



Hozirgi Zamonaviy Qissalarga Xos Tamoyillar Va Uning Dolzarbligi

Hulkar Rajabova

Qarshi davlat universiteti mustaqil tadqiqotchisi

ABSTRACT

The article further harmonizes the feelings of nationality and universality inherent in modern short stories. In such short stories, it is discussed that national traditions and values are reflected in common human problems. It also examines the fact that literature serves the spiritual identity of the nation, and that in the global process, in the work of our modern writers, while preserving national values, Uzbek literature increasingly addresses universal themes such as humanity, peace, environmental problems, and migration.

В статье далее гармонизируются чувства национальной принадлежности и универсальности, присущие современным рассказам. В таких рассказах обсуждается, как национальные традиции и ценности находят отражение в общих человеческих проблемах. Также рассматривается тот факт, что литература служит духовной идентичности нации, и что в глобальном процессе, в творчестве наших современных писателей, сохраняя национальные ценности, узбекская литература все чаще обращается к универсальным темам, таким как гуманизм, мир, экологические проблемы и миграция.

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 24th March 2026

Accepted: 20th April, 2026

KEYWORDS:

literature, spirituality, ideology, genre, principle, person

литература, духовность, идеология, жанр, принцип, личность

In the current literary process, one of the main principles of Uzbek literature is to preserve nationality and harmonize it with universal values, and our writers have also focused on illuminating not only the culture of the nation, but also issues that are relevant for all humanity. First of all, nationality is reflected in the artistic interpretation of historical memory, folk oral traditions, national customs and values in Uzbek literature. Folk images, national symbols, and modern interpretations of ancient customs are widely used in current prose and poetry. Topics such as ecological problems, migration, global war and peace, human rights, gender equality, and youth education are increasingly being expressed in today's Uzbek literature. For example, Shukhrat Matkarim's story "Maqar" also highlights the harmony of man and nature, the impact of environmental problems on the fate of humanity from a universal point of view. The harmony of nationality and universality, in fact, consists of two important tasks: strengthening national identity, preserving the cultural heritage and historical values of the Uzbek people and passing them on to future generations, keeping pace with global values, harmonizing Uzbek literature with world literary processes and raising it to the level of modern artistic thinking. The principle of intercultural dialogue is also evident in the current literary process. For example, in the stories of Shuhrat Matkarim, a harmony of Eastern philosophy and Western literary styles is observed. This allows us to understand our national literature not only in a national context, but also in a universal context. In general, the harmony of nationality and universality ensures that Uzbek literature, while preserving its national identity, is in harmony with global processes. For this reason, this principle is considered a relevant scientific and artistic phenomenon in the current literary process. Although national values, traditions, and folk images are preserved in the stories, they are combined with the events of modern life. Heroes representing the national spirit also operate in a global environment. Throughout the historical development of Uzbek

literature, the principle of nationality has been a constant artistic and aesthetic criterion. Because the main task of literature is to reflect the spirit, mentality, values, and traditions of the people in an artistic form. At the same time, in the literary process of the 21st century, it has become important for the writer to introduce the principles of modernity into his works, while preserving nationality. Modern theorists (for example, R. Barth, Yu. Lotman) emphasize that the development of any national literature should be combined with the global literary process. So, today's Uzbek short stories also strive to connect folk images, national traditions, and elements of folklore with modern human thinking, urban culture, and information technologies. By the way, in modern short stories, nationality is reflected in the appeal to values such as family, neighborhood, neighborhood, parents, children, ancient customs, the use of folk language, proverbs and wise sayings, and the creation of a character characteristic of the national mentality. In modernity, however, the focus on pressing issues such as globalization, migration, information flows, and the aspirations of the new generation, the use of modernist and postmodernist means of depiction, and an open approach to genre and stylistic experiments have come to the fore. Thus, the harmony of nationality and modernity is one of the most important principles of today's short story, which connects Uzbek literature with the world literary process and at the same time preserves its national image. In the theory of literary criticism, nationality expresses the historical memory, traditions, values, and spirit of the people in the work. Universality, on the other hand, consists in the illumination of common values that are inherent in all humanity, such as goodness, justice, love, freedom, and the pursuit of happiness, in a work of art. In modern short stories, these two layers are presented in harmony. Describing scenes of national life, the writer expresses universal human pain and feelings through them. As a result, although the work is characteristic of one people, it is understandable and valuable for readers of other peoples. In modern short stories, nationality is also expressed through the heroes' adherence to traditions, love for their homeland, and preservation of family values. At the same time, their pursuit of happiness, their search for justice, and their struggle for love and loyalty are examples of universality. In the short stories of modern writers, universal human ideas are presented against the background of a national environment (for example, neighborhood, family, wedding ceremonies, folk language).

