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PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN THE STORY «I DON'T WANT TO SLEEP» BY O. BOKEY

In this article, within the framework of the doctoral dissertation work «Psychological aspects of the reflection of the inner world of the hero (based on the works of Oralkhan Bokey)», an analysis of human psychology is carried out through reflections on the inner world of the main character Zheniskhan in the story by Oralkhan Bokey «I don't Want to Sleep» («Үйқым келмейді»). The manifestation of the author's image of Oralkhan Bokey in the work, similarities and differences between the author and the hero, the creation of a psychological portrait of a person through the influence of the environment and society on the character of the hero, the disclosure of the image of a person formed by society based on the theoretical works of literary critics and psychologists.

The analysis of the character's personality and actions did not understand from the story told by the main character Zheniskhan himself in the work. Conducting a psychological analysis of one's personality allows one to know and deeply understand themselves from the personality of a character in a work of art, as opposed to studies that are logical and consisting of pure theory and terms. The author goes deep into the inner world of a person and much better reflects the psychological changes in a person through various conflicts and solutions.

Through the author's skill, you can see qualities inherent to any person such as regret and joy, the search for a reason for every negative event that happened to you, the ability to return to the past with your mind and apologize for your mistakes in the character.

Keywords: character, psychology, inner world, psychoanalysis, unconsciousness, feelings, dreams, personality.

Introduction

In world-class studies, works of art are considered in connection with various industries. Literary studies along with such fields as biology, psychology, psychiatry, medicine are also studied from the point of view of the theory of psychoanalysis. As the father of psychoanalysis, the ideas of S. Freud were the basis of many humanitarian works. The problems of psychoanalysis in literary studies were taken up by such researchers as L. Vygodsky, M. Bakhtin, F. Hoffman, F. Berry, K. Morrison [1, p. 3].

The problem of psychoanalysis in literary studies, which aroused interest at the beginning of the XX century, to this day allows us to deeply study the inner world of characters in a work of art and the author's worldview. Attention is paid to the deep study of the relationship between person and society, the inner world of a person from the point of view of multilevel integrity, the influence of stereotypes on human life, and conscious and unconscious activity. S. Freud pays attention to the similarities and differences between a psychoanalyst and a writer through literary studies, a psychoanalyst, as a specialist, determines the unconscious actions of a person by analyzing his life and thoughts, and a writer, by delving deeply into the lives of his characters, makes it possible to understand the unconscious actions in his inner world [2, p. 345].

In the XX century, in world literature, in addition to the works that he studied, associated with the theory of S. Freud, many writers sought to write a work of art based on his theory. Psychology in literature and psychoanalysis are not only works written specifically in the same theme, topics that became the basis of fiction, but also a science that allows you to investigate the inner world of a person, understand yourself through the life of that person and help resolve contradictions in your soul. However, as S. Freud himself warned, one should not confuse the tasks of psychoanalysis and those of literary studies. This is because, when studied from the point of view of pure psychoanalysis, the psychoanalyst does not pay attention to the literary features of the work, but only wants to realize a desire that the author could not realize in life through their character in the work, unconsciously relying on their imagination [3, p. 162].

In Kazakh literature, new models of study of the work in terms of psychological features began only after Independence. It was emphasized by such literary scholars as G. Pirali, B. Maitanov, A. Kalieva. In the Kazakh literature, there are enough works of art and authors who delve into the soul of a person and reveal the inner feelings of the soul. Among them is the writer Oralkhan Bokey. Any of his works is filled with deep psychological conflicts. However, in this article, we want to focus on his story «I Don't Want to Sleep» [4]. Through this work of the author, we will look into his soul and analyze how the author's own psychology manifests himself in the reflection of the inner world of the hero.

Materials and methods

For the purpose of revealing and analyzing the topic, Oralkhan Bokey's story «I Don't Want to Sleep» was chosen as the material. Especially delving into the inner world of the main character Zheniskhan, the method of psychoanalysis, the hermeneutic method, the method of analyzing motives was used based on the works of literary critics and psychologists to identify the features of human psychology. The analysis was carried out by drawing a psychological parallel between the author and the hero.

