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## INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization and intercultural communication, the study of literature has become increasingly significant. Western literature, as an integral part of the world's cultural heritage, plays a crucial role in shaping human intellect, aesthetic taste, moral values, and creative thinking. Therefore, for students majoring in Philology and Language Teaching (Arabic Language), the study of Western literature is essential not only for linguistic and cultural development but also for fostering analytical thinking, comparative literary awareness, and intercultural competence.

This methodological manual is designed for 3rd–4th year undergraduate students and provides a systematic overview of the main stages of Western literary development, its genres and movements, as well as the creative legacy of prominent writers. The manual presents theoretical foundations alongside practical analysis, exploring major literary trends such as Classicism, Romanticism, Realism, Modernism, and Postmodernism, and aims to help students master interpretative and analytical skills necessary for literary comprehension.

The content of this manual integrates interactive learning strategies, critical discussion tasks, comparative analysis questions, vocabulary notes, and independent study activities that enhance students' ability to analyze, interpret, and express their ideas effectively in both oral and written forms. It encourages learners to approach literary texts not only as artistic works but also as cultural and philosophical expressions of human experience.

This methodological guide is developed in accordance with the State Educational Standards, curriculum, and syllabus requirements of the “Western Literature” subject for philology programs. It serves as a practical and theoretical resource for both teachers and students, aimed at deepening their understanding of the Western literary tradition and strengthening their academic and communicative competence in the field of literary studies.

**Task 3. Comprehension Questions. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.**

1. What makes literature different from ordinary communication?
2. How is literature different from scientific writing?
3. What are the three main forms of literature mentioned in the text?
4. What does poetry usually focus on?
5. How does prose present its stories?
6. Why is drama written, according to the text?
7. What can people from different cultures share through literature?
8. What skills and qualities does reading literature help to develop?

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## **1.2 Genres of Literature**

Literature can be divided into different genres according to form and purpose. The three main genres of literature are poetry, prose, and drama. Poetry expresses feelings through rhythm, rhyme, and imagery. It is usually written in short lines and often focuses on emotions and beauty. Prose is written in sentences and paragraphs, and it tells stories with characters, setting, and plot. Drama is written for performance on stage and shows action through dialogue. Each genre has a special structure and language. Poetry is musical, prose is realistic, and drama is visual. Modern literature also includes subgenres such as tragedy, comedy, and fiction. Understanding literary genres helps readers recognize the author's style and purpose.

## **2. Vocabulary**

### **English Word Uzbek Translation**

Genre	Janr
Poetry	She'riyat
Prose	Nasr

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Drama	Drama
Rhythm	Ritm
Rhyme	Qofiya
Imagery	Tasviriylik
Dialogue	Dialog
Character	Qahramon
Plot	Syujet
Setting	Muhit
Tragedy	Fojia
Comedy	Komediya
Fiction	Badiiy asar
Stage	Sahna

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter (A–L) next to the number.**

<b>A–L English Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
A Genre	1. Writing in sentences and paragraphs.
B Poetry	2. A person in a story or play.
C Prose	3. The beat or musical pattern in language.
D Drama	4. A category or type of literature.
E Rhythm	5. Conversation between characters.
F Imagery	6. Writing arranged in rhythm or verse.
G Dialogue	7. Words that create pictures in the reader's mind.
H Character	8. A serious play with a sad ending.
I Plot	9. Literature written for performance.
J Setting	10. The place or time where a story happens.
K Tragedy	11. The sequence of events in a story.
L Comedy	12. A humorous play with a happy ending.

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box below: (poetry, prose, drama, genre, rhythm, characters, dialogue, setting, tragedy, comedy)**

1. Literature is divided into different \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ expresses feelings and emotions through rhythm and rhyme.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is written in sentences and paragraphs.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is written for stage performance.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ includes the people who take part in the story.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the conversation between characters.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ often has a serious or sad ending.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ usually has a funny or happy ending.
9. The time and place of a story are called the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. In poetry, words are arranged with \_\_\_\_\_ and rhyme.

**5. Answer the Questions**

1. What are the three main genres of literature?
2. How does poetry express emotions?
3. What makes prose different from poetry?
4. Why is drama meant for performance?
5. What are tragedy and comedy?
6. How does knowing genres help readers?
7. What can people from different cultures share through literature?
8. What skills and qualities does reading literature help to develop?

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**1.3. Elements of Fiction**

Fiction is a form of prose writing that tells imaginary stories created by the writer. It is not based on real events, but it reflects real human emotions and

experiences. Every work of fiction has important elements that make the story meaningful and interesting.

The plot is the sequence of events that happens from the beginning to the end. Characters are the people or figures who take part in the story. The setting shows where and when the events take place, giving the story its background. Conflict is the struggle or problem faced by the characters, which creates tension and interest. The point of view tells the reader who is narrating the story. It can be the writer, a character, or an observer.

All these elements plot, character, setting, conflict, and point of view work together to create meaning and theme. The theme expresses the main idea or message that the author wants to share with the reader. Through fiction, readers can explore different lives, cultures, and perspectives. It helps people understand the world and themselves more deeply through imagination and emotion.

## **2. Vocabulary with Translation**

English Word	Uzbek Translation
Fiction	Badiiy nasr
Plot	Syujet
Character	Qahramon
Setting	Muhit
Conflict	Mojaro
Point of view	Nuqtai nazar
Theme	Asosiy g'oya
Climax	Cho'qqi nuqta
Resolution	Yechim
Narrator	Hikoyachi

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter next to the number.**

<b>Nº</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Correct Letter</b>
1	The turning point of the story.	_____ A. Fiction
2	A story created from imagination.	_____ B. Plot
3	The perspective from which the story is told.	_____ C. Character
4	A person or animal in a story.	_____ D. Setting
5	The series of events in a story.	_____ E. Conflict
6	Where and when the story takes place.	_____ F. Point of view
7	The voice that tells the story.	_____ G. Theme
8	The main problem or struggle.	_____ H. Climax
9	The central idea or message of a story.	_____ I. Resolution
10	The end or solution of the story.	_____ J. Narrator

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: fiction, narrator, plot, point of view, theme, characters, setting, climax, resolution, conflict**

- \_\_\_\_\_ is a story created from imagination.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is the sequence of events in a story.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are the people who take part in the story.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ shows where and when the story happens.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the struggle or problem that drives the story.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is the perspective from which the story is told.
- The main idea of the story is called its \_\_\_\_\_.
- The turning point of a story is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ gives the story its ending and solution.
- The person who tells the story is the \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Answer the Questions**

- What are the main elements of fiction?
- What is the role of the plot in a story?
- How do characters make a story interesting?
- What does the setting show?
- Why is conflict important in fiction?
- What does the theme tell the reader?

