

## ANALYSIS OF THE EMERGENCE OF MODERNIST CONCEPTS IN LITERATURE

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### Abstract

This article is about modernism and its basic peculiarities in literature. Modernism - the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, was manifested by the complete destruction of the traditions of realism, and as a result of it other trends gradually began to appear. For example, the trend of avant-garde combines different radical views of modernism, although both concepts are considered as synonymous. However, the trends of modernism and avant-garde, regardless of countries, peoples, social strata, had their own characteristics.

**Key words:** Modernism, tradition, technology, psychology, perception, impressionism.

Moreover, new technical discoveries influenced literature as a result of the extraordinary currents of modernism in art and, in some cases, they contributed to the weakening and strengthening of their influence. Here a pertinent question arises: what factors underlie modernism and what are its general aspects? Here, of course, it is necessary to dwell on his classification as the "creator of the bourgeoisie." When Margaret Mead dwells on modernism, she describes this period as a demographic rejuvenation of humanity. According to the anthropologist, during this period, humanity will lose respect for ancient traditions, and instead will be younger, newer, more energetic to rush into the future. Naturally, such an explanation would make everyone think, but there is another aspect that does not seem to have touched the root of the problem. But a number of literary scholars put it this way: "The flow of life has accelerated so much that a whirlwind of speed has engulfed all of humanity, and most importantly, its creations ... The machine entered a person's life and destroyed the organic chain of life. This phenomenon completely changed the daily life of a man, and everything became dependent on artificial life. This happened at the beginning of the twentieth century, the scale of technology is still growing rapidly, but the foundations for the survival of nature, on the contrary, are completely narrowing. Despite the great changes that have taken place in science, it is also clear that their faith has weakened significantly. Through the bitter role of Anna in the novel "Anna Karenina" by L.N. Tolstoy warned about the great danger that technology poses to human life, his psyche and soul.

In a word, its development led to the alienation of man from nature, society and himself. In the conflict between the modern world and man, it did not matter at all whether he lived in a capitalist or a socialist society.

Only one thing was clear, that is, beginning of the revolt against the abstract observation of human life, and at the same time against racism, reflected in both art and literature. The masters tried to show the invisible sides of reality, which brought "Western" art and literature to a new level - modernism.

Contrary to many norms and traditions of aesthetics, modernism must actually recognize the generation of wars and revolutions. Extreme unfamiliarity and new modes of expression also appeared in the literature.

Modernism first appeared in poetry. French poets P. Elyuard (1895-1952) and L. Aragon (1897-1982) was one of the most prominent representatives of surrealism. But instead of modernism in poetry, modernist attempts in prose were greeted with great fanfare. In particular, M. Proust "On the way to lost time", J. Ulysses Joyce, F. Kafka's novel "The Fortress" is recognized as one of the best examples of modernism. These works were published in response to the First World War and belonged to writers recognized in the literature as the "Lost Generation", which tells about the spiritual, unusual experiences of a person. Almost all of these writers rely on the method discovered and applied by the French philosopher Henri Bergson (1859-1941), a representative of intuitionism, in his work "The Stream of Thoughts", the inner world of a being capable of understanding the world and himself through organic images of imagination and emotions, they tried to prove that the ability to think is an outer layer, subject to the laws and practical requirements of social life, in fact, a constantly flowing stream of creative reality in an imaginary world. However, in the deepest layers perception, a person analyzes himself only on the basis of introspective intuition.

Bergson's philosophy had a profound effect on the intellectual atmosphere of Europe as well as on literature, and in the mid-twentieth century the "flow of ideas" inherent in the human perception of philosophy became the most effective artistic style of literature.

Symbolism is one of the oldest original trends in literature, and in poetry, signs and symbols, examples of creativity that serve a specific idea as "hidden truths", have become a unique phenomenon in the era of modernism. In France, artists such as Charles Baudelaire (1821–1867) and Paul Verlaine (1880–1921) began to express their feelings in their poems through symbols.

Impressionism is recognized as the brightest phenomenon in literature, a trend that also appeared in painting in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and then entered literature with a certain intensity. In 1874, at an exhibition of young artists in Paris, C. Monet presented his work "Impression", thanks to which this type of modernism got its name, but, unlike painting, did not stand out as a separate direction in literature.

