

# F.M.DOSTOEVSKY'S LITERARY AND AESTHETIC CONCEPT AND THE STYLE OF CREATING AN INTELLECTUAL HERO

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## Abstract:

Dostoevsky is a great writer, complex and contradictory. He entered literature as a man who perfectly understands life, lies that generate spiritual and material ignorance -he exposes hypocrisy, dishonesty. In his works, he always raises and tries to solve questions about personality and its perfection. Dostoevsky's heroes are not like anyone else. His characters say little about poverty, suffering, riots. They were attracted to other problems. The article talks about the high artistic skill and artistic and aesthetic innovation of Dostoevsky.

## Keywords:

fiction, psychology, man, psychological novel, psychological analysis, psyche, analysis, synthesis, artistic research, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky.

## Introduction

A deep insight into the human psyche in rare samples of world literature, its main goal is to discover a variety of edges. Zero, a comprehensive artistic study of the inner world of a person of literature from his long-standing duties. The definition of literature as humanities is not given. It is known that fiction is, first of all, the spirituality of a person and the psyche, through its worldview exerts its influence on society. Accordingly, the image of a person reflected in the literature, his psychology, is internal and give him an objective assessment. The question is relevant in the modern world of literary criticism became one of. The main object of fiction has always been the question of the influence of the environment and the environment in which a person lived on a person's personality. This condition has not lost its relevance no matter in what period. Because a person will always be in search, striving and development. The question of understanding the spiritual world of man, his research goes back to ancient times. Having arisen in the literature of the East and the West, whether epic, lyrical or dramatic, all the works describe the issues of the interaction of personality, the direct manifestation of its power in the way of life of nature and society.

The artistic work is based on human experiences, feelings, the relationship between man and the universe. Therefore, scientists around the world pay serious attention to the study of human psychology and mental disorders. As a person becomes aware of his identity, material and spiritual culture also rises. So, the question of psychological analysis, which has been going on since ancient times, has passed a step of progress up to the new century. These processes lead to a further acceleration of the manifestation and development of human psychology from different angles. A.Akhmatova, L.N.Tolstoy, In the works of several Russian writers, such as Dostoevsky, excellent examples of psychologism were created to the extent that they could serve as a role model for world writers. In particular, the genre of the novel reflected extensive scenes of life. "A psychological novel," wrote I.V. Kozlik " F.I. In

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Tyutchev's book in the Poetic World, "it is said that such writers as Pushkin, Lermontov, Tyutchev, Nekrasov, Fet, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky possessed psychological traits, and their psychological views became a psychoesthetic principle" [1.156]. L.N. Psychological analyticism in the works of Tolstoy, F.M. In the works of Dostoevsky, a tradition of synthetism has developed, and in the works of Russian modernists-total psychologism. Having made a huge contribution to enriching the treasury of world literature with their works, major writers in their creative laboratory widely used psychological imaging techniques, such as stream of consciousness, dreams, memories, reflections, internal and external monologue and dialogues, hallucinations, in revealing the inner world of the character of the hero, all vibrational states of his spiritual world.

It is known that in Dostoevsky's works, along with the subtle microanalysis of the human soul characteristic of sentimental novels, the method of sincere confessions of a character in a psychological novel is mutually synthesized. There is a noticeable intellectual elevation in the character of the characters. The inner world of Dostoevsky's heroes is constantly moving between two poles, two borders. At the same time, the source of such a "split" of Dostoevsky's hero is himself, and his goal is self-knowledge. In this, the hero embodies his inner ideal. That the outside world or other people are almost incompatible with their ideals understood, and he anyway stay away from people and the world acts for. Hence the contradictory nature of man, his spiritual "fragments" do not allow him to do it easily and painlessly. In fact, many Western creators were looking for the absurdity of life. They were trying to find an answer that could satisfy them. Therefore, the addresses they arrive at and the opportunities they find are not the same. Including A. Camus admits that life is meaningless. L.N. Tolstoy strives to live by faith, guided by conscience, and strives to overcome the absurd. F.M. Dostoevsky, on the other hand, portrays the wayward Radion Raskolnikov as a hero, striving to find a way to salvation again through self-examination, an account before conscience. Thanks to the love of Sonya Marmaladova, her soul is gradually being renewed and purified. That is why such positive characters as Ivan Petrovich in the writer's "Humiliated and Insulted" and Prince Mishkin in "The Madman", especially Alexey in "The Brothers Karamazov", attract the reader's attention. F.M. The hero of Dostoevsky's novel "Crime and punishment" Radion Raskolnikov became interested in the mythology of the Northern European Renaissance, the German "tale of Doctor Faust", especially I.V. In Goethe's philosophical drama "Faust" is dominated by the image of Mephistopheles, as well as the mood of characters like Napoleon Bonaparte. That's why he divides people into two categories:

- 1) sociocultural prohibitions, including "soulful" people who follow the guiding principles according to which killing a human child is a sin;
  - 2) people of "high" rank, consciously "free", able to jump over all obstacles and prohibitions.
- Therefore, the conflicting manifestations occurring in the soul of Dostoevsky's heroes coexist at the same time and, therefore, occur at the same time. Due to the fact that the literary heroes are nihilistic, that is, they sharply deny the divine essence of human existence and the significance of moral and cultural values, the novel "Crime and Punishment" and A. In

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Camus's story "alien", unusual cases of murder are traced. Raskolnikov and Meursault seek to rebel against him in order to subjugate the world to their will. Proust's psychology is in many ways similar to Dostoevsky's psychology. "Man, says Proust," "never seems right, but he surprises us with his unexpected and at the same time inevitable turns that others do not notice" [2.138].

"Dostoevsky paid special attention to the contradictions in the inner world of his heroes as a mirror"[3.150]. In addition, "Dostoevsky excessively reveals the contradictions of his characters, while simultaneously interpreting bilateral" "internal contradictions and internal stages of development of one person"[4.34] as the principle of a dramatic beginning (unfolding) on a large scale. In Dostoevsky's novels, there is a romantic recognition and a tendency to the lyrical influence of the spirit. These views of the Russian writer were developed by the Norwegian writer K. Hamsun and the English writer J. Conrad it was well understood, respectively, that thanks to these and other psychological writers, they were transferred to the literature of the XX century. That is why in the Russian artistic psychology of the XIX century, a kind of attractive image of the inner world of a literary hero appears, which has become a world tradition.

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