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## 1.4. Poetic Language

Poetic language is a special way of using words to create beauty and emotion. It uses sound, rhythm, and imagery to make ideas more powerful and memorable. Poets carefully choose words for their sound and meaning to create musical effects.

Metaphor is a comparison between two different things without using “like” or “as.” Simile is similar to a metaphor but uses “like” or “as” to compare things.

Alliteration repeats the same beginning sounds in nearby words to create rhythm. Symbolism gives objects or actions deeper meanings beyond their literal sense.

Through poetic language, writers express strong emotions such as love, sadness, or hope. It helps readers not only understand but also feel the message of the poem. Poetic devices make language richer, more expressive, and full of imagination. Poetry often connects sound, image, and emotion to reflect human experience. That is why poetic language is called the art of words — it touches both mind and heart.

## 2. Vocabulary with Translation

English Word	Uzbek Translation
Poetic language	She'riy til
Metaphor	Metafora
Simile	O'xshatish
Alliteration	Undosh tovush takrori
Symbolism	Ramziylik
Imagery	Tasviriylik
Emotion	Hissiyot
Expression	Ifoda
Beauty	Go'zallik
Meaning	Ma'no

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter next to the number.**

A–L	English Word	Definition
A	Simile	A direct comparison between two things.
B	Symbolism	A comparison using 'like' or 'as'.
C	Alliteration	Repetition of initial sounds.
D	Imagery	Use of symbols to represent ideas.
E	Metaphor	Descriptive language that appeals to the senses.
F	Emotion	A strong feeling or mood.
G	Expression	The way thoughts or feelings are shown.
H	Beauty	Quality of being attractive or pleasing.
I	Meaning	The sense or idea a word conveys.
J	Poetic language	Special artistic use of language in poetry.

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: language, expression, poetic metaphor, alliteration, emotion, beauty, symbolism, imagery, simile, meaning.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ uses sound and rhythm to express ideas.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ compares two things directly.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ compares things using 'like' or 'as'.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ repeats the same initial sounds.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ gives deeper meaning through symbols.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ helps readers imagine pictures in their minds.
7. Poetry often expresses strong \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ means the idea that words communicate.
9. Writers use \_\_\_\_\_ to show feelings clearly.

### **5. Answer the Questions**

1. What makes poetic language different from ordinary language?
2. What is a metaphor?

3. How is a simile different from a metaphor?

4. What does alliteration do in poetry?

5. Why do poets use symbolism?

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### **1.5 Close Reading Technique**

Close reading is a method of analyzing a text in great detail to understand its deeper meaning. It requires the reader to read a passage several times and focus on the author's language, style, and structure. This technique helps readers notice small but important details such as imagery, tone, and symbolism. Through close reading, students learn to interpret not just what a text says, but how it says it. The goal is to understand how word choice, sentence structure, and literary devices create meaning.

Close reading also encourages readers to ask questions and think critically about what they read. It helps them connect form and content, and discover the author's purpose and theme. This approach develops analytical and interpretive skills necessary for studying literature effectively.

### **📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation**

#### **English Word    Uzbek Translation**

Close reading    Chuqur o'qish

Analyze        Tahlil qilmoq

Interpretation    Izoh, talqin

Imagery        Tasviriylik

Tone            Ohang

Symbolism      Ramziylik

Word choice    So'z tanlovi

Structure        Tuzilish

Style            Usul

**English Word    Uzbek Translation**

Literary device    Badiiy usul

Theme              Asosiy g‘oya

Critical thinking    Tanqidiy fikrlash

Meaning            Ma’no

Connection        Bog‘liqlik

**Task 3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter next to the number.**

A–

**English Word    Definition**

L

- |   |                   |  |
|---|-------------------|--|
| A | Close reading     | 1. Language used to describe things that appeal to the senses. |
| B | Analyze           | 2. The writer’s choice of words or expressions.                |
| C | Interpretation    | 3. Reading carefully to find deeper meaning.                   |
| D | Imagery           | 4. The main idea or message of a text.                         |
| E | Tone              | 5. A writer’s attitude or feeling toward a subject.            |
| F | Symbolism         | 6. The structure or organization of a text.                    |
| G | Word choice       | 7. Using symbols to represent ideas or feelings.               |
| H | Structure         | 8. The method of examining parts to understand the whole.      |
| I | Theme             | 9. The reason why the author wrote the text.                   |
| J | Literary device   | 10. Techniques authors use to create effects.                  |
| K | Purpose           | 11. The act of explaining the meaning of something.            |
| L | Critical thinking | 12. The skill of analyzing and evaluating ideas carefully.     |

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (close reading, symbolism, structure, analyze, interpretation, imagery, tone, word choice, theme, purpose)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the detailed study of a text to find deeper meanings.
2. To understand a text well, readers must \_\_\_\_\_ it carefully.
3. The author's attitude in writing is shown through \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ uses words that appeal to our senses.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ helps readers understand hidden meanings through symbols.
6. The way a text is organized is called its \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The writer's \_\_\_\_\_ affects how ideas are expressed.
8. The main idea or message is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the text.
9. The writer's reason for writing is his or her \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Readers make their own \_\_\_\_\_ after studying a passage closely.

#### **5. Answer the Questions**

1. What does "close reading" mean?
2. Why do readers need to read a text more than once?
3. What kinds of details should readers pay attention to?
4. How does close reading help us find the author's purpose?
5. What literary elements are often analyzed in close reading?
6. Why is close reading important for literature students?
7. What skills does this technique help develop?
8. How can close reading improve understanding of theme and meaning?

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### **1.6 Themes and Symbols**

Every story, poem, or play has a main idea. This main idea is called the theme. The theme shows what the writer wants to say about life, people, or the world. It is not just about what happens in the story, but what it means. For example, a story about friendship may have the theme of trust or loyalty.

Writers often use symbols to express their themes. A symbol is something that stands for another idea. For example, a heart can mean love, and a road can mean life's journey. Symbols help readers find deeper meaning in a story. When we understand symbols, we understand the writer's message better.

A theme can be about love, freedom, power, good vs. evil, or growing up. Symbols make these ideas stronger and easier to imagine. By studying themes and symbols, we can understand literature more deeply and learn more about life.

