

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF POETRY OF TAJIK-PERSIAN LITERATURE AND ITS HISTORICAL AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

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Abstract. One type of Christian heritage found in the literature of the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, which evolved from bold views on content, form and style, is the genre of history. In the development of this genre of educational and educational genre, the best traditions of classical literature continued.

Key words: culture and arts, Literature, story, educational story, theoretical issues of literature.

Literature is an art form. Art, which is an important component of human culture, is a peculiar form of social consciousness and creative activity of a person through artistic images of life, reality and existence in works of art. By decision of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures for the further development and improvement of the branches of culture and art" constant attention is paid to the development of the spheres of culture and art, the construction of appropriate modern institutions based on international best practices, strengthening their material and technical base, and comprehensive support for the creative intelligentsia [1]. Various activities were carried out to raise the level of culture of the population, especially the younger generation, their development of the best examples of national and world culture, education on this basis of moral and progressive personalities, the realization of the potential and opportunities of talented youth. At the same time, it should be noted that the management of the sphere of culture and art remains the old methods, there is a small integrated approach to solving existing problems, including the organization of activities of cultural institutions and services, appropriate to the population. In order to increase the role and essence of culture and art in the new period of modernization and reconstruction of the country, education of the younger generation in the spirit of national and universal values, love and loyalty to the Motherland, measures were considered.

In this regard, during the reform, the program of measures for the further development and improvement of the sphere of culture and art in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 identified the main directions for the formation of culture and art:

- Improving legislation, organizing and improving the effectiveness of cultural and art institutions, strengthening their material base, including the development of comprehensive measures aimed at improving the activities of museums and theaters, protecting objects of material, cultural and archaeological heritage, as well as mechanisms for their effective use;

- An integrated analysis of activity of establishments of culture and art, theatres, museums, art communities, cultural institutions and public recreational gardens culture and leisure, the condition of their material-technical base, repair and General improvement, equipping them with the necessary equipment, musical instruments, creation of favorable conditions for creative activity and other key points of decisions about the development of youth culture.

This program has a high value for the development of science and culture. All aspects of culture are valued, enforced, and supported by the President. One of these areas of art and culture is literature, which contributes to the education of the younger generation and the development of worldview. Fiction, as a mirror reflecting the real life, Events of society, social life of the era, advanced thinking and spiritual life of the people through artistic images, expands knowledge and affects the mind and feelings of writers. This can cause a feeling of joy or Vice versa cause a feeling of hatred and excitement. In the second half of the XIX century, major historical events took place in the life of the peoples of Central Asia, including the Tajik and Uzbek people. Since the middle of the XIX century, in the spiritual life of these two peoples, without looking at obstacles, having implemented progressive ideas, this is expressed, first of all, Akhmadi Danish in the hierarchical opinion of followers and his followers. From the second half of the XIX century, in the spiritual life of these two peoples, despite the obstacles of reaction, progressive ideas gradually found their way, which is primarily reflected in the educational thoughts of Akhmad Donish and his followers and friends. Leading intellectuals shouted, first of all, outdated versions of madrassas.

The study of the review of literature and its unsatisfactory pages in literary science is one of the important and complex issues. In particular, the study of certain issues of literature of the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century on the basis of their comparison and typological features is a topical issue today. In the course of our research, we touched upon the issues of disagreement between Tajik literature and our research works, which are one of the main issues in determining the position of the most important literary genre in the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century. From this point of view, for a deeper understanding of the essence of the literature of the late XIX and early XX centuries in terms of theme, content, form and language, the most important features of the work of one of the most famous educators of this period Akhmadi Donish and his followers, their collections, the specificity of Christian creativity needs to be reconsidered. Such a review is one of the most important aspects of the research topic.

The study of theoretical issues of literature and its obscure pages is one of the most important and complex issues in literary criticism. In particular, the study of various issues of the literature of the second half of the XIX and early XX centuries, based on the comparison and typological features of its theoretical issues is one of the most serious issues from today's point of view. In our article, we touched upon issues related to the inconsistency

of Tajik literary studies and the records of this literature, which is one of the main issues for determining the position of the most important literary genre in the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century. From this point of view, for a deeper understanding of the essence of the literature of the late XIX and early XX centuries in terms of theme, content, form and language, the most important features of the work of one of the most famous educators of this period Ahmadi Donish and his followers, their collections, the specificity of Christian creativity needs to be reconsidered. Such a review is one of the most important aspects of the research topic.

