

DEVELOPMENT OF SHORT STORY GENRE IN UZBEK LITERATURE

Narziyeva Inobat Zoirovna

Teacher of the Department of Foreign Languages

Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

inobat862@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: This article talks about the history of Uzbek short stories, the unique aspects and features of this genre, and the scientists who contributed to the development of our literature with their rare works in the development of the short story genre in Uzbek literature.

Key words: Short story, genre, epic, type novella, interpretation, literary process, realistic, fantastic, character.

ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada o'zbek qissachiligi tarixi, ushbu janrning o'ziga xos jihatlari va xususiyatlari hamda o'zbek adabiyotida qissa janrining rivojlanishida o'zining nodir asarlari bilan adabiyotimiz rivojiga hissa qo'shgan olimlar xususida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qissa, janr, epik, tur novella, talqin, adabiy jarayon, realistik, fantastik, personaj.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В данной статье рассказывается об истории узбекской новеллы, уникальных аспектах и особенностях этого жанра, а также об ученых, внесших свой вклад в развитие нашей литературы своими редкими произведениями в развитии жанра новеллы в узбекской литературе.

Ключевые слова: Новелла, жанр, эпопея, тип новеллы, интерпретация, литературный процесс, реалистический, фантастический, характер.

Works of art are of incomparable importance in the spiritual development of a person. A person does not become spiritual and enlightened by himself after being born from his mother. A person acquires these qualities only by tirelessly studying, receiving education from teachers, observing life in depth, and gathering instructive experiences will have In this process, turning to literature is very effective.

Tales, stories and essays, short stories and novels combine to form a type of verbal art called prose. Prose writers create prose works. Prose works are written not in a poetic way, but in a simple narrative way. The short story is a very important genre that shows the image of the national reading and literary process, and it is the stage in the formation of the novelistic thinking of the creator. Short story is a medium-sized prose work that reflects the reality of a certain period of human life. The intermediate creative power, which is not enough for a novel and does not fit into a story, is reflected in the story. The short story is the intermediate genre that selects, educates and prepares the readers for the novel. Short story is one of the types of epic genre in fiction. In Western European and American literature, there is no concept of a story in the sense of a narrative. All genres of prose, except the novel, are represented by the term "novella". In Russian and Uzbek literature, there is a difference between the modern and ancient meanings of the story. For example, in ancient Russian literature, any prose work was called a story.

In the history of Uzbek literature, the historical-legendary works written in prose or verse in the narration method are considered short stories. For example, "Qissai Sayfulmuluk", "Qissai Rabguzi" and others. The Uzbek short story in the current sense corresponds to the term

“narrative” in Russian literature and mainly represents a medium-sized prose genre between a novel and a short story. From the point of view of the genesis of the short story genre, it is connected to the traditions of prose creation of the ancient Turkic and Persian-Tajik peoples. The stories contained in the written sources of the Middle Ages, which were called “people's books” at that time, serve as the genetic basis for the emergence of the modern short story genre. In the formation of modern short stories, the plot is based on the adventures of a single hero; important structural signs, such as coverage of the events of a specific period of the hero's life, originated from stories in classical literature. From the 30s of the 20th century, modern Uzbek stories began to emerge under the influence of this genetic basis and Turkish, Tatar, Azerbaijani, Russian literature and social life.

In literature, there are genres adapted to reflect reality on different epic scales. One such genre is called short story. The short story genre, which is an example of an epic type, appeared in Uzbek literature in the 20th century and went through a certain development path. More than seven hundred short stories were created for almost a hundred years and they discovered the principles of development of Uzbek artistic prose. Literary critic D. Qur'anov gives the following definition to the short story: “story - short story – novel” can be said to be the core of the system of epic genres. With its short-story-artistic aspects located in the center of the trio, it can move towards the story and the novel.

A short story, usually based on various events related to the fate of one or several individuals, differs from a novel by the relative limitation of the story, size and content of the epic type. According to its genre characteristics, short story is a genre between a story and a novel. In this genre, one stage of the hero's life is covered. In a novel, the hero is a tool for writing it, while in a short story; the hero is the main goal of the work. From this point of view, all the highlighted events in the story are gathered around the hero. Short stories cover the complexities of life more widely than the story, and the scale of character and reality less than the novel. A story chronicles a certain period of a person's life. In a short story, lyricism can be stronger than in a story or a novel. One of the main differences of the short story genre from other genres, that is, the character of the hero is at its center, we can see from the theoretical literature. Achievements and shortcomings that arise in the inner world of the universe and man are instilled into the character of heroes created based on the ideals of our writers. This, of course, does not affect the mind of the student. In order to further strengthen this goal, the creators are trying to penetrate deeper into the human mind and absorb the changes taking place in it into the character of the heroes they create. The character of the hero is shown in his speech, portrait image, description of the author and behavior image. These factors come together, and the image of a real person is embodied in the reader's eyes. Any artistic work is born from the attitude of the writer to his time. It is no secret that the writer strives to illuminate his inner feelings through his work. So, how can a writer illuminate his ideals? Of course, he instills his ideal into the psyche of the characters in the work. Because the views of the characters in the play are different, mutual conflicts arise between them. This process gradually reveals the characters of the work.

Like the novel, the short story has autobiographical (Oybek, A. Qahhor, N. Safarov), historical (Mirkarim Osim, Ya. Ilyasov, etc.) in addition, fantastic (T. Malik, H. Shaykhov, M. Mahkamov, etc.) types. This trend started with the work of Sadriddin Ayniy. Great writers such as Ghulam, Oybek, and A. Qahhor improved it. In addition, historical short stories by M. Osim, modern short stories in a realistic direction by O. Hoshimov, adventure stories by H. Tokhtaboyev, and fantastic short stories by H. Shaykhov and T. Malik developed. In school textbooks, vocabulary

and theoretical literature, Hakim Nazim's "Yonar Daryo", "The Story of Tahir and Zuhra", M. Asim's "Tomaris", "Shiroq", Sh. Sa'dulla's "Komandirning boshidan kechirganlari", N. Fozilov's "Cancer", H. Tokhtaboyev's "Shirin qovunlar mamlakati", T. Malik's "Alvido bolalik", S. Barnoyev's "Oq laylaklar", A. Obidjon's "Egizaklar". The works "Dahshatli Meshpolvon", "Oltin yurakli Avtobola" are recognized as good examples of Uzbek children's short stories. Currently, the short story is one of the most active genres of prose, in which young writers are also creating effectively. The character of the characters highlighted in the stories of Uzbek writers has a deep impact on the stream of human consciousness. Bringing life events into literature in an artistic way, trying to expand the scope of human imagination and give aesthetic pleasure is bearing fruit in today's prose.

To sum up, modern Uzbek short stories are developing and growing in sync with the times; because each stage of the development of time requires the creation of themes and characters from the literature that are specific to the period and can fully meet its requirements. This is also being proven in today's literature. Based on the demands of the times, writers are trying to deepen the spiritual world of a person, to awaken noble thoughts in his thinking. If we look at every genre that is created today, we see that one of the main goals set before them is to serve the people of the time, both intellectually and spiritually. Today's stories, whether they are on a historical topic or reflect our current life, that is, the times we live in, we can see the proof of the above idea in all of them.

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