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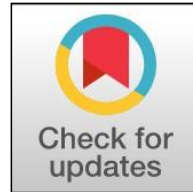
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AESTHETICS OF THEORY IN THE MODERNIST ERA

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***Abstract** – the article provides an overview of the aesthetics of modernist literature. However, there are also many ideas about the aesthetics and psychological process of modernist literature. There are also analyzes through examples about the aesthetics of theory in the modernistic period.*

***Key words:** aesthetics of modernist literature, psychological process, aesthetics of theory, modernistic period, modern requirements.*

I. Introduction

Since Uzbekistan is considered a developing country, teaching and learning English has become extremely vital, especially in light of recent worldwide changes. The language has already been taught using various linguistic ways. As the president Sh. M. Mirziyoyev mentioned, “We will unswervingly pursue the state youth policy to a higher stage in line with modern requirements as our key mission”. The President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on January 12, 2017 signed a decree "On creation of the commission for the development of publication and distribution of books, and promoting reading." The text of the document is published by UZA. The decree underscores a number of problems related to promote reading among the population, especially the youth. The fourth of the five main initiatives developed by the president Sh. M. Mirziyoyev offers enhancing the spirituality of young people, a wider propaganda of reading.

II. Main part

Modernism (Fr. Modernisme - from Moderne - the newest, Modo - just) as a philosophical and aesthetic movement has the following stages (we allocate

conditional):

Avant-garde, in time located between wars;

Neoavardism (50-60s);

Postmodernism (70-80s). Modernism - direction in the art and literature of the 20th century, characterized by:

- gap with historical experience of artistic creativity;
- the desire to approve new starts of art;
- conditionality of style;
- continuous update of artistic forms.

Modernism unites many relatively independent ideological and artistic flows: expressionism, cubism, constructivism, surrealism, abstractionism, pop art. Modernism is a generalized name of a number of unrealistic design literary and artistic styles that have developed at the beginning of the 20th century. This literary course has taken its name from the French word that in translation means the newest, modern. This name seems to underline the gap with the artistic traditions of the XIX century.

The end of the era of the modernism is considered to be 1945.g. Partly because after Hiroshima and the Nuremberg process, humanity finally got rid of illusions to his account; Partly because after World War II, literature really becomes different. Modernism recreated the world as the kingdom of chaos, absurd, cruelty, non-free man even in privacy, not to mention his impotence in the face of history, which develops catastrophically

During World War I, modernist flows (cubism, supremacism, surrealism) appear in literature and art in large quantities. Modernism as a literary flow that covered Europe at the beginning of the century, had the following national varieties: 1. Franzesky and Czech surrealism, 2. Italian and Russian futurism, 3. British school "Consciousness flow", 4. Elektsky expressionism, 5. Sustvian primitivism and etc.¹

¹ Berman, A. (1994). Preface to Modernism. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press. International Journal of Language and Literary Studies 56 Aesthetics of Modernist Literature: A Stylistic Analysis of Three Texts from T. S. Eliot, S. Beckett and V. Woolf's Writings as Sample Bloom, H. (2008).

As a rule, all the modernist flows proclaimed "art for art", rejecting ideological and realism.

During the stabilization period, the wide layers of the intelligentsia are satisfied in the revival of the philosophical theories of subjective idealism. They are tired of the mind and coarse realism, they impress the doctrine of the subconscious pulses of a person, about the world that is not controlled by the mind. They crave full freedom of personality. Austrian psychiatrist Sigmund Freud, on the basis of his many years of experience, creates the theory of psychoanalysis, which had a significant impact on the concept of personality in the literature of the twentieth century. Freud turned the theory of psychoanalysis from the method of treating neuroses into a universal method of knowledge of the human person at the deep level. He claims that the human actions are based on the dark forces of instinct - sexual attractions, horror before death, thirst for destruction. A man of a reasonable Freud opposed a person of instinctive and unconscious.

Modernism helped draw attention to the uniqueness of the inner world of a person, to smoke the fantasy of the Creator as the phenomenon of the surrounding person of the real world. In the English literature in the field of modernist novel, the most characteristic figures are James Joyce, Oldly Huxley and representatives of the Psychological School of Virginia Wolfe, May Sinclair, Dorothy Richardson. Favorite prose modernist character - "Little Man", most often the image of an average employee (typical there is a broker Bloom in the "Ulysses" of Joyce or Gregor in the "reincarnation" of Kafki), as the one who suffers, unprotected personality, toy of the higher strength. "To live in full awareness of the aimlessness of life - this is the terrible fate of a person and at the same time the foundation of her greatness"². These words could be an epigraph of almost any work of modernists. Their heroes exist in the world, where "there is no instructions either on Earth, nor in the sky" (Sartre), where a

² [https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=APq-](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=APq-WBu_qM6Abs21EZ5Uegi0PcSHkK21KA%3A1650858801349&lei=MRtmYpyCFYmFwPAP2ouYiA0&q=introduction%20to%20aesthetics%20pdf&ved=2ahUKEwjc3rajqK73AhWJAhAIHdoFBtEQsKwBKAf6BAhREAI&biw=1242&bih=597&dpr=1.1)

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person creates personal moral norms, carrying out an act of free choice. The heroes of modernists live as if out of real time; The champion puts a sign of equality, for example, between life and plague. In general, in the image of the modernists, evil as usual surrounds the heroes from all sides.

Most modernists proclaimed a fundamental "antipsychologicalism", since, in their opinion, traditional methods like a person make a person research, but certain moments of the psychology of heroes in many works are sometimes revealed or not deeper than those who approached the study of the secrets of the human soul from rational Positions. Probably, the main reason for this are sympathy for "man without properties", the authors often experience the loneliness of these heroes in front of enemy light as their own. Special attention is paid to the opening of such a new receipt of the presentation of an internal monologue as "the flow of consciousness", in which the sensation of the hero is mixed, and what he sees, and thoughts with associations caused by images that arise, together with the most process of their occurrence, as if in "Intired" form. In terms of ideological modernism, anti-burglazo was configured; At the same time, it was clearly alarmed by the inhumanity of revolutionary practical activity³.

III. Conclusion

Modernism is an ideological direction in the literature and art of the late 19th early 20th century, which is characterized by caring from classical standards, the search for new, radical literary forms and the creation of a completely new style of writing works. This direction came to replace the realism and became the predecessor of postmodernism, the final stage of its development dates back to the 30s of the twentieth century. The main feature of this area is the complete change of classical perception of the world's picture: the authors are no longer carriers of absolute truth and ready-made concepts, but on the contrary demonstrate their relativity. The linearity of the narrative disappears by replacing the chaotic, sniffer, fragmented on the

³ Oxford Bibliographies Online: [Beauty The Australasian Philosophical Review 1: 1 \(2017\) The Pleasure of Art](#)

part and episodes of the plot, often served on the face of several characters at once, which can have completely opposite glances on the events.

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