



Тенденции Развития Современной Фантастики

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Abstract: It refers to the periods of the appearance of texts on the historical pages of modern artistic and philosophical literature, the development of information presented in historical sources, people's thinking, people's consciousness, opinions and their verbal activity. Thinkers and scientists even before our era expressed their opinion about the historical currents of literature.

Keywords: Trends, thinking, realistic and modernist poetics, elements of modernism and neorealism, figurative direction, figures, literary positions, realistic literature, realistic traditions, modernism, postmodern tendencies.

In the works of modern literature and art, the interpretation of the characters of films created in the modern era, the assessment of negative and positive images, how skillfully the actor performs the image given to him, how skillfully he is shown by the public is highly valued. Well-crafted events, meaningful discussions are interpreted, events and events can entertain people, encourage listeners to discussions and negotiations, debates, disputes.

Fiction is the basis for people and youth of the future generation to live fully, be happy and prosperous, think meaningfully, consciously, grow up as a good person and a perfect person.

Relevance of the topic. Artistic development and science are closely related phenomena. Although there are serious differences between them, art does not completely negate science, just as science does not negate art. On the contrary, they are inextricably linked with each other and serve to achieve perfection by man. Among the tools that influence people to achieve perfection and realize their identity, fiction stands out. Because we know that literature in a unique way embodies the development of the human heart and mind, expanding the circle of our thoughts. It perfectly combines the emotional experiences of the heart and the logical observation of the mind.

This explains the emergence of ideological and aesthetic trends in the modern literary process, which is expressed in the renewal of various styles, genres and visual and expressive means that can truthfully reflect today's reality. Our people needed to realize themselves, to realize that they are unique as a nation, to find sources of inspiration for building an independent life. It is worth noting that the creators of this period, despite their different literary positions, did not split into different poles.

Period "Change of address and analysis" (1990-2000). During this period, Uzbek literature found itself in a situation characterized by the contradiction of such concepts as "national identity - globalization", "aesthetic values - market economy". This situation had a significant impact on the literary field. Literature was divided into different layers according to aesthetic principles and formal experimentation. With the support of modernism, writers seek to describe ideas about the infinity of the universe, to highlight the themes of the transience of human life. Of course, modernism as an artistic style in our literature has not been completely formed. Therefore, it is more correct to speak of experiments and research in a modernist spirit.

Main part. This refers to the principles, methods and means that are not characteristic of realistic literature, allowing in a new, original way to express the aspirations of writers to comprehend being, the reality of today, as well as attempts to create an existing or fictional model of life or a



mythospicist with a multifaceted task. Speaking about the elements of postmodernism in Uzbek literature, it should be said that this phenomenon has adopted the features of national lines in Uzbek literature and the age-old melody in the construction of Uzbek texts, and is fundamentally different from Western and Russian postmodernism in terms of its poetic and stylistic direction.

At present, a number of achievements have been made in the field of the history of Uzbek literature. The history of Uzbek literature is understood from its inception to the present stage. The history of Uzbek literature, which has a long history, is methodologically divided into 2 periods. 1) Uzbek literature from ancient times to the end of the 19th century 2) History of Uzbek literature of the 20th century. V.Zokhidov, A.Sadiy, Kh.Zaripov, V.Abdullaev, G.Karimov about the work of Uzbek classical literature. Uzbek scientists such as N.Mallaev, A.Kayumov, P.Shamsiev, A.Haytmetov, B.Valikhodzhaev, E.Rustamov, A.Abdugofurov, H.Sulaimonov, H.Rasulov, M.Kadyrova and others. Serious work has also been done to study the history of Uzbek literature of the 20th century. When responding to the artistic and literary process, works of art, the life and work of poets, writers, writers, the features of the social era are certainly taken into account. During the reign of Shura, literature served as the main ideological weapon that propagated the policy of the autocrat. Therefore, special attention during this period was paid to literature and literary criticism.

The question of what literature is and its place in public life, its influence on the consciousness and worldview of people, is in the spotlight as an urgent problem of all times. Since this problem is a problem of literary criticism, it allows you to determine the attitude of people to literature, learn about changes in their worldview.

Types of modern literature. As is known from historical sources, they could not determine the date of the beginning of the appearance of ancient fiction, especially since it was a great oral tradition. However, it is known that the first literary works were written in the empires of Mesopotamia, China and India.

