

WORLD LITERATURE IN THE LATE XIX AND XX CENTURIES

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Abstract: This article is about world literature in the XIX-XX centuries. In addition you learn about writers and their works this period. There are postmodernism, postcolonialism, and New Sincerity are the major international literary movements of the late 20th century. Each of these movements writers across the globe who share a certain ethos or attitude about truth and the role of literature in society.

Key words: World literature, developing, structuralism, culture, writers, global literary.

INTRODUCTION. Literature of the 19th century refers to world literature produced during the 19th century. The range of years is, for the purpose of this article, literature. Many of the developments in literature in this period parallel changes in the visual arts and other aspects of 19th-century culture. Common characteristics found in 19th-century literature include the topics of realism, politics and class, anthropology, gender, and feminism. People read many forms of writing due to the increase in publication. Writers wrote poetry, fictional narratives, and novels and published their journals. However, a major difference between 19th century literary realism, such as "Daisy Miller," and 20th century literary realism, such as the particular use of dialect and symbolism in "Barn Burning," giving more power to the objective of literary realism. The term "world literature" was first used by the German writer and statesman Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, referring to the dissemination of literature from and to countries across the globe. 19th century America welcomed a variety of literary genres, including novels, short stories, poetry, personal journals and letters, and writing addressing a myriad of topics like politics, science, religion, and philosophy. This page highlights a number of first editions and early editions from well-known 19th century writers: Louisa May Alcott, Herman Melville, Mark Twain, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Washington Irving, Henry David Thoreau, James Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walt Whitman, and Maria Ward. Okay, E.M. Forster. You can call E.M. Forster 'Baby 1879' - you don't have to; you can stick to **E.M. Forster** - but you can call him that because he was born on January 1st of 1879. He was the only child in his family. I'm an only child, too; I relate. He was actually named Henry Morgan at birth, which is not something that you can abbreviate with an E.M., but an accident during his baptism mistakenly gave him his father's name, which is Edward Morgan. The words 'baptism' and 'accident' are probably two words you don't want to hear together too often, but it's probably better than 'bris' and 'accident.' As far as baptismal accidents could go, this one wasn't too bad. H.M. Forster doesn't sound too good to me, anyway. 19th-century literature refers to writing published roughly between the years 1800 and 1899. The period is often referred to as the Victorian Era as it spanned the reign of Queen Victoria and was known as a time

of prosperity and social mobility, resulting in substantial class division. In addition, modernism is a major literary movement of the first part of the twentieth-century. The term Postmodern literature is used to describe certain tendencies in post-World War II literature. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, changes in style and content appeared in Indian literature. In addition to the verse form, generally used in earlier times, prose began to be used widely in literary works. The language used in literary works became simpler than before. Whereas Romantic poetry is global in its interests, the opposite position is occupied in nineteenth-century fiction by the high-canonical realist novel, especially in France and England, masters of the two largest overseas colonial empires. Although scholarship has established a link between this literature and imperialism, the logic of realism pushes toward the everyday and proximate (or at least European), and against the representation of the distant, the exotic, the marvelous. An account of the world beyond Europe is found elsewhere, in non-realist prose fiction—in the Romantic tale, historical novel, popular adventure yarn, supernatural or otherwise anti-realist story, early modernist work, fiction (Melville) of the land-based empires on Europe's periphery (Russia and the United States), and narratives that emerge after 1850 in Latin America, Asia, and the Near East, in European languages or not. This is the moment when Europe's global literary influence begins, on an unprecedented scale. Following Johann Gottfried von Herder's and Wilhelm von Humboldt's praise of cultural diversity and equality of different linguistic expressions, Goethe's notion of world literature was an attempt to harmonize universal claims with national concerns. On the one hand, the concept was grounded in the post-Enlightenment humanist and cosmopolitan belief that individual experiences articulated through culturally specific life-worlds are mutually translatable and understandable because of the "generally human" as their spiritual invariant or aesthetic common denominator. On the other hand, however, world literature has been locally perspectivized from the very beginning. Goethe articulated the notion of *Weltliteratur* in the context of and with regard to a politically and economically fragmented Germany (which lacked its own metropolis and figured as one of the European semi-peripheries). He employed this concept as a strategy of infusing his view of seemingly parochial and belated national literature with world wide resources and universal aesthetic norms and thus aiming to establish German-language letters as a globally important mediator of cross-cultural communication and a nodal point of transnational networks of literati, as well as an active player on the international literary scene and contributor to a literary repertoire which transcends temporal, linguistic, ethnic.

Oscar Wilde was regarded as the leader of the aesthetic movement, but any of his works do not follow his decadent theory "art for art's sake", they sometimes even contradict it. In fact, the best of them are closer to Romanticism and Realism. Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin on October and his father was a famous Irish surgeon. His mother was well known in Dublin as a writer. At school, and later at the Oxford University Oscar displayed a considerable gift for art and creative work. The young man received a number of classical prizes, and graduated with first-class honors. After graduating from the University, Wilde turned his attention to writing, travelling and lecturing. In his plays the author mainly dealt with the life of educated people and

belonging to the privileged layer of society they spent their time in entertainments. In “The Importance of Being Eamest” the author shows what useless lives his characters are leading. Some of them are obviously caricatures, but their outlook and mode of behavior truthfully characterize London’s upper crust. Wilde rebels against their limitedness, strongly opposes. The picture of Dorian Gray “ is the only novel written by Oscar Wilde. It is centered round problems of relationship between art and reality. In the novel the author describes the spiritual life of a young man and touches upon many important problems of contemporary life.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, from this article about world literature and which authors write works in this period, in addition it helps us increasing our knowledge. World literature can be defined as works of literature that have been created and circulated beyond their country. As we find ourselves in an increasingly globalized society, we must have knowledge that includes notions, cultures, and worldviews beyond our own borders.

World literature brings studies in history, geography, and foreign language. Stories are memorable because they take us into specific characters’ lives and their experience time.

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