

Literature as an Art form the Place of Literature among Other Arts

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ABSTRACT

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

Each type of art creates its own works and has an aesthetic effect on people with the help of its own special means. In music, these are sounds, in painting – colors and lines, in sculpture - forms, in dance - movements. It's like the main building material from which the work arises. As for literature, it is not difficult to understand that the main means of its creation is the word. The ability to "enliven" images of people with the help of words, "draw" pictures of nature, immerse in the atmosphere of various events and at the same time evoke a response in the reader's soul is what we call literary talent. At all times, people have known about the great power of the word, capable of hurting and healing, encouraging to do great things, 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 words are limitless, their impact on a person is indisputable, which is why literature as the art of words is able to have a profound impact on people, convey new ideas to us, make 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's as if we are walking along their roads with the heroes of literary works, experiencing their adventures, sharing their feelings. So ordinary life is filled with new events, impressions, experiences. Separately, I would like to highlight poetry. With the help of rhythm, she weaves words into music. There is a musical harmony in poetry, with the help of which it is possible to convey such shades and nuances of meaning that are beyond the control of works in prose. Here words have 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 system of values [1].

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

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 has given it.

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

There are areas of culture that do not require serious attitude (Hollywood films do not require much internal return).

There is literature at a depth that requires a deep attitude, experience. Works of literature are a deep awakening of the inner forces of a person in different ways, because literature has material.

DISCUSSION

In different periods of the cultural development of mankind, literature was assigned a different place among other types of art - from the leading to one of the last. This is due to the dominance of one or another direction 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 system of values. When the poet presented King Matthew with a poem praising the day on which he was born, and the painter - the portrait of the beloved monarch, then the tsar preferred the picture to the book and said 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 my elbow, and I hold the painting with both hands, fixing my eyes on it: after all, the hands themselves undertook to serve a more worthy feeling than hearing" <...> The same relationship should be between the science of the painter and the science of the poet, which exists between the corresponding feelings, objects which they are made" [2].

A similar point of view is 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 powerful power of poetry than painting are the lack of clarity in poetic images and the artificiality (conventionality) of signs in poetry.

Romantics put poetry and music in the first place among all kinds of arts. The position of F.V. Schelling, who saw in poetry (literature), "since it is the creator of ideas", "the essence of all art", is

indicative in this regard. Symbolists considered music to be the highest form of culture.

However, already in the XVIII century, a different trend emerged in European aesthetics - the promotion 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 relation to both its content and the way of presentation than all other arts. Any content is assimilated and formed by poetry, all objects of the spirit and nature, events, stories, deeds, deeds, external and internal states", poetry is "universal art". At the same time, in this comprehensive content of literature, the German thinker saw its essential drawback: it is in poetry, according to Hegel, "art itself begins to decompose and <...> finds a point of transition for philosophical knowledge to religious ideas as such, as well as to the prose of scientific thinking." However, it is unlikely that these features of literature deserve criticism. The appeal of Dante, W. Shakespeare, I.V. Goethe, A.S. Pushkin, F.I. Tyutchev, L.N. Tolstoy, F.M. Dostoevsky, T. Mann to religious and philosophical problems helped to create literary masterpieces [3].

Following Hegel, V.G. Belinsky also gave the palm of primacy to literature over other types of art. "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 pronounced representation. Therefore, poetry contains all the elements of other arts, as if it suddenly and inseparably 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 aesthetician, sees nothing in literature that would make it less significant than other types of art.

N.G. Chernyshevsky's approach turned out to be different. Paying tribute to the possibilities of literature, the proponent of "real criticism" wrote at the same time that, since, unlike all other arts, it acts on fantasy, "poetry is far below not only reality, but also all other arts in strength and clarity of subjective impression." Indeed, literature has its weaknesses: in addition to the insubstantiality, the conventionality of verbal images, it is also the national language in which literary works are always created, and the resulting need for their translation into other languages [4].

A 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 motifs are often the basis of many works of other types of art - painting, sculpture, theater, ballet, opera, pop, program music, cinema. It is this assessment of the possibilities of literature that is truly objective.

CONCLUSION

Thus, literature as the art of the word in a certain way generalizes the possibilities of many other types of art. Only literature, apart from narration, is capable of painting pictures with words and playing melodies, sharpening forms and transmitting dynamics. She generously and masterfully uses all the huge

expressive possibilities of the word to create her masterpieces.

List of literature:

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- [3] Florensky P.A. Analysis of spatiality and time in artistic and visual works. M., 1993.
- [4] Авазов К. Х. Идеологические угрозы современности, безопасность и стабильность в обществе и их взаимосвязь //Национальная безопасность и стратегическое планирование. – 2015. – №. 4. – С. 42-47.

