



The Development Of The Realistic Story In Usa And Uzbek Literature And The Creation Of O. Henry

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Abstract: In this article, realistic examples of the genre of the story were formed in the Uzbek national process at the beginning of the 20th century. An example of this is the stories of Cho'lon and A. Qodiri. In the stories of a number of writers, such as G. Gulom, A. Qahhor, Sh. Kholmirezayev, O. Hoshimov, who have been blessed with this genre, one of the main criteria of the story is shortness and brevity. It can be observed that there are stories of different sizes in the works of H. Sultanov. In the stories of N. Eshonqul, the darkness of the image, the expression in deep emotional colors created harmony with the psychologism of the work.

Keywords: The Sketchbook, American Romantic Writers, English Academic Literature and "Gothic" Novels, The Letter in the Bottle, Dr. Tarr and Professor Fetcher's System, Critical Realism, Nobel Prize Winner.

In the context of world literature, US literature has its place, is among the popular literatures with a high level of influence, which clearly reflects the issues of the individual and society. Although the art of speech in this country is relatively young compared to that of civilized countries, it has developed rapidly since independence. Actually, the discovery of America was the greatest event in the global history of humanity. In the second half of the 18th century, the United States of America gradually appeared in this country. Literature that allowed to remain in the history of world literature was published in the USA only in the 19th century by V. Irving, J.F. It started when a number of writers like Cooper entered the literary scene. Before that, there were diaries, notes, and chronicles of nomads on this continent. These diaries are also a unique resource as stories of the hard and painful days of the settlers settling in the new lands, reflecting the life scenes of the seventeenth century America. In the 18th century, when America was struggling for independence, the ideas of the Enlightenment from Central England and France occupied a central place, and New England developed, universities were founded, and newspapers began to be published. English educational literature and "Gothic" novels appeared as the first literary current.

19th century - the mood of despair caused by a certain level of stagnation in the post-revolutionary period of America brought the representatives of romantic literature to the field, who were the creators of the national literature. At the beginning of this century, national literature had already formed in Europe and gathered its own national characteristics, while the literature of the United States was just being formed during this period. Along with the formation of national literature, American romantic writers had to fulfill a serious and important task of creating a national moral and philosophical code of the young generation, supporting its formation, and



promoting the development of individuals and society. The greatest writers of early American romanticism were W. Irving, D.F. Cooper, W.K. Bryant, D.P. With the appearance of the first works of Kennedy and others during this period, America received international recognition for the first time. It is necessary to mention the name of Washington Irving (1782-1859) when talking about American storytelling. Akmal Saidov, a literary scholar, makes the following points about American storytelling, in particular, in his article entitled "Story is a national genre of US literature".

In the East, when talking about the story genre, the work "One Thousand and One Nights" is mentioned, and in the United States of America, the "Book of Sketches" published in 1819-1820 by W. Irving, the "father of American literature", is recognized. After that, in the 30s and 40s of the 19th century, the "short story" genre became popular in the USA. Most of V. Irving's stories were based on legends and stories he heard during his travels. In this respect, his story "Ghost Bridegroom" has a place in the hearts of many fans. The short stories of Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) also play an important role in the development of American storytelling. The conclusions of literary scholar Muhammadjon Kholbekov about this also confirm our opinion. "Edgar Allan Poe's work occupies a significant place in the American and European romantic literature of the 19th century. Along with his contemporaries F. Cooper, N. Hawthorne, and H. Longfellow, Writer made a great contribution to the development of American literature, and became one of its creators," he says. According to literary critic Akmal Saidov's analysis, Edgar Poe's novels can be divided into two periods. The first period includes mystical and fantastic works written in the 1830s, culminating in 1840 with the publication of a two-volume collection of stories entitled Grotesque and Arabesque. The second period includes works written in the last ten years of his life from 1840. During this period, Edgar Poe wrote romantic works and a new genre - detective stories. In particular, the writer's story "The System of Dr. Tarr and Professor Fetcher" depicts a mad society. In the story, the writer shows how absurd the rules and ideas established in society are.

