



NEW STAGES OF MODERN KARAKALPAK LITERARY STUDIES

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RESUME

The article devoted to explore the steps of development of the karakalpak literary studies at the beginning of 21st century. It considers the influence of social-historic, cultural and political changes to the development of literary studies. Moreover, there are given the importance of scientific works in karakalpak literary studies. The article also gives a brief information about the history of the Karakalpak literary science.

KEY WORDS: *literary studies, theory of literature, history of literature, literary criticism, karakalpak literature, karakalpak folklore.*

DISCUSSION

Literary study is the study, evaluation, and interpretation of literature. Literary studies study such issues as the origin, essence, development factors and laws of fiction, the nature of a literary work, its structure, feature of a literary language, literary types and genres. The development of fiction will in turn create new research. As a result, the existing scientific theories become narrower and need for new theoretical research grows. In the late of 20th and early 21st centuries, as a result of political and historical changes and developments in our country, new literary theoretical, aesthetic and philosophical views were formed.

To date, a number of decrees and decrees of the President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the social and economic development of the country have been adopted. In particular, «the status of the Academy of Sciences has been completely restored. Dissertation defenses are optimized on the basis of modern and traditional approaches.» [1. 25]

Such developments have influenced the development of Karakalpak literary studies. Today Karakalpak literature studies have passed less than a century of history and developed as a specialized science. The emergence of Karakalpak literary science in the scientific works of S.Akhmetov [2. 56] and I.Sagitov [3. should be noted that our scientists, who have made a significant contribution to the development of Karakalpak literary science. 241-242], devoted to the history of Karakalpak literary science dates back to the late 20s and early 30s of the last century. During these

years we see the sources of the emergence of Karakalpak literary science, such as the emergence of our national press, the expansion of literary writing, the formation of dramatic and epic genres, the organization of scientific expeditions, the creation of a writers' union. It

It is also worth mentioning that Russian scholars and travellers Muravin, D.Gladishev, P.Richkov, N.Karazin, I.Bilyayev, and others had written and published samples of Karakalpak oral art from the 18th century.

The earlier stage of Karakalpak literary studies is seen in the process of collecting and publishing literary heritages. With the creation of printing houses, the Karakalpak literary criticism was formed.

Since the 40s - 50s of the 20th century our local scientists N.Dawqaraev, Q.Ayimbetov, M.Nurmuxammedov, I.Sagitov, S.Axmetov, and others have been done scientific research on the history and theatrical issues of Karakalpak literature, dissertation and monographs of these scholars made a significant contribution to the development of Karakalpak literary studies as a specialized science. For example: N.Dawqaraev's «The essays of the history of Karakalpak literature» Dissertation for the degree of doctoral of philological science. M.1951, «Essays on the history of pre-revolutionary Karakalpak literature» Tashkent. 1959, M.Nurmuxammedov «The influence of Russian literature to the development of Karakalpak literature» Nukus, KKMB, 1956. «Pre – war Karakalpak prose» Nukus, KKGI, 1959. I.Sagitov «Berdakh's creativity», Nukus, KKMB, 1958.



In the 60s of the last century scientists like N.Japakov, A.Karimov, B.Ismailov, A.Paxraddinov, K.Sultanov, K.Mambetov, K.Maksetov, K.Bayniyazov, A.Murtazaev and others began to appear in Karakalpak literature studies. The range of theoretical research methods of scientists had expanded.

In the 70-80s there was a scientific study on the evolution, formation and development of genres in Karakalpak literature. During these years monographic studies of S.Bahadirova, S.Allayarov, A.Pirnazarov, A.Kojokbaev, J.Koshniyazov, K.Kamalov, B.Kalimbetov, K.Jarimbetov, J.Esenov, K.Allambergenov, Z.Nasrullaeva, K.Sultanov, K.Bayniyazov, A.Alimov and others contributed to the development of Karakalpak literature.

The development of scientific research in the Karakalpak literature was developed in the 1990s. Young literary scholars also joined to our ranks of experienced literary scholars. For example: K.Orazimbetov, H.Utemuratova, M.Bekbergenova, P.Nurjanov, Z.Bekbergenova, P.Allambergenova, Z.Shamuratova, and so on. During these years 19 candidate and 7 doctoral dissertations were defended in Karakalpak literature. Much of these scientific research had been published in monograph form. These scientific researches had influenced with the experience of world literary studies.

