

THE CONTENT OF ARTISTIC LITERATURE AND ITS EFFECT ON PERSONAL SPIRITUALITY

Qurbonov Asqar

Independent Researcher

Qurnonovasqar91@gmail.com.

ABSTRACT

The article describes the content of fiction, its influence on raising the spirituality of a person, and the types and analysis of fiction. Types and genres of fiction and their specific aspects are revealed on the basis of interrelationship and comparative analysis. The social functions of fiction are classified and their content is proved on the basis of facts and languages.

Keywords: Literature, fiction, lyric, drama, artistic image, epic work, prose text, spirituality, morality.

Fiction is a unique reflection of reality. It draws a unique model of objective reality. "That's why," writes A. Erkaev, "the events described in the work, reflected social relations, people's lives, relationships are an artistic model of the society that lived in a certain historical period. The image of the hero depicted in the work, his thoughts, feelings and passions, dreams, courage or cowardice are also a model of a person who lived and worked in a certain period. But this model can reflect reality in a deeper, embodied and wider, effective and more accurate way than photographic and other formal copies" [1; 167-168].

The main criterion of fiction is an artistic symbol, an artistic image. "Literature is the art of words. He creates his artistic images through words. Artistic images have a concrete-emotional character. They can be imagined, brought to mind. We divide literary images into two: The first is the character of the work's heroes, characters, sometimes the narrator. The second is artistic styles, similes, characterizations, exaggerations, metaphors and other tools and methods related to the language of the work, the skill of creating details and events. They are referred to collectively by the term "images". Literature (that is, fiction - A.Q.) reflects and recreates reality artistically with the help of images" [1; 168].

Fiction, like other components of the literary world, has its own types and genres. Among them, epic takes the leading place. Initially, the epic appeared and developed as a description of the lives of heroes, various legendary events. Later, this type of literature became extremely rich due to the emergence of new genres. Today, "epic genres include heroic epics, epics, novels, short stories, stories, parables, anecdotes, tales, narratives, legends, genres of literature that describe and describe an event" [1; 170].

Stories have a special place in the series of epic works. "A story is a genre that often shows a single, sometimes several, small event specific to a particular social setting, and often shows a ready-made character. Accordingly, the volume of the story will be shorter and there will be fewer people involved. To admit this, it is enough to recall the stories of Boccaccio, Maupassant, Chekhov and Abdulla Qahhor" [2]. In contrast, in the short story, the development of events is revealed somewhat more broadly, and the character of the hero is interpreted from different angles. Most stories are characterized by the intensity of pathos, passion and excitement. In the series of epic works, the novel differs from other works in that it is larger in size, richer in

content, and covers more events. Today, it remains the most popular epic genre. In modern literature, one can find its various forms - adventure novels, historical novels, psychological novels, satirical novels, fantastic novels, novels without a plot, allegorical novels [3].

Another type of fiction is lyrics. Lyrics mainly consist of works that express the author's personal feelings and experiences, mood and imagination, and his attitude to certain processes. It is "divided into many literary genres such as ghazal, rubai, tuyuq, mukhammas, qasida, dirge, sonnet" [3]. His genres such as romance, elegy, ode, epigram are also found in Western literature. The works written in these genres usually do not have a plot, the author's main attention is focused on the description of feelings and experiences. It can also "cover social, cultural, domestic, romantic topics and acquire a great social and aesthetic essence" [4; 108]. For example, Abdulla Oripov:

"Don't worry, we'll make what didn't happen,
We will fill the gap.

Once upon a time we used to shoot, we used to work,
And now we will meet and kill" [5; 108],

a social evil related to assembly in verses such as Erkin Vahidov's:

"Tuzdi-yu Mirzo Ulug'bek

Coragoni table,

First to the mysterious sky -

Put the ladder Uzbek.

According to Mir Alisher

The world echoed,

It was in the possession of poetry

Shahu Sultan is Uzbek" [6;198],

cultural achievements of the Uzbek people in verses such as Muqimi's:

"Chopishur firewood burned in the heat,

The husband gave his bread and his horse sugar when he found it.

There is no taste in the soup that eats pumpkin,

The root of the agaric is planted in small bundles,

Let's boil it, drink it daily, and drink it, they say.

the pitiful everyday life of the people in verses such as Ogahi's:

"Speak sweetly to every dead person,

And kill a thousand living ones and punish them"[8;307],

The spiritual experiences of the lover are skillfully described in verses like.

The third type of fiction - drama is a set of artistic works intended for performance on stage. It was formed in harmony with the art of theater. For many works, the theater has attracted the serious attention of art lovers. In order to maintain this focus, theaters needed sources to base the plot of plays and performances. The works created in response to the need formed a unique type of fiction. Dramatic works also describe the content of various events and processes, like epics. However, this statement is usually made in the form of dialogue between the characters. Genres of drama such as tragedy, comedy, farce, vaudeville, melodrama are usually mentioned. Regardless of the genre, all dramatic works have the same plot. First of all, they introduce the character of the heroes, the specific situation that has arisen, and so on. Then the conflicts and

problems that motivated the next events are shown. In any dramatic work, a certain peak, culmination of the development of events is described. Finally, at the end of the work, the solution to the conflict or problem is stated.

