



THE PLACE OF PHILOSOPHICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION IN LITERATURE

Abdullayeva Dilorom Nosir qizi

Uzbek National Pedagogical University named after Nizami
Faculty of Uzbek Language and Literature 1st Year Master's Student
abdullayevadilorom95@gmail.com

Qahramonov Q. Y.

Teacher, Doctor of Philology (PhD)

Abstract

This article discusses one of the current issues in literary criticism today - the concept of philosophical-psychological interpretation and the task of this issue. The role and importance of artistic psychologism in literature is revealed through the story “The Green Lantern” by Alexander Green, a prominent representative of world literature.

Keywords: Psychologism, human psyche, artistic image, artistic thought, social difference.

Introduction

Today, Uzbek literature has entered a new stage, paying more and more attention to the deep analysis of the inner world of man, to the artistic depiction of mental states. As our literary critics rightly noted, modern Uzbek literature now begins to look at man not only as a “social person”, but also as a “person” with his own individual image, emotional experiences, and values that reflect national identity. In particular, there is a growing need for serious study of the phenomenon of philosophical-psychologism that is emerging in modern Uzbek literature, and interest in it is also growing.

A work of art is a process directly dependent on the artistic thinking of the creator, and the creator, poetically feeling existence, effectively uses various means of artistic depiction to convey his concept to the reader. The psyche that is going on



in the mind and heart of the main character of the work is presented as a “philosophical psychological” phenomenon.

Psychologism is a method of depicting the inner spiritual experiences, thinking, feelings, personality, interaction with the social environment, and subconscious states of characters in a literary work. This concept began to take shape in literary criticism at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. Initially, it was widely found in the works of Lev Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoevsky, M. Bulgakov in Russian literature, and in Western literature, it is widely found in the works of James Joyce, Franz Kafka, Marcel Proust, A. Camus and other creators. Psychologism introduces deep philosophy, strong soul dramatism, and social complexities into a literary work. Through these, the author shows not only the world of being, but also human experiences, moral choices, and spiritual conflicts in its essence. Especially in postmodern literature, psychologism is combined with philosophy - the inner world of characters reflects complex questions about society, life, and existence.

One of the great figures of world literature, Alexander Stepanovich Green, in his story "The Green Lantern", not only interprets the era and reveals the ugliness of society through the spiritual world of the main characters, but also shows the free will and love of life of another character who has come to understand over time. The story begins on one of the streets of London. Two millionaire noblemen in their 40s - one plump and short, the other tall and stocky - see a 25-year-old man lying motionless on the side of the street. The young man kept repeating, "I am hungry... and alive." One of the rich noblemen wants to tell his tall friend Stilton that this looks disgusting. However, Stilton, delighted with the "wonderful" idea that has come to his mind, tells him that he will go himself. Stilton helps the young man to his feet and they get to know him. This 25-year-old young man was John Eve, who had managed to do almost everything for a living in his life, at least to breathe air into his lungs. After getting to know Eve, Stilton made him his offer. According to him, Eve had to settle in one of the apartment buildings in the city center, on the second floor, and every day from 5:00 p.m. to midnight, keeping a green light by the window. In return, Stilton said that he would send him ten pounds a month. The deadline was not specified, Stilton wanted a month, a year, or maybe a lifetime?! The important thing was that the light should be on every day, and Stilton added that he would come to check on it. The young man agreed to this "happiness". After



all, if he sat under the window for a paltry seven hours, he would have to burn half a liter of kerosene! Ten pounds would be in his hands. As Stilton was leaving, he said, "Write this on the letter you're going to receive: '3-33-6.' Remember one more thing, maybe in a month, maybe in a year, you never know when, in short, people will come to visit you unexpectedly and make you rich. I have no right to explain to you why or how this will happen. But it will definitely happen..." Thus a strange deal was made. The millionaire and the lady parted in a happy mood. Stilton is the owner of a fortune of 20 million pounds. He has tried everything that can be done for money. The prank he invented for his uncle, Eve, was a small pleasure for him. However, Stilton was proud of his invention, because he considered himself a person with a very large and rich imagination.

The next day, Stilton and his friend Raymer approached the house and watched the "green light" shining through the window. Stilton proudly said to Rayman, "Look, my dear Rayman, when you're bored, come here and smile. Behind the window, in that house, there's a fool. A fool who was bought cheaply, who can be paid off in installments, who can be kept like that for a long time. He'll get drunk or crazy from boredom... But he's waiting for something he doesn't know."

Indeed, a ghost could be seen on the edge of the window, with a slightly visible head. The ghost seemed to be asking who else would come. Stilton even gave it a name in his imagination - "TOY... A TOY FROM A LIVING MAN, THIS IS THE MOST DELICIOUS FOOD!"

