

Intertextual Interweaving's and Sociocultural Reflections in Tahir Malik's 'Shaytanat': An Analysis and Context of Uzbek Literary Tradition of The Late 20th Century.

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Abstract. Within the context of Uzbek literature of recent decades, this analysis focuses on the phenomenon of Tahir Malik's novel "Shaytanat". By examining the dissonance between critical reception and its popularity among readers, the study aims to deconstruct several key thematic and structural aspects of the work. Particular attention is given to the influence of classical Uzbek literature on the novel's narrative and the integration of Islamic texts into its structure. Through comparative analysis with other works from the same period, the article also calls for a deeper understanding of the cultural-historical context in which "Shaytanat" was both created and received

Key words: novelistics, literary criticism, Uzbek literature, cultural-historical context, critical reception, Islamic texts, narrative structure.

Introduction. In an era of globalization and transformation of cultural identities, Uzbek literature offers a continuous stream of intriguing subjects for research, among which Tahir Malik's novel "Shaytanat" holds a special place. Recognized by many as a cultural phenomenon of its time, the novel elicits a wide range of reactions from critics and readers alike. This work, fundamentally different from its contemporaries, presents a complex intertwining of narratives, ideologies, and cultural codes, necessitating detailed investigation.

The aim of this article is to conduct an in-depth analysis of "Shaytanat", taking into account its structural and thematic aspects, as well as the context in which the work was both created and received. A vital component of our analysis will be the exploration of the interplay between classical Uzbek literature and contemporary narratives that Tahir Malik integrated into his work.

Through the lens of "Shaytanat", we endeavor not only to deepen our understanding of the Uzbek literary tradition but also to examine the dynamics of literature's interaction with societal consciousness and sociocultural processes in Uzbekistan at the end of the 20th century.

Research Methodology. In the analysis of Tahir Malik's novel "Shaytanat", a comprehensive methodology was employed, encompassing both qualitative and quantitative research methods. This approach facilitated a multifaceted examination of the work within the context of Uzbek literary tradition and sociocultural dynamics.

1. Textological Analysis: Primary focus was directed towards the study of the text's structure, identifying key motifs and themes, as well as exploring the interrelation between various narrative elements.

2. Comparative Method: "Shaytanat" was compared with other works of Uzbek literature from the same period, pinpointing both its unique and shared characteristics.

3. Contextual Analysis: This method enabled an exploration of the novel in the context of the sociocultural, political, and historical processes in Uzbekistan at the end of the 20th century.

4. Semiotic Analysis: An investigation into the symbols, signs, and codes within the text was conducted, enriching our understanding of the novel's layered meanings.

5. Critical Review: Analyzing critical articles and reviews of "Shaytanat" offered insights into the multifaceted reception of the work within the academic community and among readers.

During the research, primary sources, archival materials, and scholarly works by both domestic and foreign scholars on the topic at hand were utilized. Such an integrative approach ensured maximum objectivity and a sound scientific basis for the conclusions.

Results. The comprehensive study of Tahir Malik's novel "Shaytanat" revealed a number of significant aspects that illustrate its unique position within the Uzbek literary tradition. A key point is the textological specificity of the novel, which presents a complex intertwining of narratives. In this weave, classical Uzbek literature harmoniously merges with contemporary ideological and sociocultural trends. Elements of Islamic tradition integrated into the text lend it depth and multifaceted meaning.

Furthermore, distinguishing itself from other works of the same temporal range, "Shaytanat" is notable for its emphasis on spiritual and moral dilemmas. This focus on the internal conflicts of characters renders the novel particularly poignant. An essential component of the research was the study of the novel in the context of the sociocultural dynamics of late 20th-century Uzbekistan, highlighting how the work mirrors the intricate processes of societal consciousness transformation.

The semiotic analysis of the novel unveiled a profound layer of symbols and codes reflecting universal human values and spiritual quests. Despite diverse critical opinions, it can be asserted that "Shaytanat" occupies a central place in late 20th-century Uzbek literature, enriched with profound philosophical reflections and themes pertinent to modern society.

