



ON PERIODICATION OF THE LITERARY PROCESS (ABOUT MODERN UZBEK POETRY)

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: August 11 th 2024 Accepted: September 10 th 2024	In this article, brief comments are made about the role of literature in the era of globalization. During this period, as a result of scientific and technical achievements, the rapid development of social, economic and political relations between countries led to the process of active rapprochement of peoples, as a result of which the globalization of literature clearly demonstrated the cultural manifestations, similarities and differences of each social group with which we are in contact. It can be observed that the formation of world internet literature and its inclusion of the history and present of our world literature into various sites led to the formation of new literary genres that crossed political borders. As a result of the development of information and communication technologies, mobile communication and the Internet have reduced the distance between the writer-author and the reader to a certain extent.

Keywords: era of globalization, modern literary process, issue of periodization of literature, development of internet network, internet literature, fate of transitional and national literatures, verdandi era, world literature.

INTRODUCTION. Literature, which contains the best qualities of Man and the Universe, starts humanity towards goodness. Literature is also considered necessary so that humanity does not go too deep into reality and get out of balance. In today's world, without literature, there is a danger of being enslaved to the world of iron machines, lifeless, like ideals, and losing the qualities that make a person human and the treasure of humanity. Literature, which is a product of thought and imagination, has shown the correct and acceptable way to humanity from ancient caves to buildings that have acquired various forms until today, from the primitive system to the era of globalization, that is, to today.

Professor U. Hamdamov defines the concept of globalization as «derived from the Latin word «globus», i.e. «sphere», and is a process of economic, political, cultural, religious interaction on a global scale» [Hamdamov, 2020: 77], says. In our opinion, if it is taken in a narrow sense, it is necessary to take into account the period of the recent past, which prepared the ground for the creation of today's landscape as the era of globalization. Because in the formation of today's processes, the previous periods act as a chain. In a broad sense, it is also necessary to pay attention to the developments and growths that have been taking place in human civilization until today.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. The question of periodization of the literary process has always been considered important in literary studies. Theorists have different opinions about this. For example, one group of them prioritizes socio-historical conditions in periodization of the literary process, while representatives of another group define it by the manifestation of existing literary events and changes in literary and aesthetic thinking. Scientist N. Rahimjanov: «...through the concept of time, we talk about the past, present, future of humanity or the essence of human life, but it is first of all manifested in connection with life, reality and human personality. «Ladi» [Rahimjonov, 2012: 33], he says. In our opinion, in the essence of the concept of time, man is one of the first. Physiological, mental and personal desires and needs of a person always move together with time from all sides, or on the contrary, the same desires and needs move time and environment.

The medium connecting the era with literature is the creator, so it is the first bearer of universal events. The development of both external (literary connections and literary influence) and internal (literary heritage and continuity of traditions) relations, and their combined use, are of great importance to the examples of fiction literature created in a period of synthesis of the literary process of today's world.

The Uzbek literary process of the 21st century is not shown in the system of aesthetic-ideological phenomena that arose «suddenly» and «out of nowhere», but the literary process covering the entire period of the history of our national literature and the 20th century, its consistent movement and new development should be evaluated as a stage. The nature of the Uzbek literary process of the period, revealing the content reflected in it, determining the leading ideological and artistic principles, and thus allows defining the development of Uzbek poetry. Based on this, we aimed to study Uzbek literature in the era of globalization in two stages:

1. The period from the first years of independence to the early 2000s.
2. The period from the development of the Internet (early 2000s) to today.

In her research work, G. Garipova shows the following tendencies of the development of the Uzbek literary process at the end of the 20th century - the beginning of the 21st century:

1) integration of realistic and modernist poetics into a common artistic space; 2) transfer of personal needs from social-personal problems to personal-household problems; 3) use of existing symbols in the neo-mythological style of writing; 4) inclination towards «miraculous realism» trends; 5) works that are an artificial reflection of real reality, where the elements of the religious-legendary model about the creation of the "eternal universe" are used as non-plot elements; 6) the tendency of deep objectification that created "analytical psychologism in a special form" [<https://ziyouz.uz/ru/2012-09-02-11-30-49/49-2012-09-02-10-46-12/977--i->].

The researcher summarizes the literary process of the period and puts forward two ideas that one of the leading trends in the development of the literary process is realism and that Uzbek artists in this period introduced elements of modernism and neo-realism into their works. In fact, it can be seen that in the literary process of the researched period, more attention was paid to realist works in the traditional form, and interest in modernist and postmodernist currents, which are introduced through world literature and are addressed to some extent, prevailed.

S. Komilova in her article «Concept of the Modern Uzbek Literary Process» [Komilova, 2015: 153-159] shows the following periods:

1. «Transition» period (late 80s-90s of XX century). This period is determined by a number of factors:
 - restoration of classical heritage; the publication of the works of artists who were banned at the time (for example, Abdulhamid Cholpon, Abdurauf Fitrat, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, and a number of representatives of modern literature);
 - achieving restoration of religious and spiritual values;
 - approach the history of the Uzbek people with a truthful attitude and implement it;
 - it shows features such as the decline of interest in the traditions of Russian classical literature, but at the same time the increase of interest in Mediterranean and American literature.

