

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 4, April 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaopenaccess.com/index.php/3>

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND COMPARATIVE-TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN UZBEK EPISTOLARY PROSE

Dusmuratov Qahromon Mamadiyevich

Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

Teacher of the Department of Uzbek Language and Literature

Abstract

This article analyzes the modern stages of development of Uzbek epistolary prose using psychological and comparative-typological approaches. In particular, different forms of epistolary expression in the works of O'tkir Hoshimov, Xurshid Do'st Muhammad, Xayriddin Sultonov, Iqbol Mirzo, and Ilhom G'aniyev are studied. The article explains that epistolary prose in contemporary Uzbek literature has become not only a means of communication but also an artistic system that performs deep psychological and philosophical functions. Through comparative-typological analysis, the importance of the epistolary form as a universal artistic model is revealed.

Keywords: Epistolary genre, psychologism, inner monologue, stream of consciousness, comparative-typological analysis, emotional experience

Introduction

In modern Uzbek literary studies, epistolary prose is receiving special attention as one of the most delicate and complex ways of expressing a person's inner world. Literary expressions written in the form of letters, or in the spirit of letters, perform not only a communicative function but also serve as an aesthetic tool that reveals the psychological layers of an individual's inner life. The main feature of the epistolary genre is that speech is always addressed to someone. In other

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 4, April 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaoa.com/index.php/3>

words, the character constantly speaks to a second consciousness, an imaginary listener, or to their own inner self.

In Uzbek prose, this tradition has developed at different levels and created a unique epistolary-psychological system of expression in works such as Cho‘l havosi, Hijronim mingdir mening, Ishonch telefoni, Bonu, and Hayrat va Hijron. This article analyzes these works from psychological and comparative-typological perspectives and explains the artistic and philosophical functions of epistolary elements in modern Uzbek prose.

Epistolary Genre and Psychological Approach

The epistolary genre in literature is a system of narration built through the form of letters, where subjectivity is very strong. In such texts, reality is not shown directly; instead, it is recreated through the character’s consciousness. From a psychological point of view, epistolary expression reveals: inner monologue and stream of consciousness, the dynamics of emotional experiences, the disappearance of boundaries between memory and imagination, dialogue between the “self” and the “other.” The comparative-typological approach helps identify both common and individual features by comparing epistolary elements in different works. This method allows researchers to observe the transformation of the epistolary form — from traditional letters to inner speech and psychological monologue.

Epistolary Spirit in the Works of Writers

In the works of O‘tkir Hoshimov, the epistolary spirit usually appears not as real letters but through inner monologue and the flow of memories. In the story Cho‘l havosi, the hero’s emotional experiences are presented as “unwritten letters.” In this work: the desert symbolizes spiritual emptiness and loneliness, memory becomes a space for inner dialogue, silence functions as an unspoken letter. Psychologically, the character directs feelings not to the outside world but to their own consciousness. This shows how the epistolary form transforms into inner monologue. In Xurshid Do‘stmuhammad’s works, epistolary expression appears mainly as spiritual appeal and. The following general typological features can be identified: Evolution of the epistolary form: traditional letter → inner monologue

Eureka Journal of Language, Culture & Social Change (EJLCSC)

ISSN 2760-4926 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 4, April 2026



This article/work is licensed under CC by 4.0 Attribution

<https://eurekaoa.com/index.php/3>

→ technological communication. Psychological focus: in all works, the main center is human consciousness. Transformation of the addressee: real person → imaginary listener → one's own inner self. Main emotional themes: separation, longing, wonder, and silence. inner dialogue.

Conclusion

During its development, Uzbek epistolary prose shows a clear tendency of moving from the traditional letter form to inner psychological speech. The analyzed works demonstrate that epistolary expression is no longer only a communicative tool; it has become a complex artistic system that expresses the process of human self-understanding.

From a psychological point of view, the inner world of a person in these works has a dialogic structure, meaning that the character is constantly in conversation with their own inner self. Comparative-typological analysis confirms that the epistolary form has become a universal artistic model in modern Uzbek prose. As a result, the epistolary genre is developing into one of the most effective aesthetic tools for deeply analyzing human psychology in contemporary Uzbek literature.

References

1. Iqbol Mirzo. "Bonu". Tashkent, 2020. – p. 44.
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2023, No. PF-158 "On the Strategy 'Uzbekistan — 2030'." // <https://lex.uz/docs/-6600413>
3. Ilhom G'ani. "Hayrat va Hijron" (Platonic-intellectual novel). Volume XX, literary edition. Publishing House "Sadiddin Salim Buxoriy," "Durdona," 2025 – 404 pages.