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Psychologism in the Epistolary Novel

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Abstract:

This article shows the uniqueness of psychologism in the epistolary play and the fact that the protagonist is "I". The creative epistolary play describes how the protagonist can penetrate deeply into the spiritual world, depicting his thoughts and ideas from beginning to end.

Keywords: Psychologism, epistolary, sentimental, addressee, image, pathos, suicide, unseen.

Psychologism (Greek psyche - heart and logos - concept, doctrine) - means the expression in the work of art of the protagonist's inner world, thoughts, goals and experiences, feelings, perceived and unexplained moods and actions. In a broader sense, it is a system of stylistic integrity, artistic means and methods aimed at revealing the inner world of man, his psyche, in depth and detail. Any artistic writer is, primarily, a talented psychologist-psychologist. A person who does not know the human psyche deeply cannot be creative. Even the founder of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud, is known to have relied on works of art to uncover his discoveries. He even borrowed some terms directly from the literature (Oedipus complex, Electra complex).

Psychologism in an epistolary play is somewhat different from that in other epic works. In an epic play, the objective narrator-narrator, as an "all-knowing" author, can describe the psychology, thoughts, and experiences of each protagonist. However, in an epistolary play, this possibility of the author is limited. Because in an epistolary play, the author can only deeply reveal the psychology and feelings of the protagonist who is writing the letter, he does not have such an opportunity about other protagonists. In return for this kind of restriction, the creative calligrapher will be able to penetrate very deeply into the spiritual world of the protagonist, describing his thoughts and ideas from beginning to end. The epistolary work is almost equivalent to a lyrical work in this respect.

"The Sufferings of Young Werther" is a sentimental, psychological novel. It read like a poem, the inner experiences of the protagonist revealed just like in the lyrics. "Bonu" is a purely realistic, social novel. However, these two novels are similar in some respects. Iqbal Mirza is also a poet like Goethe, and this allowed him to discover human psychology on a lyrical scale. Second, the protagonists of both novels are people who are to some extent prone to art and literature. In Goethe, the protagonist, the letter writer, draws and writes. In "Bonu" the addressee is a well-known writer.

In Goethe's "The Sufferings of Young Werther", Goethe reveals the psychology of the protagonist very deeply, even though he is still very young. Of course, the fact that he experienced the events that formed the basis of the novel also played an important role in this.

Goethe chose the epistolary method deeply describe the inner world and experiences of his protagonist. Another genre would have limited the author's ability to fully and comprehensively reveal the ideological and artistic purpose of writing the work, as we know that Goethe wrote "Werther" to express himself, to empty his heart. The world of the hero, whose heart was full of love, who suffered endlessly, and who eventually committed suicide, could be conveyed to the reader in the form of letters.

From the first sentences of the work, it is clear that Werther's spiritual world is full of contradictions. He said, "I'm glad I left my best friend!" he says. Werther is aware of this contradiction himself. The main feature of Werther psychology is the ultimate height of emotion, relentless self-examination, and guilt. In this sense, the novel is more like a diary, a confession, written by the protagonist for himself than a letter. Because in his letters Werther is extremely accurate, clear, hypocrisy and hypocrisy are foreign to him. He even boldly admits that he has extravagance, that he squanders human emotions.

Goethe appears in the novel as a true psychologist-psychologist in general. On behalf of Goethe Werther, he describes his very subtle, unexpected observations of human psychology. For example, Werther writes about women who started doing strange things in a big circle: "If an accident or an unfortunate event occurs during a joy, it is natural that it has a stronger effect, because, firstly, we feel the conflict especially more at such times, and secondly, our feelings become more acute and we immediately give in to emotions. We can show this by the fact that some women do stupid things" [2; 33]. Elsewhere, he mentions another unexpected psychological trait that is unique to man: "We have an inner desire to voluntarily limit ourselves; we prefer to live in harmony, not caring about anything around us" [2; 36]. If such lines in the novel come together, a good pamphlet on unexpected, sometimes contradictory aspects of human psychology emerges.

Iqbol Mirza also gives the hidden aspects of human psychology, which not everyone understands, in fine lines. Bonu, who is in constant pain, is heartbroken to look in the mirror. Then he suddenly realizes a strange truth: "Mankind can laugh, be ashamed, even hate himself, but he can't leave".