## 📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation

English Word	Uzbek Translation
Theme	Asosiy g'oya
Symbol	Timsol
Meaning	Ma'no
Message	Xabar, g'oya
Idea	Fikr
Represent	Ifoda etmoq
Friendship	Do'stlik
Trust	Ishonch
Freedom	Erkinlik
Power	Kuch
Love	Muhabbat
Journey	Sayohat, yo'l

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter next to the number.**

A– L	English Word	Definition
A	Theme	1. Something that shows another idea or meaning.
B	Symbol	2. The person who reads a story.
C	Meaning	3. The lesson or message of a story.
D	Message	4. A main idea the author wants to show.
E	Idea	5. Belief that someone is honest or reliable.
F	Represent	6. To stand for or show something else.

A- L	English Word	Definition
G	Friendship	7. Feeling of care and connection between people.
H	Trust	8. The state of being free.
I	Freedom	9. The strong feeling of liking someone.
J	Power	10. Ability to control or influence people.
K	Love	11. A trip or movement from one place to another.
L	Journey	12. The person who creates a literary work.

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: ( message, love, journey theme, meaning, idea, symbol, friendship, trust, freedom)**

1. The main \_\_\_\_\_ of a story is called its theme.
2. A heart is a \_\_\_\_\_ of love.
3. The writer's \_\_\_\_\_ tells us what the story teaches.
4. Every story has a deeper \_\_\_\_\_ about life.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a story shows what the writer thinks about people.
6. True \_\_\_\_\_ is based on care and respect.
7. Good friends always have \_\_\_\_\_ in each other.
8. Many poems talk about the value of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ can mean life or a long experience.
10. Stories about \_\_\_\_\_ show the beauty of feelings and kindness.

#### 5. Answer the Questions

1. What is a theme in literature?
2. What is a symbol?
3. How can a heart be a symbol?
4. Why do writers use symbols?
5. What are some common themes in stories?
6. How do symbols help readers understand the story?
7. What can a journey in a story mean?
8. Why is understanding themes and symbols important?

## 1.7. Literary Criticism & Theory

Literary criticism means studying and judging works of literature. It helps readers understand how and why a text was written. Literary theory gives us different ways to look at a story, poem, or play. There are many types of criticism.

Formalism focuses on the form of a text — its language, structure, and style. Formalists study what is inside the text, not outside it. Feminist criticism studies how women and men are shown in literature. It asks questions about equality, power, and gender roles. Psychoanalytic criticism looks at the characters' emotions and the writer's mind. It is based on Sigmund Freud's ideas about the human unconscious.

Each theory gives us a new way to understand a story. When students use literary criticism, they can see deeper meanings and hidden ideas. It helps them become more active, thoughtful readers.

## 📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation

English Word	Uzbek Translation
Literary criticism	Adabiy tanqid
Literary theory	Adabiy nazariya
Formalism	Formalizm
Feminist criticism	Feministik tanqid
Psychoanalytic criticism	Psixanalitik tanqid
Structure	Tuzilish
Style	Usul
Equality	Tenglik
Gender	Jins
Emotion	Hissiyot
Character	Qahramon

English Word	Uzbek Translation
Meaning	Ma'no
Power	Kuch
Idea	Fikr
Mind	Ong

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter next to the number.**

**Word**

(A– English Term Definition  
L)

A	Literary criticism	1. Studying and judging literary works.
B	Literary theory	2. Focus on the form, language, and structure of a text.
C	Formalism	3. A way of reading that studies women and gender equality.
D	Feminist criticism	4. A way of reading that studies feelings and the mind.
E	Psychoanalytic criticism	5. The internal design or order of something.
F	Mind	6. The manner or technique of writing.
G	Style	7. Equal treatment for everyone.
H	Structure	8. The social or cultural roles of men and women.
I	Equality	9. Feelings or inner experiences.
J	Emotion	10. The mental or thinking part of a person.
K	Gender	11. The ability to influence or control others.
L	Power	12. A central thought or concept.

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (style, equality, gender criticism, theory, formalism, feminist, psychoanalytic, structure, power)**

1. Literary \_\_\_\_\_ means studying and judging works of literature.
2. Literary \_\_\_\_\_ gives different ways to read a text.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ looks only at the form and language of a text.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ criticism studies how men and women are shown.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ criticism studies the mind and emotions of characters.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a text means how it is organized.
7. The writer's \_\_\_\_\_ shows how ideas are expressed.
8. Feminist critics speak about \_\_\_\_\_ between men and women.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ means male or female roles in society.
10. Some characters in stories fight for \_\_\_\_\_ and control.

#### **5. Answer the Questions**

1. What does literary criticism mean?
2. What does literary theory help us do?
3. What does formalism focus on?
4. What questions does feminist criticism ask?
5. What does psychoanalytic criticism study?
6. How do these theories help students understand literature?
7. Which theory studies language and structure?
8. Why is it useful to learn about different literary theories?

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#### **1.8. Literary Word Art and Criteria of Artistry**

Literature is an art that uses words to create beauty and meaning. Writers use language in special and artistic ways. They do not only tell facts, but also make readers feel emotions and imagine pictures. A literary work becomes art when words sound pleasant, express feelings, and have deep meaning.

The artistry of literature means the skill and creativity of the writer. A good literary text has artistic language, interesting ideas, and emotional power. The words are chosen carefully to make the reader think and feel.

The criteria of artistry include imagination, originality, beauty, emotional impact, and harmony of form and content. A literary work must not only be clear, but also rich in expression. It should touch the reader's heart and show truth about life in an artistic way.

## 2. Vocabulary with Translation

<b>English Word</b>	<b>Uzbek Translation</b>
Literature	Adabiyot
Art	San'at
Word art	So'z san'ati
Artistry	Badiiylik
Literary work	Adabiy asar
Beauty	Go'zallik
Emotion	Hissiyot
Imagination	Tasavvur
Originality	Yagonalik, yangilik
Expression	Ifoda
Creativity	Ijodkorlik
Form	Shakl
Content	Mazmun
Harmony	Uyg'unlik
Meaning	Ma'no

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter next to the number.**

<b>A–L English Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
A Literature	1. Using words in a beautiful and creative way.
B Art	2 The product of human imagination and creativity..
C Word art	3. The quality of being artistic or beautiful.
D Artistry	4. A piece of writing that shows imagination and emotion.
E Literary work	5. The ability to create new and original ideas.
F Creativity	6. A strong feeling such as love or joy.
G Beauty	7. The power to think of new and unusual ideas.
H Emotion	8. Something that gives pleasure to the senses.
I Expression	9. What is said or contained inside a work.
J Form	10. A pleasing balance between form and meaning
K Content	11. The way of showing feelings or ideas through words.
L Harmony	12. .The shape or structure of something.

