
The Originality of Modern Russian Literature Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article discusses Russian prose in Uzbekistan, its formation and development. Innovation offered by modern Russian-speaking writers. Relationship between culture, modernity and literature.

Keywords: Russian prose, Writers' Union, Russian-speaking writers, literary websites.

INTRODUCTION

To begin with, let's plunge into the history of the appearance of the Russian language and prose in Uzbekistan. How, after all, did the Russian language appear in Central Asia and become the impetus for enlightenment?

It happened not so long ago - in the nineteenth century, in the era of world colonization. It is difficult to say exactly who was the first to bring the Russian literary word to the former territory of Turkestan, as the region was then called, where several countries of Central Asia united, which today we know as Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan.

LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

Central Asia attracts many figures of science and culture with its rich history, geography, many still little-studied ethnic groups, and of course, a centuries-old collection of amazing literary monuments.

But Furkat, a native of Kokand (1858), appreciated the Russian language and culture as one of the first Uzbek writers. Traveling a lot, he showed a special interest in the activities of Russian patrons in Tashkent, read and admired the works of Pushkin, Krylov, Tolstoy. Furkat was a progressive person, talented and eager to introduce his people to world knowledge, to world culture. In his poems of the Tashkent period (1889 - 1890) he enthusiastically talks about the fair in Tashkent, about concerts, writes the poem "Suvorov" based on the performance he watched. One of the main themes of his work was the friendship of peoples. Time has shown that this topic is always relevant. A nation closed to communication with other nations not only loses a wide layer of knowledge itself, but also remains invisible to the world community, a kind of fog behind which only a few can discern the depth and significance of its cultural heritage.

After that, a big surge of Russian literature in Uzbekistan occurs during World War II. Central Asia is becoming a second home for Anna Akhmatova, Vladimir Lugovsky, Alexei Tolstoy, Vsevolod Ivanov, KorneyChukovsky. Vasily Yan, Mikhail Sheverdin wrote new historical novels in Uzbekistan - "Alexander Nevsky", "Sanjar the Invincible", Anna Akhmatova wrote "A Poem without a Hero". In Tashkent, all the creative intelligentsia are the first to read Mikhail Bulgakov's manuscript "The Master and Margarita", which was brought by his wife Elena during the evacuation. In Uzbekistan, since the Soviet period,

literature has been published in Russian and Uzbek. Until 1926, Arabic script was used in Uzbek literature, then the Latin alphabet was introduced - yanalif (a new Turkic alphabet based on Latin letters). In May 1940, Yanalif was changed to Cyrillic with a few additional letters added. The alphabet was changed back to the Latin alphabet in Uzbekistan in 1991. But printing houses continue to publish books to this day, both in Latin and in Cyrillic.

In 1983, 11 book publishing houses were operating in Tashkent: "Publishing House of Literature and Art. GafurGulyam", "Yosh Guard", "Fan", "Uzbekistan", "Ukituvchi" and others. Only the publishing house of literature and art named after. GafurGulyam in 1981, 249 titles of books were published with a total circulation of 9 million 142 thousand copies. Each book is published in thousands of copies! Literature is published in two languages - Russian and Uzbek. In both cases, the Cyrillic alphabet is used.

RESULTS

From all this, another question arises. Are there many Russian-speaking writers in Uzbekistan?

Everyone knows that Russian literature is developing in Uzbekistan thanks to the organization of the Writers' Union. To date, members of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan, who write in Russian, is 28 people. About ten more well-established writers who publish their works outside the republic.

Approximately two dozen young writers attend a seminar led by Alexei Ustimenko, Chairman of the Council for Russian Literature of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan. There are several creative associations, mostly poets and bards.

Official meetings are held monthly in the Writers' Union, at meetings of the Council for Russian Literature, which does not limit the number of those present, but welcomes all the writers who are present there. It was on the initiative and by the efforts of science fiction writers that the site of the Council for Russian Literature "Russian Word" was created - <http://slovo.nx.uz>

In order for literature to develop at the world level, writers must change progress with new talented authors. The process of transferring traditions and accumulated experience should take place gradually. To date, the work of young authors arises without active contact with the Council for Russian Literature. Many writers exchange experiences with the young. At the level of the state association of writers, that is, the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan, the new names of authors writing in Russian are known.

