

IDEALS OF HUMANISM AND FREETHOUGHT IN THE ERA OF ENLIGHTENMENT IN THE LITERATURE OF THE 18TH CENTURY

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XVIII ASR ADABIYOTIDA MA'RIFATPARVARLIK DAVRIDAGI GUMANIZM VA ERKIN FIKR IDEALLARI

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ИДЕАЛЫ ГУМАНИЗМА И СВОБОДОМЫСЛИЯ В ЭПОХУ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ В ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ XVIII ВЕКА

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the Age of Enlightenment in the literature of the 18th century. The Age of Enlightenment is one of the key periods in European culture of the 18th century, closely connected with the development of science and philosophy. The basis for the new social movement was the ideals of humanism and free-thinking.

Keywords: classicism, realism, sentimentalism, humanism, freethinking, philosophical story, philosophical poem, genres, educational philosophy and science.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola XVIII asr adabiyotidagi ma'rifat davriga bag'ishlangan. Ma'rifat davri XVIII asr Yevropa madaniyatining fan va falsafa taraqqiyoti bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan asosiy davrlaridan biridir. Yangi ijtimoiy harakatning asosi insonparvarlik va erkin fikrlash g'oyalari edi.

Kalit so'zlar: klassitsizm, realizm, sentimentalizm, gumanizm, erkin fikrlash, falsafiy hikoya, falsafiy she'r, janrlar, tarbiyaviy falsafa va fan.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена эпохе Просвещения в литературе XVIII века. Эпоха Просвещения — один из ключевых периодов в европейской культуре XVIII века, тесно связанный с развитием науки и философии. Базой для нового общественного движения выступили идеалы гуманизма и свободомыслия.

Ключевые слова: классицизм, реализм, сентиментализм, гуманизм, свободомыслие, философская повесть, философская поэма, жанры, просветительская философия и наука.

INTRODUCTION (ВВЕДЕНИЕ/KIRISH).

The Age of Enlightenment is one of the key periods in the European culture of the XVIII century, closely connected with the development of science and philosophy. The basis for the new social movement was the ideals of humanism and freedom of thought.

There are several theories of the chronological boundaries of the Enlightenment. According to the most common one, it began in 1688 with the accession to the English throne of William of Orange, and ended with the beginning of the Great French Revolution in 1789. The main feature of this

period is reliance on the human mind, the desire for independent thinking, and getting out from under the yoke of authority. Experience, logic and reason are gradually taking the place of supreme power and religion. Literature has never been so connected with philosophy.

In the Russian literature of the XVIII century, there was a noticeable serious lag behind foreign literature. When great literary forms were developing in England and France and the intellectual freedom of the individual was extolled, in our country they continued to admire the royal power and rewrite the lives and parables. The genre diversity was negligible [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS (ЛИТЕРАТУРА И МЕТОД/ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODLAR). Features of the development of literature of the XVIII century There are three directions in the literature of this period: Classicism; Realism; Sentimentalism.

Classicism is a trend in European culture of the XVII-XVIII centuries, focusing on ancient examples of creativity and recognizing them as the norm. Enlightenment classicism clearly divided genres into two types and did not allow them to mix:

Low — these included satire, comedy and fable. These works told about the life of the common people or the bourgeoisie. The writing style is conversational.

High is an ode, a heroic song, a tragedy. They praised the rulers and talked about the upper strata of society[2].

In the works of classicism, the basic rule of three unities was applied — action, place and time. Such a work has one plot line, so its composition was simple. All events should take place in one day and in a specific place, without moving in space. At the same time, many principles of image construction and approach to the image were borrowed from the classicists of the XVII century, but unlike them, the activities of the enlighteners were aimed not at strengthening, but at loosening the absolutism of the existing government. Realism is a trend in art that aims to truthfully depict reality (including social injustice).

Educational realism is reforming the old system of genres. Petty-bourgeois comedy and drama appear in literature, the novel acquires great importance (in it the character of the hero gradually changes under the influence of events and, in general, the work is educational in nature)[2]. Sentimentalism is a trend in art that is characterized by an increased interest in the sensory field of perception and an overly emotional attitude to surrounding events.

