



History Of the Novel and Its Importance as A Genre

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the genre of the novel, its history, its place in literature, its impact on the spirituality of people, its impact on the psyche of readers, the psyche of the period, the image of the heroes

Keywords:

Novel, genre, historical principle, psyche of the period, nationality, art, prototype.

Introduction

Works of literature and art have the ability to enrich the spiritual world of the citizens of our independent republic, their enjoyment of beauty. Highly artistic works of literature and art are characterized by the ability to quickly penetrate people's hearts, have a strong impact on their aesthetic sense, and encourage them to deeply observe life events. Therefore, it is important to use as widely as possible the peculiarity of the artistic and aesthetic impact of works of literature and art on educating people in a high spiritual and moral spirit.

The study and application of priceless masterpieces of not only Uzbek, but also world literature, published in various genres, serves to increase our vocabulary.

Today, such minor issues as the study of the literature of competing countries of the world, the literature of developed countries, the study of historical works, their analysis,

and application to life have not been adequately resolved. Therefore, reading historical novels, which has become our favorite pastime in fiction, expands our worldview. Questions such as a look at the history of the novel genre, the search for solutions to its problems, continue to this day.

If we turn to the history of the genre of the novel, then the first novels first appeared in the XII-XIII centuries of our era among the Romance-speaking peoples. The term "Roman languages" means "belonging to Rome" and includes Latin, Spanish, Italian, Moldavian, Portuguese, Romanian, Flemish, French and other languages.

At the time of the first novels, Latin was the official and literary language of almost all European countries. The majority of the population did not know Latin and therefore did not have access to literature. Under these conditions, the economic community, the third and largest group of the population after the

clergy and nobility, needed works in a language understandable to artisans.

The novel was born from this need. When it first appeared, a work written in one of the languages of the novel was considered a novel and was called "conte-roman", which means "a story or narration in the language of the novel"

The novel, as a genre, allows you to correctly identify its characters. Initially, the novel was created as a way of artistic perception and understanding of the inner world of the individual, since the main attention was paid to describing the individual characteristics of a person, the facets of the psyche.

Roman (French novel) - a genre of prose; the process of formation and improvement of a specific person or several persons, a work depicted in artistic space and time. Romance refers to any work written in the Romance languages during the Middle Ages. In the novel, the life of the individual and society is analyzed and interpreted as an independent world in a sense that does not negate each other. The same applies to narcissism.

This also means that the fate of the individual is described integrally with the family, national, social, cultural and historical environment.

The genre of the novel did not arise by itself. Its origin was based on Renaissance novels, on the one hand, and centuries-old folk epics, on the other. However, it differs from the folk epic in its own characteristics. Since the folk epic expresses the ideal of the people more, the heroic spirit is created from the events of everyday life. The protagonist is at the center of the novel genre.

The fate of the life of this protagonist does not coincide with his position in society. When a person is measured by his destiny, he can be great or small according to his human qualities. The scale and ideological and artistic value of the genre of the novel are demonstrated. The genre of the novel is based on the image of the protagonist. The fate of this protagonist does not always correspond to his position in society. On the contrary, a person can be more than his destiny or less than his human qualities.

Consequently, there is a certain contradiction between him and his fate or position in society, and this same contradiction drives the content of the genre of the novel - storylines. In this process, the qualities of the protagonist as a person are revealed, in relations with other heroes, in the struggle. The intensity of these relations and the tragic ending for the protagonist, or their light humorous course, determine the distinctive features of the novel as an epic genre.

In both cases, the greater the conflict and struggle between the main character and society, environment or tradition, the more clearly expressed the social and spiritual problems of the era, the higher the artistic value and social significance of the novel. The novel appeared in the early days of its history as a parody of existing literary genres. Later attempts by novelists to polish one or another stylistic structure and system of pictorial means were also parodied.

