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The Literature of Transition Period and the Upbringing of the Youth

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Abstract---The article analyzes the concept of transition in the Uzbek literature, the importance of the works created at different stages of the transition period on the education of the youth, and the artistic interpretation of social problems in the transition period. The transformation to the market economy has also influenced the lifestyle of people that it has been even seen in the relationships of people living in different ways, facing financial difficulties or profits to earn that a lot of people who have left to work abroad, is also the majority of the works described in modern Uzbek prose. Such novels are "Isyonvaitoat" by U.Hamdani, the novel of "Mashaqqatlargirdobi" by Zulfiya the daughter of Qurolboy. In conclusion, it can be said that the study and interpretation of the social problems raised in the literature of the transitional period are of great importance in the education of young people. The teacher, mentor's role is also unique in teaching such interpretations to students, to young people in the right direction, to teach them to feel love towards and to love the art.

Keywords---appearance, character, literary critics, literary image, spirituality, story, transformation period.

Introduction

After the independence of our country, consistent economic and social reforms have led to the renewal of all spheres of our society. In the 1990s and the first decade of the new century, the transition from one regime to another in post-soviet countries led to massive changes in the spiritual-moral appearance of people. The reflection of these changes in literature, in turn, has been requiring serious researches of literary scholars.

Materials and Methods

The last quarter of the twentieth century has been a turning point in all spheres of our life in our country. The collapse of a great country has led to a profound change not only on the map of the world but also in the spirit of people. Professor Umarali Normatov, an outstanding literary critic, wrote in his article titled "The Future Principles," published in the "SharqYulduzi" magazine in 1993, saying that our society is experiencing a complex, controversial, somewhat threatening, equally, very responsible and hopeful moment: "On the one hand, the independence, which had been long yearned by truly sacrificing children of the land, has now turned to the reality. Uzbekistan has been recognized as an independent state, a world-renowned empire which lasted for nearly one and a half century collapsed, the handcuffs have been demolished, and the tyrant ideology meant to subdue all spheres of socio-political, spiritual life of people so as to make them follow its footprints has been eliminated. On the other hand, the terrible orders of the regime, the horrible consequences of the former dominant ideology, have been damming us at every step. The public crisis and the spiritual crisis have been still going on in us and around us ". These thoughts, written in the early years of independence, had correctly reflected the socio-political situation of our society in the process of transition from one regime to another, abandoning the social relations formed in the old system and the formation of new social relations. As noted by U. Normatov, the situation in the early years of independence is, in many aspects, closely linked with the emergence of crisis that occurred in all spheres of social life during the last years of the Soviet regime that they are still currently underway (Normatov, 2020; Chu, 1999; Suryasa et al., 2019).

Main part

From this point of view, in such transitional periods, people usually experience a number of social problems in their lifestyle, consciousness, and outlook. The works that reflect the problems of the transitional period in modern Uzbek prose can be conditionally divided into two major groups: 1) works created on the eve of independence; 2) works created during the independence period. The basis of such separation is that the Uzbek samples on the eve of independence differ from the works of the Uzbek prose after the independence and the issues rose in them. In the works created before the Independence, we meet the heroes, who re-perceive their past, and begin to look for a way out of the existing system. O.Yoqubov's novel "White birds, pure white birds" (Oqqushlar, oppoqqushlar), novel "Olabo'ji" by Sh. Kholmirezayev, certain stories of his, novel "Tushdakechganumrlar" by O'.Hashimov, novel "Lolazor" by Muhammad Muhammad Dust can be included in this list.

The writers of this era will also experience the same process as mentioned above. The period itself made it necessary for them to change their attitude towards the past, to re-perceive history. It is worth mentioning the story of the writer Nazar Eshoqkul "Maymunyetaklaganodam". It has created a human image that judges not only itself, but all of society, by re-comprehending its past, re-understanding its human essence and looking at its own life. In many works of Shukur Holmirzaev also reflects the process of change in world outlook, attitude

towards the world and man, by showing attitude towards history. In the novel "Olabo'ji", characters such as Ulton, Khurram and ZokirUrinov have a special role in representing novel's artistic concepts, their discussions and debates about the recent and long history of our people have unique role on depiction of literary conception. The novel "Dinosaur", published in 1998, also reflects in the modernization of the concept of history, in line with the changes into our society. In the novel, Mahkam and Jamoliddin's opinions on expressing the role of Amir Temur in cinema have been seen as a means of expressing the changes in the worldview of both characters in the society, and the changes of our attitude to history, especially to the historical significance of Amir Temur's personality.