Results and Discussion

«Some writers write well, some average, and some bad. It is probably due to the attraction of God (Tengri), the mysticism of art. Anyway, something mysterious, so it's as if we can't measure the immeasurable with the measurable» [5, p. 12].

Dildar Mamyrbaeva, who expressed this opinion, probably spoke about the skill of the writer. The author's ability to open the soul of the hero is born from the ability to use psychological twists. From the very beginning of this work, we will look at the struggles in the dreams of the main character. The dreams of the main character Zheniskhan is depicted.

The dreams have been a secret for mankind for many centuries, it is speculated and tried to be interpreted from different angles through folk beliefs, fairy tales, prophesy, and witchcraft. Interest in dream interpretations existed in any era of human development. Dreams in fiction are literary tools widely used in myths, epics, religious writings, historical chronicles, poetry around the world from ancient times to the present day. As a tool in literature, dreams serve as a representation of the structure of the work, artistic composition, ideological and psychological characteristics of the characters, as well as the author's own inner world, vision. The life, way of life, wisdom and individuality of a person, everyday actions, and impressions from it are revealed and highlighted through dreams [6, p. 140].

Dreaming is found in most works of Kazakh literature. In dreams, not only fragmentary memories of the present day are reflected, but also unspoken words, thoughts that have not been revealed in the depths of consciousness, unfulfilled dreams. We take as the opinion that the dreams found in fiction play an important role for the plot, which helps the author to clarify the thoughts, worries, secret dreams, fears of the hero as first object to this day, however from a purely psychological point of view, it is through dreams in the work, as shown in S. Freud's work «The Interpretation of Dreams», that the author shows important problems in his inner world, which he may not even notice, the author can reflect his inner world through unconscious activity, that is, through the dreams of the hero. It is worth noting that, as shown in the work of S. Freud, various factors can affect the person's dreams. It may not necessarily be a reflection of one deep philosophical thought, but simple external and internal stimuli.

The dreams of a person may not be a whole thought, but a combination of everyday life, past and present, a common conclusion. While internal pathogens that affect a person's dreams include diseases or processes in his abdominal structure, external pathogens include phenomena occurring around the sleeping person. For example, if any surrounding noise comes in the form of lightning and thunder in dreams, the sound when the door is opened is like a pirate invasion, and if a blanket opens over the sleeping person, he may see himself naked in a dream. At the same time, what directly affected a person's body, it is reflected differently in a dream. For example, if a person lies near a hot stove and has a fever, in a dream he may be lying on fire [7, p. 151].

In the same way, in the work, a young child hugs the hero around the throat in a dream, and when he wakes up, his wife was hugging him around his throat. This is a skillful reflection in the work of normal phenomena that occur in the head of any person. As soon as the hero wakes up from his sleep, he draws attention to the fact that he is lying in his newly moved house, which seems to explain the character of souls who are lost in a dream and cannot find each other in space. Waking up from his sleep, the hero wants to understand his own dream. «What doesn't appear in a man's dream. However, it turns out that this dream itself stitches the rusty pieces of your memories, memories of your past lost in time, into pages of paper. I would like to say that the games of many years ago, your smiles and disappointments will radiate again in your mind, and even the sunrise of tomorrow will tell you the news. I's been a long time since I forgot about them – those three girls. If only I could at least know if they are dead or alive. They say if anyone remembers you, they will come to your dream, maybe because I am getting colder, they thought, «There was this guy?»» No, there is no reason to think that way. He was married and had children. Indeed, what state are they in?» [4, p. 447]

These words truthfully convey the thoughts and feelings of the main character in the work, as if the author had captured his thoughts in a personal notebook. Vygotsky defines art as a synthesis of feelings and imagination, thereby connecting empirical psychology and reflexology with each other. Through this ability of the human psyche, one can see the educational function of art.