**Task 4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box:(literature, art, word art, artistry, creativity, imagination, beauty, emotion, form, content)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an art that uses words to express ideas and feelings.
2. Writers show their \_\_\_\_\_ through special use of language.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ means creating beauty and emotion with words.
4. A good literary text has both \_\_\_\_\_ and meaning.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a writer makes a story original.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ helps readers see pictures in their minds.
7. A work full of \_\_\_\_\_ makes readers feel deeply.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ means skill and artistic power in writing.
9. Words full of \_\_\_\_\_ please the eyes and heart.
10. Form and \_\_\_\_\_ must work together in a literary work.

## 5. Answer the Questions

1. What makes literature a kind of art?
2. What does “word art” mean?
3. What is artistry in literature?
4. What are the main criteria of artistry?
5. Why are imagination and creativity important for writers?
6. How can beauty and emotion affect the reader?
7. What is the connection between form and content?
8. Why should literature touch the reader’s feelings?

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### 1.9. Writing about Literature

Writing about literature means expressing your ideas and opinions about stories, poems, or plays. It is not just retelling the plot but analyzing how the text works. When we write about literature, we explain how the writer uses language, characters, and symbols to create meaning.

A good literary essay has a clear structure: introduction, body, and conclusion. In the introduction, we present the main idea or thesis. In the body paragraphs, we use examples and quotations from the text to support our ideas. In the conclusion, we summarize our opinion and show what we learned. While writing, students should use formal and clear language. They must explain the text, not only describe it. Writing about literature helps readers understand the deeper meaning and develop critical thinking skills.

### 2. Vocabulary with Translation

English Word	Uzbek Translation
Essay	Insho
Thesis	Asosiy fikr
Introduction	Kirish qismi
Body paragraph	Asosiy qism

<b>English Word</b>	<b>Uzbek Translation</b>
Conclusion	Xulosa
Analysis	Tahlil
Quotation	Iqtibos
Support	Asoslash
Formal language	Rasmiy til
Opinion	Fikr
Critical thinking	Tanqidiy fikrlash
Meaning	Ma'no

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter next to the number.**

<b>English Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
A Essay	1. The part that explains and supports the main idea
B Thesis	2. The first part of an essay that introduces the topic.
C Introduction	3. The main idea or point of your writing.
D Body paragraph	4. The last part that summarizes your ideas.
E Conclusion	5. A sentence or phrase taken directly from a text.
F Analysis	6. Using polite and academic language.
G Quotation	7. Detailed study or examination of a text.
H Support	8. To give evidence or examples for an idea.
I Formal language	9. The way something is organized.
J Opinion	10. The process of thinking carefully about ideas.
K Critical thinking	11. A short piece of writing about literature.
L Structure	12. The act of expressing your personal view.

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (essay, thesis, introduction, body paragraph, conclusion, analysis, quotation, opinion, support, structure)**

1. Writing an \_\_\_\_\_ means sharing your ideas about literature.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the main idea of your essay.
3. Every essay begins with an \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ includes explanations and examples.
5. In the \_\_\_\_\_, we summarize our final thoughts.
6. A good essay has a clear \_\_\_\_\_ with three parts.
7. Detailed \_\_\_\_\_ helps understand the writer's message.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ gives exact words from the text.
9. We must \_\_\_\_\_ our ideas with examples.
10. Each student should give a personal \_\_\_\_\_ about the text.

#### **5. Answer the Questions**

1. What does "writing about literature" mean?
2. What are the three main parts of an essay?
3. What should the introduction include?
4. Why do we use quotations from the text?
5. How does writing about literature help students?
6. What is the purpose of the conclusion?
7. Why should we use formal language in essays?
8. What skills does this type of writing develop?

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#### **1.9. Artistic Images**

In literature, writers use artistic images to make their ideas more vivid and emotional. An artistic image is a picture created by words. It helps the reader imagine what the writer describes. Through images, we can see, hear, or feel the emotions of the story.

Artistic images can describe people, nature, or feelings. For example, a poet may compare love to a rose, or life to a journey. These images make the text more beautiful and meaningful. They show not only what happens but also how it feels.

Writers create images using metaphors, similes, and symbols. A good artistic image connects the reader's imagination with the writer's message. It makes literature emotional, creative, and alive.

## **2. Vocabulary with Translation**

<b>English Word</b>	<b>Uzbek Translation</b>
Artistic image	Badiiy obraz
Imagination	Tasavvur
Description	Tasvir
Compare	Solishtirmoq
Feeling	Hissiyot
Emotion	Tuyg'u
Metaphor	Metafora
Simile	O'xshatish
Symbol	Timsol
Beauty	Go'zallik

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter next to the number.**

<b>A–</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>Word</b>	
A	Artistic image	1. Comparison using “like” or “as.”
B	Imagination	2. The power to create pictures in your mind.
C	Description	3. A person who writes poems.
D	Feeling	4. Language that gives a clear picture of something.

A-	English	Definition
L	Word	
E	Metaphor	5. The world of trees, animals, and the environment.
F	Simile	6. Something that stands for another idea.
G	Symbol	7. A mental picture created by words.
H	Poet	8. A comparison without using “like” or “as.”
I	Nature	9. A strong emotion such as love or fear.
J	Beauty	10. The quality of being attractive or pleasant.
K	Message	11. The idea or lesson the author wants to show.

4. *Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (beauty, simile, symbol, artistic image, journey imagination, poet, description, metaphor, feeling)*

1. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a picture created by words in a story or poem.
2. Writers use \_\_\_\_\_ to make their texts more vivid.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a comparison that uses “like” or “as.”
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a comparison without using “like” or “as.”
5. A heart is a \_\_\_\_\_ of love.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ writes poems and uses artistic images.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the power to create pictures in your mind.
8. A story about life can be a \_\_\_\_\_ from youth to old age.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ makes the literary text pleasant and emotional.
10. Readers feel the writer’s \_\_\_\_\_ through artistic language.

#### 5. Answer the Questions

1. What is an artistic image?
2. How do writers create artistic images?
3. What literary devices help form images?
4. Why are artistic images important in literature?
5. How can a symbol give deeper meaning to a story?
6. What can a poet compare love or life to?

7. What do artistic images help readers do?
8. How do artistic images make literature more emotional?

<https://www.artlex.com/architecture/styles/baroque-art/>

### **1.10 Cultural and Historical Context**

Literature is closely connected to the culture and history of its time. Every story, poem, or play is written in a specific period and place. The cultural and historical context helps readers understand why a writer chose certain themes or characters.

The cultural context includes traditions, values, beliefs, and ways of life. The historical context refers to the events and conditions that happened when the text was written. For example, stories written during wars often show fear, loss, and hope.

Understanding context helps us see how people lived and what they thought. It shows how history influences literature and how literature reflects society. When readers study context, they understand both the author and the message more deeply.

