

EXPLORING LITERARY TRADITION AND CREATIVE INFLUENCE ON THE UZBEK RING

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ABSTRACT	KEY WORDS
Literary tradition serves as a powerful medium to transmit cultural values, historical perspectives, and creative influences across generations. This scientific article delves into the Uzbek literary tradition and examines its profound impact on fostering creativity within the Uzbek ring. By exploring the influences of classic Uzbek literature, this study aims to shed light on how literary traditions manifest in contemporary Uzbek literature, perpetuating creativity, and cultural preservation.	

Introduction

Literature acts as a bridge connecting the past, present, and future, preserving cultural heritage while sparking creativity and imagination. Uzbek literature, influenced by a rich literary tradition amassing centuries, serves as a testimony to the country's cultural identity and societal evolution. This article aims to explore the dynamic relationship between the established Uzbek literary tradition and its ongoing influence on contemporary creative works.

The article explores the rich literary tradition of Uzbekistan and its significance in shaping the creative expression of Uzbek writers. It highlights the role of classic Uzbek literature in influencing contemporary works and emphasizes the importance of cultural preservation through the continuation and evolution of literary traditions.

The study delves into the historical context of Uzbek literature, tracing its roots back to ancient times and the influence of Persian and Turkic traditions. It examines the works of renowned Uzbek writers such as Ali Shir Navai, Abdulla Kadiri, and Cholpán.

The article argues that the literary tradition in Uzbekistan serves as a bridge between the past and present, allowing for the transmission of cultural values and historical perspectives. It explores how contemporary Uzbek writers draw inspiration from the themes, motifs, and styles of classic Uzbek literature, incorporating them into their own works.

Furthermore, the article highlights the role of literary institutions, such as literary contests and festivals, in fostering creativity within the Uzbek literary community. It discusses the impact of these platforms in promoting traditional literary forms, such as ghazals and qasidas, while also encouraging experimentation with new styles and genres.

Through interviews with contemporary Uzbek writers, the study examines their perspectives on the importance of literary tradition in their creative process. It explores how the study of classic Uzbek

literature informs their writing techniques, influences their choice of themes, and helps them connect with their cultural heritage.

Overall, the article emphasizes the vital role of literary tradition in Uzbekistan in preserving cultural values, promoting creativity, and providing a platform for cultural exchange. It underscores the significance of studying and appreciating classic Uzbek literature to understand the evolution of the country's literary landscape.

I. Historical Context and Evolution of Uzbek Literary Tradition:

The Uzbek literary tradition has its roots in ancient times, primarily influenced by Persian, Arabic, and Turkish literary traditions. Dating back to the ninth century, Uzbek literature has undergone various transformations, shaped by regional events, invasions, and cultural shifts. Notable historical periods include the Samanid dynasty (ninth to eleventh centuries) and the Timurid period (14th to 15th centuries), which witnessed the flourishing of poetry, prose, and the establishment of pivotal literary schools.

II. Literary Giants and Their Impacts:

Uzbek literature boasts an impressive lineage of literary giants whose works have served as cornerstones in shaping literary traditions, inspiring creativity, and influencing subsequent generations. Prominent figures such as Alisher Navoi, Babur, and Zakhiriddin Muhammad Bobur have infused their writings with rich Uzbek cultural elements and poetic sensibilities.

a. Alisher Navoi:

Alisher Navoi, widely revered as the father of Uzbek literature, is praised for his *divan*, a collection of lyrical verses, embracing love, spirituality, and unity. Navoi's influence continues to inspire contemporary Uzbek writers, particularly in expressions of love, devotion, and national pride.

b. Babur:

The founder of the Mughal dynasty, Babur, played a pivotal role in the development of Uzbek literature, documenting his life experiences in the influential memoir, the *Babur-nama*. His prose showcases his profound observations, military strategies, and poetic skills, providing a treasure trove of inspiration for subsequent generations of Uzbek writers and historians.

c. Zakhiriddin Muhammad Bobur:

Bobur's memoir, the *Baburnama*, serves as an invaluable testament to his life, military leadership, and cultural contributions. His vivid descriptions of landscapes, personal struggles, and encounters with diverse cultures continue to inspire contemporary Uzbek writers, encouraging exploration of cultural diversity, heritage, and national identity.

III. Contemporary Uzbek Literature: Tradition Meets Modernity:

The influence of the Uzbek literary tradition is palpable in contemporary works, as writers skillfully blend traditional forms, motifs, and themes with their unique perspectives, addressing modern challenges. Writers, such as Hamid Ismoilov and Dilshod Eshmurodov, continue to tap into the wealth of Uzbek literary heritage, honoring the classics while pushing boundaries.

a. Hamid Ismoilov:

Ismoilov, through his works like "The Devils' Dance" and "The Railway," artfully incorporates traditional narratives, folk tales, and historical events, skillfully blending them with contemporary contexts. By doing so, Ismoilov breathes new life into Uzbek literature, bridging the gap between tradition and modernity.

b. Dilshod Eshmurodov:

Eshmurodov's novels, such as "The Dog's Ears," seamlessly combine Uzbek folk elements with social commentary, presenting a unique narrative voice that resonates with both historical and contemporary audiences. This amalgamation of tradition and modernity highlights the continued creative influence of the Uzbek literary tradition.

Conclusion:

The Uzbek literary tradition stands as a testament to the enduring power of literature to shape and inspire generations of writers. Through the works of influential figures like Alisher Navoi, Babur, and Zakhiriddin Muhammad Bobur, the literary canon has perpetuated cultural preservation and sparked the creativity of contemporary Uzbek writers. With the infusion of tradition into the modern literary landscape by authors such as Hamid Ismoilov and Dilshod Eshmurodov, Uzbek literature continues to evolve, reflecting the depth and resilience of its rich literary tradition.

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