DISCUSSION(ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/МУХОКАМА) The greatest reflection of sentimentalism is reflected in the genres of the novel and elegy. Since this trend focuses on human feelings and experiences, it is very different from classicism, which exalted reason and logic. For this reason, much attention in the works of sentimentalists is paid to the description of life situations and natural phenomena.

The history of Russian literature of the XVIII century is a change in the nature of the Russian worldview, when it passes from the ecclesiastical to the secular. The beginning of this was laid under Peter I by the introduction of the civil alphabet in 1708 and other social reforms. But it was not immediately that Russian literature acquired a national idea, striving for independence and expression of civic positions (embodied, for example, in Alexander Radishchev's essay "Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow"). She has consistently been through the influence:

German — under Peter I (the beginning of the XVIII century)[3].

French — under Elizabeth and Catherine II (the middle of the XVIII century).

Anglo-German — the second half of the reign of Catherine II (the end of the XVII century). And only after that, Russian society approached the creation of literature based on national trends and manifesting itself as an independent form of public consciousness.

RESULTS (РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ/NATIJALAR). At the beginning of the XVIII century, Russian literature was dominated by:

Hagiographic literature — it was widely distributed, as it was promoted by the church,

including in the form of the publication of special collections.

Works of praise (eulogies) — the most famous genre here are odes that glorified the current monarchs. This trend has become firmly entrenched in Russian literature, despite further reformatory transformations[4].

The reformer of Russian literature was Vasily Trediakovsky. Having received a brilliant education in Russia and abroad, he translated a large number of works of European literature (including ancient Greek), making it easier for his contemporaries to integrate into world culture. It was Trediakovsky who defined prose and poetry in various directions. He also developed the rules of Russian versification.

The formation of new literature in the first half of the XVIII century The period before 1730 in foreign literature refers to the early Enlightenment. This is the period of educational classicism, productively developing genres such as tragedy, epic, ode. Despite the fact that the author's capabilities were limited by the material of ancient philosophy and mythology, the fiction of this time played a significant role in reforming society (for example, in preparing the ideological foundations for the Great French Revolution)[5].

During this period, Voltaire's most famous tragedies on the themes of famous historical events occurred — "Brutus" (1730), "The Death of Caesar" (1732), "Zaire" (1732), "Mahomet, or Fanaticism" (1741). His poem The Virgin of Orleans (1735) became a bold satire on the clergy and on medieval France in general. The development of the novel genre begins, which originated in England in a family, household and social form. For example, during this period, Daniel Defoe created The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, a Sailor from York (1719) and The Joys and Sorrows of the famous Moll Flanders (1722). The first work, despite its obvious adventure bias, hides a serious subtext about the spiritual rebirth of the hero. The second book is a typical example of the picaresque genre. In 1726, Jonathan Swift released the satirical and philosophical novel Gulliver's Travels, where in an allegorical form, through a demonstration of the way

of life of the countries he invented, he shows the shortcomings of his time in a grotesque form [3].

The English poet James Thompson in the collection "The Seasons" (1730) lays the foundations of sentimentalism. The description of the farmer's work against the background of a rural idyll occupies a central place in the proposed poems. The choice of the hero and the setting for that time was a real innovation. Satire is a sharp manifestation of the comic in art, which is a poetic humiliating denunciation of phenomena using various comic means: sarcasm, irony, hyperbole, grotesque, allegory, parody and others. A gradual process of transformation in literature begins. In 1729, the first edition of Antiochus Cantemir's satires "On the Blasphemous Teachings" appeared, defending the educational policy of Peter I. The work of this poet also played a major role in the development of the Russian literary language and versification [6].

CONCLUSION (ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ/XULOSA). In general, at the end of the XVIII century, the foundation for further rapid transformations began to form in Russian literature. In a few decades, this will result in the golden age of Russian literature, the time of Alexander Pushkin, Ivan Krylov, Mikhail Lermontov and other talented writers and poets.

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