## **📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation**

### **English Word Uzbek Translation**

Culture	Madaniyat
History	Tarix
Context	Kontekst, sharoit
Tradition	An'ana
Value	Qadriyat
Belief	E'tiqod
Society	Jamiyat
Period	Davr
Event	Hodisa

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Influence	Ta'sir ko'rsatmoq
Reflect	Aks ettirmoq
Condition	Sharoit
Fear	Qo'rquv
Hope	Umid
Theme	Asosiy g'oya

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter next to the number.**

<b>A–L English Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
A Culture	1. The effect one thing has on another.
B History	2. The community of people living together.
C Context	3. A time or stage in history.
D Tradition	4. The moral or idea a story wants to show.
E Value	5. Something people believe is important.
F Belief	6. The situation in which something happens.
G Society	7. Events that happened in the past.
H Period	8. Something that happens or takes place.
I Event	9. A belief or custom shared by a group of people.
J Influence	10. To show or mirror something.
K Reflect	11. A feeling of being afraid.
L Fear	12. A feeling of wanting something good to happen.

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (culture, history, context, tradition, values, beliefs, society, event, influence, reflect)**

1. Literature often shows the \_\_\_\_\_ of the time it was written.

2. A writer's work is influenced by the \_\_\_\_\_ and history of their country.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a story includes the customs and habits of people.
4. Every \_\_\_\_\_ teaches us something about human life.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ help people know what is good or important.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are ideas that people accept as true.
7. A writer's \_\_\_\_\_ affects the themes in their work.
8. A war or revolution is an example of a historical \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Books often \_\_\_\_\_ the society and culture they come from.
10. Literature can change and also be changed by \_\_\_\_\_.

### 🗨️ 5. Answer the Questions

1. What does "cultural and historical context" mean?
2. Why is context important in literature?
3. What is included in cultural context?
4. What is historical context about?
5. How does history influence literature?
6. How does literature reflect society?
7. Why should readers study the context of a story?
8. What can we learn about people from their literature?

*[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention\\_\(norm\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_(norm))*

### 1.11. The Composition of the Work of Art

The composition of a literary work means how all parts of the text are organized together. It is like the plan or structure that helps readers understand the story. A good composition makes a work clear, logical, and interesting.

Every story has three main parts: beginning, middle, and end. The beginning introduces the characters, time, and place. The middle shows the main events and

problems. The end gives the result or solution. In poetry, composition can mean how lines and stanzas are arranged.

Writers use composition to create balance and unity in their works. It connects all elements such as plot, setting, and theme. Good composition helps readers follow the story easily and feel its artistic beauty.

## 2. Vocabulary with Translation

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Composition Kompozitsiya

Structure Tuzilish

Organization Tashkil etish

Part Qism

Beginning Boshlanish

Middle O‘rta qism

End Tugash

Character Qahramon

Plot Syujet

Setting Muhit

Balance Muvozanat

Unity Yagonalik

Element Unsur

Poem She’r

Stanza Band (she’rda)

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter next to the number.**

**A–L English Word**

**Definition**

A Composition 1. The way something is built or organized.

<b>A–L English Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
B Structure	2. The first part of a story
C Organization	3. The plan or arrangement of parts in a work of art.
D Beginning	4.. A section or paragraph in a poem.
E Middle	5. The main events or actions in the story
F End	6. The last part that shows the result.
G Character	7. The act of putting things together in order
H Plot	8. The time and place of a story.
I Setting	9. Harmony or even distribution in a text.
J Balance	10. A small group of lines in a poem.
K Unity	11. A person in a story.
L Stanza	12. When all parts of something connect well.

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (composition, structure, beginning, middle, end, character, plot, setting, balance, unity)**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a story shows how all parts are organized.
2. A good \_\_\_\_\_ makes a story clear and interesting.
3. Every story has a \_\_\_\_\_, a middle, and an end.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ introduces the characters and place.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ shows the main events or conflicts.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ gives the result or solution of the story.
7. Each \_\_\_\_\_ has a role in the development of the plot.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a story includes time and place.
9. Writers use \_\_\_\_\_ to keep ideas in harmony.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ connects all elements into one complete whole.

**5. Answer the Questions**

1. What does “composition” mean in literature?

2. What are the three main parts of a story?
3. What happens in the beginning of a story?
4. What is the middle part of a story about?
5. What is the purpose of the end?
6. How does composition help readers?
7. What elements are connected through composition?
8. Why is balance and unity important in art?

*<https://medium.com/@christopher.mart.writer/writing-101-how-to-structure-a-plot-8ef6d2761352>*

### **1.12. The Plot Structure**

The plot is the sequence of events that happen in a story. The plot structure shows how these events are connected and organized. It helps readers understand the story and keeps their interest from beginning to end.

A typical plot has five main parts: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. The exposition introduces the characters, setting, and situation. The rising action shows the main conflict or problem. The climax is the most exciting part where the conflict reaches its highest point. The falling action shows what happens after the climax, and the resolution ends the story by solving the conflict.

A good plot structure gives balance and logic to a story. It helps readers feel emotions and understand the message of the writer.

## **📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation**

### **English Word Uzbek Translation**

Plot	Syujet
Structure	Tuzilish
Sequence	Ketma-ketlik
Event	Hodisa

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Exposition	Kirish qismi
Rising action	O‘suvchi voqealar
Climax	Cho‘qqi nuqta
Falling action	Tushuvchi voqealar
Resolution	Yechim
Conflict	Mojaro
Character	Qahramon
Setting	Muhit
Balance	Muvozanat
Emotion	Hissiyot

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter next to the number.**

### A–L English Word Definition

A	Plot	1. The part that gives the solution or ending.
B	Structure	2. Events that happen after the climax.
C	Sequence	3. The order in which events happen.
D	Exposition	4. The most exciting or emotional point of the story.
E	Rising action	5. Events leading up to the climax.
F	Climax	6. A person or figure in a story.
G	Falling action	7. The organization of connected events in a story.
H	Resolution	8. The place and time where a story happens.
I	Conflict	9. The main problem or struggle in the story.
J	Character	10. The part that introduces characters and setting.
K	Setting	11. The arrangement or design of something.
L	Message	12. The idea or lesson the story teaches.

✎ **4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (plot, structure, sequence, exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution, conflict, message)**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the series of events that make up a story.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ shows how these events are organized.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ tells the order in which events happen.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ introduces the characters and setting.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ includes the main problem or struggle.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the turning point or most exciting part.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ shows what happens after the climax.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ ends the story and gives a solution.
9. The main \_\_\_\_\_ gives energy and emotion to the plot.
10. Every story has a \_\_\_\_\_ or lesson for readers.

