

SIGNIFICANCE OF MODERN PROSE

(AS AN EXPAMPLE OF THE WORKS BY ALISA GANIEVA)

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ABSTRACT: Modern national literature is developing on the basis of Russian classical traditions, however reflecting the problems and the issues, principles and the methods of fictional works of writers' classics. Today, there are various artistic systems, and realism is progressing in a complicated way of connecting with naturalism, modernism, sentimentalism and etc. These all aspects make up the whole picture of modern Russian literature. Here it gives the conception of the last decades the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century as special direction in general growth of Russian literature.

Before starting the discussion about the processes in modern literature, it is necessary to remember what the notion of "literary process" means. As it is known, literary process is understood as the movement of national and world literature which passed through development in terms of complex relations and cooperations. Also, this process is described as the history of collection of esthetic and moral valuables.

Main attention of the author of the article is given to the problem like, existence of realism, its role in modern Russian literature. For more detailed analysis, it is possible see the works by Ganieva Alisa Arkadievna, a young Russian prosaic writer, critic and journalist. Main aspects of A.Ganieva's figurative system were revealed during the study.

At the moment, there are several concepts of literary process which are diverse and contradictory.

Young writers of the modern world and their works are finding a range of new devotees and connoisseurs of Russian literature through which we can realize the vastness and power.

KEY WORDS: literary trend, modern Russian literature, importance of modern arts, neorealism, prose, peculiarity, style, system of images.

I. INTRODUCTION

As a literary trend, neorealism (synthetism) was formed in the 1990's in the studio of the neopopulistic magazine "Zavety" (covenants) which was led by A.M. Remizov, an experimentalist writer who was close to symbolists. First fictional experiences of young prosaic writers, whose topics and artistic materials and descriptions of life seemed traditional for that type of phenomenon, were interpreted in criticism at the time between 1900 and 1910. But in practice, these writers denied the realistic picture of the world and the concept of human and they actively sought new artistic means and methods. Due to which the critics called those authors neorealists or new realists.

The works of the first generation of neorealists are related to the books of F.K. Sologub, Z.N. Hippius, A.A. Blok, A.Beliy-, M. Gorkiy, A.N. Tolstoy. Indeterministic modern picture of the world had already been depicted as a whole in the works of neorealists between the years of 1908 and 1916. These years, the notion of "organic" or "zoological" human appears. The position of a "small" man is deepened and multibranching typology of heroes is created. [Bart, 2004; 87].

"Symbolism, acmeism, and also futurism end their existence right after 1917, however the representatives and inheritors of those branches continue to update and enrich the literature. Neorealism, the realism which imbibed some features of modern directions, had been reminded by criticism". [Broytman, 2001; 112].

The young generation of Russian writers, as it seems, is going through traditional realism. It is making up a new realistic flow called "new realism". The term called new realism has become the subject of heated arguments on the pages of newspapers and literary magazines since the beginning of 2000's. The tendency of this young generation of writers and critics to present a new direction in literature is based on neglecting the postmodernism, and if to express widely, denying old traditions.

Denis Diderot, a well-known French writer and philosopher, wrote in his book about "Tolerance" as: "If became alive after hundred years to know what happened to the nation, I would ask to give me the ultimate literary works" [Diderot, 1935; 93-100].

And indeed, the books written in literature are considered to be one of the best sources to find out about the life of the society in a certain period of time. When it is stated about modern prose, the literature of late 20th and

early 21st century, we imagine totally new matters, problems of contemporary society, how the humanity and its psychological situation is deteriorating, how the human valuables are changing, and how the materialism is getting more significant. Moreover, the role of women has obviously increased, which is nontraditional for the literature of the past centuries, and it is understood as the peculiarity of the modern prose.

Ganieva and modern times

Modern prose is the prose about life, especially the daily life. Here, main attention is given to political and social problems, if more clearly, it is about a certain man, his mental problems and cooperation with others and etc.