The reflections of the transition period are the content of the Uzbek literature in the years of independence and on the eve of independence, and in particular, the content of many prosaic works. In particular, the works of such outstanding prosaic writers as ShukurHolmirzaev, O'tkirHoshimov, Khurshid Dustmukhammad, ShoyimBo'taev, AbduqayumYo'ldoshev, LuqmonBo'rikkhon, ZulfiyaQurolboy'sdaughter Isajon Sultan, Ulugbek Hamdamare especially important. In his article, Professor U.Normatov, in his article entitled "Qalbdagibenazirziyo" (Invaluable enlightenment in the heart) he talks about works on "today's globalization, the evolution of people in the fate and in the spirit of transition to a market economy," and includes works by HurshidDustmukhammad "Qichqiriq", ErkinA'zam's "Stupka", Ulugbek Hamdam's novels "Tosh", "Yaxshiodamlar", Zulfiya the daughter of Qurolboy's novels, "Yozsizyil", and "Mashaqqatlargirdobi".

Naturally, changes in the life, the world outlook and transformations in the spirit of transition to market relations have become the main topic in the Uzbek prose. "Market relations spontaneously expose a set of conflicts and relationships between people, society, family, community, and other people (Sulmasy, 2013; Willson et al., 2013). In such a situation conflicts arise between the interests of the person who is trying to improve his or her life and the interests of society and politics faced with renewal. They, in turn, can have some impact on family relationships, moral evolution, and human maladies". ShukurHolmirzaev's novel "Dinosaur", "Arosat", Khurshid Dustmukhammad's story "Jajman", novel "Bozor", AbdukayumYuldashev's "Katta o'yin", Ulugbek Hamdam's "Bir payola suv", "OlisdagiDilnura", "Muvozanat" the novels of "Rebellion and obedience" relate to those who have changed the direction of direct market relations, seeking a way, and experiencing spiritual and psychological changes.

As for the subject matter of the artistic works reflecting the transitional period, it is necessary to note that the hero, who was looking for a way to market relations, was brought to the writer's attention. Here one can notice common personalities in the example ofMahkam in Sh. Kholmiraev's "Dinosaur", Fozilbek in X. Dustmuhammed's "Bazaar" novel, Yusuf in "The Muvozanat" by U. Khamdam, and the hero of the "Rebellion and Obedience" novel, Akbar. The authors of these novels take the lead in expressing their concept of the art, reflecting the spiritual-psychological evolution of the transition, yesterday, today and tomorrow. The fact that the main heroes of these works are well educated, their perceptions of the society, the contemporary, the world, and the periods of the past are the best way

for the creators to express the world and the concept of the term (De Nooy, 1999; Van Rees, 1983; Hoang, 2019).

Images reflecting the challenges of the past have created a unique personality gallery. Some of those galleries can be described as "people from the Soviet Union". These personalities are those who had served the government in Soviet times, who had been politically motivated and had so many privileges. We see a typical representative of such people in the story of Sh. Buttaev "Shohonasovg'a". The story depicts the life of the former minister. He spent a long time in the shadowy government, headed a large ministry, retired and sat at home. His relationship with his son, his daughter, his dwelling in the village, and, ultimately, the death of his full of pity stimulates empathy of readers towards his character. The Arab king's gift, the walking stick, of the episode has been used to define the meaning of life, the value of a human being by the author (Rosengren, 1987; László, 1990; Putrayasa, 2017).

