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AESTHETICS OF THE LITERARY DIRECTION ROMANTICISM
ROMANTIZMNING ADABIY YO'NALISHI ESTETIKASI
ЭСТЕТИКА ЛИТЕРАТУРНОГО НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РОМАНТИЗМ

Leyla Hasanova

Teacher of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University

Abstract

The romanticism trend that appeared in the European literature in the 18th century influenced the literature of other countries, as well as the literature of Azerbaijan, and gave impetus to the creation of this trend. The main aspect that distinguished romanticism from other trends was the romantics' view of life. As a rule, the representatives of this trend did not write life and the truths of life as they saw them, but as they wanted to see them. Romantics were in search of ideal truth. Therefore, they gave priority to spiritual values rather than material values. The main representatives of the Romanticism trend idealized human, nature, life, the past, in short, all of humanity, and went in search of truth.

Annotatsiya

18-asrda Yevropa adabiyotida paydo bo'lgan romantizm yo'nalishi boshqa mamlakatlar adabiyoti bilan bir qatorda Ozarbayjon adabiyotiga ham o'z ta'sirini o'tkazdi va bu oqimning vujudga kelishiga turtki berdi. Romantizmni boshqa yo'nalishlardan ajratib turuvchi asosiy jihat romantiklarning hayotga qarashi edi. Qoidaga ko'ra, bu oqim vakillari hayotni, hayot haqiqatlarini o'zlari ko'rgandek emas, ko'rishni xohlagandek yozganlar. Romantiklar ideal haqiqatni izlashdi. Shuning uchun ular moddiy qadriyatlarini emas, balki ma'naviy qadriyatlarini afzal ko'rdilar. Romantizm oqimining asosiy vakillari insonni, tabiatni, hayotni, o'tmishni, bir so'z bilan aytganda, butun insoniyatni ideallashtirib, haqiqat izlashga kirishdilar.

Аннотация

Появившееся в европейской литературе в XVIII веке течение романтизма оказало влияние на литературу других стран, а также на литературу Азербайджана и дало толчок к созданию этого течения. Главным аспектом, отличающим романтизм от других течений, был взгляд романтиков на жизнь. Как правило, представители этого течения писали жизнь и жизненные истины не такими, какими они их видели, а такими, какими они хотели их видеть. Романтики находились в поисках идеальной истины. Поэтому они отдавали предпочтение не материальным ценностям, а духовным. Основные представители течения романтизма идеализировали человека, природу, жизнь, прошлое, короче говоря, все человечество, и отправлялись на поиски истины.

Key words: romanticism, literature, literary trends, romantic poetry.**Kalit so'zlar:** romantizm, adabiyot, adabiy yo'nalishlar, romantik she'riyat.**Ключевые слова:** романтизм, литература, литературные направления, романтическая поэзия.**INTRODUCTION**

In order to determine the idea aesthetic characteristics of the romanticism literary trend, it is necessary to first pay attention to the concept of the romantic trend. The most important feature of the romanticism literary trend is that the writer writes life and the truths of life, as he wants to see them, not as they are. The representatives of this trend want the maturity and activity of the spiritual beginning in the human personality; they look for the beauty of the human world here. With this desire, the contradictions of life inevitably collide, and the ideal of an artist encounters strong resistance. This is where the skepticism and utopian tendencies of the artist arise in some cases. The tendency to prioritize the activity of the spiritual beginning over the contradictions of life, to direct the light of artistic understanding to the human heart, to convince a person of a more sublime reality, and thus to prevent him from selfishness and evil, are the main characteristics that characterize the nature of romanticism. The world-famous German philosopher Hegel in his "Lectures on Aesthetics" specifically noted the essence of world romanticism in the way that in the stage of romantic art, he believes in his own truth due to distancing himself from nature and

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sincerely meeting with himself, and considers the external reality to be a non-harmonious entity. According to the philosophical-aesthetic belief of the German philosopher, the real content of romanticism is the inner life, and the corresponding form is the spiritual subjectivity that understands its independence and freedom.

Of course, it would not be correct to make Hegel's view of romanticism absolute: a concrete analysis of the artistic creativity of romantics may reveal that such a view is one-sided. However, Hegel was right when he connected world romanticism with the contrast between ideal and life. This aspect, which is characteristic of romanticism, brought into consideration in Belinsky's articles.

