

**ARTISTIC PSYCHOLOGISM IN THE WORKS OF KHALED HOSSEINI AND
MALALA YOUSAFZAI**

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Abstract

in this article, diaspora literature, especially the perspective of female characters in Asian-American and Asian-European diaspora literature, and their characteristics are comprehensively covered. In particular, the works of Khaled Hosseini and Malala Yousafzai were analyzed and the inner world of the female characters was revealed using the tools of artistic psychology.

Keywords

diaspora, literature, diaspora literature, artistic psychology, novel, perspective

Introduction. The need to analyze female characters in works of fiction using psychological methods is of great importance in diaspora literature, as it is important for discovering the laws inherent in a person's spiritual world, worldview, and way of thinking. Diaspora writers, when choosing heroes, characters, and life elements for their works, always have a specific goal in mind. Therefore, they imbue each image they bring into the artistic world with a certain meaning, describe it with specific qualities, and translate and animate it within the framework of that meaning in a manner consistent with the artistic purpose. We can see this in the works of two representatives of modern Asian-American and Asian-European diaspora literature - Khaled Hosseini and Malala Yousafzai.

Literature analysis and methodology. Identifying the features and principles of artistic psychologism and enriching them is useful in studying the laws of creation of works of art. Literary critics, in addition to accepting the novel genre as a genre that reveals a person more deeply and vividly, also highly appreciate psychologism, which plays a leading role in expanding the possibilities of the genre. In world literature, artistic psychologism is used with great skill in the works of J.Boccaccio, M.de Cervantes, U.Shakespeare, A.Pushkin, M.Lermontov, F.Dostoevsky, L.Tolstoy, Ch.Aitmatov, while in the novels of diaspora writers K.Ishiguro, E.Tan, Kh.Hosseini, M.Yousafzai, artistic psychologism is also widely manifested as an interpretative method in revealing the writer's concept. This demonstrates the special importance of psychologism in the development of the diaspora novel.

Results. The term "psychologism", which is becoming increasingly relevant in the analysis and study of works of art today, was introduced into science by the Russian literary scholar Mikhail Bakhtin, but its first use is found in the scientific works of the 19th-century German philosophers Y. Frieze (1773-1843) and F. Beneke (1798-1854). To understand the fundamental essence of this term, the science of literary criticism itself is insufficient and requires deeper knowledge of several related fields, including psychology, philosophy, and aesthetics. Psychologism emerged as one of the approaches to the science of logic. These scientists turned to psychologism while interpreting the concept of logic, which is the basis of the science of logic, from a psychological perspective¹. Over time, the scope of the term

¹Есин А.Б. Психологизм русской классической литературы: Кн. для учителя / А.Б.Есин. – М.: Просвещение, 1988. – С. 17-21.

psychologism expanded and began to spread widely in other fields of science, including literary criticism. Throughout the history of literary criticism, writers have repeatedly resorted to psychologism as one of the methods of artistic expression.

Discussion. In the works of Khaled Hosseini and Malala Yousafzai, which are discussed in our study, the form of *the character's inner monologue of artistic psychology* is widely used. "Mariam wished for so much in those final moments. Yet as she closed her eyes, it was not regret any longer but a sensation of abundant peace that washed over her. She thought of her entry into this world, the harem child of a lowly villager, an unintended thing, a pitiable, regrettable accident. A weed. And yet she was leaving the world as a woman who had loved and been loved back. She was leaving it as a friend, a companion, a guardian. A mother. A person of consequence at last. No. It was not so bad, Mariam thought, that she should die this way. Not so bad. This was a legitimate end to a life of illegitimate "beginnings".

Approaching the method of psychological analysis, the spiritual and mental world of a person is revealed before the eyes of the reader. Both authors, while creating a psychological portrait of their characters, extract the logic of all their actions through their mental state, describe their inner world using artistic means. Their novels, along with the problems of diaspora, adaptation to a foreign land, a foreign society, aims to raise the social status of women, which has been increasingly devalued, creating opportunities for their education and personal development.

In general, literature and psychology, the study of the psyche, are inextricably linked. Even when viewed from the perspective of both parties directly involved in a work of art, that is, its creator - the creative writer - and the reader of the work of art, it is an undeniable fact that the role of psychology in literature is extremely significant. It is precisely the spiritual world that serves as a link between the writer and the reader, because the writer is not only a person who is influenced by society and takes up the pen, but also can directly influence it through the product of his creativity.

