



METHODOLOGICAL-ARTISTIC RESEARCH IN THE STORIES AND STORIES OF THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

The topic scope of Uzbek literature of the period of independence shifted from the social front to the human being, to the psyche of man. It can be said that the main feature of the literature of this period is also the dedication to the study of the human psyche and its evolution. The border of traditional realism has been pushed, it is time to open new horizons in Uzbek prose. Literary critic Begali Kasimov, evaluating Uzbek literary studies of the independence period, said that "the greatest achievement of Uzbek literary studies of the independence period over the past 12 years has been the establishment of the study and assessment of our centuries-old literature on national-aesthetic grounds."

KEYWORDS

Folklore, independence, humanism.

INTRODUCTION

In the prose of the period of independence, the heroes began to analyze more of themselves. It can be said that such issues as their positivity in social reality, the role they have taken have lost relevance. The study of the human heart, the main goal of literature, was perceived as such a literary fact for all times. "There is such a dwarf field in the world that the phenomena of the universe as in the mythical Mirror are reflected. This mirror is the poet's heart, " wrote academician

Bakhtiar Nazarov. Not only the poet's heart, but the heart of all the Creator Reflects all the phenomena associated with the universe and man with artistic images, as shown in the mirror.

In the new era, the works of such writers as Omani Mukhtar, Khurshid Dostmuhammad, nazar Eshonqul, ne'mat Lion, Shadikul Hamro, Halmurod Rustam, Ulugbek Hamdam, Isajan Sultan were used in the synthesis of Western progressive traditions with our



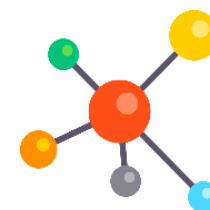
national literature. Although in the story and stories of such writers as Luqman Boğurikhan, Abdukayum Yatliş, Sobir Onar, Salam vafo, Zulfiya Gunboy qizi, Shoyim Boutaev in a relatively traditional spirit, we can see the fruit of a certain new quest, even if it is considered a continuation of the Uzbek prose tradition. About the prose of the independence period, literary scholar Kazakboy Yoldashev, in his article "signs of the prose of Independence", extremely demanding, noted with regret the conclusion that "the current Uzbek prose is not progressive at the level of its possibility." The fact that prose is not at its own level of possibility has been cited by our scientist nuktadon as the reason for three different factors. The first reason is the unpreparedness of the Uzbek Nazis for market relations in literature, the second reason is that the influence of critics has sharply weakened when checking the quality of works, and the last factor is that publishers remain dependent on publishers, and not on creators. Also, in another article, the literary critic concludes that "making creative experiments, applying unexpected ways of image, using unattended, new principles of artistic expression became the leading characteristics for this stage of Uzbek prose."

The prose of the independence period can be conditionally divided into three stages. The first stage was the prose of the first decade of independence (1990-2000), in which writers who created during the Soviet era also actively created. The main object of analysis of the prose of this period was the human psyche, which passed through the era of evils. During this period, writers such as Adil Yakubov, Pirimkul Kadyrov, shukur Kholmiraev, Ochi Hoshimov, Togay Murad wrote new works, "fields left over from my father" (t.Murad), "life at noon" (O.Hoshimov), "Dinosaur" (Sh.Kholmiraev), "Mother Falcon vidosi" (P.Kadyrov), "address of Justice" (o.Yakubov), "qibla on the four sides" (o.Mukhtar) novels were a special

success of this stage. The second stage can be conditionally called Uzbek prose from the period 2000-2010. During this period, literature with a market economy has passed, adventure and detective genre leadership has been observed. In addition, we can see an increase in the amount of novels and short stories written on a historical topic. "People in the heat" (L.Bo'rixon), "Game of butterflies" (T.Rustam), "Kingdom of tilsim" (s.Fidelity), "rebellion and obedience" (he.Hamdani), "Free" (I.Sultan), novels finished in different styles and tones, were referenced in readers' judgment. The third phase, which covers the period from 2010 to today, has increased the balance of historically themed works while most prose works reflect the social landscape of today. Ulugbek Hamdani explained that "no matter what period and mood the creator writes, he will argue about a person, his problems, or at the end he will cover topics that come to man and begin with a person."

