

Factors of Emergence and Development of A New Type of Novel

Xumora Jorakulova

is a master's student of TDPU

If we look at literature, which is the greatest and most powerful art of words, the readers have noticed that thousands of masterpieces have been created, and every time they read these works, they will fall into unique influences, and these impressions will even last a lifetime. And there are thousands of people who are interested in knowing about the creators of such immortal works, their lives, emotional experiences, feelings they feel in their creative moments.

Any artistic work - be it poetry or prose - is a piece of the creator's heart. The creature absorbs certain qualities of its creator, mental state, mood in moments of inspiration, of course. Therefore, interpreting a work of art without its creator leads to its imperfect perception. In order to fully feel and understand a work of art, it is desirable to have an idea about the artist who created it, the period in which he lived, the conditions, worldview, and its elements. As a result of this, there is a growing need to collect information about the lives of historical figures, creators, and the dargahs of our culture and spirituality and convey them to the reader in the form of an artistic work. Due to this need, prose was formed in our literature, which combines documentary and artistic. They were formed from a combination of scientific and artistic observations. This is enlightening prose. Educational documentary artistic prose arose out of the need of the times. Educational stories, short stories and novels began to be written. Such works are biographical works. Critic N. Khudoyberganov calls it a "scientific-popular, critical biographical work."

In the structure of the essay-novel, the lyrical basis is clear, experience, observation, relationship lead. There is another type of essay-novel, in which a scientific work and an artistic work are combined appears. In Uzbek literature, there are a number of essays-novels created in the series "Lives of Famous People", which are of historical, scientific and educational importance.

It was not for nothing that the First President of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, paid attention to the education of the young generation when Uzbekistan took a step on the road to independence. In his speech at the 9th session of the Oliy Majlis, he said: only a truly enlightened person can realize human value, national values, in a word, his identity, live in a free and liberated society, fight selflessly for our independent state to occupy a worthy and prestigious place in the world community.

The conclusion that follows from these thoughts is that enlightenment is the main basis of spiritual perfection. Now, there is a growing need to reveal and study the secrets of modern times, collect information about the life of our ancestors, and convey them to the reader in the form of an artistic work.

In Uzbek prose, since the 11th century, works combining art and documentation have been created. There were works about saints in the form of novels, and works about writers and historical figures in the form of memoirs. For example, Rabguzi's work "The Story of Rabguzi" was created based on the information of the Holy Qur'an and Hadith Sharif, in which scenes from the lives of the prophets are presented. "Baburnoma" by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, "Firdavs ul-Iqbal", "Riyaz ud-Dawla", "Zubdat ut-Tawarikh", "Shahid ul-Iqbal" by Munis and Ogahi; His works such as "Makorim ul-akhlaq" and "Temurnama" are considered to be examples of documentary prose.

Motives of educational novels formed in Uzbek prose of the independence period, didacticism in Eastern classical literature, in the spirit of documentation prose works and partly due to the

influence of documentary, educational novel experiences in Western novels, but the demands and needs of the new era cannot be ignored. In fact, novels about a cultural figure, a creative person were formed as a separate type in European literature.

It is known that the homeland of enlightened novels is the West, to be more precise, France. It is based on the slogan of the French writer Andre Moreau. In England, educational literature grew out of the classicism of the 17th century in a way contrary to it, and it is a phenomenon that manifests the educational function of literature and clearly expresses the interaction between man and society. An educational novel appeared in the field of English literature by the 18th century. English literature serves as a basis for the development of this new type of novel.

A number of factors led to the emergence of the enlightened novel in England: First, by the 18th century, all industries in England were in the hands of the bourgeoisie. As a result, knowledge developed. This development of science left a big mark in literature. Popular works covering scientific achievements have improved. In such works, information was given about the life and work of scientists, and their discoveries were presented to a wide readership.

Secondly, the synthesis of different genres of English literature, their aesthetic mixing, created enlightening works. In addition, the inclusion of autobiography in the novel is related to the development of technology in England. The industrial revolution was also reflected in works of art. Essays on the technical inventions of inventors Tom Addison and Steele became large-scale illustrated novels. In England, the age of science, limited to the 40s and 50s of the 18th century, led to the flourishing of Enlightenment realism novels. Drama, pamphlets, essays, and other genres became popular in the early stages of Enlightenment literature. In educational novels, novels Such works are to a certain extent the prose of scholars. They have a scientific and literary aesthetic concept, point of view, style of expression, aesthetic ideals - high glorification of enlightenment, the value of science, and the spirit of promoting them.

A person of any era is, in a certain sense, the next generation of the past. It is natural that he lives as if connected to some of the messages about the mozi by some visible or invisible ties. Long histories are of interest to everyone in one way or another through the information that comes from them. That is why, in the prose of historical topics, the authors try to use all the possibilities of realistic reflection of the social-political, cultural-educational situation of a certain period based on the available information.

References:

1. Rasulov A. Tanqid, talqin, baholash. –T.: Fan. 2006.
2. Ahmedova Sh. O‘zbek adabiy tanqidchiligi janrlari. –T.: Fan. 2008.
3. Nazarov B., Rasulov A., Ahmedova Sh., Qahramonov Q. O‘zbek adabiy tanqidi tarixi. –T.: Tafakkur qanoti. 2012.
4. Hodi Zarif. “Rustamxon” dostoni.– T.: Adabiyot va san’at nashriyoti, 1985.
5. Mirtojdiyev M. O‘zbek tilida polisemiya. – Toshkent: Fan. 1975. – B. 3.
6. Budagov R.A. Vvedeniye v nauka o yazyke. – M.: Uchpedgiz, 1958. –S 39-50.
7. Jumanazarova G. Fozil Yo‘ldosh o‘g‘li dostonlar tilining lingvopoetikasi (leksik-semantik, lingvostilistik va lingvostatistik tahlil). Doktorlik dissertatsiyasi. Toshkent, 2017 yil.