

REFLECTION OF SPIRITUAL VALUES IN MODERN UZBEK LITERATURE**Sharipova S.S.**

Teacher of SamSIFL

Istamova Sh.R.

Teacher of SamSIFL

Annotation

This article analyzes the spiritual values in Uzbek literature, their expression in works of art, and their connection with modernity. It highlights the question of how the moral, social, and educational ideas raised by writers playing a role in the upbringing of the younger generation.

Key words: literature, values, spirituality, artistic image, modernity, Uzbek literature.

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a spiritual treasure that reflects the thinking, spirit, and history of humanity. Spiritual values have always been one of the main themes in Uzbek literature. These values have been passed down from generation to generation through works and have reflected the social and cultural landscape of their time.

The modern world is changing rapidly, and the processes of globalization are also affecting national literature. Although these processes are aimed at increasing the competitiveness of Uzbek literature on a global scale, they can lead to the weakening of national values. In this regard, literature should try to find a balance between national and global values.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Several scholars highlight the influence of historical transformations on the development of spiritual themes in literature. During the Soviet period, religious and spiritual expression was suppressed or coded allegorically due to ideological restrictions. However, after Uzbekistan's independence in 1991, literature experienced a spiritual and cultural reawakening (Karimov, 2002; Turaeva, 2011). Writers began to explore themes of faith, national identity, and cultural continuity, often revisiting classical Uzbek and Islamic sources for inspiration.

National values in Uzbek literature are a product of the unique culture, traditions and historical memory of the people. These values are reflected in the works of Uzbek writers not only through new interpretations related to the outside world, but also to national consciousness and traditions.

Today, global culture is exerting its strong influence, but this process should not lead to spiritual decline. The impact of globalization in literature, in harmony with national values, allows for the creation of new modern literary forms. This is what distinguishes Uzbek literature. Many writers have tried to adapt the ancient traditions and historical values of the people to the requirements of the times in their works.

In the analysis of modern literature, the problem of values is being studied in more depth. In recent years, the interpretation of values in Uzbek literature has increased in connection with new scientific concepts such as "deism" and "postmodernism". These concepts indicate a modern approach to spirituality in Uzbek literature. Spirituality, morality, and religious values are often associated with the principles of individualism and social justice in modern works.

Beginning with Alisher Navoi, ideas such as spiritual education, patriotism, honesty, and patience have been central to Uzbek literature. While the works of "Khamsa" extensively cover moral admonitions, the works of 20th-century writers such as Abdulla Qodiriy and Cholpon put forward spiritual problems that are in harmony with the spirit of the times.

CONDUCTED RESEARCH

After 1991, literature began to focus more on topics such as human freedom, national pride, and historical memory. Modern writers such as Muhammad Ali, Erkin A'zam, and Khurshid Davron take a new approach to spirituality.

Modern school curricula effectively utilize the educational value of literary works. In particular, the role of literature in the formation of such qualities as national pride, loyalty to the Motherland, and the pursuit of knowledge and enlightenment in the minds of young people is incomparable.

Contemporary Uzbek writers are particularly trying to cover deism and postmodernism in their works. The development of these analytical methods makes it possible to introduce new themes, new images, and new forms into literature. At the same time, these approaches also help to present the values of Uzbek literature in a new context.

The role of young writers in the development of modern Uzbek literature is also important. The new generation of writers, introducing new approaches to the development of Uzbek literature, reflects national values in various forms in their works. These writers have managed to embody not only the historical heritage of the Uzbek people, but also a modern worldview.

Young writers are creating literary innovations aimed at expressing national values in their works through new forms and modern analytical tools. Their works strive to encompass not only national, but also universal values.

Modern Uzbek literature reflects new interpretations and forms of spiritual values. Writers are deeply analyzing social, moral, and cultural issues in their works, trying to present national values in a modern context. In this regard, the works of writers such as Muhammad Ali, Khurshid Davron, Said Ahmad, and Erkin A'zam are distinguished by their spiritual, social, and philosophical goals.

Muhammad Ali is one of the writers who opened new directions in Uzbek literature in terms of his artistic style, language and ideas. His works are not only about individualistic searches, but also about forms of national values that are adapted to today's times. For example, in the work "The Liar", he highlights the moral values of the Uzbek people and the complexities of their confrontation with modern life. Through the writer's works, the fight against values and social degradation, the promotion of personal moral responsibility and social justice remain one of the main themes.

As one of the brightest representatives of modern Uzbek literature, Khurshid Davron deeply reflects on the inner world of man and his place in society. His novel "Night" is aimed at expressing the internal contradictions, difficulties and spiritual searches of modern man. Every reader who reads Khurshid Davron's works feels the importance of human spiritual strength and will in the fight against changes in society.

Literature of Erkin A'zam extensively analyzes the changes taking place in society, its spiritual decline and moral crisis. In the work "My Father", the national values of the Uzbek people and their concepts of parenthood and lineage are contrasted with the modern worldview. Works of Erkin A'zam address many issues such as the loss of human qualities, personal freedom and spirituality. In his works, he reveals the struggles of people in modern society in self-awareness and spiritual searches. This, in turn, raises important questions about the preservation of spiritual values and their restoration in the modern world.

RESULTS

Values in modern Uzbek literature require constant changes and new research. Writers, especially the younger generation, are developing new approaches aimed at preserving the spiritual values of the Uzbek people. In this regard, new generation writers such as Said Ahmad, Akmal Saidov, and Mirza Muhammad are creating new forms in their works that respect traditions and meet the demands of the time. For example, Said Ahmad's novel "Furqat" stands

out in Uzbek literature as a work that expresses national values in a new way. His works encourage us to think about how the moral and religious values of the Uzbek people are reflected in modern conditions, and how moral research can be carried out in today's society.

Modern young writers, first of all, strive to preserve Uzbek national values, while at the same time reinterpreting them in a new way based on a modern worldview. The main topics raised by young writers are the moral and spiritual crisis in society, self-awareness, personal freedom and identity. This allows for the creation of new, modern forms of Uzbek literature.

In modern Uzbek literature, spiritual values serve not only as a reflection of the historical heritage of the people, but also as an important tool in solving today's social and moral problems of society. Uzbek writers, in particular, have managed to introduce new forms into literature by preserving national values, combining them with a modern worldview, and responding to changes in social life.

Young writers are also bringing a new spirit to literature by raising contemporary issues in their works, such as personal freedom, identity, and moral exploration. This process will help make Uzbek literature competitive not only nationally but also globally. However, at the same time, literature should preserve the uniqueness of national values and serve the social and moral development of society.

CONCLUSION

The spiritual values in Uzbek literature, with their deep content and vital relevance, are of great importance in today's society. Literature, not only as an art, but also as a means of education, plays an important role in raising the spirituality of the people.

Spiritual values have always retained their central importance in Uzbek literature. Today, national values and modern methods of analysis are expressed in new forms in literature. This process continues as the main means of conveying the spiritual, cultural and moral values of the Uzbek people to future generations. Literature plays an important role not only in terms of art, but also in terms of social and spiritual influence. Today, modern forms of literature and a new generation of writers serve as an important factor in preserving and developing the values of the Uzbek people.

In conclusion, the spiritual values in modern Uzbek literature continue to be the main factor shaping the psyche of the Uzbek people. Our writers express the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of our people in their works through new interpretations. This process, in turn, leads to literature serving not only as an art form, but also as an indispensable tool in the spiritual life of the people and the development of society.

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