True, it arose along with various currents of that period, with an admixture, above all, of naturalism and symbolism. Impressionism was against generality, the Impressionists depicted every minute individually. The representatives of the trend did not tell a plot or a story. Only the perception of an impression would merge or take place with instinct. Brothers Goncourt, Verlaine were the representatives of the trend. The work of P. Verlaine is an excellent example of poetic impressionism. In 1874, his Romances without Words were published, in which the poet basically describes the most beautiful and subtle aspects of the connection between spirit and nature. But the "landscape of the soul" showed that impressionism alone does not justify itself in literature, any word "image" requires a deeper essence.

The uniqueness of surrealism has manifested itself in almost all the moving currents of the modern world of the last century. In the literature, it is recognized as a Freudian approach, the method of which is true mental automatism, taking into account the uncontrollable aspects of consciousness, demonstrating an artificial, but artistic unification of distant truths through logical connections that replace subjective associations. Surrealism denies the influence of illogical, unrelated, supernatural factors. In his works, the French writer Andre Breton (1896-1966) emphasizes the need for the artist to be freed from the moral rules, traditions and boundaries of aesthetics, as well as the forces that limit the creative potential of a person, invented by progress.

Expressionism (from lat. Expressio - image) is quite common in literature, at the beginning of the 20th century a whole stream of currents appeared in this direction in Europe. It embodies the general tendencies of modernism. This trend of modernism flourished mainly in German literature in that period (the period from 1914 to 1924 was especially recognized as the "Intensive Decade of Expressionism"). Expressionism did not seek to convey an impression of truth to the reader, but sought to reveal its tragic, complex, completely alien and wild nature to man. If you look closely at the life of Europe at the beginning of the last century, the events of the World War I, increased urbanization, violent revolutions led to great turmoil and upheaval in Germany, as in many countries of the continent. Naturally, this period witnessed the disintegration of many noble, prominent wealthy families, which exacerbated the "aniclassicism. Now they were in a state of depression, as the turbulent political events for some time stunned the people of that time. The broken, depressing image of expressionism prefers a period of retreat from harmony and precision, but its form rather reflects the abstract approach to the phenomenon, characteristic of irrationalism, and for this it chooses the sharpest side of the method of expression.

The Austrian writer Franz Kafka (1883-1924) is recognized as the brightest representative of expressionism in Western literature. In the author's The Trial (1915), The Fortress (1922) and a number of stories, Kafka tries to show without sharp irony

and exaggeration, on the basis of deep analysis and an abstract approach, a person is shocked by weakness when man confronts the reality of the Modern Irrational World. As a result of Kafka's efforts, the reader is convinced for the first time in literature that, faced with incomprehensible dominant mechanisms in the human mind, he becomes depressed, and unable to interact, no matter how hard he tries. . Outside the home, the situations in the alien "Space" and the alien "Time" cause feelings of fear, depression and longing, and the person tortures himself. This adds Kafka to the list of existentialists.

The study of Franz Kafka's legacy has been a challenge for literary critics for decades. But the question of who is Kafka is still arising, first of all, it is necessary to analyze the period in which modernism and modernist ideas emerged in the literature. Who is Kafka? What period and school does it belong to? Until now, literary critics have not come to the conclusion that this is a claim to reality. "Different methods were used to study the Kafka phenomenon: psychoanalysis, structural analysis, social and anthropological studies, the study of theological, religious and philosophical views on the author's works."

However, studies conducted to date have shown that Kafka's work and views can be studied as much as you like and from any direction. This is, first of all, a big world and an opportunity, first of all, connected with modern literature and literary criticism, and sometimes it looks like an endless world. If you start with the analysis of this or that work of its authors, scientific research shows that research is really endless. As noted above, modernism and Kafka are a uniquely interconnected phenomenon in literature. The mass bourgeois movement in society was the first dawn of the modern era in literature and the first ray of sunshine for artists who worked in this style. It can be said with certainty that it manifested itself in the complete negation and loss of the classical traditions of prose.

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