It is worth noting that, thanks to the competition of literary works, which has been held by the Council since 2018, the publication of authors' works on the pages of the newspaper "Lady" and the magazine "Star of the East" show us that there is a lot of young authors writing in Russian! You can name about twenty names, including Marat Baizakov, Natalya Beloedova, Maria Krasovskaya, Anita Eliv, Ekaterina Popova, Svetlana Yartseva, Alexandra Povarich, and Alexander Evseev. In addition to Tashkent, in the cities of Samarkand, Navoi, Chirchik, there are authors who write both prose and poetry in Russian.

We can say with confidence that Russian literature in Uzbekistan is currently developing mainly thanks to the Internet and the opportunity to show your talent and creativity on social networking pages, on personal or literary sites, as well as by participating in literary competitions held by the Council for Russian literature.

Despite this, progress in its full sense requires creative communication of writers, on the one hand, real masters who have gone through all the stages of creativity and become truly a literary genius, and on the other hand, novice writers who, in search of knowledge, try new

stages of self-expression, but do not have sufficient writing experience.

Also, the names of contemporary writers and poets of Uzbekistan are presented to the attention of site visitors, whose works are the basis of modern Uzbek literature.

In the poetry of Khurshid Davron (born 1952) the spirit of freedom and independence is in the lead. In his poetry books one can see unique examples of the unity of place and time, personality and society, world and poetry. He praises the fate, tragedy, the fate of the Turkic peoples, rejoices in their happiness and sympathizes with them in their misfortune. The lyrical hero of the poet does not live easily, but his life is filled with spiritual quests, in fact, it is an endless process of the ascent of the soul.

The prose of Tagay Murad (1948-2003) is a scattering of precious stones, a revived ornament. An outstanding master of Uzbek prose, translated into European languages; a writer who updated the ancient Central Asian dastan - a legend that combines fantasy and reality, humor and tragedy. You can't confuse his prose with any other, he created his own fabulous style, full of steppe air, rich language, lively characters. Prose that makes you remember Shukshin, Aitmatov, Dumbadze - and at the same time completely original.

The worlds of the modern Uzbek Russian-speaking writer SukhbatAflatuni (EvgenyViktorovich Abdullayev) are mysterious, like mirages in the desert. They skillfully disguise themselves as reality, but as soon as it seems to the reader that he has approached and is ready to plunge into the usual, specific genre, the author dispels the veil, and it turns out, that stereotypes do not work here. The multi-layered plot of Aflatuni's novels combines stories of spiritual quest, the memory of generations and a love line with a bright and lively national color. On the other hand, over the years, as I noted above, many interesting young authors have appeared, and of course, there are some searches for one's own identity in a rapidly changing environment.

Of the well-known authors who live in Uzbekistan and actively publish in Russia and other countries of the near and far abroad, we would like to first of all name Alexei Ustimenko and SukhbatAflatuni (aka EvgenyAbdullaev).

And of the authors who moved to Russia from Uzbekistan, first of all, we would like to name Vadim Muratkhanov and SanjarYanyshv. They are engaged in translations from Uzbek into Russian. I would like to note that under the editorship of SanjarYanyshv in 2009, a wonderful collection of modern poetry of Uzbekistan "Anor" was published in Moscow.

Of course, first of all, it is worth remembering such well-known communities as the Fergana School and the Tashkent School. The latter was founded by three remarkable poets SukhbatAflatuni, Vadim Muratkhanov and SanjarYanyshv, developing the literary life of Uzbekistan. As for the Fergana school, it has received almost worldwide recognition.

CONCLUSION

In addition, one can note the same literary seminar at the joint venture of Uzbekistan, the house-museum of Anna Akhmatova "Mangalochy Yard", the literary "Danko", the art song club "Archa". Portal of Uzbek literature. The author of the project, DavronbekTozhialiyev, has been collecting the necessary materials for several years to systematize them and acquaint readers with the multifaceted heritage of Uzbek literature. The works of the authors are divided into sections "Uzbek literature" (history of development), "Prose", "Poetry", "Dramaturgy", "Folklore" and so on.

1. Russian word

Literary website of the Council for Russian Literature of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan.

Those who wish can not only read the works of the authors they are interested in, but also learn about important events in the literary life of Uzbekistan. The site's library is arranged conveniently - by selecting the desired author, you can read his work. The site has an archive of the radio program "Literary Living Room". Author and presenter - Natalia Yudina.

2. Magazine room

Literary Internet project, the site of which contains issues of Russian "thick" literary, artistic and humanitarian magazines. Here you can find the poets whom Yevgeny Abdullaev advised to read - Natalya Beloedova and Vadim Muratkhanov.

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