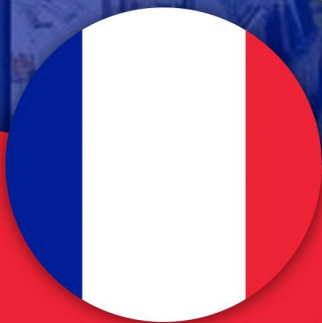


# SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF MODERN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

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## MODERNISM IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE: LITERATURE REVIEW

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**Abstract:** *Modernism in English literature represents a significant shift from traditional literary norms, characterized by experimental narrative techniques, fragmented structures, and a departure from conventional realism. Emerging in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, modernist literature was influenced by historical events such as World War I, industrialization, and rapid social changes. This literature review examines key theoretical perspectives on modernism, tracing its evolution and defining characteristics. It explores the works of prominent modernist writers, including T.S. Eliot, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and Ezra Pound, analyzing their contributions to the movement.*

**Key words:** *modernism, English literature, narrative techniques, individualism.*

**Introduction:** Modernism, a literary movement that emerged in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, marked a radical shift in artistic expression, emphasizing experimentation, subjectivity and the rejection of traditional forms. While extensively studied in English literature, modernism in Uzbek literature remains a relatively underexplored area. This literature review examines key studies on modernism in both English and Uzbek literary traditions, comparing their thematic and philosophical underpinnings.

Modernism is often argued to be a movement, period, style or a genre. Peter Childs describes modernism as a movement marked by a 'rejection of realism, experimentation with form, and a concern with perception and subjectivity'.(1) Jean-Francois Lyotard characterizes modernism as a pursuit of grand narratives, meaning overarching explanations of history, society and culture. (2) Sarimsakov expresses a negative view of modernist literature regarding it as a sign of regression rather than progress while Kholbekov and Yoldoshev argue that modernist approaches can yield works of significant artistic value. (3) Uzbek modernist literature developed under different socio-political conditions. While classical Uzbek poetry adhered to strict metrical forms, early 20<sup>th</sup>-century Uzbek modernists, such as Chulpon and Fitrat, experimented with free verse and prose innovations, reflecting existential concerns and resistance to oppression.(4)

English modernist literature arose in response to rapid industrialization, World War I and disillusionment with Victorian ideals. Writers such as T.S.Eliot, Virginia Woolf, James Joyce and Ezra Pound introduces stream of consciousness narration,

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fragmented structures and free verse poetry. Key studies (Bradbury & McFarlane, 1976; Levenson, 2011) discuss the movement's engagement with alienation, the breakdown of narrative coherence and innovations in literature. Woolf's "To the Lighthouse" (1927) and Joyce's "Ulysses" serve as prime examples of these stylistic and thematic departures from 19<sup>th</sup>- century realism. Modernism in English literature was heavily shaped by key literary critics and theorists who articulated its principles and defended its radical departures from tradition. Among these figures, Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot played particularly influential roles in defining modernist aesthetics and shaping literary criticism. Ezra Pound, a central figure in early modernism, was a vocal advocate for literary innovation. His famous dictum, "Make it new," encapsulated the modernist drive to break away from past literary conventions and create fresh, experimental forms of artistic expression. (1) Pound believed that literature should be constantly renewed and adapted to reflect contemporary realities. This philosophy influenced multiple modernist movements, particularly Imagism, which Pound championed. T.S. Eliot was both a leading modernist poet and a highly influential literary critic. His essays, particularly *Tradition and the Individual Talent* (1919) and *The Metaphysical Poets* (1921), laid the groundwork for modernist literary theory. (2) Both Pound and Eliot shaped modernism not only through their poetry but also through their critical writings. Pound's *Make it new* philosophy pushed for literary reinvention, while Eliot's emphasis on tradition, impersonality, and intertextuality defined modernist thought. Their ideas continue to influence literary theory and modernist studies today.

