

Literature as a Kind of Art Place of Literature in a Series of Other Arts

Annakulova Umida Abdullaevna

Lecturer, Russian Literature, Faculty of Russian and Related Languages, Termez State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In different periods of the cultural development of mankind, literature was assigned a different place among other types of art - from leading to the very last. This is explained by the dominance of one direction or another in literature, as well as the degree of development of technical civilization.

KEYWORDS: *literature, arts, poetry, value, world culture*

How to cite this paper: Annakulova Umida Abdullaevna "Literature as a Kind of Art Place of Literature in a Series of Other Arts" Published in International

Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470,

Volume-6 | Issue-1, December 2021, pp.903-905,

URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd47953.pdf



Copyright © 2021 by author(s) and International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development Journal. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)



INTRODUCTION

Each art form creates its own works and has an aesthetic impact on people through its own special means. In music, these are sounds, in painting - colors and lines, in sculpture - forms, in dance - movements. It is, as it were, the main building material from which the work arises. With regard to literature, it is easy to understand that the main means of its creation is the word. The ability with the help of words "to revive" the images of people, to "paint" pictures of nature, to immerse in the atmosphere of different events and to evoke a response in the soul of the reader, we call literary talent. At all times, people knew about the great power of the word, capable of wounding and healing, prompting to accomplish great deeds, comforting and encouraging. With the help of words, the lion's share of information exchange between people takes place. We have learned to express our most important feelings with words. With words, we can harm, lie, scare. The possibilities of the word are endless, their impact on a person is indisputable, which is why literature as the art of the word is capable of deeply influencing people, bringing new ideas to us, making us think,

sympathize, empathize. With the help of words, literature creates whole worlds, plunging into them for a while, we absolutely clearly feel that they are real. It is as if we are walking along with the heroes of literary works along their paths, experiencing their adventures, sharing their feelings. So ordinary life is filled with new events, impressions, experiences. I would like to highlight poetry separately. With the help of rhythm, she weaves words into music. There is musical harmony in poetry, with the help of which it is possible to convey such shades and nuances of meaning that are not subject to works in prose. Here words have a height and duration, tones and semitones, it is in poetry that their artistic potential is fully revealed.

For example, ancient thinkers, Renaissance artists and classicists were convinced of the advantages of sculpture and painting over literature. Leonardo da Vinci described and analyzed a case reflecting the Renaissance value system.

Literature works with the word - its main difference from other arts. The meaning of the word was given

back in the Gospel - a divine idea of the essence of the word. The word is the main element of literature, the connection between the material and the spiritual. The word is perceived as the sum of the meanings that culture gave it.

Through the word is carried out with the common in world culture. Visual culture is one that can be perceived visually. Verbal culture - more meets the needs of a person - the word, the work of thought, the formation of personality (the world of spiritual entities).

There are cultural areas that don't need to be taken seriously (Hollywood films don't require a lot of internal feedback).

There is literature at depth, which requires a deep relationship, experience. Literary works are a deep awakening of the inner forces of a person in different ways, because literature has material.

In different periods of the cultural development of mankind, literature was assigned a different place among other types of art - from leading to one of the last. This is explained by the dominance of one direction or another in literature, as well as the degree of development of technical civilization.

For example, ancient thinkers, Renaissance artists and classicists were convinced of the advantages of sculpture and painting over literature. Leonardo da Vinci described and analyzed a case reflecting the Renaissance value system. When the poet presented King Matthew with a poem praising the day on which he was born, and the painter - a portrait of the monarch's beloved, the king preferred the painting to the book and declared to the poet: "Give me something that I could see and touch, and not just listen, and do not blame my choice for putting your work under the elbow, while holding the painting with both hands, directing my eyes to it: after all, the hands themselves have taken to serve a more worthy feeling than hearing "<...> The same attitude should to be between the science of the painter and the science of the poet, which exists between the corresponding feelings, the objects of which they are made. "

A similar point of view is also expressed in the treatise "Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting" by the early French educator J.B. Dubo. In his opinion, the reasons for the less strong power of poetry than that of painting are the lack of clarity in poetic images and the artificiality (convention) of signs in poetry.

Romantics put poetry and music in the first place among all types of arts. The position of F.V.

Schelling, who saw in poetry (literature), "since she is the creator of ideas", "the essence of all art." The Symbolists considered music to be the highest form of culture.

However, already in the 18th century, another tendency arose in European aesthetics - the advancement of literature to the first place. Its foundations were laid by Lessing, who saw the advantages of literature over sculpture and painting. Subsequently, Hegel and Belinsky paid tribute to this trend.

Hegel argued that "verbal art has an immeasurably wider field in terms of both its content and method of presentation than all other arts. Any content is assimilated and formed by poetry, all objects of spirit and nature, events, history, deeds, deeds, external and internal states ", poetry is a " universal art ". At the same time, in this all-encompassing content of literature, the German thinker saw its essential flaw: it is in poetry, according to Hegel, that "art itself begins to decompose and <...> acquires for philosophical knowledge the point of transition to religious ideas as such, as well as to the prose of scientific thinking ". However, these features of literature are unlikely to deserve criticism. The address of Dante, W. Shakespeare, I.V. Goethe, A.S. Pushkin, F.I. Tyutcheva, L.N. Tolstoy, F.M. Dostoevsky, T. Mann to religious and philosophical issues helped to create literary masterpieces.

Following Hegel, V.G. Belinsky. "Poetry is the highest kind of art. <...> Poetry is expressed in a free human word, which is both a sound and a picture, and a definite, clearly articulated idea. Therefore, poetry contains all the elements of other arts, as if suddenly and indivisibly uses all the means that are given separately to each of the other arts. " Moreover, Belinsky's position is even more literary-centric than Hegel's: the Russian critic, unlike the German aesthetics, sees nothing in literature that would make it less significant than other types of art.

The approach of N.G. Chernyshevsky. Paying tribute to the possibilities of literature, the supporter of "real criticism" wrote that, since, unlike all other arts, it acts on fantasy, "in the strength and clarity of the subjective impression, poetry is far below not only reality, but also all other arts ". Indeed, literature has its weaknesses: in addition to insubstantiality, conventionality of verbal images, it is also a national language, in which literary works are always created, and the consequent need to translate them into other languages.

The modern literary theorist evaluates the possibilities of the art of the word very highly: "Literature is the"

first among equals "art <...>". Mythological and literary plots and motives often form the basis of many works of other types of art - painting, sculpture, theater, ballet, opera, variety art, program music, cinema. It is this assessment of the potential of literature that is truly objective.

Thus, literature as the art of words in a certain way generalizes in itself the capabilities of many other types of art. Only literature, apart from narration, is capable of drawing pictures with words and playing melodies, sharpening forms and conveying dynamics.

She generously and skillfully uses all the enormous expressive possibilities of the word to create her masterpieces.

References:

- [1] Borev Yu.B. Aesthetics: In 2 volumes. Smolensk, 1997. V.1.
- [2] Lessing G.E. Laocoon, or on the boundaries of painting and poetry. M., 1957.
- [3] Florensky P.A. Analysis of spatiality and time in works of art. M., 1993.

