

TURKISH ONLINE JOURNAL of QUALITATIVE INQUIRY

Volume 11, Issue 2, April 2022

Editor
Elif Başra KUZU DEMİR



TOTQI

ISSN 1308-6591



VIDYABHARATI INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL

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UNIQUE REPRODUCTION IS A WAY OF REVEALING LITERARY SUCCESS.

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ABSTRACT

Literary tradition and renewal, that is, the continuation and development of tradition by the next generation of creators, is an important aspect of the dialectic of repetition and uniqueness. In the article, the term "tradition" refers not to all aspects of the literary process of a particular period, but to certain events in it, more often in the past, features that were accepted by many in the examples of the literary process in later periods, due to the fact that it is adapted to the requirements of the time with some changes and additions, and sometimes it is applied exactly without any changes and additions, the tradition also follows the law of uniqueness in repetition, resulting in literary succession. The article can be used by philologists dealing with various issues of fiction and a wide range of readers interested in art.

Keywords: Uzbek classical literature, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Fergana Jumanbulbul, succession, repetition, literary tradition, tajdid, Uzbek poetry, epic, ghazal, rubai

Introduction

All beings can exist only on the basis of certain and definite laws. Any law requires repetition, and only then will it be effective. Because legitimacy is the result of repetition based on cause-and-effect relationships. Consistent and regular repetition is a factor in life endurance. Repetition does not simply mean repetition without absolute change, but through the unique events that occur in repetition, the being changes and develops on the basis of certain updates.

Due to the constant change of seasons in nature, day and night, the constant movement of life, the progressive flow of time can be seen. Although the years, seasons, months, days, and nights in which change is regular and inevitable seem to be repeated in an invariant uniformity on the surface, in reality each of them, on its own scale, the whole being, is definite, has a unique significance in the lives of society and individuals.

In the midst of a time that seems to repeat itself in a regular and unchanging way,

someone is born, grows up, studies, achieves a goal, starts a family, has children, works, holds events, dies, and so on. Such events, which are crucial for a particular person, constitute unique stages in the life of every person who lives in the midst of constant repetition. This uniqueness leads to changes in the uniform flow of existence in the repetitive shell of existence, and corrections sometimes lead to complete reconstruction and renewal. So, the philosophical essence of life, the flow and development of being, is due to the harmony of repetition and the uniqueness that is born in it.

The laws of repetition and uniqueness in fiction are essentially different from the laws of repetition and uniqueness in nature. If in nature this law applies independently of man and his consciousness and will, in art and literature it is governed by creative talent, consciousness, labor, will, artistic skill, belief, worldview, depending on. Therefore, in the science of Uzbek literature, some aspects of these issues are studied in the context of the relationship between literary tradition and artistic and aesthetic innovation (innovation).¹

¹ There are many books and articles in the literature on different types of traditions. Here are some of them: Yunusov M. Alisher Navoi on the creation of artistic traditions and innovations // Literary heritage. Book 1 - I

1968, pages 6-13; Kadyrova M. Navoi and Nodira // The same collection, pages 30-50; Qodir B. Navoi traditions in Uzbek literature // Ibid., Pp. 51-67; Murozov, B. On the mastery of storytelling by Alisher Navoi and Hisob

Nasihatin yod qilib ol, yolg'izim,
Yolg'iz yursa, chang chiqarman, yaxshi ot.

It seems that neither time nor space can prevent the fulfillment of the basic requirements that determine the nature of a literary genre. At the same time, the two hens have nothing in common but similarities in shape. This means that in art, the unique personality of the artist, his unique talent, the individuality of his worldview, and the uniqueness that arises due to the life and mood of the artist are depicted.

It should be noted that this does not deny the great importance of repetition in art. Many aspects of the creative process, especially literary genres and the specific requirements of their genres, follow the poetic canons formed over a long period of time, creating a phenomenon of repetition that ignores the essence of artistic creation.

While the succession in literature continues through the manifestation of uniqueness in repetition, it should also be borne in mind that this law cannot be realized only by the conscious approach and will of the creators. True creators, without exception, always strive for unique individuality. But any artist is forced

to achieve this uniqueness through unintentional repetition. Because every artist needs to materialize his thoughts and feelings in some way. It is at this stage of artistic creation that repetition becomes necessary. And the creator is faced with the need to express new ideas and feelings in the old way.

This is where the true power of talent lies. That is, a talented artist cannot simply put his poetic product into existing patterns. Rather, it seeks to reform within the existing mold, to make changes, to create innovations that are unlike any of its predecessors. The stronger the repetition, the less likely it is that the uniqueness of a particular work will manifest itself. Great talents can create an unexpected uniqueness in the heart of repetition, and the value of a work of art lies in this irreversibility. It seems that the survival of the art of speech continues through the same complex and intricate interrelationships of inheritance. Thus, the development of literature is possible only due to the application of the law of succession, which manifests itself in the form of repetition.

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