

## THE WORKS OF RUSSIAN WRITERS OF THE 19TH CENTURY

**Muhiba Bazarovna Arabova**

Lecturer, Pedagogical institution of Termez State University

### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the main features of modern Russian literature. The author analyzes modern aspects of Russian literature, focusing on the foundations of fantasy, mysticism and magical realism.

**Keywords:** military theme, image of the hero, image of the author, genre, cycle.

### INTRODUCTION

In the literary space of the 20th - 21st centuries, a significant role is assigned to fantasy literature. This can be explained by the fact that attention to science fiction becomes more intense at turning points, during scientific and industrial upheavals. According to a number of authors, the genre under consideration is "turned to in case of loss of clear social and artistic guidelines or dissatisfaction with the existing order (social or worldview), as indicated by the genesis of the fantastic: satire, utopia, dystopia, fantasy as a means of romanticizing the world, and the like" 1 . Throughout the 20th century, science fiction as a genre has been effectively developed and in the 21st century has become one of the most popular genres in literature. A genre such as magical realism was formed on the edge of fantasy and realistic trends, thus representing some aesthetic camouflage of such genres as science fiction or fantasy. Such an author as A. Gugin notes that some of the characteristic techniques for magical realism "are not fundamentally new for prose". Modern writers successfully apply fantasy and magical realism within the framework of post-modern culture, which has fundamental foundations. In Russia, the direction of science fiction and magical realism is preserved, having lost only its dominant position and giving way to new directions. This can be explained by the disappearance of the propaganda of scientific and technological progress. In modern literature, mystical fiction can also be called. This can be explained by the fact that in the second half of the 20th century annoyance in science grew, interest in Sufism, in non-traditional religious cults, increased. The wave of mysticism that has gripped social awareness has influenced heavily on literary fiction. Behind the heroes in new works of science fiction must be certain forces of



the other world. Fantasy in the late twentieth century spread to many industries where it became difficult to determine their origin, new names appeared, such as comedic, historical, black, romantic and fantasy (dying earth fantasy) and legendary fantasy (mythic fantasy).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In later centuries, the fantastic in the sense of the miraculous, opposed to reality, is one of the characteristic features of romantic art. At the same time, the miraculous could serve as an expression of religious-mystical, idealistic views, as is found in the works of reactionary romantics and symbolists, and in this case it drew its content and form from the religious traditions of the ancients, from the remnants of superstition, from irrationalistic ideas about the world. A significant part of Soviet science fiction was inherited precisely by Russian literature and provided a strong basis for further development. A developed network of specialized periodicals, a large electronic base, strong media support for the book business - all this makes it possible to conclude that Russian science fiction has a high level of development and favorable conditions for further development in this direction. It can be noted that the authors lose interest in some thematic varieties, such as anti-imperialist fiction, technology - science fiction, but increase attention to other artistic possibilities, for example, magical realism; new technological opportunities and so on. There are also changes in the space theme, an element of humor appears, a connection with other literary genres within the framework of one work - detective, melodrama, action movie. Therefore, science fiction novels begin to appear on a regular basis in modern Russian science fiction. One of the reasons for the increased attention of readers to the direction of science fiction is escapism: science fiction provides an opportunity to move away from the real problems of the existing reality. In Russia, such a direction as "Slavic fantasy", created on the basis of Slavic mythology, has become actively spread. Despite a significant decline in writers' attention to the genre in question, one cannot speak of its decline in modern literature. Today, mysticism and fantasy remain the most common varieties of science fiction. The next type of modern Russian literature can be called cyberpunk. Based on information about the latest computer technologies and anticipating the emergence of new ones, this direction is based on the aesthetics of the virtual world. Russian cyberpunk is actually developing and is represented by the works of such authors as V. Vasiliev, S. Lukyanenko, V. Burtsev.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Modern science fiction literature can be characterized by



such areas as: mythological fiction, utopia and dystopia, humorous and satirical fiction, Turborealism, horror fiction (horror), Diaboliads and others that require a separate study. All these varieties of fantastic literature are united by certain common features. Most researchers focus on the significant ethnographic direction of science fiction, in the increased interest of science fiction writers in the historical past, in the authentic mythology of Russia. Thoughts, internal experiences and actions of Gurov are shown by the author in their development throughout the work, while we can only judge Anna Sergeevna's feelings by the external signs of her behavior: now she was frightened when they met in the theater, now she cried, now she tries express how bad she feels after an immoral act. On the contrary, in women's prose, the heroine's experiences are usually at the center of the narrative. So, in the story of V. Tokareva "Anton, put on your shoes!" the narration is conducted mainly through the thoughts, reflections, feelings of the main character Elena Novozhilova: Lena was suffocated by some of his ideas; She did not listen to his words. Only intonation; Lena then did not pay attention to what was said. And now I thought: what if it's true? Everything is connected into one: love, death... Just like day and night are combined into one day [Tokareva, 2015]. The nature and thoughts of the second character, a man, are shown to the extent that helps to give readers an idea of his personality. The same technique - to present the story through the eyes of the heroine - can be seen in other works by V. Tokareva: "Zigzag", "Fracture", "Nothing special", "One of many", "Five figures on a pedestal", etc.

## CONCLUSION

Modern Russian literature, among other things, is based on the plots of both world and national history. Such specificity is inherent in both Ukrainian and Russian science fiction literature. Modern Russian literature also manages to eliminate empty sectors by restoring the aesthetics of literature from the Silver Age. Thematic and formal influences, imitations represent a fairly significant layer in the fiction of our time. Criticism indicates how important all the above facts of the resurrection and the existence of great literature for creativity

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