According to Vygotsky, in art there is no property belonging only to the author himself, the author's work is public property, personality is a set of social features, a kind of kaleidoscope, a mosaic. If a work shows some event or character characteristic of a character, it may not be something that occurs only in that work, but it may be an event or action of a person who exists in life. So, Vygotsky defines the purpose of art: it is a non-personality social methodology that allows you to find answers to all questions of concern to the individual, to get emotional experiences without experiencing any problem on your own [8, p. 11].

It seems that the author wanted to convey to the reader through some details how close the story in the work is to the author's personal life, how true this story is. The author's name is Oralkhan, his name was given by his father with the desire to return safely from the war, the name of the main character in the story «I Don't Want to Sleep» is Zheniskhan, his mother went to war with the desire to return victorious, the author explains. Throughout the work, there are many details related to the author, the names of places and places, marital status coincide. The inner world of Zheniskhan looks like notes from the author's personal diary. The main idea of the work is that the abuse you do to a person will return to you. Dream in the work starts from these lines: «The front of my eyes became foggy.

The front of my eyes didn't fog. It was probably because I felt a snake crawl through me, in a daze, in a bald field I was completely appalled and afraid of my own self. It was a night in like an erratically woven spider web of a spider, bald and dissecting steppe. Only me... No, not just me, there are people walking around, stomping their feet. There, I think an owl called...

It's only me, regardless. How long I walked, I don't know» [4, p. 448]. The author described the dream of the hero as close as possible to the dream of real life, however, if we conduct a psychological analysis, from the very beginning of this dream, the phenomena in the inner world of the hero are clearly visible, «became foggy», «bald and dissecting», «erratically woven spider web of a spider» it is clear from the phrases that the hero has one unconscious problem in his inner world, which he himself could not solve and did not even admit to himself, in his dream «...Only me... No, not just me, there are people walking around, stomping their feet», «It's only me, regardless» [4, p. 448] it can be seen that only he can solve the same problem, but other people interfere in his decisions, in his life, influence him, no matter how many people try to reason and influence him, he must make the most important decisions himself. There is a problem in the life of the hero, but he has forgotten it or tried to cross it out of his mind, and when the knot is untied, the problem interferes with the future of the hero, because he feels like he has fallen into a «spider web», of all the birds, he comes to the idea that the dream is a bird, a bad superstition in Kazakh knowledge.

Further, the author reflects on delusions, fallacy, thinks about girls-guys looking for each other, about impeccable love, the very fact of indulging in such thoughts in a dream is the author's reflection in real life. Delusion in a dream – in psychology, feeling guilty, admitting that you made the wrong decision. When a person does not admit or avoids a mistake made in his real life, he is displaced by his consciousness and transformed into the unconscious, that is, through a dream, a person's unconscious informs him about the phenomena in his inner world, about his guilt. No person can fully explain his actions in a dream, some dreams even seem meaningless, absurd. In this story, too, the author showed the dream full of adventure.

Two young people lost each and do not seem happy, even if they succeed, then he remembers the beauties he met in his life and sees an ideal image, each of which is made up of a different body part, however, it looks very cold, lifeless, the two stand barefoot, bare heads-this again shows a feeling of guilt, a desire to apologize to someone, an image collected from a combination of different people, even saying «No need for a luxurious outfit» – indicates that the heroine often appears in public in real life, and that the opinion of the public is very important to him. Then, at the end of a dream, a young boy with double wings comes and begins to caress him, the hero of this work is faced with the most painful, sharp, forbidden whim, which is imprinted on the life of everyday life and goes unnoticed [9, p. 333].

It is clearly shown how stereotypic thoughts in society affect human life. The main character's wife is unable to conceive a child, and everyone around her is talking about her – «The house without a child is unhappy», «Wow, you were the only one in one family, you became the mint of the city. While your father is not able to arrange his business, you are free in the bow of the honor and luxury. While you're sane, find your land», they would say. Women would say: «Tuu, why are you so thin like you were riding a sledge for six months, there is no blood (color) in your face, blood». My peers joke: «Oh, are you praying on your skirt, it's been five years, you have no fuss. Our katyn (woman) threw away five of those already» [4, p. 448] – the opinions like these would make you delve deep into thoughts and frustrate you.