In the spiritual and educational life of the people of Central Asia, the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, is undoubtedly one of the most important historical periods. This stage is one of the most important periods in the history of the Tajik and Uzbek peoples and, in general, the local people in strengthening and expanding the views and worldviews of the people. On the basis of changes in various aspects of life, starting from the second half of the XIX century, after a period of "stagnation" a new trend in literature. This trend in fiction has comprehensively covered all social strata, served as the ideology of the awakening of the nation, and subordinated education, the press and literature to new goals. In other words, the literature has undergone a radical change, both in terms of content and in terms of content and form. In our view, the emergence of the educational process is a key factor in the essence of this revolution and change. Secondly, on the basis of solid documents and arguments, it can be proved that at this stage, along with the traditional and normative laws of classical literature, which largely presupposes the stability of traditional formal forms of literary work, both in terms of ideological content and style. came to the field. In a short period of time, literature has found another direction and developed on the basis of new laws and methods, which is strongly related to the above factors, and from this point of view it is very important to study the subject. The report on urgent issues requires a fresh look at the political, social, cultural and historical realities of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries on the basis of the ideology of national independence. In this context, it is also important to observe and analyze the real historical, political and social landscape of the research topic. Until recently, in the science of literary criticism, the study of various theoretical issues of literature was not properly discussed. In particular, about the genre of the story and the reproduction of its ideological content, the typological features of this genre in the Tajik and Uzbek literature are expressed in the form of summaries or in the scattered pages of textbooks. In addition, most of the ideas and thoughts of the famous enlighteners have common identities and features to the main goals and objectives of modern life and the spirit of the time of Independence. Especially in this period the revival and evolution of various genres of prose, the phenomenon of synthesis of genres, the specific introduction and specification of similar genres of European and Russian

literature to the national literature, blinging of genres play an important role in the literary process.

Without studying all this and similar problems in terms of content and genre, we can not consider the history and theory of literature, and at the same time - the practical history of the literary process of the late XIX and early XX centuries.

It should be noted that until recently, all aspects of the theoretical issues of educational literature, and especially the typology of literary genres of the period in question, were not properly and adequately conducted, and research in this area was carried out in limited circles. The reason why this issue has not been studied in detail so far can be explained by the fact that the theoretical issues of the literature of this period are pure, available and in the collective case there is no specific material. Because in the network of prose works of this stage of the history of literature and in its brain were the ideas of national and patriotic renewal, freedom and national unity, self-knowledge and self-awareness, national pride and self-knowledge, criticism of social evils and shortcomings, new ideas of education. In a separate study, the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century are considered as a qualitatively new period in the history of Tajik literature, as well as separate genres of works by writers of this period, especially stories and qualitatively new works of education "Navodir-ul- waqo'e " Akhmadi Donish knowledge, "Badoey-us-sanoey" Shamsiddin Shokhin, "Tukhfai ahli Bukhara" Mirzo Siroj, "Navodiri ziyoyiya" and "Ruznoma" (newspaper) Sharifjon Makdum, separate the history of "Jome'-ul-hikoyot" Abdurauf Fitrat (narrative of the history of the European languages, which is Saidahmad Adji), during this period, the creation of the writers of the Uzbek Abdullah Kodiri, Abdulhamid Chulpon, Abdullah Avloni and other characteristics of the smallpox does not say anything. Nevertheless, since the 60s of the XX century in the field of literary criticism the topic of emergency has been practically studied by scholars.

The point is that due to the purpose of research, demand and demand for Tajik educational literature, most researchers have spoken about the enlightenment stories of the second half of the twentieth century, and in many cases remained silent about the stories of other writers. Such a picture can be seen in Rasul Khan Khodizoda's article "Ahmadi Donish's Fiction". Also in the report of the late M. Adashev also spoke about the genre features of this story, and in his report "Some reflections on the form and content of the Tajik educational literature" he denied this idea. Khodizoda belongs to the genre of fiction and storytelling[2]. The young researcher Z. Yunuszoda commented on the story of "Navodir-ul-waqo'e", ie "In the story of pilgrims and the interests of travel and the character of women" and called it a genre of travel[3]. In this study, attention is paid only to stories that have the ideological content of education.