Referring to the literature of new century, it would be useful to emphasize Alisa Ganieva, a talented Russian writer, a criticist and a journalist, who was born in Moscow in September 23, 1985 but lived in Dagestan until she turned 17. As soon as she finished school, she entered the Institute of Literature named after A.M. Gorkiy. At the present time, she is working as the editor of the "NG ExLibris", the supplements for the "Independent Newspaper", she leads the TV program called "Sovershenno Sekretno" (totally in secret). She is also a member of the experts board of the theatre on Taganka, and of the college (board) of editors in the magazine called "Literturnaya uchyoba"(literary education).

Ganieva's articles are published in the magazines, such as "Snob", "New world", "October", "Znamya". She is the finalist of the literary award "Debut" for the narrative "Salam to you Dalgat!" which she took in the competition with the pseudonym Gulla Khirachev. The owner of the narrative was announced during the ceremony of awarding on December 14, 2009. The work caused a discussion not only among the people of Dagestan but in whole Russia too.

The list of the books like her novels, such as "Salam to you Dalgat!", "A bride and a groom", "Holiday hill", "Offended feeling" and others.

In the all of her works, it can be seen how the Eastern matters are reflected and the problems of the modern Caucasus are enlightened. The uniqueness of her works is that they are written in light and less ironic way of narration. Pleasant descriptions and exotic details let have a look on the society of the Caucasus from the inside, feel the atmosphere of the life of the region. The realistic plots are supplemented with fabulous mystics and bright emotions which also reflect peculiarities in the relationships between Eastern countries.

The authentic interest in the Northern Caucasus brought her success with the narrative of "Salam to you, Dalgat" both among the readers and critics. The audience was able to imagine about the Caucasus not through the TV news but the witnesses. The narrative brought the prestigious award for young authors which was called "Debut", and was translated into number of foreign languages. The novel "The bride and groom", by its turn, was worth the second award called "Russian booker" which was a grant for translation involved publishing in Great Britain. "Citizen K" magazine called Alisa Ganieva a hope of national prose.

The narrative was included in the collection called "Shaytani" (devils) by the names "Salam to you, Dalgat!", for which A. Ganieva got the award "Debut" in 2009. To my view, in this story, main characters are not the usual people from all other literary works but from a village where the all events take place. The depiction of the nature which embraces the characters of the story is so realistic that we find ourselves in the huts and stone ravines, *above tlyaratinski forests where hunters came for concealed aurochs, scared deer, goats with beard, snowcocks, heath cocks and partridges», and above all the problems existed among the population of that village.* If you get absorbed into the text, you can feel some light wind coming through the hills, and you hear "how the water sputters in the river flowing down from the high points of the mountain", you sense "how petrol smells so sweet", also unknown strange whispers of the people repeating some phrases... They must be shaytans (devils).

When you start going through the works of A.Ganieva and thoroughly look for the most exiting story, then you pay attention to the name "Shaytans"(devils) after which your feel a slight cold on your skin. It seems that the plot may go on something mystical and scary which is not proven by an ordinary theory with which we fill our minds in schools. As we read the starting lines, everything changes quickly.

In one of the country houses, where there was going a memorial service, the characters of the book gather around whom all the further events take place. First, it may seem that the heroes have forgotten the purpose of sitting together in one building: they discuss the neighbors, inquired about lives of other people, talk on the future wedding parties, they eat all the food prepared on the occasion of funeral, argue with each other shouting and using some strong words, and time after time it can heard how the "ustaz" reads "sikr".

Each of us may be faced with such a problem in our personal lives. Here, the most topical issue, Internet addiction arises, it is connected not only to traditions of one nation but the whole world too. People have become busy with the fashionable gadgets and their own troubles, and looking around we all may seem to be scaring and senseless zombies from horror movies.

