



A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF UZBEK PROSE FROM 1960 TO 1980: LITERARY TRENDS, INFLUENCES, AND KEY WORKS

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the literary process of 1960 - 1980. The aim of the article is to consider the development of Uzbek prose and to identify their peculiarities. As a result, the period was divided into 3 stages and studied separately, thus we studied the specifics of the period more deeply and generalized the main problem-thematic vectors and trends of the literary process in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS

Process; prose; realism; new hero image.

INTRODUCTION

The literary process of Uzbekistan is the subject of research in the works of S. E. Kamilova, S. Mirzaev, N. F. Karimov, S. Mamajonov, O. Sharafiddinov, U. Normatov, and B. Nazarov. Based on the works of the researchers, it was revealed that by 1960s, Uzbek literature was in a period of "stagnation" at the stage of "social realism", in order to intensify its development, the writers of this era sought to create new artistically perfect works based on the desire to

put an end to artificiality, monotony and superficiality in artistic creation.

On the basis of the textbook "Uzbek Literature of the 20th century" was conditioned by a number of factors of the literary process of the 60 - x years of the 20th century:

1. Strengthening the connection of literature with life. The subject matter in literature expands and focuses on the problem of social character;
2. A true depiction of the theme of World War II;



3. Appealing to the heroes of Uzbek folklore;
4. In the works, the problems of real life began to take on a more serious character.

The socialist realist character of Uzbek literature is expressed in the emergence of a large layer of texts emphasizing the topical problems of the time, such as the problems of war and peace, terrorism and the fight against it, poverty, unemployment, etc. (Aibek, A. Kakhkhar, R. Faizi, M. Ismaili, H. Ghulam, Mirmukhsin, H. Nazir, S. Anarbaev, S. Zunununova, M. Kariev, N. Aminov, etc.).

A. Kakhkhar's "Mukhabbat" ("Love"); P. Kadyrov's "Kadrim" ("Dignity"), "Meros" ("Heritage"), "Erk" ("Freedom"); "Mukaddas", "Larza" ("Awe"), "Tilla uzuk" ("Golden Ring"); "Matluba" ("The Golden Ring"). Кадырова; «Мукаддас», «Ларза» («Трепет»), «Тилла узук» («Золотое кольцо»), «Матлуба», «Канот жуфт бўлади» («Крыльев бывает пара»), «Биллур кандиллар» («Хрустальные люстры») A. Yakubov; "Bouronlarda bordek :alovot" ("As if there is peace in storms") by A. Mukhtar; "Sevgim - sevgilim" ("My Love is Beloved"), "Yoz yemgiri" ("Summer Rain"), "Damir Usmonovning ikki ba:ori" ("Two Springs of Damir Usmanov") by U. Umarbekov; "Bakhmir Usmonovning ikki ba:ori" ("Two Springs of Damir Usmanov") by U. Umarbekov; "Bakhor kaitmaid" ("Spring does not return"), "Dunyoning ishlari" ("Earthly Affairs") by U. Khashimov. Khashimov. All these works, strong in artistic terms, reflect the most diverse aspects of life, created bright lively images of contemporaries, whose fate reflected the complexity of the contradictory era of the 60s [1].

In the 70s, a modern conceptual direction appeared in Uzbek literature, which caused new tendencies of psychological moral aspects of life and man. The following trends are noted in this decade:

1. Addressing the problem of the cult of personality;
2. Expressionism emerges as the main current in the literature of this period;

3. interest in the human personality, in the detailed consideration of the difficulties of human life.

An actual and prospective trend in literature was the attempt of aesthetic development of the village theme. Writers turned to it not only to depict the realities of rural reality, but also in search of the origins of national spirituality, moral and folk foundations of life. Thus, A. Yakubov's famous stories and novels about the countryside are linked into a single unified theme. Yakubov's famous stories and novels about the village are linked into a single system by the writer's "village" moral concept. This problem-thematic line in the modern literature of the 70-80s and then 90s actualized the appeal to the ethics and aesthetics of folklore, native classical literary tradition. However, there was also an excessive idealization of peasant life. At the same time, the Second World War was portrayed in a more truthful, analytically in-depth manner. The fates of the heroes and their psychology are interpreted in works with military themes from the point of view of the psychology of peaceful life, which makes different demands on morality. These are Shukhrat's novels "Shinelli yillar" ("Years in Overcoats"), "Oltin zanglmas" ("Gold Does Not Rust"); Sh. Rashidov's "Kudratli tulqin" ("Mighty Wave"); I. Rahim's "Fidoyilar" ("Volunteers"); Said Ahmad's "Xjiron kunlari" ("Separation"); V. Gafurov's "Vafodor" ("Vafodor"). Gafurov "Vafodor" ("Devotion"); R. Faizi "Xazrati inson" ("His Majesty is a Man"); A. Yakubov "Er boshiga ish tushsa" ("It's Not Easy to Become a Man").