This suggests that the novel was originally a genre that did not like to legitimize certain literary forms and opened up to the writer all the possibilities of artistic imagery. The problems of the novel genre and its development date back to antiquity. But denying that the genre of the novel will continue to develop does not at all deny the existence of the novel in antiquity. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the question of the novel has arisen with different attitudes at different times and is one of the eternal problems.

After all, the novel is a genre that has always lived in literature, adapting to the unique aesthetic taste of each period, to spiritual needs. Of course, in order to approach this issue, one must first determine in what sense the novel is used. In our time, the word novel is used by literary critics both in the sense of an epic genre and in the sense of a large-scale event. In this sense, the so-called novels differ from each other.

In our opinion, in the genre sense, it is appropriate to say that the novel is the successor to this epic. The characteristic features of the novel increase its value, the versatility of the plot includes the fate of a

number of characters, the existence of an equivalent system of characters, the coverage of a wide range of life events causes social problems, and a significant duration of action.

The work of Abdulla Kadiri, the founder of the Uzbek novel, occupies a prominent place in Uzbek literature in terms of defining the characteristics of the novel genre. The basis of the genre of the novel was the first novel by A. Kadiri "The Last Days", and enriched his historical novel "The Scorpion from the Altar". This novel won the hearts of readers with its accurate story. Although the novel is to some extent a reflection of the period of the ancient khanates, the writer is sometimes biased. The writer strives to express as realistically as possible the historical truth, standing on the positions of realism in practice.

With the help of light humor, laughter, pitching, sarcasm and humor, the author details the "unpredictable" qualities of the nature of the protagonist SalihMakhdum. The internal and external social roots of such features are also revealed.

The problem of literacy in antiquity confirms that it is one of the most important problems of our time. The images of Anvar and Rano in the novel reflect the features of antiquity, but at first glance they look like romantic heroes. In the chapter on perfection - intelligence, loyalty to a friend, love, freedom, courage in the cause of justice, they resemble the heroes of legends and epics. In terms of romance, the two young men are very free, and the conversation between them is a bit biblical and poetic. They are well educated, well educated, well versed in the high culture and humanistic ideas of the East. The author also provides information about important historical events, personalities and adventures associated with the fate of the heroes.

An important role is played by the story of SalihMakhdum, the story of Amir Umarchan's concubine, the bitter fate of Sayyid Khan, Mullah Siddiq and Mominjon, who suffered for their cause, information about the history of Khudoyorkhan. Getting acquainted with them, one gets the impression that one is reading a documentary-historical, journalistic

work. The author sometimes reveals the characters of the main characters, especially the tragedy of the harem girls, through humor and entertainment. But at the heart of these seemingly ridiculous events lies a serious human drama and a cruel truth. Heroes of antiquity have left an indelible mark on the minds of modern youth.

Since man is the subject of literature, it is impossible to imagine him as a whole without the human psyche. So, in any work of art, regardless of when and in what genre or method it was created, it is natural that human psychology is reflected in one way or another.

The "trinity" of the historical hero, historical environment and historical and artistic interpretation is considered as an important factor in turning the principle of historicity into one of the main criteria of Uzbek novels. After all, a historical work is based on the life of famous people who played an important role in the development of the people and society; the play will reflect aspects of the life and work of a historical figure with his own prototype in relation to the aesthetic ideal of the writer. In the process of creating fabric characters or characters that have their prototype in history, the principle of embodying historical events in the eyes of the reader, giving them a national spirit and depicting historical figures as national heroes prevails.

One of the achievements of the national novel is that the interpretation of the national spirit and character reflects the spiritual values of our people and the traditions of nation.

Obviously, the literature of each period interprets national values based on their aesthetic needs and artistic potential. From this point of view, one of the important creative achievements is that the elements of folklore occupy a firm place in the artistic structure of written prose, and the typology of folklore acquires a new essence, new content in novels. One of the important principles is to portray the heroes of a work of art against the backdrop of traditional beliefs passed down from generation to generation, while maintaining their naturalness and preserving naturalness.

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