A recently published book «Offended feelings» written by A.Ganieva. In this novel, where the reality of the modern world is described, it is easy to see the characters who you can meet in the streets at the ATM or at the physician's. Officials, small but sometimes important employees, corruption, bribery, election, everything is about us! From the very first pages of the novel, the reader feels that he has no other choices except finishing and finding out how it ends. One may have strong desire to figure out this detective and find the answer to the all questions. This is exactly what is needed to grow the logical thinking, to build up a correct sequence of proofs, search for the answers in exposing the most complicated criminal cases [Kolobrodov, <https://krupaspb.ru>].

Also, it is important to note down the originality of Ganieva's style. Her each word penetrates into our souls, besides, the comparative phrases are exact and sharp: *"The rain became stronger and was pouring densely and avidly, smacking the carbody obnoxiously, as if a man's palm on the soft sides of a woman's body"* [Ganieva, 2018; 112].

Right after reading these lines, it may seem that you can see the rain, the heavy drops falling from the sky like fat frogs. You may even wish to sense the humidity and inhale the evening air with the smell of wet earth and the grass on it.

There is another example of rows with that kind of comparison extracted from the pages of the book: *"Under wet bedsheets, their naked breasts were visible"; "The venom, gathered somewhere in a small secret bag under Lena's pink tongue, was splashed out into the outside"; Because of the anxiety, on the sides of the lips, where there was a sign of an angel's kiss, some sweat drops could be seen"; "City dwellers appeared before him like small colorful rocks as if they were poured down by someone's will"* [Ganieva, 2018; 25-203].

In "Buying cottage cheese", one the narrations written by Ganieva which is characterized as a bright examples of the Caucasus prose, the plot is about an ordinary woman, who buys cottage cheese. The point is that not all of the events connected only to the purchase. However, it is needed to admit that philosophic outlook of main characters start exactly with it: the buyer and the seller of the cottage cheese, their judgments and talks on apocalypse, fortune-tellers, how much the soul of the human weighs and their other conversations.

All start with the city and its description: "All around, they are building the city, the sidewalks are full of sand, and there are potholes, and the breeze is usually blowing the desert dust around the streets, the trash smells, and the car-horns honk"

There is no sharp characterization of the heroes either on shape or personality, but it is possible to notice them what they are like in real according to their behaviors. The words told by the seller clarifies that she is a chatty woman of the market who is curious about everything: *"I know why you are so sad. The matchmakers hasn't come to your husband's niece again, right?" But the talk does not seem so lovely to the customer. "What a sticky woman is that Miyasat", she whispered, "She is interested in everything". She thinks about totally different thing: "... has just remembered about the balance weights put by the seller woman". "Twenty one grams, as though human soul weighs this much".* And then we come across such a women's issue that on the day of apocalypse, number of women will be more than men. Moreover, arises a topic full of contrasts, whether to believe in magic or not. Miyasat, the shopkeeper thinks that she must go the clairvoyant in case of any problem, and she herself believed in fortunetellers and frequently visited the one called Yasmina until something bad happened to her like, she and her husband were shot in her apartment. And after that incident, the woman was disappointed in all of this, *"How could the fortune-teller not know about her own destiny? How didn't she protect herself from the murderers?"* [Ganieva, 2017; 2-5].

There is another character in the story, a fruit seller which is described as a person with no educational background. "My son has told me, there are some flashes on the sun now", scratched himself Ahmed. "Allah does it intentionally so that bad people died from the insult disease, and fair people in reverse are going to get barakat (huge profit)" [Ganieva, 2017; 7]. Here, the author wants to show how some people interpret everything on their own way depending on religion.

II. CONCLUSION

All three stories written by Ganieva differ from each other by their characters and manners of communication. Each hero has his own outlook towards life, also his own history and philosophy. Modern literature becomes closer with its clear enough to understand hero by its spirit and looks.

It can be concluded that neorealistic prose demonstrates enhancement of realism in the 21st century. Idealistic-philosophic and fictional aspects of neorealism reveal its dynamics, depicts it as an artistic method open for searchings which are permanently in progress. The tendencies within neorealistic prose prove multidimensionality of this esthetic phenomenon and diversity of its features.

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