



FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEK NOVEL

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the main periods of the formation and development of the Uzbek novel. The Uzbek novel played an important role not only in the artistic and aesthetic development, but also in the socio-political growth of the Uzbek people.

KEY WORDS: *literature, folklore, people, formations of development.*

Uzbek literature is the immortal creation of the creative genius of the Uzbek people, the artistic history of their life, the brightest embodiment of their freedom-loving aspirations and aspirations, love for the motherland. By "Uzbek literature" we mean the literature of the Uzbek people, written primarily in the Uzbek language.

In the formation and development of the Uzbek novel, a huge role was played by the main historical factors, which include: reality; folklore tradition; written literature; as well as the influence of world romance, primarily Russian romance.

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Scientific studies of many scientists show that foreign literature, including Russian, played an important role in the formation and development of the novel genre in Uzbek literature.

Separate translations of the works of Russian classics appeared - A. S. Pushkin, L. Tolstoy, I. A. Krylov, which undoubtedly influenced the work of leading representatives of Uzbek literature. The works of A.S. Pushkin, M. Lermontov, A. Chekhov, N. Gogol, I. Turgenev, L. Tolstoy, M. Gorky became the reference books of the Uzbek reader.

Uzbek novels on historical, historical-biographical, historical-revolutionary, military and modern topics were new discoveries in the cultural and aesthetic development of the Uzbek people.

The next most important source of the formation of the Uzbek novel is folklore. Uzbek novels were born under the influence of life itself, based on the experience of oral folk art and Uzbek written literature.

The study of many researchers has shown that the birth of the novel in classical literature is associated, firstly, with the appearance of verse epic poems (dastans), secondly, with the development of prose, and thirdly, is associated with the birth of realism.

Classic examples of epic poems in written literature "Farhad and Shirin" by the great Uzbek poet, thinker, statesman Alisher Navoi. Poetry-epic novels by Alisher Navoi, with their versatility, multi-problem, scale, epic, unity and complexity of plot and composition, harmony of language and style, contain features inherent in the genre of the novel.

The appearance of "Baburname" by the great commander, poet and statesman Zahiraddin Muhammad Babur is a new stage in the development of the epic genre after the work of Alisher Navoi. In this work of means and fiction, a bold step forward was made in the field of revealing the character of the characters, building the plot and composition, and organizing the conflict. It can be argued that it was in "Baburnam" that the foundation was laid for the creation of an epic work of historical and artistic prose.

"Baburname" as the first historical and biographical work in Uzbek literature opens the way to a novel with its epic, large-scale and multifaceted nature. The desire for a realistic depiction of reality manifested



itself in this work in the form of initial attempts to move from romanticism to realism.

The next stage on the way of creating a novel in the Uzbek written literature is associated with the names of Khamza Hakimzade Niyazi and Mirmukhsin Fikri.

Khamza Hakimzade Niyazi is an Uzbek poet, playwright, public figure, the first in the history of Uzbek literature to introduce the term "novel" into artistic use. It should also be emphasized that the writer, starting to create a "national novel", could not help but take into account the difficulties that his books had to overcome on the way to readers. Therefore, Hamza Hakimzade Niyazi tried to write in the "old style", simply. In addition, the skills of the author himself in writing a "novel" were "simple". This can also explain the weakness of the compositional structure of his novels.

In subsequent years, such writers as Mirmukhsin-Fikri and A. Kadyri deliberately chose the novel as the leading genre of their work.

In the 20s of the XX century Sadridin Aini acts as one of the founders of Uzbek and Tajik literature. Such works of the writer as the stories "Bukhara executioners", "Adina", "Kulbobo", the novel "Dokhunda" played an important role in the formation and development of Uzbek and Tajik realistic prose. S. Aini is an innovator in the use of national traditions, folklore and written literature.

A huge merit in the creation of a realistic novel in Uzbek literature belongs to Abdulla Kadiri. Kadyri's novels "Past Days" and "Scorpion from the Altar" were the first positive results of his searches in the creation of the Uzbek realistic novel.

In the process of working on the novel "Past Days" A. Kadyri had to overcome extraordinary difficulties, which were aggravated, in addition to the inexperience of the young prose writer, by the lack of established traditions in the field of novelistics in Uzbek literature. Nevertheless, we can safely say that it was with the novels of A. Kadyri that the formation of this genre in the history of Uzbek literature began.

Aybek's work "Navoi" is a historical and biographical novel, where the writer, having recreated the character of the historical personality of Navoi, revives a certain period of history.

In the historical novels of A. Kadyri, S. Ayni and Aibek, styles, depiction techniques are diverse,

historical material is different, but their common feature is a connection with our time; their common basis is the optimistic and humanistic ideas of the writers.

In modern Uzbek prose, the role of the military novel is growing every day. Observation shows that the birth and formation of Uzbek military novels refers to the period of the second half of the 50s and the first half of the 60s of the XX century. Putting these problems in the spotlight is a common feature of such novels as Sh. Rashidov's "The Mighty Wave", S. Ahmad's "Horizon", and H. Gulyam's "Tashkentsy".

Thus, at present, the novels of A. Kadyri, S. Aini, Aibek, A. Kakhkhar, Sh. Rashidov are not only read in different languages of the peoples of the world, but in their ideological and artistic qualities they become a model and have a beneficial effect on the literature of the foreign East.

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