Iqbol Mirzo also skillfully reveals the psychology of the hero. To Bonu, who is naked in the sun, calls Diamond to cure his pain. Bonu does not recognize the number, but when she hears her lover's voice, she finds her clothes on. Through this line, the writer vividly reflects the spiritual image of the Uzbek woman. Elsewhere, Bonu goes to Hoja Ubbon's desert shrine for treatment. One day he meets a girl and she says, "I'm an old leper, I've been going for 12 years". Bonu jumps from where he stands like a scorpion. It was not just about the 12-year term. The word "leprosy" terrifies him. "I didn't know it was a pain until now", he said. "Those around me didn't even say the word out loud. The name itself is more terrifying than painful. Hayhot!" he shouts inwardly. There is also a subtle psychological line here. Indeed, the power of influence increases when any event spoken aloud. That is why it forbidden and taboo to say certain things aloud among the people. The writer made very appropriate use of this psychological state. Many such places increase the impact of the novel. For example, when Bonu is in constant pain, her sisters and aunts come. "My aunts and uncles, who once could not see my beauty, came, and for some reason I could see the joy in their eyes and laughter in the corners of their mouths", she wrote in the letter. "I thought this pain was making me selfish and degrading. I was looking for evil in everything" [2; 83]. This passage gives two features peculiar to human psychology. The first is the line that envy is blind, that the jealous do not spare even their neighbor. Bonu's relatives are also jealous of her and rejoice in the tragedy that befell her.

The second is a line about how a person sees the world in the mirror of his psychological state, his psyche. In this case, both can be right. Consequently, these words also indicate that Bonu is a courageous girl who is not afraid to confess.

There is a similar episode in “Werther”. Desperate for love and separation, Werther tells the story of a young man who commits murder out of love: “The situation of others seemed to him to be conflicted and restless, as his own affairs were not always right”. These two images show that both writers are well versed in their heroes, in the reality they portray as psychologists.

Goethe was deeply involved in human psychology as well as social psychology. The most tragic aspect of the social psychology of the period in which Werther lived was that stratification in society was adopted as the last law. Considering someone aristocratic and someone black was ingrained in the minds of both classes of people in society, who took it for granted. Hypocrisy, hypocrisy, and hypocrisy in relationships are also vividly revealed in the novel. The lines of social psychology described through Werther's considerations apply not only to the period in which the protagonist lived. But also to other periods: “Erwachsene gleich Kindern auf diesem Erdboden herumtaumeln und wie jene nicht wissen, woher sie kommen und wohin sie gehen, ebenso wenig nach wahren Zwecken handeln, ebenso durch Biskuit und Kuchen und Birkenreiser regiert werden: das will niemand gern glauben, und mich dünkt, man kann es mit Händen greifen”. [5; 6] (“Grown-ups stagger about like children on this ground, and how they do not know where they come from and where they go, nor act according to true ends, nor are they governed by biscuits and cakes and birch twigs: no one likes to believe that, and methinks one can grab with hands”)[3; 17] and others.

Social psychology is not left out of the author's view in the novel “Bonu”. The writer is very sensitive to the psychological characteristics of our contemporaries and reflects them in fine lines. It is known that social networks have become very strong in recent years. It is no secret that a lot of time today is wasted in such networks. Waste of time in front of the internet has become widespread. Social psychology, such as intolerance of dissent, grouping, self-knowledge, was formed in part due to the same networks. The author of “Bonu” warns the reader of this “invisible enemy”, which has become one of the most dangerous events in the world today. Sometimes I sit at the computer all day, coming in and out of the oil of the world: what are the secrets of Cleopatra's beauty. In addition, how many Pugachyova's wives she buys the details of Princess Diana's death and the gold of another princess captured in Moscow - all in my hands.

Another peculiarity of Goethe's psychologism is that it appears in parallel with nature and the protagonist's psyche. The events of the work begin in the spring and end in late December. The scenes of spring are paralleled with the hero's feelings of life and love, and the tragedy is paralleled by the end of the year, the winter. His love for Lotta falls on a lush summer, and his separation from her falls on a fall. In general, the parallel of nature and the human heart continues throughout the work.

The parallel nature is also characteristic of “Bonu”. Bonu's last letter will be written on May 31 - the last day of spring, and in that letter he says he is determined to put an end to his life. Both the spring of nature and the spring of the hero's life had ended.

The protagonist who writes the letter is often a positive protagonist. It comes from human psychology, because any person considers himself a good person. Even a confession gives a positive tone to the protagonist. Iqbal Mirza is also a poet like Goethe, and this allowed him to discover human psychology on a lyrical scale. Second, the protagonists of both novels are people who are to some extent prone to art and literature. Goethe appears in the novel as a true psychologist-psychologist in general. On behalf of Goethe

Werther, he describes his very subtle, unexpected observations of human psychology. Iqbol Mirza also gives the hidden aspects of human psychology, which not everyone understands, in fine lines.

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