

The Emergence of Mythological Thinking in the Nineteenth Century

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Annotation: This article discusses the mixed standards of realistic scenes in the Middle Ages and the influence of romanticism and realistic depiction methods in ancient literature in the modern period.

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The mixed standards of realistic scenes in the Middle Ages and romanticism and realistic picture ways in the modern period were influenced by mythological thinking in ancient literature. In the literature of the 19th century, it was a poetic image of the inner world of a person. Finding the individual aspects of the human inner world, discovering its new lines, and, consequently, forming new principles of social psychology excluded the status of fiction, thinking as a purely philosophical-aesthetic phenomenon.

The expansion of opportunities has made huge changes in human consciousness, thinking, and artistic-aesthetic vision. As a result, people began to look at existence, life, society with completely new eyes and a new look. Earlier, the economic, political and social factor played a leading role in human mentality, but now it has become more important to study the inner world of a person, individual psychology, the landscapes of his soul, thereby discovering new colors of existence and society. The basis of hermeneutics lies in the possibility of finding, creating and forming new colors of the psychology of the society, using the possibility of the work of art as an example of art and as an example of social-aesthetic consciousness. Through the analysis of the artistic text, a person can accept the life scene reflected in the work in the form according to his mentality. The scenes of life created in the imagination create streams of schools of romanticism, and those that reflect the reality of life.

The study of the text of an artistic work, linguopoetics of an artistic text has its own history. The works of Abu Nasr Farabi are important in the study of the text of artistic works in Oriental science. In his works on the art of poetry and the laws of poets' art of writing poetry, he expressed valuable opinions about the text, style of lyrical works and their analysis from an artistic and aesthetic point of view. Navoi's "Mezon ul-Avzon" and "Majolis un-nafois" are important among the works devoted directly to the genre, weight, and other poetic features of Turkish literary monuments, as well as the features of the text and artistic language. In his work "Mukhtasar", Babur expressed valuable opinions about the literary, linguistic and textual features of the lyrical works created in the old Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages.

After Uzbekistan gained national independence, opportunities were created to develop a number of new areas that were previously prohibited. Fundamental reforms were also observed in literature and the development of literary consciousness. Creation, study and socio-political analysis of literature, which is an integral part of national culture, require special attention in the current conditions where new features of national culture are defined.

In the new era of humanity based on technological development, the systematic theories of the literature of the European peoples discovered new horizons of the artistic thinking of the peoples of the world. Consequently, many features of European literature became common to the peoples of the whole world. In this direction, European literature itself has incorporated and improved the advanced aspects of a number of literary environments and schools. This situation played a decisive role in the transformation of European literature into secular literature. The characteristics of humanism, sentimentalism, didacticism characteristic of Chinese and Japanese literature, abolitionism and transcendentalism characteristic of the folklore of Native American peoples in Arabic and Indian literature have become the property of the universal literary treasury.

Thanks to the independence, conditions were created for us to learn directly in our mother tongue the examples of the artistic culture of the peoples of Asia, Europe, America and Africa, which we previously learned only through the Russian language and literature. In Uzbekistan, new stages of reading and learning foreign literature have been given impetus for learning foreign languages. Independence eliminated political obstacles in the system of mastering, analyzing, teaching and learning world literature and literary studies. Removal of censorship created conditions for national literature to reach the world level.

Any national language shows all its features in fiction. Modern fiction has already left its function as a cultural phenomenon aimed at satisfying the aesthetic needs of humanity. The process of globalization has expanded the social function of literature. The tasks of literature before the society and humanity as a whole have increased immeasurably. Currently, many global universal human problems are expressed in artistic works in a unique way by means of figurative language.

It is this situation that directly promotes the example of fiction as the first source for studying society, language, and national psychology. Therefore, every student studying a foreign language must study and analyze foreign literature and literary studies from the same position, having thoroughly studied the national literature in his mother tongue. This necessity serves to deeply study the language, worldview and national psychology of that nation, opens the way for him to penetrate into the nation.

The literature of peoples who have created advanced cultural schools in the world directly provided them with the opportunity to analyze human beauty through artistic thinking. All the spiritual, philosophical and aesthetic diversity of the language, in turn, ensures the perfection of literature. It is also impossible to teach the language to a student perfectly without analyzing the creative world and vocabulary of Shakespeare, Byron, Dickens in English philology, Hugo, Camus, Stendhal in French philology, Goethe, Heine in German philology, and Cervantes in Spanish philology.

Studying and analyzing a sample of fiction forms the basis of the science of literary studies. Therefore, the science of literary studies as the most important criterion of the aesthetic education of a person acts as a synthesizer in the assimilation of the artistic and ideological significance of fiction by a person.

This important task becomes especially important when the education of the new generation is the main factor of the National program of personnel training.

It is necessary to analyze the sample of fiction from the point of view of language and artistry in the process of studying the importance of the creative heritage of literary figures in the process of studying the development stages of national literature and the importance of the creative heritage of literary figures.

In the education of foreign literature, first of all, we study its various aspects by comparing them with our own national literature. Language learning is an effective means of language learning. In particular, the development of the novel genre in English literature laid the foundation for the process of later reconstruction of major political events through words. In addition, in French literature, Jules Verne's works contributed to technical progress in human history, while Balzac discovered subtle aspects of social psychology in his works. We can say that all this laid the foundation for a new stage in determining the place of literature in the development of society.

Humanity cannot live without romance, thoughts, imagination, and dreams. After all, life without them shackles a person to limitations. If the development of the romantic style is fully formed in the classical Eastern literature, realistic scenes are combined with the idea of enlightenment in the adventure works of the European Middle Ages.

Based on the above, it is necessary to gradually teach the history of literature in the process of learning foreign European and Eastern languages, and to teach the current literary process at a separate important stage. Linguistic possibilities in artistic material play the role of the most important and unique written source in studying the reader's vocabulary, grammatical structure and morphological system of the language he is studying.

References

1. The main task of the science "History of World Literature" is periodization (world literature, ancient literature, Renaissance, Enlightenment, Middle Ages).
2. History of ancient literature and mythology (antic - ancient, myth and its types, Greek mythology, nephology and literature)
3. Homer is a major representative of world literature (Life of the creator, Homer's epics, about the epic, "Iliad", "Odyssey")
4. Development of literary types and genres in ancient Greek literature (epic, tragedy, lyric, comedy...)
5. The structure, image and mythological images of the epics "Iliad" and "Odessia" (Ilion - Troy, ode - song, hexometer - six, myth, Zeus, Agamemnon, Achilles, Hector...)
6. Ancient Egyptian, Chinese, Indian literary works (Ehram texts, "Shitsin" - a book of songs, artistic prose, "Mahabharata", "Ramayana"...)
7. Movement of "sophists" in Hellas (Sophist - wise man, knowledge, work of Protagoras, Hippocrates, city of Athens)
8. Life and work of Hesioid ("Work and days", didactics, mythological plot, allegorical parable, image of Zeus, image of Prometheus, "Eagle and Nightingale")
9. Hymns of Homer (Collection, 34 epics, Hymns of Hermes, Appalon, Dimetra, Afratida, Dionysus)