Thus, in modern stories, the harmony of nationality and universality reveals the national psyche to the reader by depicting national values. Against the background of these values, the common pains and dreams of humanity are illuminated. This serves to make the story understandable and relevant not only for one nation, but also for world literature.

In the current modern story-telling principle, attention has been increased to the human personality. Man began to be discovered in a new way. In modern stories, the image of an ordinary person was introduced. In the story, the inner world of the heroes became the center, and their relationship with society, personal views and values began to be analyzed. The writer was able to show common problems in society through the image of a single hero. Most importantly, the fate of an ordinary person was brought to the center of realism. One of the main principles of realism in literary criticism is the concept of the "little man". That is, realism is revealed through the life of an ordinary person, his daily worries, and aspirations, rather than through major historical events in society. Heroes are often depicted as workers, teachers, ordinary students, or people facing family problems. In their lives, the main conflict is not grandiose events, but ordinary life problems (unemployment, worries about livelihood, family crisis, search for dignity). This is also a vivid expression of vitality and realism - because many people experience such problems. Realism and vitality in modern stories are that they encourage the reader to look at their own lives by depicting the everyday worries, mental anguish, and life experiences of an ordinary person rather than grand historical events. Thus, the depiction of the fate of an ordinary person provided a truthful reflection of life in accordance with the main requirement of realism. It confronted the reader with life problems. It gave the work of art credibility and vitality. In modern stories, everyday problems in society were reflected through the image of an ordinary person. The hero's life contradictions were revealed through a realistic depiction of his inner psyche. This made modern storytelling close, believable and realistic for the reader. The heroes were not ideal heroes, but made mistakes, and also showed weakness in the face of life's difficulties. In modern stories, they often remained between human needs and societal pressure. Naturalness in their speech, through folk expressions and lively conversations, made the reader clearly see them as "living people".

In modern stories, through the natural image of the hero, the characters began to be shown in harmony with their virtues and shortcomings. The spiritual experiences of the characters began to be conveyed in a life-like logic. Even their speech and actions were brought closer to the reader. As a result, the hero appeared as a "living person" rather than an "ideal type".

In the renewal of the interpretation of the hero, while in modern stories, first of all, there were more types of fighters for society, which differed from traditional stories, in current works the inner world of an ordinary person, the process of self-awareness, the concept of a "little man" are being put forward. The introduction of new heroes and the renewal of the interpretation of the hero are one of the most important renewals of artistic thinking in current storytelling. If in the stories of the middle of the 20th century the hero was mainly embodied as a person fighting for society and taking on social responsibility, in today's literary process, attention is paid more to the inner world and personal experiences of a person. Now the hero is not at the center of major social events, but in ordinary life, surrounded by everyday worries. His spiritual world, inner experiences, and the process of self-awareness become the main object of research for the writer. In internal monologues and experiences, the hero is described with his thoughts, memories, doubts, and fears rather than external events. Through this, the reader gets closer to his spiritual world. In complex spiritual searches, the process of a person's self-awareness, such questions as "who am I?", "what is the meaning of my life?" come to the artistic center. While in previous literature, external struggles (against society, against the enemy) were more often described in the internal form of contradictions, in modern stories, the struggle of a person with himself and his internal contradictions are shown. So, the deviation from society to the individual is an interpretation of a person not as a weapon of the era, but as an independent thinker and a person seeking the meaning of his life. Under the influence of global literary trends, the concept of "Little Man" is close to modernist and existentialist views in Russian and Western literature. In Uzbek short stories, this direction also led to the modernization of artistic thinking. The influence of global literary trends - in modern stories, Uzbek short stories are absorbing the experience of world literature along with local literary traditions.

List of references:

1. Тошпўлатов А. Ўзбек адабиётида новелла жанри ва унинг бадиияти (А.Қаҳҳор, Ш. Холмирзаев, Н. Эшонкул ижоди мисолида): фил. фан. бўйича фалсафа док... дисс. автореф. – Самарқанд, 2018;
2. Ҳамраев К. Ҳозирги ўзбек ҳикоясида композиция поэтикаси: фил. фан. бўйича фалсафа док... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018;
3. Эшматова Ю. Истиклол даври ўзбек қиссачилигида аёл руҳиятининг бадиий талқини: фил. фан. бўйича фалс. док... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2020;
4. Бурханова Ф. Муаллиф адабий-эстетик қарашлари ва ижодий параллелизм (Назар Эшонкул ва Улуғбек Ҳамдам ижоди мисолида): фил. фан. бўйича фалс. док... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2019;
5. Чўлиева Н. Ижодкор маҳорати ва жанр поэтикаси (Назар Эшонкул қиссалари мисолида): фил. фан. бўйича фалс. док. (phd) дисс... автореф. – Қарши, 2020.