

THEORY - BASIS OF LITERARY CRITERIA AND NORMS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the scientific research on the theory of literature in Uzbek literature and the role and importance of theory in the development of literature. We express theoretical views and practical experience in the textbook on the history of the theory of Uzbek literary criticism and the principles of its development today.

KEYWORDS: *Literature, Theory, Art, Style, Genre, Plot, Composition, Content, Form, Types, Lyrics, Epic, Drama.*

INTRODUCTION

From the time of the emergence of written literature, we have also developed theoretical ideas that provide for regulating literary criteria and norms. In M. Kashgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk" we encounter the first theoretical views on literature and linguistics. In the XV century, Alisher Navoi in his work "Mezon ul-avzon" gave excellent theoretical information about the structure of poetry in Turkish literature, and the rules of the weight of aruz. The Majlis un-nafois contains valuable theoretical ideas about the genres of art and their requirements for them. Even today, we study the weight of dreams and the poetic genres created at this weight on the basis of these theoretical requirements.

Theory plays an important role in the development of literature, in defining criteria and norms, in compiling and classifying works of art, in understanding the essence of the literary process and its principles. That is why scholars engaged in literary theory have been active in all periods. Literary criticism as science emerged in our country in the early twentieth century. Fitrat and Cholpon's research and scientific views on literary theory played an important role in this. In particular, Fitrat was seriously engaged in the theory of literature and created a scientific work called "Rules of Literature." In this play, "A Guide for Literacy Teachers and Enthusiasts," Fitrat introduces the most basic concepts of literature and art. The scientist defines the concept of literature as follows: "...literature is the idea of describing the waves in our emotions with the help of words and phrases, creating the same waves in others"¹.

Literary criticism is a barometer of the literary process, the genre characteristics of literary works, the diversity of genres, methods and techniques of creating a work of art, types of artistic means of reflecting reality, the scientific basis of literary updates, the development of theoretical rules. The level of the literary process is determined by literary criticism, it evaluates and

explains the essence of news. There is a constant search for answers to questions such as whether literature is lagging the development of literature, whether it can have a positive impact on the literary process in a timely manner, and how the theoretical rules, criteria and norms developed from literature are reflected in literary works. This requires the constant improvement of the theory of literature, implementing new scientific research and scientific inquiries. During the years of independence, we have done great work in the theory's development of literary criticism in the Uzbek national literature. Secondary schools, secondary, special educational institutions, and textbooks for higher education, textbooks have been created on the basis of new theoretical views, ancient criteria and norms of artistic thinking. A number of fundamental researches have been carried out by our literary scholars. Izzat Sultan's "Literary Theory"², Dilmurod Kuronov's "Fundamentals of Literary Theory"³ is one of them. Well-known literary critic Hotam Umurov is a scientist who has done significant research on theoretical issues of literature. His textbooks "Rules of Literature", created in 2002, "Literary Theory", created in 2004, have a worthy place in the development of literary science. In 2021, he co-authored a textbook "Theory of Literary Theory"⁴ with the scientist Azimiddin Nasirov, which was published by the Samarkand State University.

The textbook consists of seven chapters, a conclusion and a dictionary of literary terms. The first chapter deals with the development of literary criticism as a science of fiction, its components and additional areas, textual studies, source studies, literary-critical thought. The topics of "Life and Literature", "Object, subject and task of literature" are scientifically and practically showed the criteria, norms of artistic expression of reality in literature, the relevance of artistic texture to the realities of life, adherence to historical principles, methods and means of depiction. There is much more extensive and detailed information about the specific ways in which reality is reflected in different genres of literary genres. Commenting on Hamid Olimjon's poem "Question", he emphasizes the uniqueness of the image of reality in poetry. To do this, he draws attention directly to a passage from the poem:

If I dress you for spring,
When I wrap the stars around the snow.
If I bring it and put it in front of you,
If I kiss both the star and you.
It's a fairy tale if I talk until dawn.
Flower pickers skirts and skirts
If I bring it to your feet,
I praise you and insult you
Will you be satisfied then?
Will what you say come true?

"In this poem," the authors explain, "there is no expression of a broad picture of life, it is a snapshot of the feelings evoked in the heart at the request of a friend; there is a willingness to give to the lover, to give his existence to please his lover. It is exciting and musical in the form of the poet's personal experiences"⁵.

The second chapter is “Artistic image. Ways and types of image creation”. The concept of the image, the function of the artistic image, are quoted from VG Belinsky, which scientifically substantiates the theoretical ideas. The authors of A.Ulugov's textbook "Introduction to Literary Studies" say that the word "image" comes from the Slavic languages, we derived it from the word "object" (drawing, carving, carving). We give it extensive knowledge that fiction is the most influential tool in the artistic reflection of reality.