The story can be said that the most active genre in the prose of the period of independence. Due to the fact that the genre of the story takes relatively less time and labor, hajman is small, it would be correct to say that it is superior to the narrative and novel in terms of the amount and balance of works written in this genre. Whatever genre the work is, it expresses in itself the ideas and artistic desires that the writer wants to convey to the reader. "The ideological-artistic mission is manifested anyway, in contrast to the level of the creator, taste, the derivative of the goal," wrote the writer nazar Eshonkul. In his opinion, the creator has one mission: to protect, if not, goodness, beauty, compassion, affection, the heart of a person.

In the past period, popular "market literature" appeared in literature in the direction of adventure and Detective. This literature consisted of light-elpy adventures, far from artistic and aesthetic laws, which were simply easily digested for the reader. In a certain



sense, it taught readers to taste, to develop faster, more easily readable Surface Books than good works. Commenting on this situation, literary critic Bahadir Karim says that "at the same time, we have writers who turn fiction into a process that consists only of possessive-participatory writing, who understand creativity, in the way of simple subsistence activities, and even at a lower level, unfortunately".

"When samples of mature creativity are analyzed, without exception, two important factors, two priority states are faced. The first is how the writer's spiritual world reflects the external world and the human part, which is recognized as the center of that world, in a broad, truthful way. The second is how artistic perfection and eternity it will be involved in," says literary critic Ibrahim Haqqul. In the stories and stories of the following years, the spiritual parallelism that accompanies the human part in the characters, the desire to try to understand the world, the image of a person remaining on the bridge of aromas between substance and the spiritual world took precedence. The tragedy of people who exchanged desires and aspirations for positive concerns, sacrificed their identity to the market economy, along with the description of the necessary motives for literary-aesthetic analysis, such as evils in human Fitre, indulgence from social rigor to Entertainment, transformation of images from an active civic position into a man of Entertainment, also manifested as a characteristic feature of the prose of this period. "The heroes of prose works were described not only as a person of activity, but also as a person of thought and observation," the literary scholar Kazakboy Yoldashev assessed this process. It was noted as a special feature that the essence of the concept of Man, the main object of literature, began to penetrate into the experience of the artistic image, which can be

manifested not only in activity or movement, but also when one breath is resting or fantasizing.

Uzbek nasrid's modernism and postmodernism of johnnishiga are characteristic of the character. O. Autonomous, N.Eshankul, G.Hamro, U.Hamdani, I. Sultan kabi jesuvchilarning worked on modernism and postmodernism characteristic of elementlar kizgi tashlandi. Literaturnyshunos Bahadir Karimovning aizishich, "Uzbek prose of modernism but not unconventional expressed stylized, so much for yangich badiy talchin etishda, shuningdek formiy uzgarishlard aspired."

In general, Istiqlol Uzbek prozrinsky nationalist mentality of became popular, known as the literary presenter of the authoritative pedagogical event Daish Whitegan. During the meeting, the sides discussed issues of cooperation between Tajikistan and Kazakhstan, as well as issues of the development and development of the Tajik language. "So, the master of literature and the greatest experience"

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, by Erkin Azam "Pakananing oshiq ko'ngli", by Isajan Sultan "Munojot", by Khurshid Dustmukhammad "Hijronim mingdir mening", by Shodul Hamro "Qora kun", Ulbek Hamding "Yolg'izlik", by Shoyim Bukhtaev "Sho'rodan qolgan odamlar", by Normurod Norqobilov "Tog' odami", by Abduqayum Yo'ldoshev "Sunbulaning ilk shanbasi", by Nabi Jaloliddin "O'limning rangi", by Qo'chqor Norqobil "Daryo ortidagi yig'i" the narrator cycle is recognized as an.

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