzbek literature. His works such as "The Color of Death," "A House with a Man," and "Dayus" are examples of high artistic mastery in revealing the subtle facets of human psyche. The psychological analyses in the writer's works serve as a rich source for future researchers.

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