



THE REVOLUTION OF LITERATURE

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Annotatsiya: "Adabiyot inqilobi" mavzusi adabiyotning tarixiy rivojlanish bosqichlarini, uning jamiyatdagi o'rni va ta'sirini tahlil qiladi. Ushbu mavzuda adabiyotning inson tafakkurini o'zgartirishdagi roli, yangi g'oyalar va ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarni yuzaga keltirishdagi ahamiyati yoritiladi. Inqilobiy adabiyot turlari, yozuvchilarning ijtimoiy mas'uliyati hamda zamonaviy adabiy jarayonlar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik tahlil etiladi.

Annotation: "The Revolution of Literature" explores the transformative role of literature in shaping human thought and society. The topic examines how literary movements have sparked social and cultural revolutions, challenged traditional values, and inspired new ideas. It also discusses the responsibility of writers in times of change and the relationship between classical and modern literary trends.

Аннотация: Тема «Революция литературы» рассматривает исторические этапы развития литературы и её влияние на общество. В работе анализируется роль литературы в формировании человеческого мышления, её способность вызывать социальные и культурные перемены. Особое внимание уделяется революционным направлениям, ответственности писателей и взаимосвязи между классической и современной литературой.

Keywords: *Literary Revolution, Romanticism and Realism, Modern Literature*

INTRODUCTION

Literature has always developed together with social and historical changes. From the passion of Romanticism to the realism of everyday life and the modern world's global issues, literature reflects how people understand themselves and society. The revolution of literature shows how writers began to express new ideas, emotions, and realities in different ways.

Literary Revolution

After the First World War, literature went through a major revolution. People started to see the world differently, and this new perspective was clearly shown in their writings. Many works focused on the pain of war victims, the post-war struggles, and the emotional wounds caused by loss, hunger, racism, and discrimination. Writers and poets began to express their deep feelings through their art, turning personal emotions into creative power.

As dissatisfaction with the colonial system and relations with Britain increased, literature gradually changed its shape. Writers became more political, anti-British, and revolutionary in their ideas. Many pieces were written directly from the battlefield or from the point of view of revolutionaries, showing bravery and patriotism.



During this time, some works were “call-to-arms” writings — encouraging people to fight for independence and justice. Revolutionary literature celebrated the virtues of hardworking colonists and focused on courage, freedom, and progress.

At the same time, older religious poetry, especially Puritan writing, lost its popularity because people no longer believed that humans were naturally sinful. Instead, they began to see human nature as capable of improvement and goodness.

The colonists also developed their own writing style, different from the formal British one. They became ambitious, optimistic, practical, politically aware, and self-reliant. Many American writers and statesmen of that period were influenced by Enlightenment ideas, which promoted reason, liberty, and human rights.

Romanticism and Realism

In the 18th and 19th centuries, literature continued to evolve. Romanticism celebrated imagination, emotions, and nature, while Realism focused on real life, everyday experiences, and truth. Romantic writers such as Wordsworth and Byron believed that poetry should express emotion and freedom, while realist authors like Tolstoy and Flaubert aimed to show society as it truly was.

Both movements, although different, played a vital role in shaping world literature — one by celebrating emotion and imagination, the other by focusing on reality and honesty.

Modern Literature

Modern literature reflects today’s global issues — inequality, climate change, technology, and identity struggles. Writers now use non-linear storytelling and explore psychological and emotional experiences rather than just external events.

For example, modern literary studies, such as the “Literature Today” courses at Harvard and Utrecht University, explore how 21st-century works discuss modern challenges and changing human values.

Conclusion

The revolution of literature is the story of how human expression has evolved. From the patriotic and revolutionary writings of early centuries to the emotional Romanticism, realistic storytelling, and today’s global voices, literature continues to reflect the human journey. Each era brings new perspectives and styles, proving that literature is not only about art — it is about understanding life itself.

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