

Literature And Time: Artistic Interpretation Of Global Problems

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Abstract: This article discusses global problems, their reflection in literature, the study of the illumination of problems in literature, and new research works moment this topic currently available in world oath Uzbek literary studies. It also highlights new scientific oath theoretical methodologies skin play a special role in the study of the development trends of modern literature. In conclusion, the article presents considerations on the importance of the problem as a subject and its role in human life.

Keywords: Problem, global problems, ecocriticism, global ecological problems, postcolonial theory, globalization theories, " postapocalyptic " literature.

Introduction: A problem is a word that causes research, exploration, and innovation, waiting for its solution. The big and small problems in our lives are waiting for us to solve them. This requires knowledge, experience, and a desire to learn more. Problems serve as the most important lever that drives innovation in every field. There are also types of problems that affect the fate of humanity, and they are global problems. Global problems are the problems of our time related to universal life and development.

As I mentioned above, problems are the cause of the creation of something new. So what is the role of problems in literature that examines the human heart and soul? Literature is the singer of life and it shows the problems we face with the aspects we know and do not know, so that the reader who has become acquainted with it can make the right decisions if he encounters a similar situation in his life. The power of the work is to show the reader several lives, destinies, problems, right and wrong decisions, and most importantly, the consequences.

In modern Uzbek literature, the interpretation of global problems began to take shape as an artistic reflection of the social, political and cultural changes that occurred after independence. Because the approach and views on the topic have changed. This process has also become a separate scientific direction in literary criticism. Issues such as the disruption of the integral

relationship between man and nature, the erosion of spiritual values, and the impact of technological progress on human psychology find deep artistic expression in modern Uzbek prose.

In Uzbek literary studies, Begali Qosimov studied the erosion of human values and the spiritual void in society in his research, Naim Karimov studied the artistic interpretation of global problems such as human freedom, statelessness, and social inequality through the Jadid movement and Soviet-era literature, Nazar Eshonqul studied the interpretation of modernist trends and global problems in modern Uzbek literature, and Kholmo'min Fayzullayev studied ecological problems, nature, and human problems. In addition, the research deeply studied and analyzed the artistic reflection of social issues, global threats such as migration and dependence on technologies, and new artistic interpretations of global problems through postmodern literary forms.

foreign literary studies, the issue of artistic interpretation of global problems has been formed as an independent field of research, especially since the second half of the 20th century. American literary scholar Lawrence Buell studied the artistic reflection of ecological images, nature and human relations in literature, Greg Garrard studied the motifs of ecological problems and natural imbalance in literature, Ray Bradbury studied the decline of human intellectual

capabilities and the crisis of social values under the influence of technology, and Shoshana Zuboff studied the global threat to technology and human personal freedom. And today, this topic continues to be one of the important topics studied in world literary studies based on different approaches and views.

In the context of global problems, literature encourages modern man to rethink his essence and existence by artistically reflecting the complex relationships between man and society, social crises in cultural form, and spiritual suffering. In this sense, literature is not only a passive image of reality, but also an active force that shapes and transforms social consciousness.

New scientific and theoretical methodologies play a special role in the study of the development trends of modern literature. In particular, ecocriticism (Cheryl Glotfelt, Lawrence Buell) is a modern research direction that emerged in literary studies and studies the relationship between the environment, nature and man through literary texts. Ecocriticism takes ecological theory as a basis for the analysis of literary works and analyzes works in the context of the impact of human activity on nature.

The term ecocriticism first appeared in the 1970s and began to take shape as an independent academic discipline in the 1990s. Scholars such as Cheryl Glotfelt played a major role in its formation. She defined ecocriticism as "a field of study that examines the relationship between literature and the environment."

Ecocritical research is covered in the literature in the following ways:

- 1) ideas that are depicted through images of nature in literary texts;
- 2) how the ecological consequences of human activity are expressed in artistic depictions;
- 3) issues of forming environmental awareness through literature;
- 4) Critique of technocentrism and anthropocentrism: Advocating an ecological position against the idea of putting humans above nature.

Against the backdrop of today's global environmental problems, ecocriticism has entered into direct and inextricable connections not only with literary studies, but also with disciplines such as philosophy, cultural studies, and ecology.

Postcolonial theory (Edward Said, Homi Bhabha, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak) is a modern academic direction that analyzes colonialism and its cultural, political, and social consequences. This theory focuses on the study of societies formed under the influence of the former colonial system and their cultural, literary,

and identity processes.

Postcolonial theory emerged in the intellectual milieu of the newly independent nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in the mid-20th century. It analyzes the interrelationships of literature, history, culture, and politics.

Theories of globalization (Arjun Appadurai, Roland Robertson) and cultural studies approaches (Stuart Hall) are becoming fundamental in the analysis of contemporary works of art.

While ecocriticism analyzes literature as a means of illuminating ecological consciousness and nature-human relationships, postcolonial theory reveals the cultural changes shaped by the legacy of colonialism and globalization through the literary text.

Uzbek literary criticism, Kholmo'min Fayzullayev's monograph on the topic "Problems of Man and Nature in Contemporary Uzbek Prose" provides comparative analyses of how the relationship between man and nature has emerged from the ancient past and how the effects of these relationships are reflected in life, outlook on life, and folklore, as well as the artistic images emerging in the prose created in the years of independence. Scientific theoretical views on the relationship between man and nature, and how the consequences of the effects resulting from human activity, which are reflected in nature, are interpreted in works of art are highlighted.