Due to their increasing role in world societies, women have always been an integral part of modern literature. The main direction of artistic psychologism in diaspora literature is directly related to the search for means and ways to reveal the inner world of the character. Similarly, the contribution of the Afghan-American and Pakistani-English writers Khaled Hosseini and Malala Yousafzai, who introduced a number of artistic innovations into their novels, to the development of artistic psychologism in diaspora literature deserves special recognition. They wrote many works of fiction on psychological topics, such as the degradation of the former "I" and the transformation of personality in female characters forced to leave their homeland. The reflection of female imagery in diaspora literature is vividly presented in novels such as 'A Thousand Splendid Suns' and 'And the Mountains Echoed' by Khaled Hosseini, as well as 'I Am Malala' and 'We Are Displaced' by Malala Yousafzai. These works illustrate how the social position of Muslim women is directly linked to the specific historical periods and societal structures in which they lived.

Contemporary Afghan and Pakistani diaspora literature in America, Britain, and Canada reveals the true picture of two societies built on patriarchal systems and gender inequality. The images of the new generation, especially women, fighting for and advocating for fundamental changes in social, cultural, and political life are clearly visible in the works of both authors. Pashtun and Afghan women, who are obedient and do not know how to resist, are deeply understanding that until the evils of society are solved through achieving gender equality and fair treatment of women, positive changes in the lives, worldviews, and social status of men and women in the Third World will remain a mirage. Educated, knowledgeable, and aware of the political, social, and economic changes taking place in the world, representatives of the diaspora,

such as Khaled Hussein and Malala, are actively participating in spreading new ideas through their speeches and works among young people, especially girls, so that they can demand their rights and contribute to the development of society and the state. Therefore, Hussein and Malala strive to capture the pain and difficulties of women and girls, to reveal life problems through art, to inspire them to fight for their dignity, rights, and freedoms, and to create an environment of cooperation.

In both writers' works, perspectives on Afghanistan, womanhood, family, and childhood prevail. The word "perspective" (Latin: *perspicere*) entered the French language from Latin and carries the meanings of "seeing from within" or "examining closely." In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language it is said that the perspective word from the future expected or in the future done increase in sight caught goal, intention, plan and also observation from the point distance to the level according to in fact how it seems so imagination giving image² meanings means.

1. Literary studies in science³ literary and artistic perspectives following types⁴ there is:

1) prototype perspective mainly artistic in literature there is from tradition used without, repeat applicable themes: rich and poor couple love, battles brave struggle; prototype images: paradise and hell, deserted islands and prototype images: positive and negative heroes participation provider novels the essence learns;

2) formalist perspective own on behalf of of literature form with worker perspective is, mainly poetic in the works is used. East ghazals and west to the sonnets typical formal and rhythmic attractiveness this perspective basis organization does;

3) psychoanalytic perspective work of the heroes internal the world inspection to do aimed at perspective this is direction manifestations from dialogues according to monologues the individual world of the hero when opening important importance profession. It is believed that unconsciousness and mind under flow psychoanalytic perspective the most important degrees is considered;

4) social class perspective of works artistry feature limiting event this is stream supporters in my opinion, one of the work different in itself class representatives by in society to the position according to various acceptance to be done possible;

5) gender based on) perspective literally social-class perspective close of literature male and women between different to aspects according to analysis and criticism to be done with is engaged in;

6) historicity perspective of the work historicity principle with worker method be, the real reality depicted is real time and of space in harmony reflection to reach analysis does and of works to the feature according to, they are real or artistic time and to places separate groups. Khalid Hussein own in his works historicity perspective all of the types using Afghanistan and in the diaspora Afghans living places, Taliban from the era previous, Taliban period and From the Taliban next in periods artistic coloring by means of describes.

If we analyze the works that are the object of our study based on the types of perspectives listed above, we can see that these works have a psychoanalytical perspective, gender based on) perspective, historicity perspectives priority to do our vision possible.

² Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Учинчи жилд. "Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси". Давлат илмий нашриёти. – Тошкент, 2007. – 687 б.

³Magali Sperling, Beck (Jan./Apr., 2017). "Current Critical Perspectives in Literature, Film, and Cultural Studies. Desterro . Vol. 70. #1

⁴www.afghanmagazine.com

Conclusion. In conclusion, it is worth noting that through the literary protagonists in both writers' works, Hosseini and Malala Yousafzai express fundamental shifts in the attitudes of Afghan and Pakistani women toward a life outside the grip of stereotypes. In turn, they succeed in shattering the one-dimensional perceptions formed in global media—such as "victim," "secondary," or "worthless"—regarding Afghan and Pakistani women.

The female characters of both authors, initially trapped in a whirlpool of various forms of oppression, cruelty, and submissiveness, ultimately liberate themselves from the socio-cultural and socio-political dominance and cruelty-based control imposed over their bodies and souls. Khaled Hosseini and Malala Yousafzai depict them as rebellious and defiant figures who not only escape oppression and worthlessness themselves but also find the will and courage to fight for other women. It is emphasized that the suffering of these women is tied to the current state of the country, primarily the wartime era and the regimes established thereafter.

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