

THE ORIGIN OF THE NOVEL GENRE, UZBEK PRODUCTION

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ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the history of the emergence of the genre of the novel, its formation as a genre. The emergence of Uzbek Romanism and the development of the school of romance are explained.

Keywords: romance, epic, lyrical and dramatic, Abdulkhamid Cholpan, Murasaki Shikibu, novel, realistic novels.

Literature is literally dead, withered, extinguished, to give spirit to a wounded heart, not only to our body, but to cleanse the black dirt that has penetrated our blood, to wash away the dirt of a sharp heart. enlightenment, spring water that makes our cloudy glasses bright and clear and cleanses our eyes of dust and dirt. Indeed, literature is a powerful and unique tool for expressing the pain, rights and hopes of a nation. Literature polishes the epoch and the structure of society. He records the realities of that period in poetry and prose. Literature is the direct or indirect creative and spiritual development of people. He calls a person to goodness and good deeds. The word "literature" comes from the Arabic language and is the plural form of the word "adab". In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is defined as: "The totality of artistic, scientific and other works of a certain people in a certain period. Classic literature". Literature is the great basis for the attainment of perfection by mankind. Abdulkhamid Cholpan, quoting the immortal thought about literature, says: "If literature lives, the nation lives."

Literature has evolved over the centuries and formed in a wide network. Genres and types specific to it come forward and serve to decorate and convey information in a beautiful form. Traditionally, works of art are divided into three large groups - epic, lyrical and dramatic types. In literary criticism, the issue of dividing works of art into types has been discussed since ancient times, which indicates that it is one of the important theoretical issues of literary criticism. Epic, lyrical, dramatic works differ from each other in their speech-shaped structure. In lyrical works, poetic speech predominates, while epic works are based on a prose orientation. As for dramatic works, all these two features are embodied in them.

Genres classified as epic genres in most literary sources can be classified in the following order according to the degree of artistic coverage of life:

- 1) **small epic forms:** *latifa*, *parable*, *story*, *story*, *fairy tale*, *literary story*, *legend*, *badia*, *sketch*, *composition*, *composition*;
- 2) **medium epic forms:** *short story (narration)*;
- 3) **large epic forms:** *epic*, *epic epic*, *novel*, *epic*

A novel is a genre of prose work, a work that describes the process of formation and maturation of a certain person or several persons in artistic space and time.

The novel is a literary genre characterized by an artistic plot, and its first appearance dates back to the 12th century. Initially, it was written in a poem based on assonances (a phonetic way of arranging text in literature and poetry), but from the 12th century it was written in prose and differed in that it could neither be read nor heard. apart from a fairy tale or an epic. The word "romance" comes from the French "romane", which means "to tell a story in a Romance language, not in Latin." So, initially this concept appeared in the language of the gypsy peoples. Over time, this concept began to take shape as a genre in world literature.

The first genre of the novel appeared around the 11th century. French and English websites report that the oldest novel is Genji Monogatari (The Tale of Genji), a work of Japanese literature owned by Murasaki Shikibu written in the early 11th century. The author of this novel is a poet and writer, the first novel he wrote was created in the form of a fairy tale. The book is often referred to as the world's first novel and the cornerstone of Japanese literature. But some of its themes, including gender and the recognition of power, have resonated over the centuries.

Thus, the emergence and development of the genre of the novel began to accelerate. The traditional features of this genre were originally developed by scientists, primarily Denov According to Jamila Ubaydullaeva, teacher of the institute, the influence of folklore tradition on the development of the genre of the novel is beyond doubt, this is a typical typological phenomenon of all national literatures, it is not only a matter of confirming it, but it is a matter of ensuring the possibilities of the genre and diversity of style It also requires observing and researching the unique course of each period." Indeed, the roots and formal features of the novel genre can be seen in folklore. Its formation as an epic genre (prose) takes place around the 9th-10th centuries, and in particular, the development of its traditional features dates back to the 15th century. An example of this can be, for example, the prose works of Firdavsi, Khorezmi, Nizami, Dehlavi, Alisher Navoi and other writers who lived during this period. The formation of this epic as a genre and its entry into the literary scene with "new prose" is associated with the name of the poet and writer Abdullah Kadiri.

Abdulla Kadiri is the creator who founded the Uzbek novel, initiated a new era of national prose, brought our literature closer to the heights of modern, world art. This unique talent occupies an honorable place in the history of Uzbek literature of the 20th century, in addition, he is one of the true enlighteners of the Uzbek people, who discovered a realistic meaning in the characteristics of Uzbek prose and expressed the concept of compactness in space and time. Academician Izzat Sultan: "The works of Abdulla Kadiri are examples of artistic mastery. In these works, the main idea is always clearly expressed, people and their living conditions are depicted as if "before their eyes", the subject matter of these works is always interesting, the language is rich and juice. No wonder people like these works," he wrote. Academician Oybek highly appreciated his literary abilities: "The prose of Abdulla Kadiri is distinguished, first of all, by vitality. Kadiri's language shows that he knows the rich and beautiful language of the people very well: the novels of Siting are written in such a beautiful language. He is a born epic he was a writer, a great master, a realist artist in the highest sense. Such comments and opinions can be found in our literature. The writer's novel "Gone Days" appeared in literature in 1919-1926 and was the first appearance of Uzbek realistic novels. After that, the author's novel "Scorpion from the Altar" was published. After Kadiri, other enlighteners followed. Major

novels began to emerge one after another. "Scorpion from the Altar", "Happy Blood" The novels "Night and Day" are an example.

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