

Progress of the Novel Genre in the Current Literary Process

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Annotation: This article discusses the contribution of novels created in the Uzbek literary process from independence to the present to the development of the novel genre.

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In the literary process, the development of the novel genre is considered the most important part of fiction. The novel is a large-scale genre of the epic type in modern literature, and when it is defined, it is usually defined by its size, its description of life on a large scale, taking a large period of the hero's life and interpreting it in connection with various social relations. Genre features such as being able to reflect the current state of society through the destinies of people and having a complex multi-line plot are noted. But in practice, there are novels that do not differ from short stories or are limited to the description of events that happened over a short period of time. The development of the novel determines the level of artistic and aesthetic thinking of each nation. For example, if we look at the novels of the period of independence, we can see that it is very difficult for our writers to abandon the stereotyped artistic standards. Historical novels such as "Humayun and Akbar" by P. Kadirov, "Mahmud Torabi" by A. Dilmurod, "Warlords" by Muhammad Ali, "Ulug' Sultanat" are artistic researches of historical heroes, O. Hashimov's "Dreams of the Past", Sh. Kholmirezayev's "Olaboji", "Dinosaur", T. Murad's "Fields left by my father", "You can't die in this world", A. Saidov's "Five-day world", O. Mukhtar's "A thousand and one faces", "The Ruin on the Hill", "The Market" by H. Dostmuhammad, "The Protected Moon" by Sh. Botayev, "The Game of Butterflies" by T. Rustamov are remarkable social-philosophical and are social-psychological novels. More than two hundred novels were created before independence, while more than fifty novels were created during the period of independence. But these numbers do not determine the progress of our novel.

Our novels worth comparing with world novels can be counted on the fingers. As long as the ideas and contents of the novels are not raised from national to universal standards, the level of reading of novels is determined by the national border. Accordingly, the novels created during the period of independence are not based on national criteria, but from the advanced traditions of world novels. It will be more correct if we interpret it as

Since independence is the long-awaited destiny of our people, T. Murad's novel "Fields left by my father", in which the essence of tyranny is revealed through artistic images, was enthusiastically received. It is also an artistic and typological interpretation of the fate of people condemned to the yoke of tyranny. The experiences of the hero "I" are not simply narrated, he observes, looks for the reason and essence of his miserable life, evaluates himself, draws conclusions about his past that led to misery. Dehkanqul is a symbolic name. He is a symbol of a whole nation, even a symbol of the fields. The skill of the writer is that in the image of Dehkanqul, not only the destiny of a nation, but also the past of the peoples under the yoke of tyranny is artistically revived.

In T. Murod's second novel "It is impossible to die in this world", the feelings and thoughts of a person who has lost his faith due to the changes of the times are artistically depicted. "mysterious and intimately described. The belief that human spirituality is not what many people imagine. The Batir sect helped the helpless people who were dying of hunger, tried to save the reserves of destroyed historical monuments, tried to improve the country, and worked tirelessly. , it is vividly shown in the image of cases where he tried to follow justice in any position, and at the same time, he strived to fulfill every mission of the party perfectly.

The famous writer Hojiakbar Shaykhov created the first Uzbek fantasy trilogy with the novel "Heavenly Love". It is worth noting that this novel, like the entire trilogy, is not an interesting description of violent imaginary events, but rather, the feelings of faith, conscience and faith are good. and is dedicated to reflecting how evil actions and their consequences have left a mark on the fate of certain people. The characters of Rahmatilla, Nazira, mineralogist teacher, and Gulshanbanu in the work are very well done.

When the novel "Equilibrium" by the young writer U. Hamdam was published in the 5-6 issues of the magazine "World Literature" in 2002, many critics and the public welcomed it warmly. Some critics even rated it as the best novel of the year. "Balance" has a very deep meaning. By balance, the author means that a person understands his identity and the meaning of his life, finds the right path in life, clearly defines the purpose of living, and achieves happiness. Literary critic I. Yaqubov, who wrote the foreword to the publication of the novel, acknowledges that "... U. Hamdam's fiction as a novelist The concept of fiction is developed by understanding the spiritual-aesthetic ideal of the writer. Because in the novel "Balance" today's thoughts, aspirations, spiritual and spiritual sufferings of the people of the nation are clearly described through vivid images. The tragedy of an amir who strives for peace of mind, unable to find ways and means to realize the love in his heart, stuck in the wilderness of mysticism and failed to reach his goal; Zahro, feeling hopeless, wishing to transfer life to reality in his mind, suffering from betrayal; Said, who is socially and spiritually isolated and suffering from mental torture; the loneliness of Mirazim, whose heart is deserted even when all his desires are fulfilled, wake up his material, spiritual and spiritual poles, who sees the bright future of humanity only in science and enlightenment. Yusuf and dozens of other heroes, who realized the need to improve, took a place in the language of readers. The reason for this is that the experiences of the heroes, who deeply felt the need for balance in the earthquakes in human thinking and psyche, were expressed in accordance with the concept of personality re-formation.

