

Expression Of Views On The Artistic Character Of Novels In World Literature

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Annotation: This article analyzes the formation and development of the novel genre from the point of view of literary studies. The work discusses Wallis Watt's views on the novel, the specific features of the movements of romanticism, realism and naturalism, and their influence on literature. It also examines the principles of realism and naturalism in the truthful depiction of life, the relationship of man with the social environment, and deterministic approaches. The social, cultural, and philosophical foundations of the novel genre are highlighted, and its role and significance in the literary process are revealed.

Keywords: novel genre, realism, naturalism, romanticism, literary criticism, social environment, psychological analysis, society, artistic style, determinism.

INTRODUCTION

The novel is a complex and multifaceted genre with a long history from the point of view of literary criticism. Theoretical views on its artistic features and poetics have been formed and developed over the years. World literary criticism has accumulated rich experience in this regard, and this experience plays an important role in the study of the novel genre in Uzbek literary criticism. Each genre, especially lyric poetry and the novel, develops and achieves perfection based on its internal reasons and conditions. Lyrical poetry, with its subtlety and being based on feelings, develops in subtle expressions based on internal reasons. The novel, on the other hand, is formed from the remnants of other genres and, depending on its perfect structure and clear ideas, deeply describes society and humanity through events and images. At the same time, the novel undergoes evolutionary processes, achieves gradual improvement in terms of its form and content, and presents the reader with broader concepts through the completeness of artistic expression.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS. The novel genre traces its origins to medieval chivalric novels, epic epics, legends, and stories. Initially, the novel meant any work written in prose form. However, later, by the 18th century, the novel began to stand out as a genre in its own right. According to Ian Watt, the novel is a literary genre that emerged in the 18th century and is characterized by individual experience, psychological depth, and a realistic depiction of everyday life. The development of the novel is closely related to the growth of the bourgeois class and the emphasis on individualism of the philosophy of the Enlightenment. Although the novel originally meant any work written in prose form, its formation as a specific genre today occurred in the 18th century. That is, in understanding the origins and evolution of the novel, its origins in medieval chivalric stories, epic epics, and legends are important. At this time, the novel genre had not yet fully taken shape, but later in the 17th and 18th centuries it began to develop its own structure, themes, and styles. The origin and formation of the novel genre, thus, are associated

with specific social and cultural factors, and emerged as an echo of the demands and changes of a changing society. During this period, the novel became a genre that mainly describes the everyday life of the individual, his inner experiences, and his relationship with social life. The work “The Development of the Novel: Studies in Defoe, Richardson, and Fielding” (1957) is very important for studying the history of the novel genre. In this book, the British literary critic Ioan Watt deeply analyzes the development of the novel genre and indicates the main factors in its formation. Watt studies the historical path of the novel from medieval chivalric tales and epic poems to the modern novel genre that emerged in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Watt sees the novel as more than just a work of art, but also as a reflection of changes in society. The book examines the novel's unique characteristics, its role in the development of such characteristics as individualism, social problems, realistic imagery, and psychologism. It also provides a broad understanding of the role of significant social, cultural, and historical changes in the formation of the novel. Watt's analysis helps to identify the main stages in the formation and development of the novel, making it a useful resource for literary scholars and students. The book uses numerous examples and historical contexts to illustrate the unique characteristics of the novel and how it responded to changing society.

METHODOLOGY. In literary studies, several theoretical views have been put forward on the formation of the novel genre. In particular, literary scholars who lived in the 18th and 19th centuries tried to determine the specific features of the novel genre and its differences from other genres. During this period, writers such as Samuel Richardson and Henry Fielding made a great contribution to the formation of the novel genre. Richardson is considered one of the founders of the