**Conclusion.** Modernism in English and Uzbek literature manifests differently due to socio-political factors, yet both traditions reflect broader global literary transformations. Further research should explore cross-cultural influences and the ways in which Uzbek modernist writers engaged with Western literary currents. Understanding these intersections will enrich the broader discourse on global modernism and literary innovation.

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## GEOSIYOSIY O'ZGARISHLAR: KUCH MARKAZLARINING SILJISHI VA YANGI DUNYO TARTIBI

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### **Kirish**

XXI asr boshidan buyon global geosiyosiy manzara chuqur o'zgarishlarni boshdan kechirmoqda. An'anaviy ravishda xalqaro munosabatlar tizimi uzoq yillar davomida AQSh va G'arb davlatlarining yetakchiligi ostida shakllangan bo'lsa, bugungi kunda ushbu tuzilma sezilarli darajada o'zgarib, yangi ko'p qutbli dunyo tartibi shakllanmoqda.

Ushbu o'zgarishlarning asosiy omillari qatoriga iqtisodiy markazlarning siljishi, mintaqaviy davlatlarning global maydondagi rolini oshirishi, yangi ittifoqlarning paydo bo'lishi hamda texnologik raqobatning kuchayishi kiradi. So'nggi o'n yilliklarda Xitoy va Hindiston kabi Osiyo davlatlari jadal iqtisodiy rivojlanishi natijasida xalqaro maydonda tobora muhim o'rin egallamoqda. Rossiya harbiy va siyosiy jihatdan global kuch muvozanatini saqlashga intilmoqda, Yevropa Ittifoqi esa o'zining mustaqil strategik yo'nalishlarini shakllantirishga harakat qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, Janubiy Amerika, Afrika va Yaqin Sharq davlatlari ham xalqaro siyosatda faol ishtirok eta boshladi.

Bundan tashqari, xalqaro tashkilotlarning roli va ta'siri ham o'zgarayotganini kuzatish mumkin. XX asrda tashkil etilgan Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti (BMT), NATO, Xalqaro Valyuta Jamg'armasi (XVJ) kabi xalqaro institutlar bugungi murakkab global muammolar oldida islohotlarga ehtiyoj sezmoqda. BRICS, SHHT (Shanxay Hamkorlik Tashkiloti) va ASEAN kabi mintaqaviy ittifoqlarning nufuzi ortib, ular xalqaro siyosat va iqtisodiyotga o'z ta'sirini o'tkazmoqda.

Geosiyosiy o'zgarishlarning muhim jihatlaridan biri shundaki, davlatlar o'rtasidagi kuch muvozanati endilikda faqat harbiy yoki iqtisodiy salohiyat bilan emas, balki innovatsion texnologiyalar, raqamli iqtisodiyot, ekologik barqarorlik va madaniy ta'sir kabi omillar bilan ham belgilanmoqda. Sun'iy intellekt, kiberxavfsizlik, yashil energiya va kosmik tadqiqotlar xalqaro maydondagi raqobatda yangi yo'nalishlar sifatida shakllanmoqda.

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Mazkur tezisda global geosiyosiy jarayonlar kontekstida kuch markazlarining siljishi va yangi dunyo tartibining shakllanishi tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, iqtisodiy va siyosiy kuch markazlarining qayta taqsimlanishi, mintaqaviy va global miqyosdagi yangi tendensiyalar, shuningdek, ushbu jarayonlarning xalqaro xavfsizlik va barqarorlikka ta'siri ilmiy-analitik nuqtai nazardan ko'rib chiqiladi.

### Asosiy qism

XXI asr global geosiyosiy manzarasida tub o'zgarishlar sodir bo'lmoqda. XX asr oxirigacha AQSh va G'arb davlatlari yetakchilik qilgan xalqaro tartib asta-sekin ko'p qutbli model tomon o'zgarimoqda. Bu jarayonning asosiy sabablari qatoriga iqtisodiy, harbiy-siyosiy, texnologik va ekologik omillar kiradi. Xitoy, Hindiston, Rossiya kabi davlatlarning iqtisodiy va siyosiy qudrati ortib borayotgani, Yevropa Ittifoqining strategik mustaqillikka intilishi, shuningdek, mintaqaviy tashkilotlarning faollashuvi global kuch markazlarini qayta taqsimlanishiga olib kelmoqda. Mazkur tezisda aynan ushbu o'zgarishlarning sabab va oqibatlari tahlil qilinadi.

