

**FORMAL-STYLISTIC INNOVATION AND CHANGES IN CURRENT UZBEKISTAN
PROSE**

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Annotatsiyada: Maqolada nasrining eng ko'p uchraydigan hikoya janri va uning bugungi o'zbek nasrida mavzu va mundariyasi, g'oyasi, umuminsoniy qamrov ko'lami, badiiyligi – strukturasi, obrazlari va uslubining o'ziga xosligi tahlillanadi. Unda hayotiylik darajasi va badiiy to'qima uyg'unligi, tasvir ruhiyati va ifoda mustaqilligi yaxlitligi mushohada yuritiladi. Bugungi ijtimoiy munosabatlar, xalqimiz turmush tarzidagi jiddiy muammolar, globallashuv jarayonida paydo bo'layotgan yangi tip odam obrazi, avvalgi davrlar uchun xos bo'lmagan tamomila yangi syujetlar, detallar, yangilanayotgan til va uslub elementlari hozirgi hikoyalar misolida, jumladan, Azizbek Norov hikoyalari asosida dalillanadi.

Tayanch so'zlar: hikoya, janr, ijodkor, dunyoqarashi, badiiy struktura, badiiy mahorat, rivoya texnikasi, voqelik, uslub, ifoda yo'sini individuallashtirish, badiiy umumlashma, shakl, ma'no, globallashuv, estetik ideal, baholash mezonlari, til, uslub.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется наиболее распространённый повествовательный жанр прозы, его тема и содержание, идея, объём универсального охвата, художественность – структура, образы и стиль в современной узбекской прозе. В нем соблюдены уровень жизненности и гармонии художественной ткани, дух образа и целостность самостоятельности выражения. Сегодняшние общественные отношения, серьезные проблемы в быту нашего народа, образ человека нового типа, складывающийся в процессе глобализации, принцип, не характерный для предыдущих периодов, новые сюжеты, детали, обновленные элементы языка и стиль доказываются на примере современных рассказов, в том числе рассказов Азизбека Норова.

Ключевые слова: рассказ, жанр, творец, мировоззрение, художественная структура, художественное мастерство, техника повествования, реальность, стиль, индивидуализация выражения, художественное обобщение, форма, смысл, глобализация, эстетический идеал, критерии оценки, язык, стиль.

Abstract: The article analyzes the most common narrative genre of prose and its theme and content, idea, scope of universal coverage, artistry - structure, images and style in today's Uzbek prose. In it, the level of vitality and harmony of the artistic fabric, the spirit of the image and the integrity of the independence of expression are observed. Today's social relations, serious problems in the way of life of our people, the image of a new type of person emerging in the process of globalization, the principle that is not typical for previous periods, new plots, details, updated elements of language and style are proved on the basis of the examples of current stories, including the stories of Azizbek Norov. .

Key words: story, genre, creator, worldview, artistic structure, artistic skill, narrative technique, reality, style, individualization of expression, artistic generalization, form, meaning, globalization, aesthetic ideal, evaluation criteria, language, style.

The most common genre of prose, the story, especially in today's Uzbek prose, is significantly different in its theme and content, idea, universal scope, artistic structure, images and style from stories written in later years. They contain both folk storytelling experiences. Classical literary traditions, and elements of world, including Turkish, Russian, English, French, and American prose. It is important that in our stories today there are attempts to express such great experimental factors in synthesis with the inexhaustible source of literature, the art of the Creator - life events.

Independence has led to the diversification of the story genre, the introduction of new themes and characters. First of all, the stories of this period are distinguished by their breadth of scope, vitality, and richness of symbols and imagery compared to the stories created 10-15 years ago. If we talk about the leading features of the development of Uzbek prose, the first sign of this is that our prose has completely passed from the stage of ideological molding to the stage of expressing the soul, the spirit of the contemporary. The fact that today it is impossible to evaluate a work based on the relevance of the topic written is the second characteristic of modern Uzbek prose. The third principle of the development of our prose is that the circumstances of the development of national literature are recognized not only for us, but are inherent in the world literary process. It was realized that the shortcomings of Uzbek literature, along with its achievements and aesthetic flaws, are part of a universal aesthetic process. Another aspect characteristic of our prose at the beginning of the century is that each work is acquiring its own image, its own style. Once upon a time, it was possible to talk about Uzbek prose works in general terms. Now it is impossible to think about each prose work without carefully reading it. Because in the past, the subject matter was important in prose, now the uniqueness of the image is the priority. In this regard, the stories of Sh. Kholmirezayev, E. A'zamov, H. Do'stmuhammad, N. Eshonkul, Sh. Bo'tayev, A. Yo'ldosh, L. Borikhon, A. Norov attract attention.