METHODS

When investigating the topic, the approach to research from a comparative-historical, historical-literary, as well as comparative typological side allows for a comprehensive study of the problem. The methodological basis of the article is historical and comparative literary methods. Based on the comparative method, various sources reflecting historical periods found and based on this, results obtained. The comparative historical method made it possible to achieve the goal of the research, and finally the results summarized.

DISCUSSION

"In the aesthetics of the romantics, the choice between real life and the ideal was always on the side of the latter. In their art aesthetics, it is preferable not to depict real life, but to depict the ideal." [3, p.28] Indeed, the romantics tried to describe the ideal throughout their works. Even then, they were searching for the truth. Because they thought that, what a person needs more than real life is an ideal life. This allowed us to say that the truths of real life not deeply studied in the society and the laws governing the society not understood.

Romanticism as a literary trend appeared in Europe and Russia in the 18th century, and in Turkey near the end of the 19th century. Unlike Enlightenment, romanticism as a trend in Azerbaijani literature did not come from Russia, but from Turkey and Europe. Since the important socio-political events characterized as the awakening of Asia and Europe took place in Azerbaijan relatively later - at the beginning of the 20th century, romanticism took its place in our literature in that period as a literary trend.

Academician I. Habibbeyli notes about this trend: "Romanticism is a literary trend in Azerbaijani literature that expresses romantic views on social and political events of the time, perceptions echoed in dreams and ideals. The representatives of the Romanticism literary trend gave preference to the glorification of the ideal in matters of personality and society. They creatively used original figurative poetic devices and symbols to reflect their romantic ideals. In romantic literature, which is an artistic expression of the excitement arising from the contrast between ideal and reality, dream and reality have taken the main place. In the romantic ideas of futurism, national ideas and enlightened-democratic views, in harmony with the calls of the time, were strongly voiced. [5]

Concepts such as ideal, beauty, and perfection occupied a large place among the concepts that are often encountered in the art aesthetics of the representatives of the Romantic Movement. By using these expressions, the romantics actually created a picture of an ideal, unattainable, utopian world.

Speaking about the aesthetic conditions of romanticism, T. Efendiyev sums them up succinctly as follows: "romanticism is based on the entire literary tradition before it. Romanticism, which did not accept the rationalism of the Enlightenment, argued with the representatives of classicism, and defended creative freedom, took a lot from the literature of the 18th century and continued many of its traditions." [2] Romantics, at the same time, actively absorbed the heritage of the Renaissance and were closely interested in the art of the Middle Ages. For the first time, the romantics began scientifically study the wealth of oral folk creativity. They created an original romantic doctrine based on the English pre-romantic theory and practice that laid the groundwork for the development of the original romantic doctrine.

The new poem, which the romantics defended against the old poem in poetry, had to be the "sound of revolution", the "knife of revolution" that paved the way for freedom. Each verse of the new poem had to call the people to renaissance and modernization and become a sharp weapon against all kinds of obsolescence, superstition, enslavement, spiritual and physical despotism, old

customs, old philosophies, and pessimism. A new type, true, practical poet should, first of all, be a "creator of revolution", a great professional "social writer" and shed light on new generations.

Romantics (epigonists) criticized from the front of their own petty-bourgeois democracy. The romantics were merciless against the unemployed, laudatory poets who "sold the art of sacred words for money" and served the bourgeois-feudal aristocracy.

It would not be wrong to say that the main scientific-organizational place of representatives of romanticism in Azerbaijan was "Fyuuzat" magazine published in Baku in 1906-1907 under the editorship of Ali Bey Huseynzade. Despite being published for only one year, "Fyuuzat" magazine gathered romantics around it and managed to create a literary school. This school, led by A. Huseynzade, acted with the aim of combining Eastern and Western culture and created conditions for the creation of very beautiful works in this direction.