So'nggi o'n yilliklarda global iqtisodiy kuch markazlarining geografik siljishi kuzatilmoqda. Xitoy va Hindistonning iqtisodiy o'sishi dunyo iqtisodiy tizimida yangi kuch markazlarini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynamoqda. Xitoyning "Bir makon, bir yo'l" tashabbusi orqali Osiyo, Yevropa va Afrikada infratuzilma va investitsion loyihalarga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Hindiston esa IT, farmatsevtika va muhandislik sohalarida global yetakchilikka intilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, Osiyo-Tinch okeani mintaqasining iqtisodiy ahamiyati ortib borayotgani AQSh va G'arbnig bu hududdagi siyosiy faolligini oshirishiga turtki bo'lmoqda.

Harbiy-siyosiy jihatdan esa dunyoda muvozanatning o'zgarishi kuzatilmoqda. AQSh va NATO an'anaviy yetakchilik mavqeini saqlab qolish uchun turli strategiyalarni ishlab chiqayotgan bo'lsa-da, Rossiya va Xitoy o'rtasidagi harbiy hamkorlik tobora mustahkamlanmoqda. Hindiston, Yaponiya, Avstraliya va AQShning Hind-Tinch okeani strategiyasi doirasidagi hamkorligi ham Xitoyning ushbu mintaqadagi ta'sirini muvozanatlashga qaratilgan. Bundan tashqari, ko'plab davlatlar harbiy sohada ko'p tomonlama alyanslar tuzish orqali strategik manfaatlarini himoya qilishga harakat qilmoqda.

Texnologik rivojlanish ham geosiyosiy raqobatning asosiy maydonlaridan biriga aylanib bormoqda. Sun'iy intellekt, kiberxavfsizlik va yashil energiya sohalarida AQSh, Xitoy va Yevropa Ittifoqi o'rtasida keskin raqobat kuzatilmoqda. Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarining harbiy va iqtisodiy sohalarida qo'llanilishi davlatlararo strategik ustunlikni belgilovchi asosiy omillardan biriga aylanmoqda. Shu bilan birga, kosmik texnologiyalar sohasida ham davlatlar o'z mavqeini mustahkamlashga harakat qilmoqda.

Yangi dunyo tartibining shakllanishi global geosiyosiy tendensiyalarni qayta ko'rib chiqishni talab qilmoqda. Mintaqaviy ittifoqlarning kuchayishi ko'p qutbli

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tizimning shakllanishida muhim rol o'ynamoqda. BRICS, SHHT va ASEAN kabi tashkilotlar xalqaro siyosatda muhim o'rin egallab, G'arb markazlashgan tizimga muqobil modelni shakllantirishga urinmoqda. Shu bilan birga, BMT, Xalqaro Valyuta Jamg'armasi va Jahon Banki kabi xalqaro institutlarning transformatsiya ehtiyoji ham ortib bormoqda. Bu tuzilmalarni yanada inklyuziv va ko'p tomonlama manfaatlarni aks ettiruvchi holga keltirish zarurati global muhokama markaziga aylanmoqda.

