



## THE ORIGINALITY OF MODERN RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE LITERATURE IN UZBEKISTAN

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<b>Received</b> 24 <sup>th</sup> August 2022	Central Asia attracts many scientists and cultural figures with its rich history, geography, many still little-studied ethnic groups, and of course, a centuries-old collection of amazing literary monuments. In this article highlights of the originality of modern Russian-language literature in Uzbekistan.
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Russian language and culture was appreciated by Furkat, a native of Kokand (1858), but one of the first Uzbek writers. Traveling a lot, he showed a special interest in the activities of Russian patrons in Tashkent, read and admired the works of Pushkin, Krylov, Tolstoy. Furkat was a progressive man, talented and eager to introduce his people to world knowledge, to world culture. In his poems of the Tashkent period (1889-1890), he enthusiastically talks about the fair in Tashkent, about concerts, writes the poem "Suvorov" based on the performance he watched. One of the main themes of his work was the friendship of peoples. Time has shown that this topic is always relevant. A nation closed to communication with other nations not only loses a wide layer of knowledge itself, but also remains invisible to the world community, a kind of fog, behind which only a few can discern the depth and significance of its cultural heritage.

After that, a big surge of Russian literature in Uzbekistan occurred during the Second World War. Central Asia becomes a second home for Anna Akhmatova, Vladimir Lugovsky, Alexey Tolstoy, Vsevolod Ivanov, Korney Chukovsky. Vasily Yan, Mikhail Sheverdin are writing new historical novels in Uzbekistan — "Alexander Nevsky", "Sanjar the Invincible", Anna Akhmatova is writing "A Poem without a Hero". In Tashkent, the entire creative intelligentsia is the first to read Mikhail Bulgakov's manuscript "The Master and Margarita", which was brought by his wife Elena during the evacuation. In Uzbekistan, since the Soviet period, literature has been published in Russian and Uzbek. Until 1926, Arabic graphics were used in Uzbek literature, then the Latin alphabet was introduced — yanalif (a new Turkic alphabet based on Latin letters). In May 1940, the yanalif was replaced by the Cyrillic alphabet with the addition of several additional letters. Again, the alphabet was changed to the Latin alphabet in Uzbekistan in 1991. But printing houses continue to publish books to this day, both in Latin and Cyrillic.

In 1983, 11 book publishers were operating in Tashkent: "Publishing House of Literature and Art named after Gafur Gulam", "Yosh Gvardia", "Fan", "Uzbekistan", "Ukituvchi", etc. Only the publishing house of literature and Art named after Gafur Gulam in 1981 released 249 titles of books with a total circulation of 9 million 142 thousand copies. Each book is published in thousands of copies! The literature is published in two languages — Russian and Uzbek. In both cases, the Cyrillic alphabet is used.

From all this, another question arises. Are there many Russian-speaking writers in Uzbekistan? Everyone knows that Russian literature is developing in Uzbekistan thanks to the organization of the Writers' Union. Today, the members of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan who write in Russian are 28 people. There are about ten more well-established writers who publish their works outside the republic.

About two dozen young writers attend a seminar led by the Chairman of the Council for Russian Literature of the Joint Venture of Uzbekistan Alexey Ustimenko. There are several creative associations, mainly poets and bards.

Official meetings are held monthly at the Writers' Union, at meetings of the Council for Russian Literature, which does not limit the number of those present, but is glad to all the writers who are present there. "Russian Word" Council for Russian Literature website was created on the initiative and by the efforts of science fiction writers — <http://slovo.nx.uz>

In order for literature to develop at the world level, writers must change, progress with new talented authors. The process of transferring traditions and accumulated experience should take place gradually. To date, the creativity of young authors arises without active contact with the Council for Russian Literature. Many writers exchange experiences with young people. At the level of the state Association of Writers, that is, the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan, the new names of authors writing in Russian are known.

It is worth noting that thanks to the literary works contest, which has been held by the Council since 2018, the publication of the authors' works on the pages of the newspaper "Lady", the magazine "Star of the East" show us that there is an influx of young authors writing in Russian, and not a little! You can name about twenty names, including Marat Baizakov, Natalia Beloyedova, Maria Krasovskaya, Anita Eliv, Ekaterina Popova, Svetlana Yartseva, Alexandra Povarich, Alexander Evseev. In addition to Tashkent, in the cities of Samarkand, Navoi, Chirchik there are authors who write both prose and poetry in Russian.

Russian literature in Uzbekistan is currently developing mainly thanks to the Internet and the opportunity to show your talent and creativity on social media pages, on personal or literary websites, as well as by participating in literary competitions held by the Council for Russian Literature.

