



CHRONOTOPE IN UZBEK LITERATURE ON THE EXAMPLE OF WORKS OF CLASSICAL AND MODERN AUTHORS

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the study of chronotope in Uzbek literature on the example of works of classical and modern authors. The specificity of spatio-temporal models, such as mahalla, bazaar, caravan route, factory and psychological spaces, is revealed. The analysis emphasizes that in classical literature the chronotope of traditional community and historical memory dominates, while in post-Soviet prose the role of individualized and mythopoetic prose is strengthened Spaces. It is shown that the chronotope in Uzbek literature reflects the processes of cultural transformation, the formation of national identity and internal changes in the perception of time and space.

Keywords: Chronotope, Uzbek literature, spatio-temporal models, mahalla, bazaar, caravan route, psychological space, historical time, national identity, post-Soviet prose.

Introduction

The concept of chronotope, introduced by M.M. Bakhtin, in recent decades has become firmly established in scientific use not only in the analysis of Russian, but also in Eastern literature. The spatio-temporal coordinates of the artistic world are not just scenery, but a form of existence of literary reality. In Uzbek literature, the chronotope acquires a special coloring: it is permeated with national, religious, philosophical, and ethical motifs. The study of the chronotope allows a deeper understanding of the mentality, traditions and ideological and artistic system of Uzbek prose and poetry.



1. Theoretical basis

M.M. Bakhtin considered the chronotope as a fusion of time and space, which determines the structure of the work and the logic of the development of images. In Uzbek literature, the chronotope is often based on cultural archetypes: **mahalla** (neighborhood community), **bozor** (market), **chaihona**, **karvon yuli** (caravan route), **ogakhon ui** (house of the elder) and others.

An important difference is **cyclical time** based on seasonal, religious and family rituals. The space is often closed, with a strong inner energy.

2. Chronotope in classical Uzbek literature

2.1 Abdullah Kodiriy and the chronotope of Bukhara

In the novel "O'tkan kunlar" (Bygone Days), Abdulla Qodiriy creates a vivid chronotope of old Bukhara - with its narrow streets, madrasahs, bazaars, and houses with courtyards. The space is divided into male and female worlds, into closed and open zones, into sacred and everyday.

Space is not just a stage, but a living fabric of relationships, and time is not a clock, but the flow of fate.

2.2 Chronotope of the family and mahalla

In the prose of Aibek, Kahhar, Khamza and other authors, the most important chronotope is **the mahalla**, as a space of education, control and traditions. This is a place where not only everyday events unfold, but also fateful decisions.

3. Chronotope in Soviet Uzbek literature

With the advent of Soviet ideology, the chronotope underwent changes. The spaces began to expand: **factories, fields, construction sites, Komsomol cells** — all this symbolized the movement towards a "bright future."

For example, in the works of Sattor Tursun, Sayyid Akhmad va Pirimkul Kodirov, the chronotope becomes an arena for the collision of the new and old worlds.



4. Modern chronotopics of Uzbek prose

4.1 Post-Soviet chronotope

Contemporary authors — Erkin Azam, Mamadali Mahmud, Khurshid Dustmuhammad — return to intimate, local chronotopes: the room, the train, the border, the field of memory. Space becomes not geographical, but psychological.

4.2 Mythopoetic chronotope

In the poetry of Muhammad Yusuf, Islom Karomat wa Shahnoza Rahmat, the chronotope often approaches myth: images of the desert, wind, water, yurt or garden become metaphors for the internal state and historical memory.

5. Main chronotopes in Uzbek literature (table)

Chronotope	Author(s)	Characteristic
Mahalla	Aibek, Abdulla Kodiriy	Traditional space, social control
Бозор	Хамза, Эркин Аъзам	The center of life, the place of collision of worlds
Karvon yóli	Folklore, Codirium	Movement, history, path of the hero
Factory/Construction	Sayyid Ahmad, Soviet prose	Space of Transformation
Psychological closure	Mamadali Mahmud, Shakhnoza Rahmat	A Modern Chronotope of Memory and Loneliness

Conclusion

Chronotope in Uzbek literature is not just a tool of composition. It reflects the deep values of the people, their attitude to time, family, society and history. From a bazaar and a mahalla to a mythical garden or a memory room, each chronotope reveals a unique model of perceiving the world. In the modern context, chronotopy becomes more individualized, intertextual, but at the same time does not lose connection with the roots. Thus, the chronotope is both a mirror of the past and a map of the path of the future for Uzbek artistic thought.



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