The theme "Ways and types of image creation" deepens the imagination and knowledge about the image. Initially, two types of image creation were distinguished. These include image creation by aggregation and prototype-based image creation. We divided the images into types according to the literary type and genre, style and visual means. Epic image, lyrical image, dramatic image, fantasy image, mythical image, mythological image, figurative (symbolic) image, satirical (allegorical) image, satirical image, humorous image. The properties of these images are theoretically substantiated according to the nature of each. Images in works created in the historical or modern spirit are also classified. Images of historical figures, images of contemporaries, complex images, changing images, image gallery, explanations, descriptions of the terms of the hero, and character are given. Theoretical knowledge is not simply stated, but each theoretical rule has been tried to be put into practice by referring to a particular work.

The diagrams given at the end of the topic refer to the most important theoretical concepts to further strengthen the knowledge about the image. The value of the textbook was enhanced by the fact that these authors did not limit themselves to our national literature, but used the theoretical knowledge in Russian, European and world literature in general. In particular, it is important for the student to know that Aristotle used the word instead of image and that Hegel described the image as "thinking through art-images."

In the topic "Artistic character and literary type" there are two features that determine the content of the character. The importance of the principles of psychologism in the creation of character and artistic type is widely discussed. Important scientific conclusions are made on the basis of the interpretation of the characters and artistic types created in the works of A. Qahhor, A. Qodiriy, Oybek.

“Although the dynamic and analytical principles of psychology seem to contradict each other, it is also inappropriate to contrast them. These principles are seen in some novels as harmonious, twins. In such works, the spiritual world of the heroes is solved through their actions and images, as well as the flow and development of the dialectic thoughts and feelings of these heroes. In these same novels, these two principles of psychology are analyzed in dialectical unity. This is a synthetic principle of psychologism. Oybek's novel "Blessed Blood" is the first and most beautiful example of Uzbek novel created on this principle”⁶.

“Content and form. Theme and idea”, “Plot and composition of the work of art”, “Artistic speech. Peculiarities of Poetic Work”, Literary Types. Epic, lyric, drama”, "Artistic style. The most important theoretical principles of literary criticism, the main criteria and norms in the analysis, composition and classification of works of art are also scientifically studied in the chapters "Creative method and literary trends". The phenomenon of unity of form and content is very well and convincingly explained through examples taken from different works. Emphasizing that there is no unity of form and content in the poem presented by the veteran as a

poem "Moon ax", he scientifically substantiated the harmony and content of Hamid Olimjon's poem "You have been in my mind for a long time".

“Art - the beauty of beauty, the elegance, the harmony, the pleasant tranquility - the content fascinates with the integrity of the form, leads to goodness, especially when singing love: music, words and voice to each other's body, no, no, soul- When it is absorbed into their souls when a bright living world is created from all three, you say, oh, you tear your cheeks, shed tears, your soul burns, every emotion burns in your heart, and in this fire, it ripens, heals and renews the spirit of goodness⁷.

Passionately, this definition helps to understand the essence of content and form.

When it comes to the plot of a work of art, the authors mention the diversity of plots in world literature, the nature of each event is divided into such types as artificial plot, life plot, and mastered plot. All of these plots are found in the works of Uzbek literature, and the authors cite vivid examples from them. Each part of the plot gives a complete description. Composition is the structure of a work, which consists of several parts. The writer or poet places the parts of the work in accordance with his artistic and aesthetic purpose, the compositional integrity of the work should serve to make it convincing, impressive and fully meet the requirements of art. This is clear and clearly reflected in the compositional drawing. The authors explained the means of components such as title, epigraph, lyrical introduction, retreat, introduction, insert episode, landscape, housing, equipment, the image of objects, and molding.

In explaining the specificity of artistic speech, they appealed to the views of M.Gorky. It is said that imagery is the first condition in the form of artistic speech. The passage from the work of Osman Nasir reveals the importance of the artistic image. The role of imagery in enhancing the effectiveness of work is further substantiated not only by poetic works but also by examples from prose works.

A broad and detailed understanding of each of the literary genres, such as epic, lyrics and drama, is given. One of the valuable aspects of the textbook is that it is not only a fundamental scientific work but also has a popular character. This is because this resource can be used not only by philologists or students but also by literary enthusiasts in general to enhance their theoretical knowledge and skills. The glossary of literary terms given at the end of the textbook was especially useful. Students who have acquired theoretical knowledge from the textbook will further enrich their knowledge by using these dictionaries in practical activities.

The textbook "Literary Theory" plays an important practical role in the development of Uzbek literature, timely scientific assessment of literary events, scientific analysis of works of art, raising the artistic and aesthetic level of readers. We can say that H.Umurov and A.Nasirov enriched Uzbek's literature with another valuable scientific source in return for their contribution to the creation of this book.

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