In the art and literature of our time, new trends are emerging, through the use of theoretical and methodological achievements of natural and philosophical Sciences, which opens a wide path in the study of global and aesthetic issues. In the last two decades, the interest of researchers in the problem of art with living reality has increased significantly, which is actually one of the most complex and topical issues of modern aesthetics. The well-known Russian literary critic B.S Meylakh described the topic of discussion in modern literary criticism as follows: "The subject of literary criticism is a comprehensive study of literature, its essence, origin and connection with other forms of social thought"[4]. In this regard, the study of the typographic features of various literature of the history of literature is one of the main issues of literary science. In particular, each side explores separate aspects of various stages of Tajik-Persian literature. this is one of the problems of knowledge of criticism and literary theory. In addition, in recent years, the review of literary relations at various stages, as well as the definition of actual features of combat literature shows solidarity on the purity of the issue under discussion.

The current literature, along with the liberation from the ideological framework, which was assigned to many artists, has expanded the range of issues discussed. If earlier creativity was more perceived as a work of work, now it becomes educated as a complex process of psychosocial activity. Modern researchers are trying to get into the workshop of writers, along with the study and discovery of generally recognized laws and identifying the achieved aspects of their purity. Determine the literary connections of a particular literature. The result of such fights and chaos is valuable materials for theoretical disputes and analysis of the literary process. The inter-Tajik dialogue, which started the peace process in our country, has a unique significance as an experience of resolving conflicts of this kind by peaceful means. Along with the elimination of literary and aesthetic norms, they must also be changed. According to M. Shukurov "Our time requires innovation, sharp critical vision"[5]. So there is a legal rule that this issue should be reconsidered in all its aspects from the literature of the period of education and renaissance.

Modern literary criticism needs to reconsider the flow of literature of the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, using the theoretical and practical achievements of modern science. Because in his time, literary events were not considered as an ideological phenomenon, which led to the disappearance of the original qualities of literature from the attention of researchers. Including issues of forms and styles, the evolution of the genre, as well as some issues of literary attitude require scientific and research work.

Real historical and theoretical aspects were transformed into symbolic historical and theoretical aspects through symbolic images. The storytellers made the connection between time and space in such a way that political critics did not blame the authors on ideological

guilt. Through the use of various means of depiction, they reflected the historical and theoretical aspects of art in a general, invisible and covert way in their works.

Tajik storytellers, referring to the moral and philosophical problems, refer to the image of the elders, the depiction of which has ancient traditions in our literature. In such stories, the moral aspects of the stories are higher and they are closer to the novel. The way the image is narrated. Accurate elements of time and place strengthen the real and realistic aspect of the story and take on a general and artistic character in the flow of the story. In describing time, the author often uses phrases denoting indefinite time, such as "those years", "a few years ago", "years passed", "consecutive years" and so on. However, when describing any interesting aspect of the hero's image, time becomes more concise and precise, which is expressed by the words "porcelain", "early winter", "seven years ago", "last four or five years", "winter days" and so on. will be. The narrator equates the elements of space and time with the movement of the protagonist, which are interconnected in the flow of the story and ensure the unity of time and place of the protagonist of the story.

As we can see, each type of hero of literature has a specific model of time and space in accordance with the taste and character of his spiritual and psychological world, which ensures the unity of the structure of his work by adapting the signs of time and place to his mental state. We've looked at examples of older and more experienced types of heroes and hairdressers above. Moving memories, telling stories and summarizing distant and recent events of moral and philosophical value in order to create elements of time and space and its specific expression in the structure of the story requires the writer to use some features of other genres of prose to enrich the genre of the story.

As can be seen, the stories created for children by Tajik and Uzbek writers in the first decades of the twentieth century are not the same in terms of artistic and ideological value. On the other hand, the very border between children's literature and adult literature seems artificial. Because the goods of literature, regardless of the social stratum of society, must have artistic and aesthetic value, otherwise it would be a mistake to consider it a work of art. This issue is largely related to the ideological goals of the writers of the period.