🗨 **5. Answer the Questions**

1. What is the plot in a story?
2. What does plot structure show?
3. What are the five parts of plot structure?
4. What happens in the exposition?
5. What is the climax of the story?
6. What is the purpose of the resolution?
7. Why is plot structure important for readers?
8. How does a good plot make a story interesting

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**1. 13. Characterization**

Characterization means the way a writer creates and describes characters in a story. It helps readers understand what kind of people the characters are — their thoughts, actions, and feelings. Good characterization makes a story realistic and emotional. There are two types of characterization: direct and indirect.

- In direct characterization, the writer tells us what a character is like.  
☞ *Example:* “Tom is a kind and honest boy.”
- In indirect characterization, the writer shows the character through actions, speech, or appearance.  
☞ *Example:* “Tom helped the old woman cross the street.” (It shows he is kind without saying it.)

Writers use characterization to show how people change during the story. A shy person may become brave; a selfish person may learn to care for others. Through characterization, readers feel closer to the characters and learn lessons from them.

## 📖 2. Vocabulary

English Word	Uzbek Translation
Characterization	Qahramonlarni tasvirlash
Character	Qahramon
Direct characterization	To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tavsif
Indirect characterization	Bilvosita tavsif
Action	Harakat
Speech	Nutq
Appearance	Ko‘rinish
Behavior	Xulq-atvor
Feeling	Hissiyot
Trait	Xususiyat
Personality	Shaxsiyat
Example	Misol
Change	O‘zgarish
Describe	Tasvirlamoq

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter next to the number.**

1. The way a writer creates a person in a story.
2. A person in a story, play, or novel.
3. When the writer tells directly what a person is like.
4. When the writer shows the person through actions or speech.
5. Something a person does.
6. What a person says.
7. How someone looks or dresses.
8. The way someone acts.
9. A quality or feature of a person.
10. The set of traits that makes someone unique.
11. An emotion such as joy, fear, or sadness.
12. When someone becomes different during the story.

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (characterization, character, direct, indirect, action, speech, appearance, trait, feeling, change)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the way an author describes people in a story.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is any person in a story, novel, or play.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ characterization tells directly what the character is like.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ characterization shows the character through behavior.
5. What a person does is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
6. What a person says is his or her \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ means how someone looks or dresses.
8. A kind or brave quality is a good \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A story often shows how a character's \_\_\_\_\_ change over time.
10. A character's \_\_\_\_\_ shows their emotions or inner state.

**5. Answer the Questions**

1. What is characterization?
2. What is the difference between direct and indirect characterization?
3. What does direct characterization do?
4. How does indirect characterization show a character's traits?
5. Give an example of indirect characterization.
6. How can a character change during the story?
7. Why is characterization important for readers?
8. How does good characterization make a story realistic?

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#### **1.14. Unity of Content and Form**

Every literary work has two main parts: content and form. The content shows *what* the writer says — the ideas, themes, and emotions. The form shows *how* the writer says it — the structure, style, and language. When content and form work together, the text becomes artistic and powerful. This connection is called the unity of content and form. If the content is deep but the form is weak, the work loses its beauty. If the form is beautiful but the content is empty, it has no meaning. For example, in a poem, beautiful rhythm and strong emotion create harmony. In a story, clear language and meaningful ideas make readers feel the message. A perfect literary work always balances what is said and how it is said. That harmony between content and form is the true sign of artistry.

### **📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation**

#### **English Word Uzbek Translation**

Unity	Uyg'unlik
Content	Mazmun
Form	Shakl

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Structure	Tuzilish
Style	Usul
Language	Til
Idea	Fikr, g'oya
Theme	Asosiy mavzu
Emotion	Hissiyot
Harmony	Muvozanat, uyg'unlik
Balance	Tenglik
Artistic	Badiiy
Expression	Ifoda

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter (A–L) next to each number.**

### A–L English Word Definition

A	Unity	The logical or pleasing connection between parts.
B	Content	The outer design or visible shape of a text.
C	Form	The general thought or concept behind a text.
D	Structure	The act of showing ideas or emotions through words
E	Style	The importance or significance of something.
F	Language	The organization or pattern of something.
G	Idea	Words used to communicate ideas.
H	Theme	The feeling or mood expressed in a work.
I	Emotion	The subject matter or what is being said.
J	Harmony	The way something is written or said.
K	Expression	When all parts work well together as a whole.
L	Meaning	The main topic or central message of a text

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12). Write the correct letter (A–L) next to the matching number.**

**A– English**

**L Word**

**Definition**

- |   |            |    |  |
|---|------------|----|--|
| A | Unity      | 1  | The act of showing ideas or emotions through words |
| B | Content    | 2  | The organization or pattern of something.          |
| C | Emotion    | 3  | The main topic or central message of a text.       |
| D | Form       | 4  | The logical or pleasing connection between parts.  |
| E | Structure  | 5  | The way something is written or said.              |
| F | Style      | 6  | The feeling or mood expressed in a work.           |
| G | Language   | 7  | Words used to communicate ideas.                   |
| H | Idea       | 8  | The subject matter or what is being said.          |
| I | Theme      | 9  | When all parts work well together as a whole.      |
| J | Harmony    | 10 | The outer design or visible shape of a text.       |
| K | Expression | 11 | The general thought or concept behind a text.      |
| L | Meaning    | 12 | The importance or significance of something.       |

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (content, structure, style, emotion, harmony, language, idea, form, unity, meaning)**

1. Every literary work has both \_\_\_\_\_ and form.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ tells what the writer says.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ shows how the writer expresses ideas.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the story makes it organized and clear.
5. A writer's \_\_\_\_\_ is seen in the choice of words and sentences.
6. Good \_\_\_\_\_ creates a link between feeling and thought.
7. A true artist writes with \_\_\_\_\_ between form and content.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a poem often shows the writer's deep feelings.
9. Readers understand the \_\_\_\_\_ of a text through language.

10. Without \_\_\_\_\_, a work cannot be complete or artistic.

## 🗨️ 5. Answer the Questions

1. What are the two main parts of a literary work?
2. What does “content” mean?
3. What does “form” mean?
4. Why must content and form be connected?
5. What happens if form is strong but content is weak?
6. What happens if content is rich but form is poor?
7. Can you give an example of unity between form and content?
8. Why is unity of content and form a sign of artistry?

