

UZBEK LITERATURE

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Andijon tuman 2-son kasb - hunar maktabi ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi

Annotation. Uzbek literature is a rich tapestry woven from the historical, cultural and social fabrics of Uzbekistan. This article explores the evolution of Uzbek literature, exploring its roots, key figures and important works. It explores the literary movements that shaped it and the contemporary trends that continue to influence it. The study uses a combination of historical and literary analysis to provide complete information from the origins of Uzbek literature to the present day.

Keywords. Uzbek literature, classical poetry, modern prose, literary analysis, cultural heritage, historical evolution, literary movements.

Uzbek literature, with its deep historical roots and cultural significance, is an important component of the Central Asian literary tradition. Derived from the region's rich oral traditions and written texts, it reflects the diverse influence of the different civilizations that traversed the Earth. This article is aimed at an in-depth study of the development of Uzbek literature, coverage of its main periods, major authors and notable works.

Uzbek literature can be broadly divided into classical and modern periods. Classical Uzbek literature is often reflected by the works of poets such as Alisher Navoi, who is considered the father of Uzbek literature. His 15th-century contributions laid the foundation for a rich literary legacy that included poetry, prose, and historical chronicles.

In the classical period, epics (epic poems) such as "Alpamish" appeared, which harmonized historical events with mythological elements. These works not only entertain, but also convey moral and moral lessons that reflect the social values of the time.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, Uzbek literature began to embody themes of social change and reform, influenced by the wide political and cultural shifts taking place in the region. Authors such as Abdullah Qadiri and Cholpon used their works in this transformation to criticize social issues and defend progress.

Modern Uzbek literature continues to develop, with modern authors exploring themes of identity, globalization, tradition, and conflict between modernity. Writers such as Hamid Ismailov and Ulugbek Hamdam are internationally recognized for their works, which often delve into the complexities of life in post-Soviet Uzbekistan.

The research for this article is based on a combination of historical analysis and literary criticism. Primary sources, including classical texts and contemporary literary

works, were considered alongside secondary sources such as literary criticism, historical documents and scholarly articles. This multifaceted approach makes it possible to comprehensively understand the evolution of Uzbek literature.

Uzbek literature has a rich and colorful history spanning many centuries and reflecting the complex cultural, social and political changes in the region. Here is an overview of its development and main features:

Early and classic periods.

Oral Tradition:

- Uzbek literature has been passed down from generation to generation with folk oral creativity, folk tales, epics, poetry. These stories often contain heroic figures, moral lessons, and mythological elements.

Classical Poetry:

- Alisher Navoi (1441-1501): celebrated with Navoi ghazals (lyric poems), The Central exponent of classical Uzbek literature, and works that harmonize mysticism, philosophy and aesthetics. His major works are "Khamasa" (quintet) and "Lison ut-Tayr" (the language of birds).

- Babur (1483-1530): the founder of the Mughal Empire in India, Babur was also a prolific poet and memoirist. His biography, "The Beaver", is an important work in Uzbek and broad Central Asian Literature.

Modern Era.

19th and early 20th centuries:

- This period saw the influence of the Russian colony, gave rise to new literary forms and themes. Uzbek writers began to deal with social issues, reforms and national identity.

- Abdullah Qadiri (1894-1938): known for his novels on socio-political topics, Qadiri's "days gone" occupies an important place in modern Uzbek literature.

Soviet Era:

- The Soviet era introduced socialist realism, emphasizing the working class and communist ideals. However, many writers have found ways to subtly criticize the regime and explore Uzbek identity.

- Genghis Aitmatov (1928-2008): while Aitmatov's works were mainly related to Kyrgyz literature, they had a significant impact on Uzbek readers. His novels often dealt with the tension between tradition and modernity.

Post-Soviet and modern literature:

- Since independence in 1991, literary diversity and freedom have been revived in Uzbekistan. Writers explore a variety of topics, including history, identity, and social change.

- Hamid Ismailov: the works of the important modern writer Ismailov are famous for their narrative novelty and study of Uzbek culture and history. His novels "The Railway" and "Dead Lake" received international acclaim.

Themes and styles.

Traditionalism and modernity:

-In Uzbek literature, the tension between preserving traditional values and embracing modernity is an urgent topic. This is evident in classical and modern works.

Personality and nationalism:

- Uzbek literature often struggles with issues of national identity, particularly colonialism, Soviet influence, and post-independence cultural revival.

Social Issues:

- Many Uzbek writers turn to social issues such as inequality, corruption and problems of modernization, giving critical insights into the society they describe.

Language and translation.

- Uzbek literature is written primarily in Uzbek, using the modified Latin alphabet. The works are also translated into Russian and other languages, helping to expand their scope and influence.

Uzbek literature continues to develop, reflecting the serene and serene nature of Uzbek culture and history.

The discussion section delves deeper into the implications of these findings. It studied how classical literature shaped national identity and cultural pride in Uzbekistan. It also explores the role of literature in social and political discourse, particularly in times of significant change, such as the Soviet era and post-independence.

In addition, the discussion covered the problems faced by modern Uzbek writers, including censorship and the struggle for international recognition. Also, the possibilities of Uzbek literature to eliminate cultural gaps and develop more understanding in an increasingly interconnected world are considered.

Conclusions

In conclusion, Uzbek literature is a lively and integral part of the country's cultural heritage. Its evolution reflects the wider historical and social changes in the region. To ensure the continuous growth and recognition of Uzbek literature, the following proposals are proposed:

Propaganda and translation: strengthening efforts to reach a wider audience by translating Uzbek literary works into other languages.

Literary festivals and conferences: organize events celebrating Uzbek literature and create a space for authors to share their works.

Educational Programs: integration of the study of Uzbek literature into educational programs in order to develop the appreciation and understanding of the younger generation.

Support for authors: providing financial and institutional support to modern Uzbek writers so that they can continue their creative work.

Having received these proposals, Uzbekistan can preserve its rich literary heritage and stimulate the growth and development of the modern literary scene.

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