Historically, in the genre of the story, the issue of man's connection with nature, the world around him and the place and ancestral home has been accelerated through symbolic, figurative and descriptive images, paving the way for understanding and discussion of many moral, philosophical and social issues. The writers study the image of man in connection with the world around him, and the reader thinks about the problems of life, the moral value of life itself and the status of man in the world. Spatial elements in the structure of such a story acquire a greater literary and aesthetic value and increase the effectiveness of the image. In particular, the depiction of the connection between man and nature in modern Tajik prose is a new page. Because in this case, as a hero of literature, a person acquires a broader

and more complete meaning, and in terms of artistic study of the character and the unity of time and space in the literary text becomes more specific and memorable. Especially in the classical literature, the story has a more exemplary character, and their mystical and religious aspects, interpretation of moral issues, principles and narration are stronger. The story begins with the same composition of Sina's "Hay ibn Yaqzan", Rumi's "Masnavii ma'navi", "Safarnoma" by Nosiri Khusrav, "Mahzan-ul-asror" by Nizami, "Guliston". Saadi, Jomi's "Bahoriston", Zayniddin Mahmud Wasifi's "Badoe-ul-vakoe" and others can be seen. The use of legends, myths and legends, as we can see, expands the spiritual and genre capacity of the story and colors the compositional structure and flow of the plot. In this case, the author's work can be read from the point of view of art and is effective from the point of view of the structure of the story. This is an important feature of myths and legends, the infinity and longevity of time, which has attracted the most attention of mythological and mythological writers. This is the case with the child's departure into the world of fairy tales in Chingiz Aitmatov's "White Ship", Bochia's death in "Joseph and his brothers" by T. Man, the part of Koina in "And everyone who met me" - and O. Chiladze is proof of that. These heroes do not fit into the usual patterns of time and space. The range of their thoughts and ideas is very wide and long. Therefore, the authors are looking for appropriate time and place templates to depict their artistic image. The writer's artistic world on the basis of literary and aesthetic thinking, creative will and artistic concept of the reality of life, the method of depicting the hero, the way of plot-making and composition, the use of poetic means are the factors of the artistic world. Naturally, each stage of the development of literature and art is determined by the evolution of the art world. The story differs from other genres of modern and past prose by the depth of artistic analysis, the completeness and completeness of the content, the accuracy of the description and the balance of poetic and structural elements. The development of the story and its fresh tendencies is due to the fact that it is an effective, relevant and specific genre. A small plot, a limited moment in the flow of life, or any ordinary life event that doesn't take much time for the reader either. The artistic action of the story is an immediate action and the specifics of the genre require special creative skills from the storyteller. The ranks of great storytellers in the world literature are also very limited. Many writers have written short stories, but like Anton Pavlov, Chekhov, Guy de Maupassant, and U.S Moemu, E. To has not shown great storytelling skills.

Conclusion. The story genre is one of the oldest genres of world literature. complete and complete the picture. This small epic genre has a special place in fiction, it has passed a full historical and theoretical path. For centuries, it has served as the smallest genre of epic poetry for talented writers. It uses realistic aspects of the image, distinctive, romantic styles.

This genre has deep historical roots in Persian and Tajik literature, gradually evolving to the level of a complete genre of fiction at different stages of the history of literature and writers with the demands and requirements of the times, people's lives, social ideas, aesthetics and worldview of writers. The genre depicts the environment, time and place, philosophical aspects of understanding, mythological and mythological elements of the people, religious, mystical and mystical meanings over time. The story is easy to understand, the writing style is simple, and writing and telling the genre seems simple. But picking up an episode from a small moment in life and choosing to write it in an effective, relevant, specific and immediate way, in a small plot, a limited moment in the flow of life or any ordinary life event with all its ups and downs, ups and downs, ups and downs, It is not the job of every penman to describe its packaging, its lightness and its darkness. Therefore, in the history of world literature, few writers have succeeded in this direction. So, today the science of literary criticism is faced with a very important and difficult task, which is to pave the way for the recognition of the outstanding story from the useless stories, so that the literature can not get rid of the insignificant works.

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