*<https://medium.com/@christopher.mart.writer/writing-101-how-to-structure-a-plot-8ef6d2761352>*

### 1. 15. Composition and Artistic Elements

The composition of a literary work means how all its parts are arranged and connected. It gives the story order and unity. Good composition helps readers understand the story easily. Artistic elements are the creative parts that make a work beautiful and emotional. These include plot, character, setting, theme, tone, and style. Each element has its role:

- The plot shows the events and action.
- Characters bring life and emotion.
- Setting gives the time and place.
- Theme shows the main idea or message.
- Tone and style show how the writer expresses feelings.

When all these artistic elements work together, the story becomes complete, balanced, and meaningful.

## 2. Vocabulary with Translation

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Composition	Kompozitsiya
Element	Unsur
Artistic	Badiiy
Plot	Syujet
Character	Qahramon
Setting	Muhit
Theme	Asosiy g'oya
Tone	Ohang
Style	Usul
Unity	Yagonalik
Balance	Muvozanat
Emotion	Hissiyot
Expression	Ifoda

### 3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12).

#### A–L English Word

#### Definition

A	Composition	The order or arrangement of parts in a text.
B	Element	One of the main parts of a whole.
C	Plot	The events and actions in a story.
D	Character	A person or figure in a story.
E	Setting	The time and place of a story.
F	Style	The main idea or message of a work.
G	Unity	The writer's attitude or feeling.
H	Theme	The author's way of writing.
I	Tone	When all parts work together well.

## A–L English Word

## Definition

J	Balance	Equality or harmony between parts.
K	Emotion	A strong feeling or mood.
L	Expression	The way thoughts or feelings are shown.

### 4. *Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: plot, character, setting composition, theme, tone, unity, balance style, element*

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a story shows how all parts are organized.
2. Each \_\_\_\_\_ adds something special to the story.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ tells what happens in the story.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the person who acts in the story.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ shows when and where the story happens.
6. The main \_\_\_\_\_ gives the message or lesson.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ shows the writer's mood and emotion.
8. The writer's \_\_\_\_\_ is seen in word choice and language.
9. Good stories have \_\_\_\_\_ among all parts.
10. A strong \_\_\_\_\_ keeps the story balanced and meaningful.

### 5. Answer the Questions

1. What does composition mean in literature?
2. What are artistic elements?
3. Why is plot important in a story?
4. How do characters bring life to a story?
5. What is the role of tone and style?
6. Why is unity important in composition?
7. How do all artistic elements work together?
8. What makes a story balanced and meaningful?

## 1. 16. Artistic Speech

Artistic speech is the special use of language in literature. Writers use it to express emotions, create beauty, and give words a deeper meaning. It is different from everyday speech because it is more creative and emotional. In artistic speech, writers use figures of speech such as metaphor, simile, personification, and symbolism. For example:

- “*The world is a stage.*” (metaphor)
- “*Her smile was like sunshine.*” (simile)

Artistic speech helps readers feel the story, not only understand it. It touches their imagination and emotions. A good writer chooses words carefully to make the language sound poetic, powerful, and full of meaning.

## 📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation

### English Word    Uzbek Translation

Artistic speech	Badiiy nutq
Language	Til
Emotion	Hissiyot
Beauty	Go‘zallik
Expression	Ifoda
Meaning	Ma’no
Metaphor	Metafora
Simile	O‘xshatish
Personification	Jonlantirish
Symbolism	Ramziylik
Imagination	Tasavvur

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Creative	Ijodiy
Powerful	Ta'sirli
Everyday speech	Oddiy nutq

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–L English Word	Definition
A Artistic speech	The power to create pictures or ideas in the mind.
B Language	Showing thoughts or feelings through words.
C Emotion	The quality of being attractive or pleasant.
D Metaphor	Having musical and emotional quality like a poem
E Simile	The system of words people use to communicate.
F Personification	A feeling such as love, fear, or joy.
G Symbolism	Comparison without “like” or “as.”
H Imagination	Comparison using “like” or “as.”
I Expression	Giving human qualities to non-human things.
J Beauty	Using symbols to express ideas.
K Creative	The artistic and emotional use of words.
L Poetic	Using imagination to make something new.

4. *Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (metaphor, simile, symbolism, imagination,) artistic speech, emotion, beauty, poetic language, personification)*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the creative and emotional use of words.
2. Everyday \_\_\_\_\_ is different from artistic language.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ compares two things without “like” or “as.”
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ compares things using “like” or “as.”

5. \_\_\_\_\_ gives life to things that are not human.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ helps writers show hidden meanings.
7. Readers use \_\_\_\_\_ to feel and imagine the story.
8. Artistic speech is full of \_\_\_\_\_ and feelings.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of words makes the text beautiful.
10. Good artistic speech sounds \_\_\_\_\_ and emotional.

## 🗨️ 5. Answer the Questions

1. What is artistic speech?
2. How is artistic speech different from everyday speech?
3. What are figures of speech?
4. What is a metaphor? Give an example.
5. What is a simile? Give an example.
6. How does artistic speech make literature emotional?
7. Why is imagination important in artistic speech?
8. What makes artistic speech beautiful and powerful?

<https://www.studysmarter.co.uk/explanations/art-and-design/artistic-elements/>

### 1.17. Theme and Message

Every literary work has a theme and a message. The theme is the main idea that the writer wants to show. It may be about love, friendship, power, or freedom. The message is what the writer wants readers to learn or understand from the story. For example, the theme of a story may be *friendship*, but the message could be “*True friends help each other in difficult times.*” Writers use characters, conflicts, and symbols to express these ideas. Understanding the theme and message helps readers find the deeper meaning of a work. A good literary work teaches something about human life and emotions. The theme gives direction, and the message gives purpose to the story.

## 📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Theme	Mavzu, asosiy g'oya
Message	Asarning g'oyasi
Idea	Fikr
Meaning	Ma'no
Freedom	Erkinlik
Friendship	Do'stlik
Power	Kuch
Emotion	Hissiyot
Conflict	Mojaro
Character	Qahramon
Lesson	Dars, saboq
Symbol	Timsol
Purpose	Maqsad
Human life	Inson hayoti
Direction	Yo'nalish

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–L English Word	Definition
A Theme	Something that represents another idea.
B Message	The moral or message the story teaches.
C Idea	A strong feeling such as love or anger.
D Meaning	What the writer wants the reader to learn
E Friendship	The reason or aim of writing the story.
F Power	A thought or concept.
G Conflict	The sense or understanding of something.

## A–L English Word

## Definition

H	Character	A close and trusting relationship.
I	Emotion	The ability to control or influence others.
J	Symbol	A struggle between two sides or ideas.
K	Lesson	A person in a literary work.
L	Purpose	The main idea or subject of a story.