Edgar Poe entered Uzbek literature with the story "The Golden Beetle" (1843). After that, a number of works of the writer began to be translated into Uzbek one after another.

The writer Mark Twain (1835-1910) who made his contribution to American literature, in particular, to storytelling, is the next period. This American writer, whose real name is Samuel Langhorne Clemens, is a major representative of world literature. Mark Twain's novels, narratives and short stories are imbued with ideas of favoring the working people and condemning the policies of exploiters. Uzbek readers are already familiar with the writer's stories against religious beliefs and customs, such as "Ezma Besse", "War Prayer", "Christian Education", "Torah Lessons and Religious Tactics". Writer shows how absurd and unsustainable religious beliefs are, especially "Christian education". He expertly exposes in his stories such as "Captain's Story" and "Military Prayer". Mark Twain, the founder of critical realism in American literature, showed great respect for folklore and its history, and his works are based on it. Theodore Dreiser, who lived and worked in 1871-1945, was not only famous for his novels, but also for his stories. Thousands of readers eagerly await the new works of the writer, which encouraged the writer to new creative works. Dreiser's collection of stories "The Financier", "Genius", "Titan", "Three Desires" enriched the treasury of the storytelling school with masterpieces. During his creative career, Jack London (1876-1916) wrote more than one hundred and fifty stories and wrote about various aspects of life, especially the brutal and brutal. The idea embedded in his stories is that life consists of different paths. In 150 stories he created, Writer described one hundred and fifty paths and misfortunes of life. However, the themes of these



works are different. In Jack London's stories "White Silence", "Forty Miles Away", "God of the Fathers", various, and most importantly, original images with their own character were created. No matter what topic the writer touches, he glorifies humanity, goodness, and goodness. Although many of its characters live in poverty, they look for some beauty in life and light in the depths of the night. As a story master, Jack London has taken a worthy place in world literature. "It is his will that shows man's power. Will leads a person through the difficult paths of life. Willpower keeps a person from getting depressed. The will encourages a person to be patient even in the face of any terrible and sad events. In the stories of Jack London, such will-bearers are penned. The writer's work "Love of life" is full of interesting adventures. The hero of the play, Bill, gets lost in the Canadian valleys and lives alone. He earns a living by fishing. He encounters a pack of wolves. Even in the most difficult moments, he does not lose hope in life. Bill finally overcomes all odds. Jack London's hero, Bill, is a statue of will."

Among the representatives of American literature named and described above, O. Henry's stories are the highest in terms of weight and value. The writer, whose real name is William Sidney Porter, was born on September 11, 1862 in Greensboro, Carolina, United States of America. We inherited about 300 stories from him. In the works of the writer, realistic events are written in a clear, vital, sometimes light and ironic manner. Literary critic A. Saidov writes about him: "One of the most well-recognized representatives of American short story writing is O. Henry. Very delicate and unexpected endings are typical for his novels. Those who are familiar with the biography of this artist know that the writer was always indebted to his publishers. For this reason, O. Henry had to write one story for "Sunday world" newspaper every day. "Despite being in such a complicated and tense state, O. Henry has finished many stories that have taken a worthy place in world storytelling." His first story was written during his time in prison, and the story is based on the true events of the safe opener Wilde Price, who was with the writer. According to his story, the daughter of a rich businessman is locked in a safe. If he rescues her, he was promised forgiveness, his crime will be forgiven, but this will not happen. After saving the girl, the hero of the story, Jimmy Valentine, will be punished and will be returned to the institution. Price was the prototype of the hero of Brine's story. However, unlike the negative ending in Price's life, Porter ends this story with a happy ending. Porter first reads this story to inmates in prison. Her friend, Jennings Porter, says she was moved to tears while reading the story. The fact that a person who has never shed a single tear in his life is in such a situation indicates how sincere the story is presented as a realistic work. When the story is sent to the publisher, it will not be accepted, but will be published only after it is sent under a different pseudonym. The next two works were published in the same volume. He also chose his own nickname. Since he worked in a pharmacy, official documents related to this field passed through his hands. One day, a document with the name of the French pharmacist O. Henry fell into his hands, after which he adopted the English-sounding name of O. Henry, which accompanied him throughout his life, leading him up the ladder of popularity was together. Although he does not want to remember prison life, he recognizes it as a place that educates people and recognizes the service of this place in providing people who meet the needs of society.