Thus, the research outcomes underscore the significance of "Shaytanat" in Uzbekistan's cultural and literary panorama, emphasizing its status as a work deserving of continued attention and analysis.

Discussion. A fundamental aspect in studying Tahir Malik's novel "Shaytanat" is its multifaceted complexity, providing extensive material for academic discourse. When considering the work within the framework of Uzbek literary tradition, one can discern a harmonious blend between national identity and the universal reception of global themes.

Foremost, it's pertinent to note how the author incorporates elements of Islamic tradition, integrating them into the modern narrative. Such infusion of religious motifs not only enriches the text but also highlights the spiritual quests of the main characters, their battles against internal and external demons. This allegory becomes particularly relevant in light of the sociocultural transformations of Uzbekistan during the period in focus.

Further, when juxtaposing "Shaytanat" with its contemporaneous literary works, its distinctiveness becomes evident. While many authors centered on external sociopolitical dilemmas, Malik accentuates the spiritual side of life, underscoring the constancy of human nature, regardless of time and space.

The novel's reception in the literary community also warrants attention. The diversity of critical perspectives accentuates the intricacy and polysemy of "Shaytanat", highlighting its capacity to fuel discussions and stimulate academic inquiry.

Based on the provided data and analytical conclusions, the novel "Shaytanat" by Tahir Malik emerges as a pivotal illustration of the dynamic mosaic of Uzbek literature and culture. When analyzing the work in the context of Uzbek literary tradition, its intertextual connections with classics cannot be overlooked. As previously pointed out, quotes from Alisher Navoi and Abdulla Kadiri show the novel's deep roots in the national literary tradition. The term "Shaytanat" appears in Navoi's ghazals, underlining the ongoing dialogue between the past and present in literature.

Another significant point is the dissonance between the critical reception and the readers' affinity for the work. Despite some critics labeling the novel as "popular literature", its widespread popularity indicates a profound resonance with readers' consciousness. An example of this is the note that the novel was instrumental in reviving reading habits post-1990s.

Furthermore, "Shaytanat" diverges from its contemporaneous works, such as "Adolat Manzili", by focusing on the conflict between man and devil. This primary motif mirrors deeper philosophical and spiritual dilemmas, rendering "Shaytanat" not just a narrative but a profound philosophical reflection.

Within the research context, it's also noteworthy to mention the change in book titles in the novel's new editions of 2017. Titles like "Revenge" and "Swan Song" provide an additional context for interpreting the primary motifs and themes of the novel.

In conclusion, "Shaytanat" presents a mature examination of human experience, reflected through the lens of Uzbek culture and history. It not only speaks to the sociocultural processes of its era but actively engages with literary tradition, crafting a complex and multifaceted text that continues to captivate scholars and readers alike.

Conclusion. Tahir Malik's novel "Shaytanat" undeniably stands as a luminous manifestation of Uzbek literature from the late 20th century, encapsulating the multifaceted cultural, social, and historical processes of Uzbekistan. A penetrating examination of human nature, spiritual quests, sociocultural transformations, as well as its intertextual ties to classical Uzbek literature, render this work not only artistically valuable but also a pertinent subject for academic research.

Our analysis confirmed that "Shaytanat" is not merely a narrative text. It represents a complex interweaving of ideas, symbols, and motifs that reflect the richness and depth of Uzbek cultural tradition. Its engagement with the works of classics, such as Alisher Navoi and Abdulla Kadiri, suggests that Malik endeavored to establish a dialogue between the past and the present, between the traditional and the contemporary.

It is also essential to consider that the reception of "Shaytanat" in society and the academic community was far from unanimous. While some critics approached the novel with skepticism, its popularity among readers attests to the fact that the work resonated deeply with the public consciousness.

In summary, Tahir Malik's "Shaytanat" offers invaluable material for studying Uzbek literature, culture, and societal processes of the late 20th century. The work warrants further attention, analysis, and research, and will, unquestionably, occupy a central position in the studies of Uzbek literature in the future.

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