

THE UNIQUENESS OF MODERN RUSSIAN- LANGUAGE LITERATURE IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

Modern Russian poetry in Uzbekistan has its own history, rich heritage and strong traditions. Russian-language literature in Uzbekistan is a unique phenomenon reflecting the versatility of the country's cultural landscape. It has a number of features that distinguish it from the literature of other regions.

Keywords: Russian poetry, modern literature, spiritual heritage, tradition, cultural landscape, development native language.

Introduction

Uzbekistan is a multinational country where different languages coexist and interact with each other. The bilingual environment fosters unique and colorful poetry that embodies the spirit and culture of the local community. The first anthology of modern Russian poetry in Uzbekistan was published several decades ago and has become an important reference point for the development of poetry in Russian in this country. She combined the works of different generations of poets, reflecting their individual views on the world and their own creative approaches.

Modern Russian-language literature in Uzbekistan is a unique phenomenon due to historical, cultural, and socio-political factors. It is part of a broader literary process in the country, but it also has its own distinctive features that make it unique. During the Soviet period, Russian played the role of the language of interethnic communication in Uzbekistan and other republics.

Literature review

Many Uzbekistanis received education in Russian, which contributed to the development of Russian-language literature. Russian culture has had a significant impact on Uzbek literature and art. Many Uzbek writers and poets have been

translated into Russian, which has made their works accessible to a wide audience.

After the collapse of the USSR, many Russian-speaking writers and poets emigrated from Uzbekistan to Russia, Europe and other countries. This led to a decrease in the number of Russian-speaking authors in the country, but also contributed to the spread of Uzbek literature abroad.

Russian-speaking writers living outside of Russia enrich Russian literature by creating works within the cultures of other nations. There is a kind of fusion of cultures: with the help of the language of one people, customs, traditions and intimate knowledge of another are transmitted. This is what happened to Russian literature in Uzbekistan. Imbued with impressions and knowledge about Central Asia, Russian writers create original works, immersing readers in a world hitherto unknown to them through the artistic word. This happened relatively recently — in the nineteenth century, during the era of worldwide colonization. It is difficult to say for sure who was the first to bring the Russian literary word to the former Turkestan, as the region was then called, uniting several Central Asian countries, which today we know as Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan.

Russian language and culture were appreciated by Furkat, a native of Kokand (1858), but he was 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 man, talented and eager to introduce his people to world knowledge and culture. In his poems from the Tashkent period (1889-1890), he enthusiastically talks about the fair in Tashkent, about concerts, and 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 that is closed to communication with other nations not only loses a wide range 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.

The rapid development of literature in Uzbekistan, represented by both national writers and poets, as well as Russian propagandists of the word, took place after the October Revolution. In 1919, a "Circle of Poets" was created in Tashkent. He was followed by several literary organizations and groups uniting poets and

writers of multinational Soviet literature. Central Asia attracts many scientists and cultural figures with its rich history, geography, many little-studied ethnic groups, and, of course, a centuries-old collection of amazing literary monuments.

Many Russian writers come to Uzbekistan, whose acquaintance with Central Asia has left a noticeable mark on their work. Among them are Nikolai Tikhonov, Arkady Gaidar, Ilya Ilf, Boris Lapin, Galina Serebryakova, Anatoly Agranovsky, Sergey Yesenin, Vladimir Nasedkin. Such famous writers as Leonid Sobolev, Mikhail Sheverdin, Anna Almatinskaya, Alexander Udalov began their creative career in Uzbekistan. Sergei Borodin, Boris Cheprunov, Bruno Yasensky, Evgeny Pletnev, and Adelina Adalis created their best works.

Modern Russian poetry in Uzbekistan continues to attract attention with its originality and expressiveness. It reflects the changing reality and inner experiences of the authors, which are close and understandable to everyone who reads their poems. The Russian language is becoming a means of self-expression and self-identification for many authors who seek to preserve and develop their national culture.

