

SOME SPECIFIC DETAILS OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY TRADITION

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Annotatsiya: "Southern literature " announces the conjunction of the US South and an expressive art — texts identified as belonging to a particular history, social organization, and cultural imaginary. This article describes and discusses Southern literature and the author's .

Key words: southern literature, author, civil war, American literature, I.V. Morozov.

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЮЖНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРНОЙ ТРАДИЦИИ

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Аннотация: «Южная литература» провозглашает соединение Юга США и выразительного искусства — текстов, отождествляемых с определенной историей, социальной организацией и культурным воображаемым. В этой статье описывается и обсуждается южная литература и творчество автора.

Ключевые слова: южная литература, автор, гражданская война, американская литература, И.В. Морозов.

It is clear that the southern literary tradition is a celebration of southern writers we are categorized by southern states, where the people, culture and landscape provide the imaginative base for the author's work. Southern literature consists of all the American literature written about southern United States or by writers from the region. Literature written about the American south first began during the colonial era, and developed significantly during and after the period of slavery in the United States. There are some factors which can make southern literature unique, and why have novels from the South managed to stand the test of time and appeal to such diverse audiences around the world. They are

- Local stories, universal appeal;
- Exploring religion;
- Dealing with decay;
- Themes of family.

For whatever reason, popular classics set in the South have been able to focus on narratives that take place in a very specific area, with circumstances that are undeniably

linked to the geography and politics of this part of the country, while still connecting with readers nationwide—for generation after generation.

While all literature is fundamentally interested in human relationships, what gives Southern authors the ability to stand out from the crowd is their innate interest in families in particular and the wider communities in which we live. William Faulkner is perhaps the epitome of this trend, with his novel *Sartoris* establishing the fictional Yoknapatawpha County, which he used as the basis for community and family-driven tales that in turn stitched the tapestry of life in the South and the U.S. as a whole.

If we describe exploring religion in Southern Literature it is essential that The culture of the South is especially intertwined with religion, more so than other parts of the country, and this is evident in the way that it influences literature both from a thematic standpoint and as a backdrop against which stories play out. Flannery O'Connor, whose novels were intimately influenced by her faith and the complex questions that arose as a result of it, demonstrates that Southern authors are not always reverential of religious issues, even if they cannot escape the temptation to talk about them in their works. Ultimately, it is the personalities and talents of the writers churned out by the South that gives it this unusual edge and independent spirit in the world of literature, and readers continue to consume the region's output ravenously, regardless of their backgrounds.

The next factor is dealing with decay, while the United States is still a comparatively young country, the literature of the South has also managed to delve into the gothic, with the fading fortunes of Southern states in the post-Civil War era creating ample opportunity to dwell on the decay that came with it.

Faulkner is again a key proponent of this, but he is far from the only one. More recently, this thematic trope has influenced young adult franchises including the "Caster Chronicles." Each of the factors has some basic role in southern literature tradition.

Many of Southern writers founded their "southern school" tradition. As we mentioned above Faulkner is also one of the representatives of "southern school".

According to I.V. Morozov, the "southern myth" is one of the most stable n cultural and historical paradigms of the United States. This term implies a whole complex of ideas and ideas that, to one degree or another, reflect a certain stable image of the South. The "southern myth" was not just a kind of socio-cultural paradigm, but a certain type of self-understanding, where the conviction in one's chosenness, exclusivity gave rise to a certain type of mythological thinking, in which "myth is not an ideal concept, and also not an idea and not a concept. This is life itself. For the mythical subject, this is real life with all its hopes and fears, expectations and despair, with all its real everyday life ... ". [1] The "southern myth" for the southern

consciousness was a reality, people based their beliefs on it and acted as if the myth was true.

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