



## Modernism in Uzbek Novelty

Rustamov Qalandar Ravshan o'g'li, Shonazarova Nozima Ruslanovna  
3rd grade student of Tashkent State Pedagogical University

**Abstract:** *The article discusses genres, including modernism, in understanding the essence of national renaissance literature.*

**Keywords:** *stylistic changes in the development of prose works, figurative image, interpretation of spiritual experience, expression of space and time, development of storytelling, modern interpretation, narrator's image, polyphonic speech, symbolic image, realistic interpretation.*

By this time, the genre of the novel had experienced serious changes. The events taking place in the life of the society, with their speed, conflicts, and scale, made the novelists a little hasty. In fact, the novel is not an operative genre. He waits for the events to stop, to be separated into pieces, and requires a serious reflection on the reality. Therefore, at the first stage of the independence period, the novel genre gave way to poetry and publicist, which became the current literary genres of short stories. The best examples of world literature were translated and distributed in order to satisfy the curiosity of the novel. B. Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago", A. Rybakov's "Children of the Arbat", N. Dumbadze's "Law of Eternity", Ch. Aitmatov's "Day of the Century", "Doomsday", M. Bulgakov's "The Master and Margarita", Marquez's "One Hundred Years" Among them are novels that were not published at the time, such as Tanholikd.

From the second half of the 80s, signs of serious renewal began to appear in the development of the novel genre. "Lifes passed in a dream" by the talented writer U. Hoshimov. M. M. Dost's "Lolazor" and O. Yakubov's "The Address of Justice" opened a new page in our literature. M. Mansurov's "Mangu war", "Gunohi azim", O. Mukhtar's "Bending head", "Thousand clothes", "The man in front of the mirror", T. Murad's "Fields left by my father" were published and created great interest. By the time of independence, the attitude towards history changed. Now writers are being asked to describe our history truthfully, without embellishments and embellishments. The 4th generation of historians responded to this demand as "labbai". They realized that they had the task of creating many talented works on historical topics, and they realized that there were problems waiting to be solved, and they began to solve them diligently. Because the bravery and heroism of our people in the long history has already been mentioned enough. Because, as the writer I. Rakhim lamented, "Our literature owes a great debt to the history of our people, to the souls of our lost heroes, and to the heroes of that time who are still living as examples. We should consider canceling this debt as our military duty, like protecting the Motherland. We love our history, respect it, live without it. Because, as R. Khamzatov said, utmish is the testimony of our people. It is known that the pages of our history are full of mining tragedies and terrible dramas. We certainly remember the light of our ancestors who overcame these tragedies and dramatic situations, survived them, preserved their glorious and noble spirit, always fought for the celebration of justice, truth and goodness, and firmly believed that they would be restored not one day, but one day. We want to see his spirit, optimism, and healthy will. Therefore, when we read historical works, we feel the power and will of our invincible ancestors, who are at the center of socio-historical processes in them. Because the history is shaped by the people.



When we think about the historical novel genre, we first remember A. Kodiry and Oybek. Both historical novelists started a unique trend in Uzbek literature. If A. Kodiri's novels "Utgan kunlar" and "Mekhrobdan Chayan" mainly focus on historical events, in Oibek's novel "Navoi" the historical figure came to the fore. The 3rd edition of the literary historian was described by adapting the traditions of the two teachers, and as a result, the historical novel reached a high level in the 1970s. The service of O. Yakubov, P. Kodirov, Mirmukhsin, M. Koriyev was great in this flight. By this time, the genre of the novel has experienced serious changes. The events happening in the life of the society made the novelists a bit hasty with the speed, tensions, and situation. In fact, the novel is not an operative genre. He waits for the events to stop, to be sorted out, to be sorted out, and he demands a serious reflection on the reality. Therefore, in the first stage of the period of independence, the novelist gave his heart to poetry and publicist, which are the current and urgent genres of literature. To meet the demand for novels, the best examples of world literature were translated and promoted. B. Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago", A. Rybakov's "Arbati Children", N. Dumbadze's "Law of Eternity", Ch. Aitmatov's "The Last Day", "Doomsday", M. Bulgakov's "The Master and Margarita", Marquez's "One Hundred Years Among them are novels that were not published on time, such as "in solitude".

From the second half of the 80s, signs of serious renewal began to appear in the development of the novel genre. A talented writer. Hashimov's "Lifes passed in a dream". The novels "Lolazor" by M. M. Dqst and "Adolat Manzili" by O. Yakubov opened a new page in our literature. I will give information about these novels. After that, one after the other, E. Samandarov's "The Shore That Has Lost Its River", "God's Well", U. Nazarov's "Year of the Scorpion", M. Mansurov's "Mangu Jang", "Gunohi Azim", O. Mukhtar's The novels "Bending Head", "Thousand Faces", "The Man in Front of the Mirror", "Fields Left by My Father" by T. Murad were published and received great attention.