Despite this, for progress in its full sense, creative communication of writers is necessary, on the one hand — real masters who have passed all stages of creativity and have become truly a genius of literature, and on the other — novice writers who, in search of knowledge, are trying new stages of self-expression, but do not have sufficient writing experience.

Also, the site visitors are presented with the names of contemporary writers and poets of Uzbekistan, whose works are the basis of modern Uzbek literature.

The spirit of freedom and independence leads in the poetry of Khurshid Davron (born 1952). In his poetry books you can see unique examples of the unity of place and time, personality and society, the world and poetry. He praises the fate, the tragedy, the fate of the Turkic peoples, rejoices in their happiness and empathizes with them in their misfortune. The lyrical hero of the poet does not live easily, but his life is filled with spiritual searches, in fact, it is an endless process of soul ascent.

The prose of Tagai Murad (1948-2003) is a scattering of precious stones, a revived ornament. An outstanding master of Uzbek prose, translated into European languages; a writer who updated the ancient Central Asian dastan - a legend combining fiction and reality, humor and tragedy. His prose cannot be confused with any other, he created his own fabulous style, full of steppe air, juicy language, lively characters. Prose that makes you remember Shukshin, Aitmatov, Dumbadze - and at the same time completely original.

The worlds of the modern Uzbek Russian-language writer Sukhbat Aflatuni (Evgeny Viktorovich Abdullayev) are mysterious, like mirages in the desert. They artfully disguise themselves as reality, but as soon as the reader feels that he has approached and is ready to plunge into an ordinary, concrete genre, the author dispels the veil, and it turns out that stereotypes do not work here. The multi-layered plot of Aflatuni's novels combines the stories of spiritual quest, the memory of generations and a love line with a bright and lively national flavor. On the other hand, over the years, as I have already noted above, many interesting young authors have appeared, and of course, there are some searches for their own identity in rapidly changing conditions.

Of the well-known authors who live in Uzbekistan and are actively published in Russia and other countries of the near and far abroad, we would like first of all to name Alexey Ustimenko and Sukhbat Aflatuni (Evgeny Abdullaev).

And among the authors who moved to Russia from Uzbekistan, first of all, we would like to name Vadim Muratkhanov and Sanjar Yanyshv. They are engaged in translations from Uzbek into Russian. I would like to note that a wonderful collection of modern poetry of Uzbekistan "Anor" was published in Moscow in 2009 under the editorship of Sanjar Yanyshv.

Of course, first of all it is worth remembering such well-known communities as the Ferghana School and the Tashkent School. The latter was founded by three remarkable poets Sukhbat Aflatuni, Vadim Muratkhanov and Sanjar Yanyshv, developing the literary life of Uzbekistan. As for the Ferghana school, it has received almost worldwide recognition.

B. V. Cheprunov (1890-1937) was a Russian writer, he is known primarily for stories about Khorezm, novels "Junaidhan" and "Golden Web". In each episode of the novel "The Golden Web" by Cheprunov, one can notice the national identity of the region: "... huge fluffy peaches, large brushes of pinkish, cold autumn grapes, ruddy Khiva sweet apples, fragrant golden figs caressed the eyes". Here the author really depicts the autumn period when everything is in time in Khorezm. Boris Andreevich Lavrenev (1891-1959) was a Russian writer who lived in Uzbekistan for a long time. He was published in Tashkent newspapers and magazines, published poems, poems, and many feuilletons. In Tashkent, he created such stories as "The Shadow of Silence", "Star Color", the story "Wind", the story "Forty-first", which brought him wide fame not only in Russia, but also abroad. At the end of the twentieth century, the Uzbek poet Abdulla Aripov (1941-2016) wrote a poem "Pushkin". His poem is rich in reasoning and emotional experiences, the reader is presented with the image of the great Russian poet, as if discovered in a new way by the poet-author. He refers to the monument of A. S. A. Aripov calls Pushkin "a pillar of high poetry", "a born singer of eternal goodness", "an eternally young singer of nature ...".

Erkin Vakhidov (1936-2016) was an Uzbek poet and public figure. He translated poems by S. Yesenin, the works of V. Shukshin, K. Simonov, A. Kuprin. The classical literature of Russia over the past two centuries has discovered and is discovering the poetic East as a country of wise and beautiful antiquity, as well as writers and poets of Uzbekistan have carefully studied the works of Europe and the East, created their beautiful creations, highlighted a special contribution to the world culture of A. S. Pushkin, M. Y. Lermontov, M. F. Dostoevsky, Nekrasov, L. N.. Tolstoy, A. P. Chekhov.

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