

CHRONOTOPIA OF STORYTELLING IN UZBEK LITERATURE

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Annotation

One direction of last year's critical activity is the interpretation of creative research specific to the literary process. In this respect, the book by the teacher munakkid Umarali Normatov "the temperature question of the Creator " is characteristic. This collection consisting of four sections includes literary-critical articles, essays, memorabilia and literary conversations of written in the last three or four years. In addition to the achievements of the scientist in his observations on literary criticism, he also touched upon certain shortcomings. In particular, attention will be paid to the fact that today's criticism is to some extent lagging behind the literary process, the works created, first of all, the works capable of renewing artistic thinking – are not invented by literary criticism, the possibility of qualifying is limited and other aspects. Alternatively, the controversy last year in the journal

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Literature (Arabic. – the word adab is plural) - 1. A set of works summarizing achievements in some field of Science and practice (technical A., agriculture A.I, Political A. and others). 2. A type of art (artistic A. also called); reflect reality through images using words. A. first it was verbal, after the appearance of the writing passed into a written form. A. through the word, a person is able to reflect his feelings broadly and deeply, therefore, he is considered the most popular type of art. Artistic leader of 3 type-epos, lyrics, drama are available. Epos is a self-reflection of reality, and in the lyric It is described by adding the impression that a person receives from reality. The East is the country of feelings of poetry from ancient times. Therefore, in the Eastern artistic literature, especially lyrics are widely developed. Drama Express life in action and reflect without author's speech. A mixed tours also available. Mas, lyricism and epos features make up the merged Lyro-epic round. The lyric-epic type includes poem, ballad, epic, parable etc. The Epos is usually divided into 3: a small epic form (anecdote, an essay, a fairy tale, a story), a medium epic form (a story) and a

large epic form (a novel).. A. it is an ideological phenomenon, like other types of art. According to the principle of reflecting reality in the creative method of ADIB appears. If the typical phenomena in reality are summarized, then the truth is reflected, then the realist A. it is called. If the writer expresses not only the same reality, but also his own dreams about him, romantic A. will be. A on the criteria of artistry dictates that it will be perfect from the ideological-artistic point of view. This circumstance arises from the relevance of the subject of the work, the correctness of the idea that it expresses, the depth of the truth of the image, the perfection of the components of the artistic form. Each A. national, accordingly, the characteristics in the historical life and psyche of each nation. It forms the content of the national identity of the state and forms a specific national form. In the occurrence of the National form A. by the experience and tradition accumulated over a long period of time is also of great importance. And the new era in the life of the people A.ni it raises to a new, higher level, renews and enriches both its content and form. Updated A. in turn, it serves as a powerful weapon in the strengthening of a new society. Uzbek A. of the present time in literature, the object of the image is generally a social reality, while the object of the main image is a person at the social essence of man is expressed in a generalized form. Therefore, even the purpose of which is to fully express the essence of a particular social force and at the same time create a sharply individualized artistic image. The most perfect of such images created is called "Type". Images of Farhad, Shirin, Majnun, Layli, Alexander in the works of Navoi; Otello and Hamlet in Shekspir works; Otabek and Silver type in the works of Abdulla Qadiri. Reflecting reality, he approaches her from the point of view of the rules of beauty. Consequently, the choice of the subject of the work is also an important creative point. The fact is that the effective output of the work, among many other criteria, will also depend on the emotionality, elevation of the thought on which it is based. The Uzbek people, who have gained national independence, demonstrate their identity in all aspects of life. In particular, the independence period A.I have been achieving radical quality changes. During this period, the creator deeply understands and operates the possibility of thinking about the scientist and the person differently than before. As a result, the creation of artistic works to express differently the universe, man, their feelings. The charm is not apparent, but in text is placed in the pronoun. The period of independence Uzbek A.I really colorful a it is. He experiences

a variety of creative experiences, intersects creative directions and currents, and through this he discovers the complex "I" of a person who lives in the bosom of the infinite.

“The Star of the East “– ” The Voice of the New Generation, “What do you say about the death of the author?” the thought expressed in connection with such conversations is incredibly characteristic. Alim explains his views on such illusions as the main task of literature as the main issues raised during the discussion, the problems of realism and modernism, which are taking place in the science of literature and literature, in the on-time, though not in the on-time, some debates with the interlocutors. In particular, tightly says that Mahmudov does not agree with his negative views on the novel “Uliss”. The article of the scientist, especially “literary process in the eyes of the Creator,” is worth noting. Observations on the articles of Ahmad O'zam titled "Poetry I want", "the new look of the eye" are distinguished by a thoughtful scientific analysis.

Literature scientist Nurboj Jabbarov “The Times. Criteria. Poetry.”the title book was a worthy contribution to the development of literature science with certain imaginative observations and conclusions about the leading principles of the literary process, especially modern poetry. Special attention will be paid to the work of the outstanding poet Abdulla Oripov in it. In a number of articles, the poetic world of the poet is studied at different angles. In the article” beautiful tashbeh, mysterious spirit“, the poet's work is compared to the”treasure of meanings“.

The main task of literature is to study the creativity of the scientist Shavkat Rahman, Muhammad Yusuf, Sirojiddin Sayyid and other poets, who knew that in the time of influence on people's emotions, psyche, consciousness should be focused on the spiritual rise of society by the same criteria. They attract special attention to the fact that they are creative with a awake conscience. If the nature of poetic symbols such as sun, light, Mountain, Time, Tree is revealed in the creativity of Shavkat Rahman, attention will be paid to the images of the tambp and belt in the poems of Muhammad Yusuf.

In conversations with Abdulla Oripov, Khurshid Davran, interesting ideas about the function of literature, the process of creativity and research in the literary process are presented in the book.

Uzun Zhurakulov's research collection "theoretical poetics issues" deserves to be evaluated as a separate line of scientific and theoretical value, with the novelty of views. The book is characterized by the fact that in the literature of the period of independence, one can investigate theoretical issues that remain somewhat unnoticed, more precisely, waiting for the time to come to certain scientific and theoretical conclusions. This research set consisting of four chapters deals with certain theoretical issues to some extent. In the first section entitled "fiction and theory", various theoretical issues related to the subject are studied in articles such as "The Theory of Drama", "The discoveries of Mikhail Bakhtin", "the issue of the base object" in the theory of literature, and in the remaining four articles Alisher Navoi's "Lison ut-Tair", "Layli and Majnun", "Hayrat ul-abror", in general, the genre of the epic "Khamsa" is studied

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