Some works of fiction are written in verse, others in prose style. There are certain elements in the poetic text. In particular, such a text has a certain rhythm and weight, its verses rhyme with each other. A poetic text can usually be found in lyrical works. For example, all ghazals, rubai, tuyuq, mukhammas, qasida, dirges, sonnets are written in verse. Nazm attracts attention with the absurdity, brightness, and aesthetic appeal of his images. This is why the works of poets such as Navoi, Ogahi, Mashrab have been appreciated for centuries. However, it does not follow from this that poetic texts are not found in other works of fiction. In some cases, for various reasons, authors may choose to express their novels, short stories, or plays in verse as well. For example, A. Pushkin's novel "Evgeny Onegin" and Uygun and Izzat Sultan's drama "Alisher Navoi" are written in poetic style.

Unlike a poem, a prose text is not limited by one or another rules and features. Such a text is characterized by the fact that it embodies artistic skills in the description of the character of people, events and processes. It allows the author to express his thoughts more widely. However, of course, not every prose narrative is fiction. "Fiction is the art of words. The word also serves as the main image material in prose. But unlike a word in poetry, it does not draw the reader's attention to itself. More precisely, the word helps in the artistic embodiment of events, actions, etc., which create characters in prose, make up the artistic world in a novel or story, that is, the plot of the work; word is a means of image in prose" [9]. The most vivid examples of prose narrative with such characteristics are O. de Balzac's "Human Comedy", V. Hugo's "The Chapel of Our Lady of Paris", F. Dostoevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov", M. Bulgakov's "The Master and Margarita", A. Kadiri's "Past days", A. It can be seen in works such as "O't-mishdan ertaklar" by Qahhor and "Navoiy" by Oybek. Epic and dramatic works are usually created in prose. At the same time, you can find lyrical works with prose text. For example, the Italian poet J. Leopardi, French writer A. Bertrand, Russian poet I. Turgenev wrote his series of poems in prose.

From the comments about the types, genres and narrative styles of fiction, it can be concluded that it is a social phenomenon with very rich content and various qualities. It is precisely this content richness and qualitative variety that allows it to perform several functions at the same time. Therefore, when defining the functions of fiction, richness and multiplicity should be the main function of this content. Many classifications of these functions can be found in scientific sources. However, this methodology is followed only in the socio-philosophical interpretation of the functions of fiction. In this regard, professor of Moscow State University V.A. Pesotsky's approach is noteworthy [10; 71-99]. Taking into account the importance and rationality of the methodology chosen by the scientist in determining the functions of fiction, we found it desirable to agree with these considerations and bring these functions into his interpretation. Thus, fiction as a social phenomenon performs the following main functions:

- historical function; fiction describes events, social processes, lives and activities of historical figures with artistic skill. It not only forms certain ideas about historical events and persons, but also contributes to making knowledge about them the property of the general public;

- epistemological function; works of art allow mastering knowledge of various fields. True, they do not describe various knowledge based on scientific criteria. However, fragments of true knowledge can be found in original works of art. Acquiring such knowledge through novels, short stories, dramas, poems expands a person's worldview;
- logical function; in works of art, the author creates a certain model of the world. This model is created based on logical principles, of course. In addition, in large works of art, the plot includes several lines of events, these lines are also logically connected with each other. In this way, the work of art becomes a carrier and promoter of logic;
- axiological function; fiction is a powerful source of determining a person's value system. He reveals the importance of certain values with the help of various images, describes the causes and consequences of various social ills. Fiction not only forms the values of a person, but also creates an opportunity for him to organize his life based on these values;
- prognostic function - in fiction, the author describes the symbols of the future based on his thinking and imagination. However, he performs this task based on his intuition, not on scientific methods of social forecasting and objective facts and arguments. This function of fiction is especially evident in fantastic novels and short stories;
- aesthetic function; as fiction expresses the beauty of things and processes with the help of words, it determines the aesthetic consciousness of a person, forms his artistic taste and ideals. Fiction plays a decisive role in satisfying aesthetic needs and determining an aesthetic attitude to the world;
- educational function; fiction forms the socially significant qualities of a person, strengthens his beliefs, harmonizes his behavior with social interests. In addition, fiction makes a person aware of various social norms and rules, and creates a solid foundation for his socialization [10; 71-99].

To sum up, literature refers to a set of texts that express the essence of phenomena of objective reality and information about the laws of processes, the feelings, imaginations and opinions of a person caused by these phenomena, and have a certain integrity and consistency. Fiction, which has a special place in it, is composed of a set of sources that reflect reality with the help of artistic symbols. It has types such as epic, lyric, drama. Epic works mainly belong to genres such as heroic epics, epics, novels, short stories, stories, parables, anecdotes, tales, narratives, legends, lyrical works such as ghazal, rubai, tutuq, muhammas, ode, lament, sonnet, romance, elegy, ode, epigram. genres, dramatic works belong to such genres as tragedy, comedy, farce, vaudeville, melodrama. In works of these genres, the plot is revealed in poetic and prose styles. In essence, fiction with rich content and various qualities performs historical, epistemological, logical, axiological, prognostic, aesthetic and educational functions.

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