The desire of writers to express new feelings and thoughts, create new images with multifaceted interpretations and portray the world of subtle and pure passions such as love, friendship, loyalty and tenderness is palpable. The inner space of the human soul is defined by the stories "Earthly Affairs" by Utkur Hashimov, "Iste'fo" ("Retirement"), "Galatepa kissalari" ("Stories about Galatepa") by Murad



Muhammad Dost, ("The Moon Over the Well") by Gaffar Hatamov, "Yolgonchi farishtalar" ("Lying Angels") by Nemat Aminov, "Oydinda yurgan odamlar" ("People Living Under the Moon") by Togay Murad. In them the realities of modern life are subjected to artistic analysis. Prose writers are also attracted by the theme of the past - "Bolalik" ("Childhood") by Aibek, "ŷtmishdan er taklar" ("Tales of the Past") by A. Kakhkhar, "Zulmat ichra nur" ("A Ray in the Darkness") by M. Osim, "Bukhoroning zhin kuchalari" ("Narrow Streets of Bukhara") by A. Mukhtar, "Chuli irok" ("Steppe Distance") by U. Umarbekov [1]. Umarbekov [1].

The accumulated experience of the national literary movement of the first half of the XX century played a significant role in accelerating the dynamics of the Uzbek literary process characteristic of the period of the 80s. - The experience of positive and negative phenomena, in the light of which the main regularities of artistic and aesthetic and outlook path were revealed. After all, the evolution of any truth, and literary including, is determined not only by positive achievements, but also by shortcomings, mistakes, scientific analysis of which makes it possible to identify promising vectors of further development. One of the most important tasks of literature at this stage was the formation and improvement of the spiritual image of man in accordance with the moral and social ideals and interests of the time. Thus, literature begins to create an "ideal" image of a national hero - a man of Time, History, People [1].

The choice of the hero in the literature of socialist realism was determined by the principles of party and class. The hero was often the secretary of the Party organization of a district, region, and sometimes the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic. This was a common place in the literature of the pre-Perestroika period. New trends and turbulent processes taking place in the country

destroyed stereotypes and dogmas, paving the way for a free portrayal of the everyday life of the people, their heroes and their inner spiritual world. The hero, previously unnoticed, who was, as a rule, on the margins of the plot and compositional space, on the periphery of the work of fiction, entered the mainstream of Uzbek literature.

New heroes appeared in Uzbek literature in the 80s in such a genre, mobile and operative, as the novella. The new type of hero is a simple, modest, inconspicuous, but honest, conscientious person, taken in complex social and everyday circumstances. The artistic portrayal and moral understanding of this hero was based on the principles of creative freedom and everyday, everyday life realities" The complexity of the human character, his inner world, his attitude to society, his beliefs and ideals were revealed in accordance with the logic of his mental structure, spirituality.

"At a time when those around them were wallowing in immorality and degrading everyone by the immorality of their behavior, these people managed to endure with a clear conscience to eat their daily bread. They were the true heroes. In exceptional cases, they may not have performed a feat, but their loyalty to their beliefs, clear conscience and firmness they are worthy of the highest praise" - wrote about this type of conscientious, moral hero prose writer Khairiddin Sultanov. Artistic comprehension of the world, human destiny, diverse and complex processes occurring in the life of society and human psychology, marked by the stamp of time, was embodied in the content of Uzbek novels.

Such works as "Return to Galatep", "Mustafa" by Murad Muhammad Dost, "People in the Moonlit Night", "The Night the Horse Roared" by Tagay Murad, "The Moon Over the Well" by Gaffar Hagemov, etc. are among the novels that portray a new hero, hitherto



inconspicuous and modest. The fate of these stories and their authors was different.

The arrival in literature of a simple, unsophisticated man of labor, a deep study of his rich spiritual world, the variety of artistic and pictorial means and techniques, the embodiment of his character and personality all this testified that the humanistic and moral quest of Uzbek writers give their fruit [2].

The second half of the 80s was marked by the emergence of a number of innovative themes, these novels strengthened the critical spirit of exposing the harmful effects of the period of stagnation in various spheres of life. Among them are books by Said Ahmad - "Zhimzhitlik" ("Silence"), A. Yakubov - "Ok kushlar, oppok kushlar" ("White, White Storks"), Murad Muhammad Dost - "Lolazor" ("Valley of Tulips"), Mirmukhsin - "Ilon uchi" ("Revenge of the Snake"), Kh. Tukhtabaev - "Mungli Kuzlar" ("Sad Eyes"), E. Samandar - "Daryosini yukotgan qirgok" ("The Shore that Lost the River") [1].

To summarize, we can highlight the main features of this period:

1. From the second half of the 60's to the beginning of the 80's realistic tendencies intensify;
2. The genres of the novel and novella are developing;
3. If literature has always reflected external conflicts, then since the 60 - x 20 century writers began to emphasize the internal conflict: the illumination of his spiritual world, revealing his strengths and weaknesses.
4. The emergence of a new type of hero

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