

AMERIKA ADABIYOTINING SHAKLLANISHI VA TARAQQIYOTI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola Amerika adabiyoti rivojlanishining umumiy ko'rinishini taqdim etadi, uning dastlabki mustamlaka davridan hozirgi davrigacha bo'lgan evolyutsiyasini kuzatadi. Tarixiy kontekst va adabiy harakatlarga tayangan holda, maqola Amerika adabiy an'analarini shakllantirgan asosiy mavzular va bosqichlarni o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Romantizm, xotin-qizlar realizmi, mezon, o'xshashlik, ob'yektivlik, reprezentativlik, adabiyot, realizm, dasht realizmi, voqelik, taraqqiyot, muallif, aks ettirish, harakat, an'ana, amerikacha.

DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

Abstract: This article provides an overview of the development of American literature, tracing its evolution from the early colonial period to the contemporary landscape. Drawing on historical context and literary movements, the article explores key themes and milestones that have shaped American literary tradition.

Key words: Romanticism, women's realism, criteria, verisimilitude, objectivity, representativeness, literature, realism, prairie realism, reality, development, author, reflection, movement, tradition, American.

РАЗВИТИЕ АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Аннотация: В этой статье представлен обзор развития американской литературы, прослеживая ее эволюцию от раннего колониального периода до современного ландшафта. Опираясь на исторический контекст и литературные движения, в статье исследуются ключевые темы и вехи, которые сформировали американскую литературную традицию.

Ключевые слова: Романтизм, женский реализм, критерии, правдоподобие, объективность, репрезентативность, литература, реализм, прерийный реализм, реальность, развитие, автор, рефлексия, движение, традиция, американец.

We know that the evolution of American literature encompasses a diverse blend of influences and voices, commencing with Native American oral traditions and early colonial writings by figures such as Anne Bradstreet and Jonathan Edwards. The 19th century introduced transcendentalism through the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, alongside the realism of Mark Twain and the romanticism of Edgar Allan Poe. In the 20th century, modernism emerged with writers like F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway, followed by the Beat Generation and postmodernism with notable figures including Allen Ginsberg and Toni Morrison. Presently, American literature continues to transform with the emergence of new perspectives and voices.

American literature's development reflects a vibrant mosaic of cultural influences, historical contexts, and literary movements, evolving from the colonial era to the present, mirroring the nation's growth and societal shifts.

1. Colonial Literature: Early American writings, including religious texts and exploratory narratives, such as John Smith's "The General History of Virginia" and Anne Bradstreet's poetry, marked the inception of American literary expression.
2. The Revolutionary Period: Post-revolutionary literature reflected themes of independence and identity, exemplified by Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" and Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence.
3. The Romantic Period: Embracing Romantic ideals, 19th-century American literature focused on emotion and nature, with works like Washington Irving's "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven."
4. Transcendentalism: Mid-19th-century Transcendentalist writings, championed by Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, emphasized intuition and spirituality.
5. Realism and Naturalism: The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw a turn to realism and naturalism, depicting everyday life and societal issues in works like Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" and Kate Chopin's "The Awakening."
6. The Harlem Renaissance: Celebrating African American culture, the Harlem Renaissance of the early 20th century produced influential works by Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston.
7. Modernism: Modernist literature of the early 20th century, characterized by experimentation and a departure from tradition, included works by F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway.
8. Contemporary Literature: Contemporary American literature encompasses diverse voices and themes, with authors like Toni Morrison, John Updike, and Jhumpa Lahiri contributing to its ongoing evolution.

The development of American literature has faced several challenges, ranging from social and cultural barriers to artistic and philosophical disagreements. Here are some examples:

1. Censorship: Over time, specific American literary works have faced censorship due to their contentious themes or language. For instance, books like Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" have encountered challenges or bans in educational settings due to their portrayal of racial issues and language.
2. Representation: Traditionally, American literature has been dominated by the voices of white, male authors, often sidelining the perspectives of women, minorities, and marginalized communities. This lack of representation has resulted in gaps in the literary spectrum and restricted the diversity of narratives. For instance, African American writers during the Harlem Renaissance struggled against discrimination and recognition hurdles.
3. Commercialization: The pressures of commercialization in the publishing realm can stifle creativity and deter innovative approaches. Established genres and formulas may overshadow more daring works, leading to a homogenization of literature. Esteemed

authors like Stephen King might eclipse emerging talents or niche genres, hindering new voices from emerging.

4. **Critical Reception:** Various literary movements or styles have faced skepticism or opposition from critics and scholars. For example, the Beat Generation, with its focus on countercultural themes and experimental writing, initially encountered dismissal as trivial or self-indulgent. Similarly, postmodern literature, characterized by fragmented narratives and skepticism towards traditional storytelling, has evoked both praise and criticism.

5. **Accessibility:** Unequal access to education and resources poses obstacles to the development of American literature. Writers from disadvantaged backgrounds may struggle to access publishing avenues or gain recognition for their work. Economic factors can further limit readers' access to books or literary events, exacerbating the marginalization of certain voices.

Despite these challenges, American literature persists and flourishes, fueled by the resilience and ingenuity of its creators and audience. Initiatives to foster diversity, champion emerging talent, and cultivate literary communities are crucial in surmounting these barriers and ensuring the vitality and inclusivity of American literature.

Conclusion: In my opinion, the evolution of American literature showcases the perseverance, imagination, and variety of its writers and readers. Despite encountering obstacles like censorship, representation disparities, commercial pressures, critical scrutiny, and accessibility challenges, American literature has persistently grown and prospered. Spanning from its origins in colonial eras to the contemporary era, it mirrors the nation's progress, societal transformations, and cultural diversity. Through initiatives to enhance diversity, nurture emerging talent, and cultivate literary communities, American literature remains a dynamic and inclusive collection of voices that shapes and enhances the global literary panorama. Continuously evolving, it reflects the essence of American society and serves as an enduring wellspring of inspiration for future generations.

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