Since this problem is in the head of the author himself, the image of the author in the work is manifested. Then the author mentally returns to his youth and talks about the big mistake he made in his life. Common to any person, simple psychology. «What mistake have I made in my life, so that I can face so much punishment?» is the question. The answer to this question is given by a character named Bakhyt in the work.

During the work, to explain the actions of the character, her father's sisters said that they could not win the favor of a man, arguing that any woman deserves love and a sense of male warmth. «My father had four sisters, three of whom could not see the embrace of the spouse, they left the bright world untimely. For a girl – is there a more miserable death?! I want to see my friends in aman in the arms of a noble citizen, in the joy of picking flowers. For my sisters who left in a dream, I wish they, today's girls, feel the triumph of youth. If there is a wife who is wrong with a good word – I will forgive while crying, I will see the happiness of the sisters from this horror while crying, I will hear the early interrupted silver laughter of the sisters» [4, p. 449] Through these words, the author seems to explain his unconscious actions. Zheniskhan himself does not understand the reason why his ardent love disappeared without action, after he seduced Bakhyt, who had

just graduated from school, hugged her in his arms, gave in to hot feelings and quenched his passion. Psychological phenomena are figurative in a work of art.

The psychology of the character in the work can serve as an example of human psychology from the pen of a master author. By realistically conveying the feelings and actions of the author, which the hero himself did not understand, it allows the reader to recognize the features of his character, to look into his inner world. As I.M. Sechenov observed, the only factor that gives realism to the character of the hero in the work is the obedience of the hero to certain psychological laws [10, p. 11].

Factors affecting any person are the environment in which they grew up, stereotypes formed in society, relatives, friends, and the socio-political situation in the country. The work clearly shows a gender-specific character. Such phrases as «lonely hoof», «wherever a man goes there is a sunrise», unconscious pressure in the hero's family – all reveal the character of the hero. After many years, Bakhyt, who left without turning, meets again and listens to his story. A young girl who is pregnant gives birth in secret from her parents, resentment inside her does not run out until her child is born, a child is born after seven months, and after two months it dies. Once again, the authenticity of the work is manifested. According to K.G. Jung's theory, if a pregnant woman is very stressed and does not want a child in her stomach, she will be born prematurely or sidelined [11, p. 147].

Conclusion

Zheniskhan saw that his mistakes at young age came back as a punishment in his life through his wife not being able to have a baby. The outstanding literary critic M. M. Bakhtin: «...the work and the world depicted in it enter the real world and enrich it, and the real world enters the work and the world depicted in it». The writer is a personification of the inner world of his characters, taking into account the data of Psychological Science and specific mental processes and patterns. Therefore, fiction depicting reality reflects the psychology of a particular person [12, p. 62].

It is seen that the concepts formed in Kazakh society, such as «it is a shame to give birth to a child without a father», «it is necessary to have a generation behind you», «do not forbid a girl from forty houses», rooted from childhood, form a person as a full-fledged person. The only way to understand one's own soul is to investigate the inner world of a character in a work of art. Dreams in literature can serve as a method to reveal the author's character and bring the storyline of the work to a logical conclusion. Although a dream in a narrative may seem like a sudden occurrence, it offers the author an opportunity to effectively utilize vague emotions, poetic language, hidden signs and symbols.

It is no coincidence that the author allows for the analysis and interpretation of the literary character's dreams as if they were the dreams of a real person. The sole

reason the author includes this dream in the work is that the boundary between the main character and the author disappears, leaving the reader with no doubt that the work is about the author himself. In the works of O. Bokey, dreams are frequently encountered, and he is known for his method of analyzing dreams. For instance, in works such as «Kamchiger», «Ardak», «Scream», and «Snow Maiden», the author rationally uses dreams within time, space, and artistic structure to reveal the hero's soul. In general, drawing parallels between the main character and the author and seeking the author within the work is a phenomenon common in world literature, such as in A. S. Pushkin's «Eugene Onegin» and Jack London's «Martin Eden». In these works, the setting and social status of the main character and the author coincide. Furthermore, the author narrates in the first person, provides their own assessment of events, and shares their inner experiences.

