

Literature - A Reflection of the Era

Темирова Шоира Гайбуллаевна

Teacher of the Russian language department of Samarkand State
University named after Sharof Rashidov. Uzbekistan

Akramova Umeda Salievna

Teacher of the Department of Russian Language at the Samarkand Branch of the Tashkent
International University Kimyo, Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article explores the relationship between literature and the era in which it emerges and develops. The author examines how literary works reflect the spirit of the time, socio-cultural changes, ideological trends, and societal issues.

Through the analysis of texts from different epochs, the author demonstrates how literature becomes a mirror of society, reflecting its values, conflicts, and aspirations. The article offers a profound look at the role of literature as a reflection of the era and its influence on shaping the cultural context and collective consciousness.

Keywords: Discrimination, social criticism, society, worldview, social inequality, critical thinking.

Literature has always been and remains a mirror of its time. It reflects the spirit of the era, its ideas, values, problems, and aspirations. Through literary works, we can see how social relations, cultural trends, political events, and moral principles have changed.

Each era has its characteristic features that are reflected in literature. For example, medieval literature reflected the religious beliefs and worldview of that time, while Renaissance literature promoted humanism, science, and art. In the 19th century, literature began to reflect social contradictions, class differences, and the struggle for human rights.

Modern literature also does not stay away from the pressing issues of contemporary society. It touches upon topics such as ecology, technological progress, migration, racial and gender issues. Writers and poets strive to reflect the complex realities of the modern world and provoke readers to contemplate them.

Literature is not only a means of conveying information and ideas, but also a form of self-expression for writers. Through their works, they express their thoughts, feelings, and views on the world. It is through literature that we can understand the emotional state of the author, their outlook on life, and the surrounding world.

It helps us understand the past, present, and possible future perspectives.

Literature is not just words on paper, it is a living example of culture and history that we must carefully preserve and study. It is a reflection of the era, revealing social issues that are not only personal or national, but also universal and global. Literature is among the first to respond to the challenges of the time, giving voice to and understanding everything happening in the human heart, in the country, and in the world. In addition to its aesthetic and entertainment functions,

literature is a powerful tool of social criticism. It is capable of identifying and shedding light on various social issues, as well as influencing public opinion and stimulating social change.

First of all, literature allows authors to identify negative phenomena in society and bring social issues to the forefront. Through literary works, authors can draw readers' attention to important topics such as inequality, discrimination, human rights violations, environmental problems, and other aspects of social reality. For example, John Steinbeck's novel "The Grapes of Wrath" and George Orwell's "1984" are vivid examples of literary works that expose social shortcomings and prompt readers to reflect on them.

Secondly, literature has a significant influence on shaping public opinion. Through literary works, authors can impact the worldview of readers, evoke emotional reactions, and prompt reflection on social issues. Literary works have the ability to foster critical thinking and conscious attitudes towards social phenomena, making them an important tool for social critique.

Thirdly, literary works can serve as a source of inspiration for social change. They have the ability to stimulate social movements, activate civil society, and push people towards finding solutions to social problems. An example of such influence can be seen in Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which had a significant impact on the abolitionist movement in the United States.

Literature, as the art of words, has a huge influence on shaping public opinion. It is capable not only of reflecting reality but also of changing it by impacting the thoughts, feelings, and beliefs of people.

Literary works can act as a mirror reflecting social phenomena and issues. Writers use their works to show readers different aspects of life and to provoke reflection and critical thinking. For example, novels about war can depict the horrors of conflict and its impact on ordinary people, which can evoke sympathy and an awareness of the brutality of war among readers.

Literary works can affect the emotional state of readers and their perception of social phenomena. Through artistic imagery, writers can evoke strong emotions in readers, making them experience the joy, sorrow, hope, or despair of the characters. This allows readers to better understand and empathize with the problems faced by the characters and to transfer this understanding to real events in society.

Literature can be a means of shaping public opinion and stimulating social change. Writers often use their works to identify problems and shortcomings in society, as well as to call for action. A classic example is the novel "Fathers and Sons" by Ivan Turgenev, which sparked a wide public discourse on generational conflicts and brought about changes in public consciousness.

Literary works often address important social issues and evoke strong emotions in readers. Novels, poems, plays, and essays can explore topics such as inequality, injustice, violence, discrimination, and other challenges that people face in society. Through artistic imagery, writers can evoke anger, sympathy, hope, or despair in readers, which can inspire them to seek solutions to these problems.

Literary works can inspire people to take action. They can showcase examples of heroes who were able to change their own lives and the lives of others through their actions. A classic example is the novel "Gone with the Wind" by Margaret Mitchell, which tells the story of a strong woman who is able to overcome all obstacles and change her destiny. This work can inspire readers to fight for their rights and freedom.

Finally, literary works can serve as a source of ideas for social movements and reforms. Writers often use their works to highlight issues in society and call for change. George Orwell's novel "1984" served as a warning about the dangers of totalitarianism and loss of freedom, as well as stimulated public discourse on the protection of civil rights.

Literary works play an important role in inspiring social change. They can evoke emotional reactions, inspire action, and stimulate public discourse on important issues. It is important to

recognize the importance of literature as a source of inspiration for social change and continue to use its potential to create a more just and humane society.

In conclusion, it should be noted that literature plays a significant role in social critique and social change. It not only reflects the reality and problems of society but also evokes emotional reactions, inspires action, and stimulates public discourse. Literary works can be a source of inspiration for fighting for justice, equality, and freedom. Literature can stimulate discussion of issues, but real change only happens with active participation of people and has tremendous potential as a tool for social critique, inspiring social change and helping shape public consciousness.

USED LITERATURE

1. Papenko M.B., Literature as a Social Instrument. Moscow. 2021.
2. Gudkov L., Literature as a Social Institution. Moscow. 2020.
3. Leon Trotsky. "Literature and Revolution", AST Publishing, 2023.
4. Yagodintseva N.A. Literature as an Instrument of Socio-Cultural Design. Chelyabinsk. 2015.
5. Glagolev V.S., Personality and Society - Perspectives of Culture and Humanity. 2017.
6. Shkudunova Yu.V., The Development of Society as the Interaction of Two Elements: Private and Public // Modern Problems of Science and Education. - 2012.
7. Kovalev Yu. V. Edgar Allan Poe, novelist and poet. L.: Khudozh. lit. 1984. P. 203.
8. Wellek R., Warren O. Theory of Literature. M.: Progress, 1978. P. 252.
9. Kaller J. Theory of Literature. A Brief Introduction. M.: AST ASTREL, 2006. P. 48.
10. Cavelti J. Study of Literary Formulas // New Literary Review. 1996. № 22. P. 33-64.