It is also worth approving S. Komilova's designation of the late 80s and 90s of the 20th century as a «transitional period». But he separately researches the restoration of classical heritage and religious and spiritual values. In our opinion, as a result of the revival of the classical heritage, the spiritual values of the nation will also be revived. After all, a large part of the classical literary heritage consists of works that glorify both religious and spiritual ideas. Therefore, we express the opinion that these two specific features are «Increased attention to religious and spiritual values as a result of the restoration of classical heritage.»

The researcher referring to the literary process of the 1990s-2000s as the period of «change of address and analysis» says that Uzbek literature in this period contains conflicting concepts such as «national identity and globalization», «aesthetic values and market economy». states that he is in a situation described by.

Among the opinions of researchers, we summarize the literature of the period from the first years of independence to the early 2000s as follows:

- By the 1990s, interest in the traditions of the great Eastern literature, that is, our classic literature, increased. Now the living traditions of the literature of the classical Turkic peoples, Islamic values began to take a wide place in the literary works;
- separation of literature into different layers according to aesthetic principles and formal experiments is observed. For example, it should be noted that following the modernist and postmodernist trends appeared in the works of many writers;
- the perception of events and experiences through «I» was accepted as a novelty and caused controversy. This feature justifies the fact that «Uzbek modern literature», which is recognized as a «newness» that arose in the lap of the style of realistic painting, was created and developed as a separate and unique aesthetic principle.

We named the second part of the studied period «Literature of the period from the development of the Internet network (early 2000s) to the present day». The development of the Internet in Uzbekistan includes several stages. In the early 1990s, it became possible to exchange information via e-mail in the data transmission system. In 1992-1995, it started its activities as a local provider. In 1996, under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the UN Internet Development Project in Uzbekistan was established, as a result, the Internet developed rapidly in 1997-1999.

In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 221 dated October 6, 2005, the Internet «doors» were opened in order to fully satisfy the information needs of state and public bodies, citizens, enterprises,

institutions and organizations. Among the information exchanged on global networks, there are also examples of fiction, and these events have gained great importance in the formation of the literary process.

It is also emphasized by literary experts that the examples of general literature of the era of globalization are formed by absorbing each other's achievements in different literary periods. According to the theorists, the specific features of universal literature will be explained in the future mainly based on the following paradigms. About this period, Professor M. Kholbekov makes a number of points in his article entitled «Universal principles in the world literature of the era of globalization»:

Table 1.

<p><i>- to have stable general characteristics while preserving national identity;</i></p>	<p><i>focus and direct literature on universal values understood on the basis of national spirit. Here, the main criterion is the understanding of universal human values in the context of national identity, and at the same time, having common qualities and characteristics;</i></p>
<p><i>-relying on their national traditions, as well as literatures that do not rely on each other in relation to other places and times;</i></p>	<p><i>-get acquainted with the literature of peoples who differ from each other in terms of lifestyle, customs, traditions, and culture in the library. In this case, the possibility of understanding them is formed;</i></p>
<p><i>- establishing universal human values in the mind of society and at the heart of artistic traditions;</i></p>	<p><i>the artistic skills and methodological aspects of other literatures are integrated into a certain national literature; Artistic synthesis is formed in east-west (Asia-Europe), north, south (Africa-Europe, transatlantic (Europe-America) literatures [Kholbekov, 2018: 284]</i></p>

In addition to the expressed opinions, we support the need to pay special attention to literary translation in today's literary process. Because the works being translated today pay great attention to journalistic, social-household, everyday issues. There are few artistic features in them, they reflect the inner feelings of the author, and both the object and the subject remain the author himself. It can be seen that the main attention is focused on the «I» of the writer, and the thoughts that need to be told to the reader fall to the lower places.

Researcher S. Komilova called the years 2000-2014 «verdandi» (Verdandi - in the Scandinavian mythology of the northern Germanic peoples, there is a myth of «Norns», i.e. three sisters, embodying birth, life and death The older sister Clota means «what happened?» in Norse, the second sister Lachesis means «what will happen?», the younger sister Morta means «what should happen?» states that the period. That is, today's modern literature is characterized by the coexistence of the traditions of classic literature and realism, modernism and postmodernism. The term «Verdandi» period also has a special meaning. «verdandi» in Norse means «what happens now?» which means that in the era of globalization, the literature, that is, the literature of each nation in the world, its own culture, values and traditions are harmonizing and mixing with the whole world community. As a result of this, identity and nationality are lost, and scientists and creators of the world wonder «what will happen to the world, people, and literature?» a reasonable question arises. The researcher appropriately used the term «verdandi» period in relation to this situation.

CONCLUSION. Based on the above ideas, we came to the following conclusions about the study period:

1. In the era of globalization, the development of science and technology, social, economic, and political relations between countries is causing the process of active rapprochement of all nations on our planet. In the process, the globalization of literature has introduced the cultural manifestations, similarities, and differences of every social group with which we come into contact.
2. The formation of Internet literature, the inclusion of various sites in the history and present of world literature, led to the formation of new literary genres that crossed political borders. As a result of the development of information and communication technologies, mobile communication and the Internet have reduced the distance between the writer-author and the reader to a certain extent.
3. Literature is committed to human endeavors, each nation can create literature with common features while preserving its national identity through its language. It allows a comparative study of literatures that are far from each other in different relations with the world.

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