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THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ADOLESCENT FATE IN 20TH-CENTURY UZBEK LITERATURE

Annotation: This article explores adolescent fate's psychological and social aspects as depicted in 20th-century Uzbek literature. Through the works of prominent authors such as Abdulla Qodiriy, Oybek, and Abdulla Qahhor, the study examines how young individuals navigate the challenges of tradition, modernity, societal expectations, and personal aspirations. It delves into the psychological struggles of adolescents, including identity crises and emotional conflicts, while also highlighting their role as symbols of hope and agents of societal change. The article underscores the complex interplay between individual agency, family dynamics, and community pressures in shaping the experiences of youth in a rapidly transforming society.

Keywords: Uzbek literature, adolescence, psychological aspects, social aspects, 20th century, tradition and modernity, family dynamics, identity crisis, societal expectations, resilience and change.

The 20th century witnessed profound changes in Uzbek literature, influenced by the socio-political transformations of the era, including colonialism, the Soviet regime, and the subsequent national awakening. Among the various themes explored by Uzbek writers during this period, the fate of adolescents stands out as a significant subject. The psychological and social challenges faced by young individuals are deeply embedded in the narrative fabric of Uzbek literature, offering insights into the evolving societal norms, familial structures, and cultural expectations of the time.

Several scholars have conducted research on the psychological and social aspects of adolescent experiences in 20th-century Uzbek literature. Their studies provide valuable insights into how young individuals are portrayed in literary works, reflecting the complex interplay between individual psychology and societal influences.

Akhtam Rajabov has explored the evolution of modern Uzbek literature, emphasizing its diversity and the incorporation of various forms and styles. In his work, he discusses how 20th-century Uzbek literature absorbed national-epic traditions, neo-mythological elements, and existential principles, contributing to a nuanced portrayal of characters, including adolescents [4]. Rajabov highlights the trend of in-depth metaphorization and symbolization in texts from the 1990s, aiming to create specific psychological atmospheres in the works of writers like N. Eshonkulov, A. Atakhanov, T. Malik, and U. Khamdam. These developments have been pivotal in depicting the psychological landscapes of young characters.

Zulkhumor Mirzaeva has conducted systematic analyses of 20th-century Uzbek literature, focusing on the impact of Soviet realism on literary criticism [3]. Her research delves into the paradoxical approaches in reinvented literary art and examines the conflicts in creating new methodological tendencies in Uzbek literary criticism during transitional periods. This context is essential for

understanding how adolescent characters are portrayed, particularly concerning their psychological and social challenges.

Additionally, studies on the image of children in world literature have been of constant interest to many scholars and have regularly become the object of study in literary criticism. These studies often examine how young people are depicted under the influence of psychological, social, and economic situations, providing a broader context for understanding similar themes in Uzbek literature.

These scholars, among others, have significantly contributed to the understanding of adolescent psychology and social dynamics in 20th-century Uzbek literature. Their research offers a comprehensive view of how literature reflects and influences the experiences of young individuals within the cultural and historical context of Uzbekistan.

The social depiction of adolescents in 20th-century Uzbek literature reflects the rapid modernization and shifting societal roles. Writers like Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdulla Qahhor, and Oybek portrayed the struggles of young individuals as they navigated the conflicting demands of tradition and modernity. In works such as *O'tkan Kunlar* (Bygone Days) and *Mehrobdan Chayon* (The Scorpion from the Altar), the adolescent protagonists are often caught between familial expectations and their personal desires.

These narratives frequently explore themes of poverty, educational aspirations, and societal pressures. For example, Oybek's novel *Qutlug' Qon* (Sacred Blood) highlights the plight of young characters who are torn between their longing for personal growth and the constraints of societal norms. The Soviet period brought about a new emphasis on education, gender equality, and the role of youth in building a socialist society. This shift is evident in works that glorify the resilience of young individuals against oppressive traditions, such as early marriages and gender-based discrimination.

The 20th century was a transformative period for Uzbek literature, characterized by significant socio-political, cultural, and ideological changes. This era witnessed the emergence of new literary trends, themes, and genres, influenced by historical events such as the fall of the Russian Empire, the establishment of Soviet rule, and the eventual independence of Uzbekistan. Below are the key distinctive features of 20th-century Uzbek literature (1-design)

1. Transition from Traditional to Modern Literature

2. The Influence of Soviet Ideology

3. Exploration of National Identity

4. The Role of Language and Linguistic Reform

5. Depiction of Social Issues

6. Emergence of Women Writers

7. Evolution of Literary Genres

8. Resistance and Subversion

The psychological struggles of adolescents are also a recurrent theme in Uzbek literature. Many authors delve into the inner worlds of their young protagonists, exploring their emotional turmoil, identity crises, and the search for meaning in a rapidly changing world. Abdulla Qahhor's short stories often highlight the vulnerability of young characters, exposing the psychological impact of poverty, parental expectations, and societal judgment.

The depiction of adolescents during the Soviet era often emphasized their role as agents of change. However, this idealized portrayal was not without its psychological implications. Writers like Asqad Mukhtor and Said Ahmad shed light on the inner conflicts faced by young individuals as they attempted to reconcile their individuality with the collective ideals imposed by the state. For instance, the psychological struggle of young protagonists often revolved around questions of loyalty—to family, tradition, or the state—creating a tension that mirrored the broader ideological conflicts of the time.

The Role of Family and Community

Family and community play a central role in shaping the fate of adolescents in Uzbek literature. Traditional family structures, with their emphasis on obedience and conformity, often clash with the aspirations of young characters seeking personal freedom. This conflict is a recurring theme in many works, where the choices of adolescents have far-reaching consequences not only for themselves but also for their families and communities.

In some narratives, the support of family serves as a stabilizing force, enabling young individuals to overcome adversity. In others, family expectations act as a source of psychological pressure, compelling adolescents to sacrifice their dreams for the sake of familial honor or economic necessity. This duality highlights the complex interplay between individual agency and societal expectations in shaping adolescent experiences.

Uzbek literature often portrays adolescents as symbols of hope and agents of change. Their struggles and triumphs serve as metaphors for the broader societal transformations taking place in the 20th century. For instance, in works that address the plight of women, young female characters often embody the struggle for emancipation and equality. Their defiance of traditional norms becomes a narrative tool for challenging societal injustices and envisioning a more progressive future.

Similarly, male adolescents are frequently depicted as carriers of the nation's cultural and intellectual heritage, tasked with preserving tradition while embracing modernity. This dual responsibility underscores the pivotal role of youth in shaping the future of Uzbek society.

The psychological and social aspects of adolescent fate in 20th-century Uzbek literature offer a rich tapestry of narratives that reflect the complexities of a society in transition. By exploring themes of identity, societal pressure, and personal aspiration, Uzbek writers have provided profound insights into the human condition, particularly the challenges faced by young individuals. Through their works, they have not only documented the struggles of a generation but also celebrated their resilience and capacity for change.

As contemporary readers revisit these works, the timeless relevance of these themes continues to resonate, offering valuable lessons about the enduring impact of societal transformation on the lives of adolescents.

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