

"RUSSIAN LITERARY STUDIES AND LITERARY REVIEW"**Jamolova Z. N.**

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Abstract. The article discusses the merits of the Russian critic V. Belinsky in creating the genre of literary obzor. At the same time, the important aspects of literary obzor are shown.

Keywords: Literary criticism, literary review, Belinsky, review, annual review, critic.

Consistent analysis, drawing conclusions, summarizing, and expressing a point of view are of crucial importance in the literary review, which is one of the important genres of literary criticism. Every object has a deep logical root, and the literary process of the time demands that its arguments and discussions should be scientifically and theoretically thorough. Therefore, the high influence on the development of literature, the literary process, and the special place of literary objects in literary criticism clearly indicate the need to study them from a scientific and theoretical point of view.

Literary review is one of the old but active genres of literary criticism. One of V. G. Belinsky's favorite genres was literary poetry. He enthusiastically wrote a number of articles such as "Russian Literature of 1841", "Russian Literature of 1842", "A Literary Rumor Overheard in a Bookstore". "The genre of the literary review can meet the requirements of romantic comprehensiveness and realistic historicity, this genre always includes problems and can compete with the problematic article." That is why the literary review became one of the main, important genres of Belinsky's criticism during the fifteen years of his activity. His skill is that he sets himself the goal of discovering masterpieces, be it chronological or thematic. At the same time, he made good use of the dialogue form in these reviews, entered into debates, expressed lively suggestions, and even did not forget to express his regret that the works of Russian literature of those years were not created.

"Belinsky started the tradition of writing an annual review of literature in literary criticism. For example, in a series of review articles entitled "Russian literature of 1942", Russian literature of 1943", he does not draw the literary landscape of a year, but rather the theoretical issues of literature, for example, romanticism and realism, poetry, lyricism, typicality, artistic truth, talent, summation, literature. solves acute theoretical problems, so our criticism should deeply study this path of the teacher. Moreover, Belinsky knew the history of Russian literature very well, and therefore, in his review articles, even in his works about a writer or a work, he compares them with ancient Greek or Indian, Italian or French literature, English or German literature. He looks at the world literature as a whole phenomenon and emphasizes that every nation has its own literature, and only through this uniqueness can the world literature be enriched.

Indeed, in Russian literature, Belinsky's works were led by the annual obzor. "The obzor genre, especially the annual obzor, became dominant in Belinsky's criticism: valuable works and ideas were dedicated to it, and it is the annual obzors, together with the obzors in the series of articles on Pushkin, that form the central core (core) of Belinsky's critical heritage" [2]. V. G. Belinsky had the talent to closely connect scientific thinking with artistic thinking in his articles. Speaking about Pushkin's poetry, he says, "Pushkin is the Volga that quenches the thirst of millions." V. Koltsov described his poetry as an "ice mountain waterfall". In his review articles, Belinsky analyzes the landscape of Russian literature before Pushkin, the era of Pushkin, the landscape of the literary process during his lifetime so deeply that "his scientific observations, opinions and conclusions accelerate the development of Russian literature. He illuminates not only the changes and new trends in the work of each writer, but also the achievements, innovations, and shortcomings of the literary process of every year of Russian literature with excellent knowledge. In the review article "Poems of Lermontov", he describes the poet's poetry as a beautiful expression of the feelings of the human heart, deep experiences, and turns it into a truly living organism - a living image. It seems that the results of critical-philosophical experiments combined with the passionate subjective views of V. Belinsky in deep scientific observations and created a conceptual integrity.

Indeed, contemporaries noted that Belinsky's deep knowledge of not only the history of Russian literature, but also the history of world literature, he pays attention to this issue in his review articles, works about a writer or a work. From this comes the conclusion that it is very necessary for an observer to have a deep knowledge of the history of world literature, to be a sharp literary theorist.

"The clarity of Belinsky's critical thinking is reflected in the logical and coherent analyzes of his articles written in recent years, the clear and flat construction of the articles, and the harmonic harmony of parts," writes the Russian scientist B. Egorov about the literary articles of the Russian thinker[2].

Indeed, in Belinsky's reviews, it is clear that he was able to take a broad look at literary problems, correctly notice the achievements and shortcomings of the development of literature, and show them intelligently. "The goal of the creator of the literary scene is to explore the struggles, situations, and aspirations of the living literary process, and to discover works of high ideological and artistic quality in literature. The observer studies the works within a certain limit and scope, and at the same time fights for the height of literature[2]

Russian critic V. Belinsky, who fought for the superiority of Russian literature, in his literary works, it is clear that the struggles in the literary process, the aspirations of creators are deeply researched, and their study serves the development of modern literary studies.

REFERENCES

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