This indicates that this tradition still holds a leading position in Uzbek storytelling. However, it is worth noting that today's social relations, serious problems in the lifestyle of our people, the image of a new type of person emerging in the process of globalization, completely new plots, details, and elements of the updated language and style that are not typical for previous eras are also more noticeable in stories. More realism is the main advantage in stories. Although we are recording all real stories under a single terminological classification here, each of them differs in terms of aesthetic weight, artistic concept, selected event (plot), images, and especially style. The reason is that the stories of some writers are built on unusual events and images. For example, such features are evident in the stories of Ulugbek Hamdam "Song about the Homeland", "Forgotten Tune of the Flute", "Word", "Muslim", "A Cup of Water", "Lola", "Tosh", and Khurshid Do'stmuhammad "Jajman". For example, we can see such features in the stories of Ulugbek Hamdam. For example, in the stories of U. Hamdam, the inner themes of real reality, namely human life, are unusually described. The very title of Khurshid Do'stmuhammad's work "Jajman" caused widespread discussion and attracted the attention of the reader. Even in the first interpretations of the work, a diversity of ideas is observed. This in itself is evidence that the story was written in an unconventional way.

There are also similar stories in which an unconventional subject and the author's unique style are dominant. For example, Azizbek Norov's "Einstein's Puzzle", "Someone's Story", "The Past That Blinded Me", "Darkness and Light", Muhammad Sharif's stories "Hadik", "Parvoz",

"Kuldiringich" belong to this category. Of course, each of these stories listed in a row deserves a separate approach. Each has its own style and direction. In general, it requires special research. However, as we noted above, their commonality, the only realistic pathos is seen in the way they depict the scenes of the current life of the Uzbek people. In particular, in the stories of the talented young writer Azizbek Norov, the lifestyle, customs, and values of the Uzbek people are revealed from a modern perspective based on the spirit of images. Azizbek Norov tries to depict the pace of the nation in his time.

Literary critic Umarali Normatov writes, "It turns out that even in the sphere that we once spoke of with disdain, called the family, household chores, there are many opportunities to open and discover the meaning of a person's life." As it is rightly noted, the reader suffers from the many internal and external obstacles to goodness and human happiness in life. Azizbek Norov's story "Einstein's Riddle" also touches on similar problems; there are all kinds of situations in life. Even in such situations, a person must pull himself together and continue to live, and continue to struggle, despite the difficulties. After all, it is clear that behind every test that comes, there is an unprecedented reward. The hero of the story, Azim, after successive successes, encounters a riddle and forgets everything; he forgets his life, his marriage, his work.

As a genre with a concise form and limited creative possibilities, the story combines detail, simplicity of plot and logic of character in its life. In it, the ability to both individualize and generalize an important aspect of human behavior, the harmony of the image path and the independence of expression, the regularity of the changes in interpretation and analysis, the synthesis of narrative techniques and the synthesis of collective imagination play a decisive role. In fact, "only some features of the character are revealed in the story, therefore the event itself must be suitable for revealing the significant content - essence".

Most importantly, the story is a unique artistic genre that can embody the three temporal features of the literary-historical process. The stories published today, when viewed in the space-time scale, are an artistic interpretation of the specific space of Uzbekistan and the people living in this space, that is, the present reality of this time. It should be noted that they artistically reflect the spiritual, social, everyday, and spiritual needs of our time, the most pressing problems. Certain stories are the prelude and basis of stories and novels to be written in the future. In short, in this life, a person must be able to keep his audience in a balance on both sides. No matter how successful a person is, no matter how scholarly he is, it is this sense of humanity that shapes him as a person. A person must enrich his life path both materially and spiritually, and if, while continuing to live in life, he only rises and develops in the material direction, if he lives only in his own interests, no one will benefit from this. Because the main factor that makes a person a person is both material and spiritual wings. Therefore, a person should balance and develop these two wings throughout his career. After all, it is not for nothing that they say, "It is easy to be a scientist, it is difficult to be a person." In this regard, this story of the writer includes issues of understanding and discovering life. During analysis and interpretation, different views and conclusions can be drawn. The writer's skill lies in his ability to fit the current problem into a small genre. It is appropriate to say that today's Uzbek prose, especially the narrative genre, storytelling has reached a new level. From the theme to the hero, image, character, and reality, there has been a fundamental renewal.

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