epistolary novel (i.e., a novel written in the form of letters) genre in English literature. In his novels, he paid great attention to depicting the inner world of heroes, moral issues, and social inequality in society. Henry Fielding, in response to Richardson's serious and moral novels, created his own satirical and comic novels. He further developed realism, simultaneously highlighting the comic and tragic aspects of life. Samuel Richardson and Henry Fielding were among the first founders of English realism, and their works played an important role in the formation of the novel genre. While Richardson emphasized the human psyche and moral values, Fielding depicted life events with a humorous and critical approach. Their work later influenced writers such as Charles Dickens, George Eliot, and Thomas Hardy. In their works, the novel appeared as a genre capable of realistically depicting events and deeply revealing characters. The German romantic literary critics, the Schlegel brothers, also tried to analyze the unique poetics of the novel. They considered the novel to be a genre that expresses individualism, freedom, and creativity more than other genres. The Schlegel brothers are one of the founders of German romanticism, and they made a great contribution to the fields of literary theory, aesthetics, and translation. August Wilhelm Schlegel was known as a literary critic, translator, and poet, while his brother Friedrich Schlegel was a literary critic, philosopher, and writer. Friedrich Schlegel is considered one of the founders of romantic theory and played an important role in German literature and philosophy in the 18th and 19th centuries. “The Romantics are rightly recognized by the public for having broadened the literary horizons of their age, for having introduced the entire German society to the civilized world, for having introduced the treasures of medieval art, and for having introduced half-forgotten folk poetry.” The founders of the German Romantic movement advocated creative freedom

and individualism. Literary critics of the Realist period emphasized the social significance of the novel genre. The novels of writers such as Balzac, Flaubert, and Tolstoy reflected the contradictions in society, the place of man in social life, and the relationship between the individual and society. Realistic literary criticism paid great attention to the objective depiction of reality in novels, the disclosure of social problems, and the psychological study of human character. "As soon as it is included in a single whole, the inevitability of destruction becomes clear: romanticism takes on a skeptical, hopeless, and cruel tone towards itself and the world; "a novel saturated with romantic feelings about life is a novel about lost dreams." This idea is about romanticism and its self-denial. The author emphasizes that romanticism, in its striving to create a perfect, holistic world, turns against itself - it leads to skepticism, despair and the collapse of its own illusions. In fact, the fundamental essence of romanticism is to perceive life as beautiful, divine and perfect, to lead a person towards his dreams, but when there is a clash with reality, when the romantic worldview collides with the limitations and difficulties of real life, skepticism (doubt) and experiences arise. At this point, the process of the collapse of illusions occurs, that is, when romantics fail to achieve their dreams, they become bitter critics of the world and themselves. As a result, while Romanticism itself glorified life, romantic novels are often about despair and the failure of dreams. The author's words can be seen in Balzac's novel "Fallen Dreams". In the work, the main character, Lucien, initially dreams of coming to Paris and achieving creative success. However, due to the realities of life, injustice in society and selfishness, he abandons his romantic concepts and ultimately meets a tragic fate.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS.

Romanticism is a literary movement that emerged

in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, which promoted more emotional, fantastic, and idealistic images. In romanticism, the main focus is on the inner world of man, his feelings, individual thoughts, the beauty of nature, and the search for identity. Hugo's "The Chapelle de la Notre-Dame de Paris" or Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" reflect the characteristics of romanticism. "The main conflict of romantic literature is the struggle between good and evil, according to which both evil and the struggle against it are equally eternal. That is, this struggle is unable to eradicate evil by its roots - it is unable to radically change the world, all it can do is prevent evil from becoming the absolute ruler of the world. The main character of romantic literature is a unique person fighting against evil. Romanticism entered literature with its new concept of personality. For it, the individual is a separate world. The mysterious and unusual inner world of the individual becomes the central problem of romantic literature. Romanticism emphasizes the unique individual characteristics of the individual, focusing on the contradictions in his inner world, difficult-to-explain movements in his soul and mind, and irrational situations. In contrast to people who are becoming slaves to the realities of life, romantic literature creates a hero capable of boundless love and hatred, compassion and anger, high feelings, painful thoughts and merciless self-examination.