By the beginning of the 20th century, O. Henry's life and work underwent radical changes. Writer signs a contract for a very valuable price. It was a huge deal, of course, because novelists did not have one either. Another aspect of the matter was that it was impossible to deliver a story every week under the terms of this contract. It required a lot of work and powerful artistic potential. It was



possible to write one story a week, but he faced the problem of delivering stories that met the reader's demand. The pace of work was so intense that it was difficult for any person to cope with it both physically and mentally. As a result, he published sixty-six stories in 1904 and sixty-four in 1905. The storyteller worked at such a fast pace that when he wrote a story at the publishing house, the artist had to wait to draw pictures for his stories. Of course, O. Henry's rapid creativity did not fail to influence the writers of his time. O. Henry's stories attract attention by the conciseness of expression, priority of elements of realism, accuracy of the scale of events. In the author's stories, there are only two or three pages. His stories such as "The Secret of Jefferson Peters Magnet" and "The Last Leaf" are somewhat larger. In the process of reading the stories, one can be sure that the size of the work is increased by two factors: the first is the large number of images, and the second is the wide scope of the image. "In particular, it should be noted that the writer is extremely prolific. From 1900 to 1912, he published 12 collections of short stories, one each year. O. Henry's stories such as "Gifts of Witches", "Room", "Gold and Love" are well known all over the world. From the collection "Stories of US Writers" O. Henry's stories "Chained Hands", "Mahorat" and Sanatorium on the Ranch" were included. When creating any of his works, he did not follow the path of applying the moral rules set for the characters, while reading his stories, the priority of sincerity is noticeable. As a creator, O. Henry did not attend special schools, the elements of his life situation are based on such high human events that it will not leave any reader indifferent. He accepted the reading of his works by representatives of various fields as a sacred gift. The characters in his works seem to be free from global problems and unconcerned with universal human values, because the situation in the work evokes such an imagination in the reader, and the very existence of each character is embodied in it as a hymn of universal humanity. The writer's works are written in a pure American way of thinking, like the works of E. Rodon, B. Garth, M. Twain and other creators. As a man has his dreams, Henry had his dreams, he dreamed of writing a true literary work. Similarly, the question of the realization of his dream was embodied in the character of the old Berman in his work "The Last Leaf". Many of his periodical stories were published during his lifetime: Four Million (1906), The Burning Lamp (1907), Heart of the West (1907), The Voice of the City (1908), "The Noble Lie" (1908), "The Path of Destiny" (1909), "The Choice" (1909), "Businessmen" (1910), "The Broom" (1910). More than ten collections were published after his death. The novel "Kings and Cabbage" (1904) consists of humorous adventure stories, which are conventionally connected with the plot of an event that happened in Latin America. O. Henry began to actively write and publish in 1904. By this time, he had already moved to New York and started working with several publishers. In total, he created one novel and 12 collections of short stories containing about 300 works. Another collection called "Postscriptum" was published after the author's death, which included previously unknown humorous stories and feuilletons. In 1904, O. Henry writes his only novel "Kings and Cabbage". Although some experts believe that, it is impossible to recognize it as a full-fledged novel: it is considered a collection of short stories united by a common scene and common characters.

In conclusion, it has not been 400 years since the creation of American literature. This situation influenced the development of this literature in a unique way. Compared to European literature, lagging far behind in the 19th century and rapidly developing in the 20th century, the late development of the school of romanticism, and the rapid development of realism are characteristic features of American literature. Since the twenties, critics have accepted the story as a genre specific

to American literature, and the importance of magazines in its development has become incomparable.

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