



## DEVELOPMENT OF SHORT STORY GENRE IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> March 2022	The author of this thesis reviews the genre of short story. The thesis covers a wide determination of the term and gives an explanation about the evolution of the genre. Short story genre is considered to be one of the oldest forms of literature. The short story started verbally -- people meet and begin telling stories to each other. In the course of time along with the development and advancement of the world, modern short story developed and assumed a form which is different from the old tale. "Once upon a time" is a phrase, which we heard in the beginning of stories, this phrase was the initial part of stories and it let readers or listeners know that a story is coming. Now the form of short stories is different, it unfolds through the oral tradition, because of some innovations and the development of humanity.
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The definitions of "short story" from different points of view and its main components that were defined by different scholars. It is based on the general observations of some critics, from ancient time from the time of Aesop to modern ones such as Brander Matthews's "The Philosophy of the Short Stories", Bliss Perry "A Study of Prose Fiction", and many other articles, dictionaries, manuals such as Chris Baldick's "The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literature Terms", M H Abraham's "Glossary of literary terms" and Peters Rushton's "A Glossary of Literary Terms".

If we pay attention to the definition of the notion "short story" we can address to popular dictionaries then we will see several explanations from different views. The word. For example in Merriam-Webster dictionary there gives a definition for the notion "short story" as follows: short story is an invented prose narrative shorter than a novel usually dealing with a few characters and aiming at unity of effect and often concentrating on the creation of mood rather than plot or in Oxford Dictionary: a story with a fully developed theme but significantly shorter and less elaborate than a novel, In Collins Dictionary: A short story is a written story about imaginary events that is only a few pages long.

Short story is an important genre in fiction, but misunderstood from writing: therefore it is helpful to understand what is short story. It is a fictitious type of writing not exceeding ten thousand words. A story running to more than ten thousand words may be referred to as a novella or novelette. Anything excess of that is referred to as a novel.

Short story genre is considered to be one of the oldest forms of literature. The short story started verbally -- people meet and begin telling stories to each other. So its origin goes back to anecdotes of the time of the Roman Empire, myth of Ancient times, the tales of Arabian Nights, folktales, fables, fairy stories. The emergence of modern short story as a genre occurred thanks to such golden heritage, which are sophisticated as short fiction. Via stories of the Decameron, and Cervantes' exemplary tales, via the epic, short fiction goes back far beyond the art of writing, and it was not until relatively recently in the history of literature that short stories developed from all types of short fiction to as one of the most distinct and important part of literature.

In the course of time along with the development and advancement of the world, the modern short story developed and assumed a form which is different from the old tale. "Once upon a time" is a phrase that beckons young and old alike because it lets readers or listeners know that a story is coming. Now the form of modern short stories in America is different, it unfolds through the oral tradition, because of some innovations and the development of humanity. These periods of development of the genre we are going to describe with our descriptions.

During Baroque period (early seventeenth century) the brief narrative form of literature confirmed relatively unattractive except to the unique genius La Fontaine, some of whose poems are skillful narratives, though still far in concept from the modern short story. The end of the seventeenth century witnessed the vogue of the fairy tale, charming but too limited by nature developed aesthetically and artistically. By the early eighteenth century some elements of short fiction were gradually adapted by Voltaire, Diderot and other European writers. In their works the theory failed to inspire practice, even in the case of Diderot's own stories which were generally constructed, but were too lacking in dramatic intensity.

In Post-Revolutionary period in France (early nineteenth century), a time of confusion and trial in the all form of art, seemed bent on experimenting, testing with all existing literary types, including even brief narrating. The samples of stories of that time were absolutely appropriate to a troubled age. In nineteenth century in France as the important part of Europe novels were, of course, even more in demand than short stories. In American Society in that time the short story particularly had special virtues for this audience. For one thing it offered both: brevity and integrity and integrity, a combination of enormous appeal, clearly bought, eagerly read at one sitting, afforded a new pleasure. Short story proved as a genre to generate the most intense kind of emotion and to compress a range of meanings and effects. The integrity and concentration are inherent in the form, aesthetic pleasure fully completed with convenient access. The short story suited to the cheap daily newspaper, to the mass urban audience to spread the social reality, it was a literary concept at 1830, whose time had finally come.

The short story had a remarkable degree an American creation. After its introduction to the New World in the early eighteenth century, the short story flourished as it had nowhere else. After the American Revolution, and increasingly after the War of 1812, American writers were exhorted to produce a literature that was truly native. Since mid-nineteenth century in America, however short fiction had become a major a theoretical framework for the short story, and who gained international recognition for his own short stories, were Edgar Allan Poe Washington Irving, James Fennimore Cooper, and William Cullen Bryant. As if in response, these four authors of very respectable stature appeared and initiated a great half century of literary development.

The stress of realism in today's stories has motivated the remark that they are not fiction, but just bits of reportage. They exhibit from observation but also inventiveness, today short story writers are skilled repoters of our daily life or events , happening with us. A detailed analysis we will give in the next two chapters of our dissertation paper.

Post-War period (1945-1963) the academic orientation has been both: strength and weakness. The strength is that one expects technical competence, and gets it. In fact, the volume of good short stories in the Post-war period is partly considered for by training of the writers. They not only read their antecedent on their own, but read them for their academic reason. Writers tends to get caught up in a kind of academic writing, going back to James Joyce, Chekhov and other masters of American and world short story masters. Trying to get caught up, reading their antecedent writers, copying out best works were most spread way to learn and find own way of writing. Every writer is not follower, not an explorer, his writing is a healthy sign as a reaction to the carefully written stories. Any innovation by a writer was an effort to break through the old forms.

Confessional Period (1963-1980) these particular years encompassed a time of revolution in the American society. Civil rights developed, humans began to explore space, developed countries after the USA began to use nuclear weapons for America it was threat, college students marched for peace against American intervention to Vietnam, rock and roll swept America and poets confessed. In the 1960-s the United States was still dealing with discrimination against African citizens. These developments of the events had their influence on writers of the period, and their writing styles

Post-modern period – (1980-) the history of the short story in mid-twentieth century America continues to be marked by a tension among the twin fictional poles of realism and romance, the short story of accurate "reportage" and the story of fantasy and imagination. The short story also encouraged, and can accommodate in particular ways of, reflexive self-consciousness about literary form.

They are distinctive, with high creative drive, writers experienced translations, reading European short stories the genre has been enriched with achievements of new fusions and combinations. This changed the writing form of short stories, remarking the modernity. The brilliance and diversity of American writing since World War II are at once testimony to the ideals of inclusiveness that inform our civil culture and an intense exposure of our limitations. Modern short story writers identity and express the living contradictions of American culture.

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