Dunyo tartibining qayta shakllanishi xalqaro xavfsizlik tizimiga ham jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. AQSh va Xitoy o'rtasidagi geosiyosiy raqobat, NATO va Rossiya o'rtasidagi keskinlik global beqarorlikni oshirish xavfini tug'dirmoqda. Ayniqsa, energetika xavfsizligi global siyosiy munosabatlarning muhim tarkibiy qismiga aylanib bormoqda. Rossiya-Ukraina mojarosi, Yaqin Sharqdagi geosiyosiy keskinliklar neft va gaz bozorlariga bevosita ta'sir qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, iqlim o'zgarishi va tabiiy resurslar uchun kurash ham yangi ziddiyatlarning yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, XXI asr geosiyosiy manzarasi tobora murakkablashib, kuch markazlarining siljishiga guvoh bo'lmoqdamiz. Iqtisodiy va texnologik yetakchilik uchun davlatlararo raqobat kuchayib, yangi global o'yinchilar paydo bo'lmoqda. Shu bilan birga, geosiyosiy o'zgarishlar xalqaro xavfsizlik muammolarining kuchayishiga ham olib kelmoqda. Yangi dunyo tartibining shakllanishi global hamkorlik va strategik muvozanatga asoslangan holda kechishi, xalqaro institutlarning isloh qilinishi va mintaqaviy bloklarning rolini oshirish bilan bog'liq bo'lishi kutilmoqda.

### **Xulosa**

XXI asr global geosiyosiy manzarasi tub o'zgarishlarga duch kelmoqda. Ilgari AQSh va G'arb davlatlari yetakchiligida shakllangan xalqaro tartib tobora ko'p qutbli tizim sari siljimoqda. Bu jarayonning muhim jihatlaridan biri iqtisodiy va siyosiy kuch markazlarining G'arb mamlakatlaridan Osiyo va boshqa rivojlanayotgan hududlarga o'tishidir. Xitoy va Hindistonning iqtisodiy o'sishi, Rossiyaning harbiy-siyosiy strategiyalari, Yevropa Ittifoqining mustaqil geosiyosiy aktyorga aylanishi hamda Yaqin Sharq va Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarining xalqaro siyosatda faollashishi bu tendensiyaning yaqqol dalilidir.

Geosiyosiy o'zgarishlar natijasida xalqaro tashkilotlar va mintaqaviy ittifoqlar yangi rol o'ynamoqda. BRICS, SHHT (Shanxay Hamkorlik Tashkiloti), ASEAN, Afrika Ittifoqi kabi tashkilotlar o'z ta'sir doirasini kengaytirib, xalqaro munosabatlarda muhim omillarga aylanmoqda. Shu bilan birga, BMT, Xalqaro Valyuta Jamg'armasi, Jahon Banki kabi an'anaviy institutlarning isloh qilinishi zarurati tobora kuchaymoqda. Bu holat dunyo siyosatida yangi muvozanatni shakllantirayotgan bo'lsa-da, geosiyosiy raqobatning kuchayishi natijasida xalqaro beqarorlik va keskinliklar ortib borayotganini ham ko'rsatadi.

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Xalqaro xavfsizlik sohasida ham muhim o'zgarishlar kuzatilmoqda. AQSh-Xitoy va NATO-Rossiya o'rtasidagi geosiyosiy keskinliklar, Hind-Tinch okeani mintaqasidagi harbiy-siyosiy dinamikalar, Yaqin Sharqdagi murakkab konfliktlar hamda energetika xavfsizligi bilan bog'liq muammolar global barqarorlikka jiddiy tahdid solmoqda. Shuningdek, texnologik ustunlik uchun kurash, sun'iy intellekt va kiberxavfsizlik bo'yicha davlatlararo raqobat ham kuchayib bormoqda. Iqlim o'zgarishi, suv va oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi kabi masalalar esa nafaqat geosiyosiy manfaatlar, balki insoniyat kelajagiga ta'sir etuvchi muhim omillardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