Uzbek literature is part of the vast literature of the East. At one time, such geniuses as Goethe and Tolstoy turned to Eastern literature. Having studied the literature of the East, Goethe created the "Eastern and Western Diocese". Tolstoy, a devotee of Islam, concluded that "the enjoyment of Oriental literature and the popularization of European literature will bring good results."

Modern science fiction as art. Literature is a form of artistic expression using spoken or written language. In this sense, the author has used the word to express an idea, feeling, experience, or event (real or imagined) in an unusual or conventional way. Fiction is one of the rarest gifts of human thought. There are oral and written forms of fiction, which is considered one of the forms of public consciousness.

The third component of literary criticism, "literary criticism", analyzes the current literary process, evaluates the ideological and aesthetic significance of published works, changes, trends and styles that arise in the literary process.

reveals and expresses an opinion on the influence of works on the taste, level and thinking of people. A literary critic commenting on current literary events, that is, a critic, acts as a kind of mediator and arbiter between the reader and the writer, the poet. uses tick.

Descriptions in literary stories have the ability to reveal feelings, smells, tastes, places, characters and situations in a certain way, which emphasizes the poetic function of language. In the same way, literature as an art is characterized by the use of aesthetic elements, the pleasure of reading, the ability to awaken the reader's imagination and transport him to unimaginable places and times.

Philosophical content and features of fiction. The main characteristics of the literature are listed below: This is an ancient artistic expression, among the oldest works found is the poem about



Gilgamesh. They are based on the creativity and originality of each author, to reveal real events based on experience or feelings, and to create imaginary events filled with fantasy and imagination. It consists of three genres: lyrical, epic or narrative and dramatic.

The ability of the critic to reason with a broad mind has an effective influence on the development of literature and the improvement of the taste of readers.

The language used in literary works performs the poetic function of language. Not everything that is written is considered literature according to the literary canon, which serves to make a distinction. Narrative descriptions use literary figures or rhetorical figures, which are non-traditional ways of using language. For example, metaphor, comparison, oxymoron, etc.

Literary streams are distinguished by characteristics common to a number of works, such as style, criticism, themes, or historical period. Literature is studied from the theory of literature to the analysis of the construction of its speech.

“Artistic image” is one of the widely used terms in literary criticism. “Artistic” is an Arabic word, and “image” is Slavonic. According to the English literary critic, “literature” is the written expression of events that did not happen in life, woven, invented. That is why “English literature of the 17th century” includes the works of Shakespeare, Webster, Marvel and Milton. It also covers the studies of Francis Bacon, the religious sermons of John Donne, the enlightened biography of Bunyan, and all the writings of Sir Thomas Browne. These two concepts represent a socio-political, cultural and educational reality that is directly related to literature.

The concepts of “literary history” and “literary process” mean that the art of speech is closely connected with the social life of a person, the era in which he lived, therefore “literary history” and “literary process” are closely related. to each other., from which one requires the other, and one of which follows from the other, is considered a phenomenon.

Speaking about the problems of literary criticism, examples are given from the literature of other peoples, not limited to national literature. Because literature is a national phenomenon, as well as a universal phenomenon. Literature at all times reflects life, and man always remains its main character and main object.

Abu Rayhan Beruni in his work “India” states that there are six characteristics of Sanskrit literature, one of which is that literature makes people polite, unites countries and peoples. This means that the core of the literature of the East has always been questions of morals, spiritual, moral, mental and intellectual education. Morality, justice, kindness and beauty are universal values at all times.

Conclusion: A unique and important feature of the literary process is determined by its enrichment and expansion of the history of literature. As today becomes tomorrow, so the process that takes place at the same time in literature and manifests itself in it will become history by itself. Directly related to each other, the literary process and the history of literature, based on existing traditions, there are always three factors: great talented artists, the search for young writers trying to find their way in creativity, and the expansion of literary contacts, which will be updated and enriched. thereby. They are expected to do a lot of work on themselves.

If modern works of art are taken from the totality of events that have taken place in life, interesting, wonderful, inspiring features begin to appear for the listener or viewer.

Our national literature always effectively influences the audience with its content and interest. Because the literature of all peoples describes the life of a person, he is shown as the main character, and good is glorified, and evil is condemned. From time immemorial, national literature has propagated the idea of beautifying a person's life, elevating him mentally and spiritually,



purifying his heart and freeing his mind and worldview from inhuman vices. National literatures enrich each other, because this dream exists in the soul of every person, in the heart of every nation, this noble idea lives. Each literature illuminates the idea of glorifying the good among people like a light.

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