These issues reflected in the main article of A. Huseynzade published in the first issue of "Fyuuzat" magazine: "Let's pay attention to our words: we don't say "Life is fuyuzat", we say "Life is inclination-fuyuzat"... inclination is desire. All our struggle and struggle, which is part of life, is realized with the motivation of this spiritual enthusiasm. If there is no enthusiasm in an individual, a community, a nation, or the whole of humanity, that individual, that community, that nation, that humanity should be considered dead. Even if he moves and acts, he should be considered dead." ["Fyuuzat" N1, p.2]

The above-mentioned once again proves that the aesthetics and theoretical principles of romanticism were already formed from the beginning of the 20th century and began to consolidate their place in literature. However, it should not be forgotten that the examples of romantic literature first appeared in literature, and then the theoretical-aesthetic principles of romanticism formed. This event also manifested in the world literature. More precisely, V. Hugo's preface to the drama "Cromwell" is considered a manifesto of romanticism in world literature. However, this does not mean that romanticism did not appear in Europe until that book was written. On the contrary, by that time, romanticism had already existed for about fifty years. This event also reflected in Azerbaijani literature. Until the time when A. Huseynzade formed the aesthetic-theoretical principles of romanticism in our literature, many works already written in this style. Examples of these are the works "Rashid Bey and Saadat Khanum" by I. Gutgashinli, "Kitabi Zoharniyya" by A. Bakikhanov, and "Bahadir and Sona" by N. Narimanov.

A. Huseynzade's poem "Wonder, or an angel's address to people" published in "Fyuuzat" magazine can be considered a manifesto of the literary trend of romanticism in Azerbaijani literature.

Apparently, a certain time has passed before romanticism formed as a movement. In the work of the romantics, poetry more focused on reality, its search, and pushed people to freedom and a bright future. At the same time, the names of Western and Eastern classics remembered with great respect and reverence in the examples of artistic creativity of romantics. In accordance with the aesthetic demand of romanticism, interest was shown in the works of Nizami Ganjavi, Omar Khayyam, Muhammad Fuzuli, M.A. Sabir, Hugo, Hiller, Goethe, Byron, Schiller, T. Fikrat, A. Hamid, Pushkin, Lermontov. As A. Huseynzadeh, M. Hadi, H. Javid, A. Shaik and other writers turned to the style of romanticism, the aesthetics of this style developed and expanded. "They (romantics) considered both the source and the subject of literature to consist primarily of "bright ideas" and universal ideas that were thought and put forward by practical philosophers, geniuses, and thinkers with a sharp pen, whom they considered to be the goodness of mankind. In other words, in their eyes, artistic thinking and fiction were, first, a mirror of the real living being, not of reality, but perhaps of the great ideas born in great heads. [6, p. 53]

Literary trends characterize the literature created in a certain period. Content, ideas, stylistic features and artistic-aesthetic principles specific to the creations of artists who lived and created in a certain period appear as a set. Selection of events and images, their revival in literature, plot, compositional elements, artistic description and means of expression used in examples, language features, etc. characteristics are manifested in the artistic works of writers in unique images. Writers with similar ideas, thoughts, and styles unite on the same platform and form a direction with concrete principles and criteria that is different from others. Because of this, the terms called literary trend, literary school, artistic method, and artistic style appear in literary studies.

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Classicism, realism, romanticism, symbolism, sentimentalism, modernism, postmodernism, etc. trends, each of them arose and developed with a different individual artist's approach to reality.

Romanticism is a special form of the writer's outlook on life, and humanism, hope for a bright future, dreaminess; material and spiritual freedom are his main characteristics.

"In the new aesthetic principles of the romantics against epigonism, literature and art describe the world of ideas more than living real life, and the predmrtin was derived from enlightened ideas and human ideas. In all cases, progress and evolution, as well as enlightenment, underpinned this aesthetic. [2]

CONCLUSION

Thus, we can say that the principle of "idealization" based on the idea-aesthetic basis of the romanticism literary trend. More precisely, in contrast to realism, the representatives of this current depicted life not as they saw it, but as they wanted to see it, in the way they dreamed. That is, they tried to show people that life can be built on beauty, and the only way to do this is to love and respect not only oneself, but also all humanity and existence. Perfectionism is one of the main characteristics of romanticism. The Romantics did not seek justice or beauty in just one direction. They strived for total perfection. They demanded that everything in life should base on beauty and justice. The romantic outlook based on important issues such as freedom of will and speech, inviolability of human personality. The romantics preferred the spiritual wealth of a person to his material wealth; they declared the impossibility of the superiority of an unethical person. They valued the richness of a person's inner world as the most valuable factor of human existence. At the same time, the romantics paid great attention to the rare, unrepeatable in a person; this attention sometimes took the form of worship of the individual. Worshiping the individual was a transition from bringing a person to the same level in society, from leveling to self-defense.

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