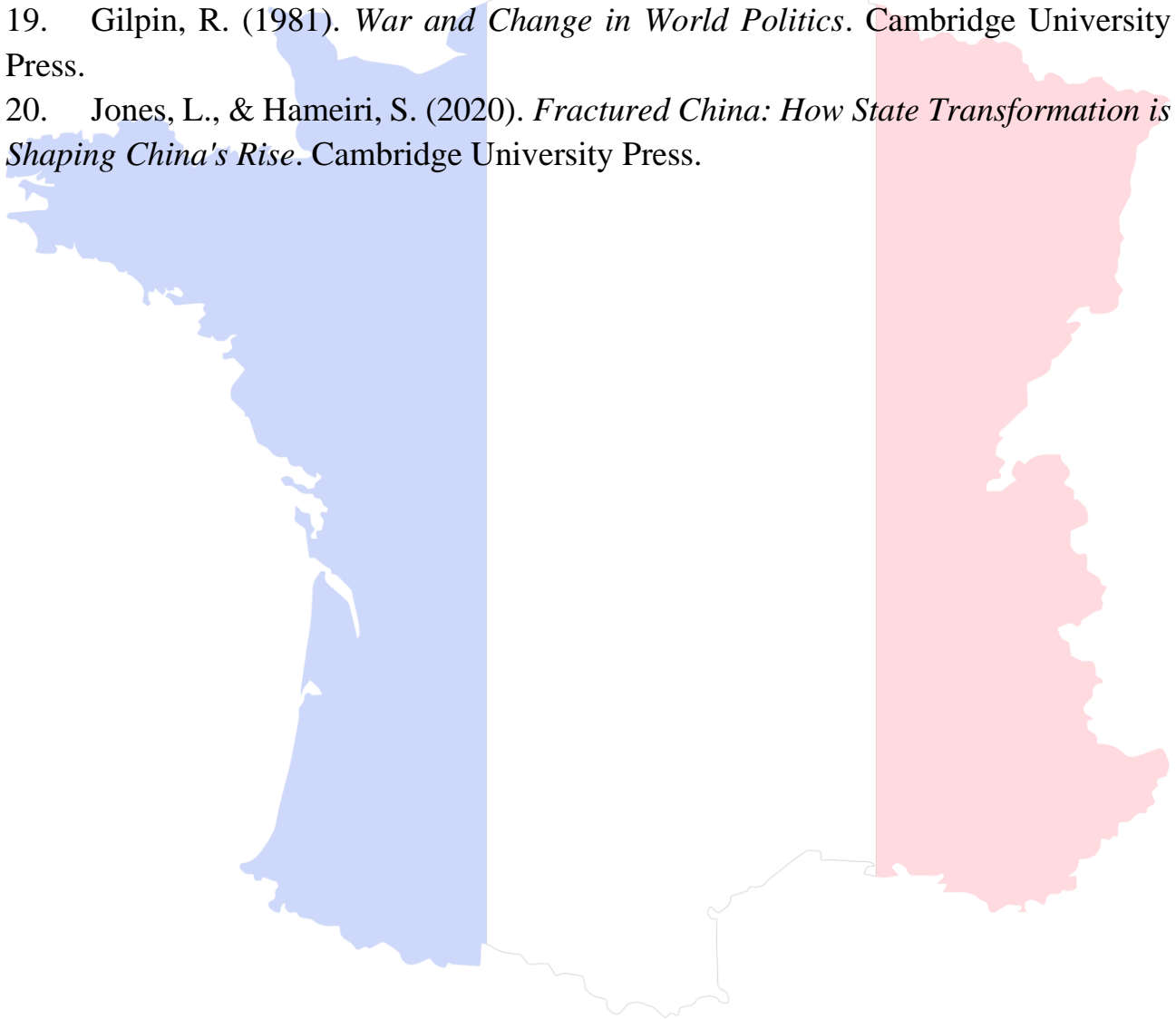
Shunday qilib, zamonaviy geosiyosiy jarayonlar har bir davlat oldiga strategik qarorlar qabul qilish zaruratini qo'ymoqda. Global kuch muvozanatining o'zgarishi sababli davlatlar o'z tashqi siyosatini yangi sharoitga moslashtirishi va xalqaro maydondagi imkoniyat hamda xavflarni chuqur tahlil qilib harakatlanishi lozim. Mintaqaviy hamkorlikni kuchaytirish, ko'p tomonlama diplomatik aloqalarni rivojlantirish, texnologik