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О. БӨКЕЙДІҢ «ҰЙҚЫМ КЕЛМЕЙДІ» ӘНГІМЕСІНДЕГІ КЕЙІПКЕР ІШКІ ӘЛЕМІН БЕЙНЕЛЕУДЕГІ ПСИХОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ АСПЕКТІЛЕР

Бұл мақалада «Кейіпкер ішкі әлемін бейнелеудің психологиялық аспектілері (Оралхан Бөкей шығармаларының негізінде)» атты докторлық диссертациялық жұмыс шеңберінде Оралхан Бөкейдің «Ұйқым келмейді» атты әңгімесіндегі басты кейіпкер Жеңісханның ішкі әлеміндегі толғаныстар арқылы адам психологиясына анализ жасалады. Оралхан Бөкейдің шығармадағы авторлық бейнесінің көрінуі, автор мен кейіпкер арасындағы ұқсастықтар мен айырмашылықтар, қоршаған орта мен қоғамның кейіпкер мінезіне әсер етуі арқылы адамның психологиялық портіретін жасау, әдебиеттанушылар мен психологтардың теориялық еңбектеріне сүйеніп, қоғам қалыптастырған адам бейнесін ашу.

Шығармадағы басты кейіпкер Жеңісханның өз аузымен баяндаған әңгімесінен кейіпкердің өзі түсінбеген мінезі мен іс- әрекеттерін талдау. Адамның мінезін психологиялық талдау жасағанда құрғақ теория мен терминдерден құралған логикаға сыйымды зерттеулерге қарағанда көркем шығармадағы кейіпкер мінезінен өз-өзіңді танып, терң түсінуге мүмкіндік береді. Автор адамның ішкі әлеміне терең еніп, әр түрлі конфликттер мен шешімдер арқылы адам бойындағы психологиялық өзгерістерді әлдеқайда жақсы көрсетеді.

Авторлық шеберлік арқылы адамның өкініші мен қуанышы, басыңнан өткен әр келеңсіз оқиғаға себеп іздеу, өткеніңе ойыңмен оралып, қателіктерің үшін кешірім сұрау сияқты кез-келген адамға тән қасиеттерді кейіпкер бойынан көруге болады.

Кілтті сөздер: кейіпкер, психология, ішкі әлем, психоанализ, бейсана, сезім, түс, мінез

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ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ В ИЗОБРАЖЕНИИ ВНУТРЕННЕГО МИРА ГЕРОЯ В РАССКАЗЕ О. БОКЕЯ «БЕССОМНИЦА»

В данной статье в рамках докторской диссертационной работы «Психологические аспекты изображения внутреннего мира героя (на основе произведений Оралхана Бокея)». На основе рассказа Оралхана Бокея «Ұйқым келмейді» («Бессоница») проводится анализ психологии человека через призму внутреннего мира героя.

В статье мы попытались через психологический портрет героя увидеть образ автора в произведении, сходства и различия между автором и героем, опираясь на теоретические труды литературоведов и психологов постарались определить влияние окружающей среды и общества на характер героя, раскрыть характер человека, сформированного обществом.

Анализ характера и поступков главного героя произведения Женисхана, который рассказывает свою историю. Он сам не может объяснить некоторые чувства и свое поведение. При психологическом анализе характера человека, в отличие от емких логических исследований, состоящих из сухой теории и терминов, познавая себя в характере героя в художественном произведении, автор глубоко погружается во внутренний мир человека и гораздо лучше отражает психологические изменения в человеке через различные конфликты и решения.

Ключевые слова: герой произведения, психология, внутренний мир, психоанализ, бессознательное, чувство, сон, характер.

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