Years later, an old man who had fallen on the dark steps of a club is brought to the hospital. Unfortunately, the doctors who examined his leg discover a severe infection in the joints and are forced to amputate it. This patient was Stilton. He had lost everything he had in gambling and had been homeless and hungry on the streets for three years... The patient came to his senses. And in front of him was his great invention, the "living human doll".

At first, Eve turned on the "green light" every day and sat at home without leaving. But then she got bored and began to read books. Reading an anatomy book on the shelf. It was as if she had seen a miracle. She always read at home when the green light was on, and early in the morning she would go to the library. Every month she would receive ten pounds. But one day he realized that he no longer needed a green light, because he had found the grace of his own "green light", and his enthusiasm



for life had increased. He had graduated from medical school and was now the leading surgeon in the city.

Three weeks later, Stilton received an answer. And Yves, at the time of parting, told Stilton that he could offer him a job at the hospital. "... I will find you a job in our outpatient clinic: you will write down the names of the patients who come and go in a notebook. And when you go down the dark stairs, at least light a match ..."

The main characters in the story are Stilton and Yves. Each of them comes from two different worlds. One is rich and full of himself. The other is a young man who, due to helplessness, goes hungry all day long. The author interprets the psychology of these two people, who are in different positions in life, in his own unique way.

Through the story "The Green Lantern" by Alexander Stepanovich Green, the human spiritual world, how it is affected by social conditions and the power of love for life, as well as the ugliness in society and their impact on the psyche of people are artistically depicted. The story, on the one hand, reveals the difference between social classes, and on the other hand, the spiritual quest of man and his true attitude to life. Through this story, Green shows not only the ugliness in society, but also the ability of people to change their lives.

At the heart of the story "The Green Lantern" is the conflict between two different people: Stilton, a wealthy nobleman with wealth and power, who evaluates life only by appearance, and John Eve, a young man who is modest and seeks freedom, but who has experienced various problems in life. The story sheds light on the mental states of these two opposing characters and artistically shows their mutual changes. Stilton, with his wealth and power, seeks to dominate others. On the one hand, he is passionate about organizing his own psychological game, playing with the mental suffering of another person, not only Eve. He aims to control Eve's life through the green light. This expresses his desire to gain power and a high position in society. Stilton's personal thinking and state of mind are reflected not only in the pursuit of wealth, but also in turning other people into "imaginary toys".

On the other hand, Eve is a man who has lost hope in making a living, who once fought for social advancement, but now has distanced himself from wealth and power. In the first part of the story, he agrees to Stilton's modest offer and begins to turn on the green light every day. However, over time, he finds new meaning, new passion not only in external circumstances, but also in his inner world. To get rid of boredom, he tries to read books, and then change his life. Eve's spiritual world



changes: he begins to rely not only on external opportunities, but also on his inner strength. He rediscovers his love for life, his goals, and finds himself anew. At the end of the story, Eve leaves his old life and strives for new goals. With the help of the green light, he is able to focus on real life, that is, on the realization of his "I". The lessons and changes that Eve learns through the "green light" show that she has the ability to rebuild not only her external circumstances, but also her psyche. Stilton is hinted at in the final process that the meaninglessness of life and her attitude towards it have changed, but it is too late for her to realize this.

Green's story "The Green Light" reveals not only the contradiction between the inner world of a person and the external environment, but also the social stratification in society as a whole. The difference between Stilton and Eve, their mental state and attitude to life, shows that injustice in society, wealth and power are harmful to judge only by their appearance. From a psychological point of view, the story sheds light on how a person's inner suffering, goals and love of life are affected by external circumstances.

The "green light" in the story is not only a symbol of external signals, but also a symbol of a person's change and striving for new opportunities. The fact that Eve turns on the green light every day is a symbol of her dreams and goals in life, and an inner embodiment of the action necessary to achieve them.

In the story, the writer puts forward the idea that life is shaped by its own laws, through decisions and choices, and that people need to understand their psyche and find the inner strength to change, to realize true love for life. The story also artistically illuminates the influence of people on each other in the modern social environment, the differences between different classes in society and how they affect their mental states. Green's story shows the reader that life has meaning and that it is possible to change, even in the most difficult circumstances, to find oneself and strive for new goals.

In short, philosophical and psychological means of imagery play a large role in fiction. First of all, such a method of imagery makes the reader think. Why? Why? For what purpose? encourages us to find answers to the questions. This requires great skill from the creator. There are many examples of creativity in fiction that have such a psychological image tool. At a time when world literary processes are rapidly developing, growing, and changing every day, researching and studying



examples of literature of any genre written in a psychological interpretation is not without benefit for the development of today's science.

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