Realism is a literary movement that emerged in the middle of the 19th century, which puts forward an everyday, simple and realistic depiction of life. In realism, events occurring in human life and society are described objectively, without elements of fantasy, and are described clearly and realistically. In this trend, the inner world, psychology, and motivations of the characters are depicted clearly, complexly, and naturally. They often have internal contradictions and complex characters. Works such as G.

Flaubert's "Madame Bovary" or Honore de Balzac's "Fallen Dreams" show the characteristics of the realistic genre. "In the method of realism, the cognitive function of literature takes precedence, realist creators consider literature to be an important and effective means of perceiving the world and man (including himself). Accordingly, realism seeks to reflect life in all its complexity on a large scale. Due to the priority of the goal of cognition, realism depicts man in close connection with the social environment, conducts a deep artistic study of the influence of socio-historical conditions on the fate and character of man. After all, a realist artist considers the fate of man, his actions, dreams, and aspirations to have a social basis, and seeks to justify all this in a socio-psychological way. At the same time, in the literature of mature realism, man is not only tied to social conditions, but is also shown as a force that can rise above them and resist them through the power of his will. In this respect, realism differs from naturalism. It can reflect life more deeply and truthfully than it.

Naturalistic literature, which emerged in the second half of the 19th century after the realistic method of expression, is a more in-depth and scientifically based form of realism. If realism tried to describe life objectively and realistically, naturalism sought to explain life more precisely, based on experience, with deterministic and biological aspects. This movement is a literary movement formed on the basis of realism, which seeks to describe life in a scientifically based, objective and impartial way. Naturalist writers tried to show human actions and fate as a phenomenon that is shaped by biological, social and environmental influences. In this movement, a deterministic approach to the subject prevails, that is, the idea that human fate is predetermined, that it is governed by biological heritage, environment and social conditions. Life is not embellished, but its most basic, rough, bitter truths are also

described. Under the influence of Darwinism and experimental psychology, human nature is explained in terms of natural laws, and the works usually focus on the poor, workers, criminals, and people on the margins of society.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The novel genre has a long history from the point of view of literary criticism, and its formation and development are associated with socio-cultural changes that occurred in different periods. Initially closely related to epic epics, chivalric novels, and legends, this genre later became an independent literary direction based on individual experiences, psychological depth, and depictions of everyday life in prose form. As described by Ian Watt in the 18th century, the novel was formed under the influence of the growth of the bourgeois class and the philosophy of the Enlightenment. Its development was in harmony with the needs of society and literary traditions, and played an important role in the achievement of artistic perfection of the genre. Therefore, the novel retains its importance today as one of the most important genres of literature. The novel genre is important not only as a work of art, but also as a reflection of changes in society. Ian Watt analyzed the novel's features such as individualism, social problems, realistic depiction, and psychologism, and showed the role of social and cultural changes in its formation. In the 18th and 19th centuries, writers such as Samuel Richardson and Henry Fielding had a great influence on the development of the novel genre. While Richardson created the epistolary novel tradition, Fielding emphasized realism and satire. Also, the German romantics, the Schlegel brothers, evaluated the novel genre as an expression of individualism and creative freedom. Their views contributed to the aesthetic and theoretical enrichment of the novel genre. In general, the novel was formed as a means of deeply depicting society and humanity, and has been developing under the

influence of various philosophical and artistic movements.

The novel genre is one of the most important and complex areas of literature, which has developed under the influence of literary movements, philosophical and social changes in different periods. Literary critics of the period of realism emphasized the social significance of the novel genre, seeing it as an objective depiction of social problems. Writers such as Balzac, Flaubert and Tolstoy formed the traditions of the realistic novel, illuminating the complex relationship between man and society. At the same time, the romantic movement paid attention to the inner world of man, his hopes and conflicts. Romantic literature depicted the individualism, high feelings and inner experiences of the individual, revealing the tragic aspects of life. The opposition between romanticism and realism played an important role in the formation and development of the novel genre. As a result, the novel became a comprehensive means of expression of society, human psychology and philosophical views.

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