In addition, in world literature, Andrew Tate's study on the topic "Apocalyptic and Post-Apocalyptic Fiction: A Literary Analysis" analyzed works about "apocalyptic" that is, about the crisis of humanity, the "end of time", in which natural disasters, nuclear wars and virus pandemics are indicated as the causes of the extinction of humanity. "Post-apocalyptic" literature, on the other hand, is a comparative study of works about reconstruction after the crisis, that is, about returning to life, fighting for survival, introducing new procedures and starting everything anew. This literature performs a warning function - it reminds us that if humanity does not reconsider its path, it will lead to tragic results. That is why this research work is of great importance. The work analyzes works that highlight various tragedies and consequences, through which the dangers that can be observed in the future from the perspective of a modern writer are analyzed from the perspective of a scientist. There are a number of famous scientific research works by S. Manimekalai on the topics of "Feminist Ideas in the Novels of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie", "War and the Problem of Identity in Contemporary Literature", and "Globalization and the Problem of Identity in Mohsin Hamid's Novel "Exit West". In these works, researchers have focused on

studying the reflection and interpretation of various global problems in works of art.

There is a growing trend in world literature to depict global issues in fiction. Margaret Atwood's works *The Handmaid's Tale* and *Oryx and Crake* address issues of human rights, bioengineering, and environmental crises, Cormac McCarthy's novel *The Road* explores the experience of ecological disaster and post-apocalyptic existence, and in the work, the author shows that it is not enough to be born physiologically human, through the example of people who have lost their human form and become slaves to instincts through father-son relationships. Writers such as Mo Yan and Haruki Murakami reflect on the impact of cultural alienation and global capitalism on the human psyche through artistic images. Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's works explore issues of migration, race, and gender in a global context.

Since the second half of the 20th century, literary criticism has begun to form a new scientific direction, paying special attention to the study of global problems. During this period, the development of humanity faced uncertainty and dangers, which was also reflected in the literary process. Factors such as wars, environmental disasters, and political repressions that arose before society created the need for fiction not only to reflect social reality, but also to deeply artistic and philosophically interpret global threats that have arisen for the fate of humanity.

Since the end of the 20th century, literary works have sought to artistically conceptualize not only national problems, but also global issues that threaten the life of all humanity. This approach has reaffirmed the universal significance of literature, strengthening it as a social and spiritual reflection of modern humanity.

In the 20th century, the complexity of human development and changes in social life have led to the formation of the concept of global problems. The report "The Limits to Growth", published in 1972 at the initiative of the Club of Rome, for the first time systematically analyzed the global threats facing humanity: environmental disasters, resource depletion, demographic explosions and the negative consequences of industrialization. This theoretical approach encouraged us to view global problems not only as economic or technical issues, but also as phenomena related to the spiritual, cultural and moral existence of society.

Fiction, by its very nature, has always sensitively perceived the complex processes of modern life and given them artistic interpretation. Global problems have also been depicted not only directly in literary works, but also as crises in the inner world of man, the

intensification of spiritual questions, existential threats (this means a threat that directly threatens the existence, survival and continued life of humanity, a state, society or an individual). found artistic expression in the form of

Among the leading writers in the depiction of global problems in modern literature are Remarque, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Chingiz Aitmatov, George Orwell, Albert Camus, William Golding, and Margaret Atwood. Through their works, various aspects of global threats have been artistically interpreted: the tragedies of war, political repression, environmental disasters, and conflicts between the individual and society. Remarque's depiction of the First World War not only shows the futility of war, but also illuminates the deep state of depression experienced by soldiers, which is a symbol of a general disillusionment with modernity.

In the literature of the 20th century, the theme of war was formed as an artistic landscape reflecting the most terrible pages in the history of mankind. In particular, the social and spiritual crisis that arose as a result of the First World War, the profound changes in the fate of generations, became the main motive for the work of many writers. In this process, the German writer Remarque, in his novel *All Quiet on the Western Front*, expressed with unparalleled artistic power and drama the devastating impact of war on the life of the individual and society.

The novel focuses on the daily life of a group of young soldiers at the front, and portrays war not in terms of victory, glory, or political achievement, but as a tragedy of the common man. Through the language of his characters, Remarque reveals the true face of war - a face tinged with blood and suffering, meaninglessness and loss.

In the work, one of the characters utters these painful words: "We no longer know how to imagine the world. It has fallen apart for us." These simple and heavy words embody the spiritual breakdown of an entire generation, the tragedy of the collapse of hopes and ideals. In the quote, the "we" is felt not as one, but as the collective cry of an entire war generation - people who have experienced the unimaginable reality behind the front. War is not only a physical loss, but also a spiritual crisis, a disintegration of worldviews, a loss of the meaning of life.

In this image, Remarque interprets war not simply as a historical or political reality, but as a terrible blow to the very roots of human civilization. He transforms the soldier's experience at the front into the experience of all humanity; in every blow, in every sacrifice, human dignity, moral principles, and spiritual values are eroded.

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Remarque's artistic approach is incredibly sincere and truthful. He portrays war not as a symbol of courage or self-sacrifice, but as a meaningless, cruel, and completely alien catastrophe. In the novel *All Quiet on the Western Front*, the front is not just a physical space, but a zone of spiritual destruction, in which humanity loses its essence, dreams, and future.

Therefore, Remarque's work marked a new stage in the formation of the motif of global threats in literature. He elevated war from a personal tragedy to a global one, turning fiction into a means of understanding global problems and reflecting the spiritual crisis of humanity.

Remarque interprets war not just as a historical event, but as an attack on the spirituality of all humanity. That is why his work became the beginning of the literary illumination of the meaninglessness of war in the context of global threats.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, fiction has emerged as a force that encourages humanity not only to understand problems, but also to seek spiritual solutions to them, to re-understand itself. Writers not only expressed the pain of their time through artistic means, but also raised urgent questions concerning the fate of all humanity. This made modern literature not only an aesthetic phenomenon, but also an important factor in the formation of global consciousness and spiritual responsibility.

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