By the time of independence, the attitude towards history changed. Now writers are required to describe our history truthfully, without embellishments and black marks. The 4th generation of historians answered this demand as "labbai". They realized that the task of creating many talented works on a historical theme had problems waiting to be solved, and they began to solve them diligently. Because the bravery and heroism of our people in the long history have not yet been told enough. Because, as the writer I. Rahim lamented, "Our literature owes a great debt to the history of our nation, to the spirit of our departed heroes, and to the heroes of the past who are still living as examples. "we need to know. We love and respect our history, it's hard to live without it. Because as R. Hamzatov said, qtmish is the testimony of our people. It is known that the pages of our history are full of bloody tragedies and terrible dramas. We, of course, have overcome these tragedies and dramatic situations, survived them, preserved their glorious and noble spirit, always fought for the celebration of justice, truth, and goodness, and they will surely be stable not one day, one day. We want to see the bright energy, optimism, healthy will of our ancestors who strongly believed in it. Therefore, when we read historical works, we look for the power and will of our invincible ancestors, who are at the center of socio-historical processes in them. Because people move the wheel of history. When we think about the historical novel genre, we first remember A. Kadiri and Oybek. Both historical novelists started their own development in literature. If A. Qadiri's novels "Qtgan Kunlar" and "Mehrobdan Chayan" focus mainly on historical events, in Oibek's novel "Navoiy" a historical figure came to the fore.

The 3rd interpretation of the historical writers combined the ideas of the industrialists, and as a result, the historical novel was brought to a higher level in the 70s. O. Yaqubov, P. Kadirov, Mirmuhsin, M. Qoriyev were of great service in this flight. References to history have their own complexities. First, the writer must deeply study the period under which he is writing, strictly adhere to the historical truth, and at the same time determine the modern spirit of historical figures and events and accurately describe them. As long as the thread of historical materials is not



integrally connected with time, and consequently, if it does not serve our day with its spirit and idea, such a historical work could not fulfill its task. Taking advantage of the opportunities given by independence, the 4th generation of historians began to shed light on aspects of the history of our country that had been dark until now. Among them are "Sardadorlar" by M.Ali, chronological "Amir Temur" by B.Ahmedov, "Mohlaroyim" by M.Karim, "Ibn Sino" by M.Qariyev, "Mehrig'onim, how are you?" by A.Dilmurod, "Makhmud" Novels such as "Torobi" deserve attention. After all, a movement has been started so that the forgotten ones and white spots do not remain in history and literature. At one time, the ruling Communist Party put an end to "idealization of the past, unfair and notarial approach, feudal tyrants like Temur are visible on theater stages, movie screens, and pages of books until this time."

The appearance of historical events and persons was evaluated as "indiscretion of some writers, acting contrary to the truth of history." Thankfully, independence put an end to such restrictions. First, we began to clean our great ancestors, to approach our history objectively. In our country, special attention was paid to glorifying our nations and celebrating the anniversaries of great people with great celebrations. Every year, the scientific-creative, socio-political heritage and activity of a historical person began to be deeply studied during the year. The year of Amir Temur, the year of Yassavi, Ulughbek, Bahovuddin Naqshband, "Alpomish" epic, Jalaluddin Manguberdi jubilees are among them. The birth of the historical-chronological novel "Amir Temur" by historian scientist, academician B. Ahmedov about the life and work of Amir Temur was a big event. In it, the author approaches the events based on the work "Zafarnama" by Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi, a great historian, a living witness of Amir Temur's campaigns and state management. About the relationship between Amir Temur and the generals, M.Ali's novel "Sarbadorlar" was created. In it, the benevolence of Amir Temur to the generals, who were the first to deal a crushing blow to the Mongols on the soil of Turkestan, is truthfully described.

So, independence put an end to the principles of biased approach to our history, painting and embellishing it. During this period, novels with a more modern theme were created. Among these novels are T. Murad's "Fields left by my father", O. Mukhtar's "Bending Head", "A Thousand Faces", "The Man in the Mirror", "Ffu", "Ruin on the Hill", "Women's Country and Kingdom" novels such as " became popular. Amon Mukhtar gained fame as the most prolific writer of the current literary trend - the literature of the independence period. He produced six novels in a short period of time. These novels not only brought fame to the writer in terms of number, but at the same time, many innovations in the form and content of these novels attracted the attention of the literary public. O. Mukhtar's creativity is not only repeated from one work to another, but also the uniqueness of the form of each novel, the variety of speech patterns, the uniqueness of the plot and composition, the novelty, originality, originality of the characters' thinking and attitude, and the importance of their conclusions. is distinguished by His novels are valuable because they are built on the main criterion of fiction - conditionality, the novelty of the narrative style, the vitality of the events, the fact that they are mixed with fictions that cannot happen in real life, the intense continuation of the plot, the interconnectedness of the chain of unexpected exchanges. .

### Literature

1. Q. Yoldoshev. Hot word. - T.: "New century generation", 2006.
2. Umidbek Q. NAZAR ESHONQUL'S THOUGHTS, VIEWS ON ARTISTIC CREATION //JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH. - 2022. - T. 2. – no. 13. – S. 410-412.
3. Umidbek, Kadyrov, and Sagatova Dilrabo. "DISTINCT CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN WORKS." Methodological Journal of Interpretation and Research 1.17 (2023): 24-31.



4. Sagatova, D. (2023). CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN WORKS. Devotees of Education, 2(1), 162-165.
5. Orinova, Hayatkhan Usmonovna. "The concept of dystopia in modernism (based on "The brave new world" by Aldous Huxley)." Science and Education 3.6 (2022): 1496-1501.
6. Mohiniso, Baratova. "A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE WORKS OF OTKIR HASHIMOV, THE WORKS OF THE WORLD, AND THE WORKS OF ULUGBEK HAMDAM, THE FATHER." OBRAZOVANIE NAUKA I INNOVATIONNYE IDEI V MIRE 18.3 (2023): 94-97.
7. TASHDELEN S. MODERNIST OR ROMANTICIST? ARTISTIC ELEMENTS IN NÎMA YUSHIJ'S AFSANEH //Selçuk Üniversitesi Faculty of Literature Magazine. – 2017. – no. 37. - S. 371-376.