In the following years, works were created that defined the image of the genre in our national historical novels. Nurali Qabul's "The Great Turan Amir or Aql Ba Kilich", Shahodat Isakhanova's "Bibikhanim", Risolat Haydarova's "Jawzo", Ghulam Karimi's "Narsakh Castle" are among these novels.

G'. In Karimi's novel "Narsakh Castle" the economic inequality in Movarounnahr and the events of the people's liberation movement in the 70s and 80s of the 8th century against the rule of the Arab caliphate, especially the governor of Bukhara, Amir Husayn ibn Maoz - the "white-clothes uprising" is taken. The author describes the characters of Hakim ibn Ahmad and Hashvi, who joined the general movement led by Muqanna, standing in Narsakh fortress, one of the centers of the uprising, as fighters for the idea of social equality and justice.

In N. Kabul's novel "The Great Turanian Emir or Mind and Sword", the subject that had previously been addressed in prose by such writers as B. Ahmedov, P. Kadyrov, A. Dilmurod, M. Ali, T. Hayit was penned. The novel covers the events of the period (1350-1379) from Amir Temur's fourteen years of age until he helped Tokhtamysh Khan and turned the whole Joji clan into a sole ruler. Shahodat Isakhanova's novel "Bibikhanim" describes the last days of Amir Temur's life - the events of 1404-1405, when the struggle for the throne among the Temuri clans escalated. Special attention is paid to the image of the writer Amir Temur and women belonging to the Timurid dynasty, in particular Saray Mulk (Bibikhanim). R. Haydarova's first historical novel "Javza" describes the period of the conquest of Herat by Shaibani Khan. The events of the work cover the social-political, moral-educational issues that took place in 1506-1507 after the death of the ruler of Khurasan - Husayn Boygaro, that is, from the first day of Javza until June 7 (17 days in total). It seems that these novels reflect the historical reality of the 8th-16th centuries.

In novels such as Erkin Azam's "Shovqin" ("Distant city, distant pasts"), Ahmad Azam's "Dream or a trip to Gulistan", Ilhom Zoir's "Kismat ochi", Kamchibek Kenja's "Palakhmon stones", society in the twentieth century there is a tendency to interpret the processes in his life in connection with spiritual and moral problems. For example, Kamchibek Kenja's novel "Palakhmon Stones" describes the lives of aliens who threw the stone of fate far away in the last century, when freedom of conscience was forbidden and faith was in chaos. According to the conclusion drawn from Ilhom Zoir's novel "Kismat Ochi", it is necessary to make a living based on the philosophy of standards in the world. In E. Azam's novel "Shovqin", the calmness of the servant is explained by his waving hand to the noises of the world, leading to his destiny, loyalty to his eternal values. The antipode of culture, morality, honesty and religion - immorality, selfishness, social-household, spiritual-psychological roots of cases of alienation (hybridization) from national-genetic roots are brutally exposed.

The events of Ahmad Azam's novel "Roya Yahud Guliston Safar" are shown on the example of the fate of the nation called "Gulily" ("Chained People") of the imaginary country called "Gulistan" ("Zanjiristan"). The writer observes the lives of apathetic prisoners whose fanaticism has become a practical skill, who are proud of their unnatural way of life and cannot even imagine changing it. The novel describes the tragic consequences of the psychology of the crowd, a people who do not miss freedom, freedom and liberty, are unable to realize their present, and are indifferent to the future of their children. In general, the novel, as an example of the genealogy of slavery, the influence of bigotry on the human worldview, has been in the memory of our people for centuries, its melody is It is written about appreciating the practical results of the ancient dreams of a free, free and free life glorified in his songs and epics.

Writers writing novels today approach the social essence of a person, which our national novelists paid a lot of attention to in the last century, from different angles. In this respect, it is characterized by novels such as "Sabo and Samandar" by Hamdam and "Ozod" by Isajon Sultan.

Sherdil, one of the heroes of U. Hamdam's novel "Sabo and Samandar", a "man of the future", sees the future of humanity in the victories of a cold and thoughtful mind, and understands any emotion as a sign of weakness. At first glance, Sherdil's intention to assign the tasks performed by a human child to miraculous techniques does not seem to be devoid of goodness. But the hero who wishes to open a new era in human history denies even the creator. He himself is a god and burns with passion to create his slaves - robots. He firmly believes that in the near future, humans will become gods and robots will become humans. That's why Samandar builds a robot and gets spiritual pleasure from his work. Contrary to this, the writer sings the hymn of love and beloved in a parallel direction at the level of today's enlightenment. Analyzing and interpreting that the way of a free and prosperous life is through high spirituality, the only and incomparable favor of creation to mankind is the status of freedom based on love.

In short, today Uzbek novel has reached its highest stage of development. Also, the fact that the work has been in the readers' attention for many years is not only due to its theme, interesting events, or juicy language. That's why today the authors of modern Uzbek novels are required to define unique rules for understanding each character and reflecting emotions.

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