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REMARKS ON THE STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN PROSE

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Annotation: This article analyzes the formation and stages of development of Uzbek prose. Changes in the theme, idea, image, and means of artistic expression during the development from the period of Jadid literature to modern prose are highlighted. Also, aspects of Uzbek prose related to national thinking, historical environment, and aesthetic views are analyzed on a scientific basis

Key words: Uzbek prose, modern literature, novel, story, short story, artistic thought, realism, modernism, literary process, artistic image.

The prose genre occupies an important place in the development of Uzbek literature. Especially since the beginning of the 20th century, folk life, national consciousness, social problems, and the human psyche began to be widely depicted in prose works. The development of Uzbek prose developed inextricably linked with political, spiritual, and cultural changes in society.

Since prose has the ability to reflect the complex aspects of human life on a large scale, it has taken a leading position in the literary process. In particular, the development of the novel and short story genres has been an important factor in the rise of national literature to a new level.

Today, Uzbek prose is not only a means of reflecting national values, but also a major literary phenomenon that artistically interprets the human psyche, contemporary problems, and global processes.

The process of formation of Uzbek prose is closely related to Jadid literature. Jadid writers developed prose as a means of awakening the people, calling for enlightenment, and illuminating problems in society. In particular, the first examples of prose thinking can be observed in the works of Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Abdulla Avloniy and Hamza Hakimzoda Niyoziy.

Later, Abdulla Qodiriy laid the foundation for Uzbek novelism. His novels “Bygone Days” and “Scorpion from the Altar” began a new era in the development of national prose. The writer described historical events in harmony with the fate of the people and deeply demonstrated the principles of realism.

In the works of writers such as Oybek, Gafur Ghulom, and Abdulla Qahhor, prose was further improved and directed towards a deep analysis of the human psyche and social problems. In particular, Abdulla Qahhor's stories are distinguished by the fact that they express a great life meaning in a short form.

In the prose of the period of independence, the issues of free thinking, awareness of national identity, and restoration of historical memory became the leading themes. In the works of such creators as Togay Murod, Otkir Hoshimov, and Khurshid Dostmuhammad, the relationship

between man and society was interpreted in a new artistic way. This article uses historical-comparative, analytical and comparative-typological methods to study the stages of development of Uzbek prose. Based on the historical method, different periods of prose development and their characteristic artistic features were studied.

Using the analytical method, issues of idea, image and style in the works of writers were studied. Also, based on the comparative-typological method, common and different aspects found in prose of different periods were compared.

During the study, historical, social and cultural factors that influenced the development of Uzbek prose were also theoretically analyzed.

Several important stages can be observed in the development of Uzbek prose. The first stage is the period of Jadid prose, in which the ideas of enlightenment prevail. In the works of this period, the main goal is to call the people to knowledge and enlightenment, to criticize ignorance and backwardness.

The second stage falls on the 20s-30s of the 20th century. During this period, the novel genre was formed and Uzbek prose developed on the basis of realism. Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Bygone Days" took an important place in history as a high example of Uzbek prose. The work harmoniously depicts historical events and human destiny.

The third stage covers the prose of the Soviet era. Although the ideological spirit was strong in prose during this period, many writers sought to artistically depict the human psyche and real life. Oybek's novel "Navoiy", the stories of Gafur Ghulam, and the stories of Abdulla Qahhor are examples of this.

The prose of the period of independence is distinguished by free artistic thinking. During this period, special attention was paid to re-evaluating historical truth, restoring national values, and revealing the inner spiritual world of man. Works such as Togay Murod's "Fields Left by My Father" and Otkir Khoshimov's "Between Two Doors" play an important role in the development of national prose.

In today's modern prose, modernist and psychological methods of depiction are gaining momentum. Writers are describing human inner experiences, spiritual conflicts, and problems in the globalization process in new ways.

In conclusion, Uzbek prose is a major literary phenomenon that has gone through a long historical development path. Prose thinking, which began in the Jadid period, was later further improved through the development of the novel, short story, and narrative genres.

The prose of each period reflects the socio-political environment of society, human thinking, and national values. The prose of the period of independence is especially significant in that it is aimed at understanding national identity, restoring historical memory, and deeply exploring the human psyche.

Therefore, studying the stages of development of Uzbek prose on a scientific basis is of great importance in understanding the development of national literature.

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