The development of fiction requires new assessments. As a result, the scope of evaluation of some of the earlier scientific theories has narrowed, and new literary theories have emerged. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, as a result of historical developments in the country, new literary-moral and philosophical views and paradigms were formed. Our philosophers and philological scholars have tried to show these features in their scientific work. These aspirations have opened new stages.

1. Strengthening of attention to national traditions, cultural and literary heritage in our country has influenced the development of Karakalpak folklore. Scientists of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Institute of Language and Literature named after N.Daukaraev published a 100-volume edition of Karakalpak folklore in 2007-2015. The first two books of the Karakalpak folklore collection (volumes 1-8, 6-13) won the International Competition «Book Art» in Moscow in 2010. The international conference «Issues of research of the Karakalpak epic Edige», held in 2001 in Nukus under the decision of UNESCO on the Karakalpak version of the Edige poem, was also of great importance. K.Allambergenov has done fundamental research on this epic. The monographs «Karakalpak epic Edige» (1995), «Er Edige, Edige poem, some issues of the history of the Golden Horde and Maverannah period» (2017) were published. In 2007 in Helsinki, Finland, Jumabay Jirov Bazarov's version of

the Edige epic was published in English and Karakalpak by Professor Carl Rihl of Bon University in Germany.

2. With the implementation of new historical developments, the issues of revision and periodization of the history of Karakalpak literature were raised. A.Pakhratdinov's «From what period should the history of Karakalpak literature begin?» [4. 37-40], «Some problems in the history of literature» [5. 38-39], «Another Look at the History of Karakalpak Literature» [6], by K.Allambergenov «Some Important Issues in Studying the History of Karakalpak Literature of the 20th Century» [7. 105-112], «Issues of periodic study of Karakalpak literature» [8. 111-117], «Issues of Periodical Teaching of Karakalpak Literature History» [9. 72-75] and similar scholarly articles highlight the need to address these issues.

3. Teaching and enhancing the quality of Karakalpak literature in higher education institutions is an important issue today. Based on these requirements, P.Nurjanov [10], K.Tur dibaev [11], A.Pakhratdinov, K.Allambergenov, M.Bekbergenova [12], K.Jarimbetov [13], K.Allambergenov, K.Orazimbetov, A.Pakhratdinov, M.Bekbergenova [14], K.Jarimbetov, J.Nizamatinov, I.Allambergenova [15], K.Jarimbetov, B.Genjemuratov [16], K.Yusupov [17] textbooks and manuals were published.

4. Candidate's and doctoral dissertations on literary theory are defended and scientific research published. In these scientific studies, Karakalpak literature was studied in various and new aspects. In the study of genre peculiarities of the 19th century Karakalpak lyric, it is worth mentioning the monographs of K.Jarimbetov [18] and K.Tur dibaev [19].

Extensive study of typological, artistic, ideological and thematic links between the literary forms of the Karakalpak lyric is contained in the monographs of K.Orazimbetov [20] and O.Gaileyeva [21].

In the study of Karakalpak prose it is necessary to note the scientific works of P.Nurjanov [22], Z.Bekbergenova [23], B.Paluanov [24], J.Sagiydullaeva [25], A.Allambergenov [26], J.Kaniyazova [27], G.Begmuratova [28] and others.

5. The Karakalpak literary criticism included objective interpretations based on the polemic spirit and universal values, our national ideas and the principles of artistic creativity. As an example, it is worth mentioning the following critical articles. K.Orazimbetov, J.Sagiydullaeva «A literary masterpiece about the protagonist's «bravery» and «love games» [29], K.Jarimbetov «It is a scientific work that is worth criticizing if you criticize it» [30. 122-127], K.Jarimbetov, K.Orazimbetov «If you criticize it, it is going to break» [31. 141-153], K.Orazimbetov «Apple does not fall on the head of everyone» [32. 45-49],



P.Nurjanov «Thoughts on K. Karimov's novel «Agabiy»» [33. 106-111], K.Jarimbetov «From the lyrics to the novel» [34. 87-96], K.Allambergenov «The world of mysterious silhouettes» [41], J.Bazarbayev «What's wrong with the silhouettes when in truth!» (let's appreciate the poem).

In conclusion, at the beginning of the 21st century, Karakalpak literary studies were undergoing reassessment of our literary heritage, which had been removed from the scientific environment. Fundamental foundations were dedicated to the theory of Karakalpak literary. The study of the history and literary process of Karakalpak literature is based on our national identity and has become the main focus of the study of world literary science.

As well as, the Karakalpak literary science is getting with new achievements. The main principal of this is the development of the literary process and the expansion of the young literary scholars.

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