mustaqillikka erishish hamda global xavfsizlik bo'yicha ko'p qirrali yondashuvlarni qo'llash bugungi kunda har bir davlatning ustuvor vazifalaridan biri bo'lishi kerak. Bu omillar yangi dunyo tartibining shakllanishida muhim o'rin tutadi va global barqarorlikni ta'minlashda hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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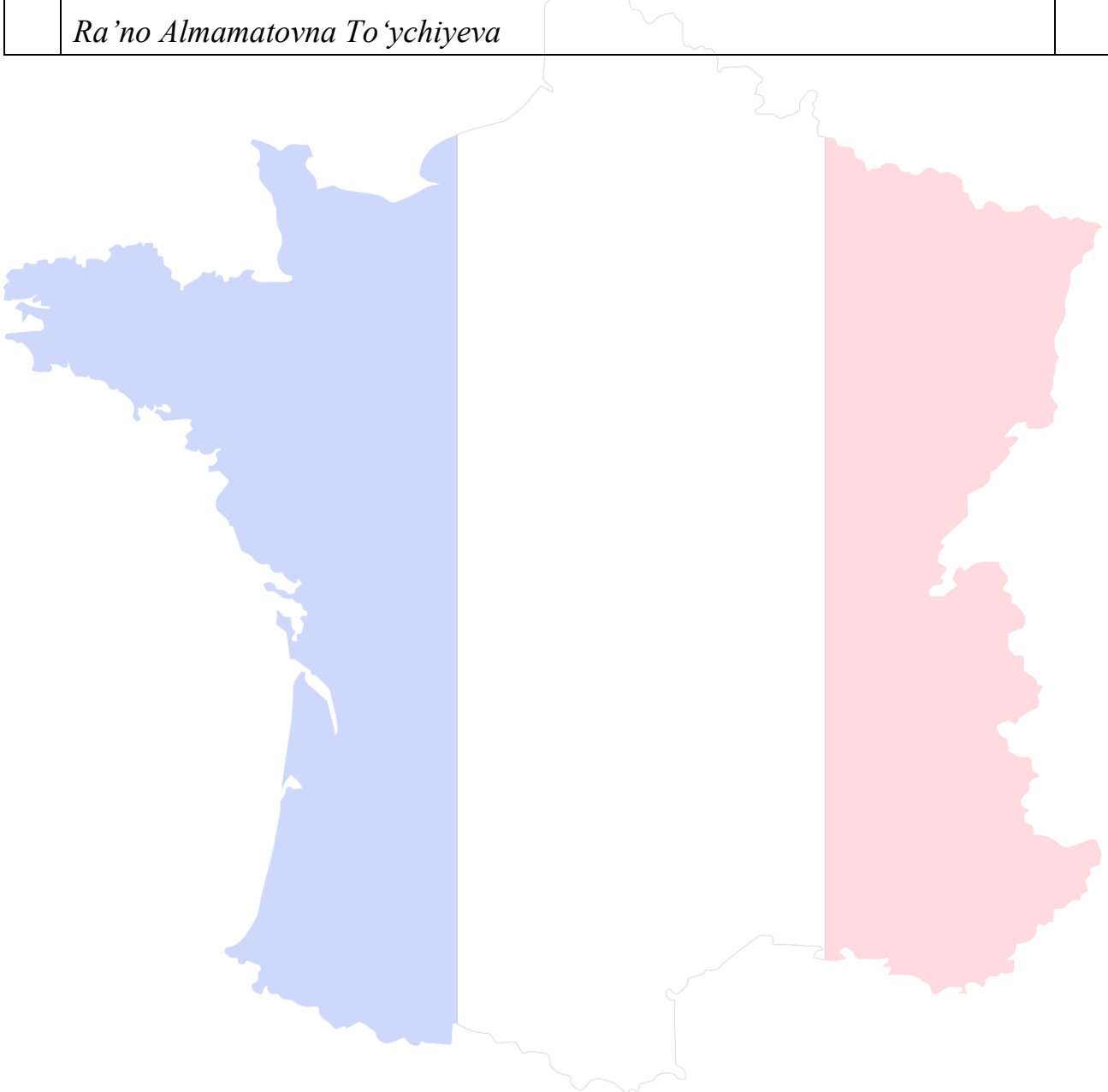
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