Analysis and Results

The main features of modern Russian-language literature in Uzbekistan:

1. Bilingualism and multiculturalism: Many Russian-speaking writers in Uzbekistan are bilinguals, they speak both Russian and Uzbek. Their works often intertwine elements of Russian and Uzbek cultures, which creates a unique cultural context.
2. Themes of identity and nostalgia: Many works are devoted to themes of identity, finding one's place in the world, nostalgia for the past and reflections on the future of Uzbekistan. The authors often turn to their roots, trying to comprehend their belonging to Uzbek culture and their connection with Russian culture.
3. An appeal to Uzbek history and culture: Russian-speaking writers in Uzbekistan often turn to Uzbek history and culture, trying to understand and comprehend it from the perspective of a person who grew up in this environment. They write about ancient cities, traditions and customs of the Uzbek people.
4. Social issues: The works often touch upon the social problems of modern Uzbekistan, such as poverty, corruption, inequality and migration. The authors try to draw attention to these problems and contribute to their solution.

5. Search for new forms and styles: Russian-speaking writers in Uzbekistan are actively experimenting with new forms and styles, seeking to find their unique voice. They use elements of postmodernism, magical realism and other modern literary trends.

6. Small readership: Unfortunately, Russian-language literature in Uzbekistan has a relatively small readership. This is due to the decrease in the number of Russian-speaking population in the country and the fact that many Uzbeks prefer to read literature in Uzbek.

7. Limited number of publishing houses: In Uzbekistan, there are a limited number of publishing houses specializing in the production of Russian-language literature. This makes it difficult to publish works by local authors and limits their access to a wide audience.

Representatives of modern Russian-language literature in Uzbekistan:

- Timur Pulatov: One of the most famous Russian-language writers in Uzbekistan, author of the novels "Tarazi the Turtle" and "The Second Coming of Khoja Nasreddin".
- Dina Rubina: A famous Russian writer, born and raised in Tashkent. Motifs of Uzbek culture and history are often found in her works.
- Guzel Yakhina: A Russian writer who was born in Kazan, but has Uzbek roots. Her novel "Zuleikha Opens her Eyes" was translated into Uzbek and became very popular in Uzbekistan.
- Alexander Feinberg: Poet and translator, one of the most prominent representatives of Russian-language poetry in Uzbekistan.
- Elena Bosova: Poet and novelist, author of several books of poetry and short stories.

Despite the difficulties, Russian-language literature in Uzbekistan has prospects for development. An important role in this can be played by:

- Support from the state and public organizations: Government support is needed for publishing houses publishing Russian-language literature, as well as the organization of literary competitions and festivals aimed at supporting young authors.
- Developing literary ties with Russia and other countries: It is necessary to strengthen literary ties with Russia and other countries, hold joint events, share experiences and translate works by Uzbek authors into other languages.

- Popularization of Russian-language literature in Uzbekistan: It is necessary to hold events aimed at popularizing Russian-language literature in Uzbekistan, such as literary readings, meetings with writers, book fairs and exhibitions.
- Using modern technologies: It is necessary to use modern technologies such as the Internet and social networks to promote Russian-language literature and attract new readers.

Uzbekistan has a rich and diverse literary culture, including the heritage of Russian poetry. Modern poetry in Russian in Uzbekistan has received special development in recent decades. Modern Russian poetry in Uzbekistan is an important component of the country's cultural heritage. It reflects the spirit and mood of the modern Uzbek public, expresses the feelings and emotions of the authors, and conveys social and political ideas

Conclusion

Russian poetry in Uzbekistan is widely represented by talented authors who express themselves in their native language and bring a fresh perspective on Russian poetry in this country. The originality and uniqueness of this poetic creative environment necessitate the creation of a special anthology to present the works of Uzbek poets.

Modern Russian-language literature in Uzbekistan is a lively and developing literary process reflecting the complex and multifaceted cultural space of the country. It deserves more attention and support from the state, public organizations and readers. Its development will contribute to strengthening cultural ties between Uzbekistan and other countries, as well as enriching world literature with new voices and themes.

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