In the story of Sh. Buttaev "People from the Soviet Union" is characterized by the characteristic nature of some people who have been living unaware of the changes and skills through their character essence and analysis of their spirituality. The relationship between two brothers in the plot, the Supervisor's discretion in the soviet era, and even their cruelty of his towards his own son, leads us to conclude that this man is no different from the machine. According to critic Abdug'afur Rasulov, "After reading the story, we see that in almost all fates, there is a shadow stamp on large and small characters. It cannot be otherwise: when you are in Rome, do as Romans do. But did all the Soviet people do the same as Romans did? Everything is here: who served the Soviets whether maintained their sovereignty or lost themselves during Soviet times." The Inspector of the Story loses that self-esteem and, ultimately, is the image of a person who does not only lead himself but also his closest relative - the wife and the son's life towards tragedy (Green et al., 1998; Kuprina et al., 2015).

One of the most pressing problems reflected in the works of the transition period is the relationship between generations. It is well known that the contradiction between fathers and children in the transition period, and the relationship between generations are ever more aggravated than ever. Literary critic F. Kiyikbayev studied the issue of coverage of fathers and children's relations within Uzbek literature as a separate research object. In his opinion, "the transformation of ancestry and generations is a legitimate historical process, which has not always been smooth and calm (Stanitsas et al., 2019; Kulinska et al., 2021). The literature, which is the art of life, has an obligation to accurately describe the complexity, the contradictions, the causes and consequences of the changing process". In the process of reflecting this problem, several characters of new generations have been created in our literature. "The present generation is fundamentally different from its predecessor, 10-15 years ago," says Y. Solijonov, a literary scholar. "Because the present generation is deeper and more heavily armed than its predecessors, who are considered be their brothers or fathers, with the idea of national ideology. The writer must not overlook this difference. The perfect creation of such youthful characters in art literature and teaching it to their peers is an important part of the current process". Shukur Kholmiraev's characters Mansur, O'tbosar in the story of "Ozodlik", Fozilbek and Qadriya in

X.Dustmuhammed's "Bozor" novel are "the perfect embodiments of the youth" worthy to show as samples for the other young. It is also pleasing to have younger generation among those who remain committed to their traditions and values and who have not lost their self-consciousness in the new socio-economic conditions. These characters can be seen in the story of Sh.Butayev's "Bir kunlikmehmon" who are represented as wrestlers the characters in the novel "Bozor" by X.Do'stmuhammad. For our people, who lived in the conditions of the tyrannical regime for many years, their religious and national values were discarded; a real national-spiritual awakening began from the time of independence. Therefore, it has become so urgent that the literature of independence, in particular the preservation of national spirit, national traditions and values, and the transmission of them to future generations, have also been researched (Sayfullayev & Komilova, 2020).

In many works reflecting the problems of the transition period, the negative aspects of the new generation were investigated as well, including the son and daughter of the former minister in the story "Shohonasovg'a" by Sh. Butayev, the main hero of the story "Yulduzningyo'li" by A.Yo'ldoshev, the characters in the stories "Bir payola suv" and "UzoqdagiDilnura" by U.Hamdami who are pictured as people lost their own consciousness. Particularly, it is worth mentioning the story "Shohonasovg'a" by Sh.Butayev. It shows that the new era influenced even to the relationship between the father and his children through depicting the discourteousness of the daughter and son towards their father. The moral decline of the child is so profound that the girl is talking about the death of her still alive father, as if talking about the death of a cat, sitting on a table with her father, and talking about the hereditary problem (Ainash et al., 2021; Andaniyazova, 2021).

The transformation to the market economy have also influenced the lifestyle of people that it has been even seen in the relationships of people living in different ways, facing financial difficulties or profits to earn that a lot of people who have left to work abroad, is also the majority of the works described in modern Uzbek prose. Such novels are "Isyonvaitoat" by U.Hamdami, the novel of "Mashaqqatlargirdobi" by Zulfiya the daughter of Qurolboy. In conclusion, it can be said that the study and interpretation of the social problems raised in the literature of the transitional period are of great importance in the education of young people. The teacher, mentor's role is also unique in teaching such interpretations to students, to young people in the right direction, so as to teach them to feel love towards and to love the art.

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