### ✎ 4. Gap-Filling Task (theme, message, idea, friendship, conflict, symbol, emotion, meaning, lesson, purpose)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the main idea of a story.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ shows what the author wants readers to learn.
3. Every story begins with a central \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A story about \_\_\_\_\_ may show trust and loyalty.
5. The writer uses \_\_\_\_\_ to make meaning deeper.
6. A story's \_\_\_\_\_ helps readers feel the characters' emotions.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the story is the sense we understand after reading.
8. Every good story teaches a \_\_\_\_\_ about life.
9. The writer's \_\_\_\_\_ is the reason for writing.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ creates tension and keeps readers interested.

### 🗨 5. Answer the Questions

1. What is the difference between theme and message?
2. How do writers show themes in their works?
3. What can a message teach readers?
4. What is an example of a common theme?
5. How can conflict help express a message?
6. Why is understanding theme important for readers?
7. What do themes and messages tell us about life?

## 8. How do they make literature meaningful?

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### 1.18. Imagery and Symbolism

Imagery and symbolism are two powerful artistic devices that make literary works more vivid and meaningful. Imagery means using descriptive language that appeals to our senses — sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell.

Through imagery, writers help readers imagine scenes as if they were real. For example, “*The red rose smelled sweet in the morning air*” helps us both see the color and smell the scent of the rose. Imagery not only describes physical things but also expresses feelings and moods. When a writer uses symbolism, one object or image stands for a deeper idea or concept.

For instance, a “*dove*” often symbolizes peace, while “*darkness*” can symbolize fear or the unknown. Symbols are used to connect concrete images with abstract meanings. They help readers think beyond the surface of the text and find hidden messages.

Both imagery and symbolism enrich literature by adding emotional depth and beauty. They make language more expressive and help readers experience art through imagination. That is why great writers combine these devices to create a lasting emotional and intellectual impact on the reader.

## 📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Imagery      Tasviriylik

Symbolism      Ramziylik

Sense      His-tuyg‘u

Picture      Tasvir

Imagination      Tasavvur

Emotion      Hissiyot

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Dove                      Kabutar

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–L English Word	Definition
A Imagery	A strong feeling or inner mood
B Symbolism	The meaning or understanding of something.
C Picture	The act of showing feelings through words.
D Sense	A mental or visual image.
E Imagination	The state of calm or no conflict.
F Emotion	The general thought or concept behind a story.
G Idea	The ability to think of creative pictures.
H Meaning	One of the five ways to feel the world (see, hear, etc.).
I Symbol	The quality of being pleasant or attractive.
J Peace	Words that create pictures in the reader's mind.
K Beauty	Using one thing to stand for another idea.
L Expression	Something that represents a larger idea.

## 1. INTRODUCTIONS TO LITERARY STUDIES

### 1.1. What is Literature?

Literature is a form of art that uses language to express ideas, emotions, and stories in a creative way. It goes beyond simple communication and touches the imagination of the reader. Unlike scientific writing, literature is not only about facts, but about feelings and human experiences. It helps people understand life, society, and themselves.

Literature can be written in different forms, such as poetry, prose, and drama. Each form has its own style, structure, and purpose. Poetry often focuses on emotion and beauty of language; prose tells stories through characters and events;

drama is written for performance. Through literature, people from different cultures share their values, beliefs, and dreams. It preserves human history and reflects the spirit of the time it was created. Literature develops critical thinking, empathy, and creativity. It encourages readers to see the world from new perspectives. In short, literature is the artistic mirror of human life.

### Vocabulary List

No	English Word / Phrase	Uzbek Translation	Definition (English)
1	Literature	Adabiyot	Written artistic works that express human ideas and emotions.
2	Poetry	She'riyat	A form of writing that focuses on rhythm, feelings, and beauty of language.
3	Prose	Nasr	Ordinary written or spoken language used in stories and novels.
4	Drama	Drama / sahna asari	A play written for actors to perform on stage.
5	Imagination	Tasavvur	The ability to create ideas and pictures in the mind.
6	Emotion	Hissiyot	A strong feeling such as love, joy, or sadness.
7	Character	Qahramon	A person or figure in a story, poem, or play.
8	Society	Jamiyat	A community of people living together with shared culture and rules.
9	Creativity	Ijodkorlik	The ability to produce new and original ideas or things.
10	Critical thinking	Tanqidiy fikrlash	The skill of analyzing and judging ideas carefully and logically.
11	Perspective	Nuqtayi nazar	A particular way of seeing or understanding something.
12	Artistic mirror	Badiiy ko'zgu	A symbol showing how literature reflects human life and emotions.

**Task 1: Read the text and decide if each statement is True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).**

- Literature is a type of art that uses numbers and formulas.
- Literary language expresses ideas and emotions creatively.
- Literature only describes historical facts.

4. Poetry, prose, and drama are forms of literature.
5. Prose is usually written in verse form.
6. Drama is meant to be read silently, not performed.
7. Literature helps people understand themselves and others.
8. Every culture expresses its values through literature.
9. Literature has no connection with history or society.
10. Literature helps develop empathy and creativity.
11. The main goal of literature is to teach grammar rules.
12. Literature reflects the life and emotions of human beings.

**Task 2: Match each word (A–L) with its correct definition (1–12).**

<b>Word (A–L)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
A. Literature	1. The power of forming new images or concepts in the mind.
B. Art	2. A way of thinking or seeing the world.
C. Imagination	3. The feeling or mood expressed in writing or speech.
D. Poetry	4. Writing that expresses ideas and feelings artistically.
E. Prose	5. A human activity that creates beauty and meaning.
F. Drama	6. Language arranged in lines and rhythm.
G. Character	7. The act of performing on stage.
H. Culture	8. A person in a story, novel, or play.
I. Belief	9. The traditions, customs, and values of a group of people.
J. Perspective	10. Trust or confidence in an idea or religion.
K. Creativity	11. A form of writing that tells stories in sentences and paragraphs.
L. Emotion	12. The ability to create new ideas or things.

**4. Gap-Filling Task. (picture, symbol, idea, imagination, peace, emotion, beauty imagery, symbolism, sense)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ helps the reader imagine sights and sounds.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ uses objects to show deeper ideas.
3. A heart is a \_\_\_\_\_ of love.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ lets writers and readers create pictures in their minds.
5. The five \_\_\_\_\_ help us feel what is described.

6. A poem full of \_\_\_\_\_ and emotion sounds beautiful.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ behind a text gives it meaning.
8. Writers use \_\_\_\_\_ to show strong feelings.
9. A dove is often used as a symbol of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ of language makes literature artistic.

## 🗨️ 5. Answer the Questions

1. What is imagery?
2. What is symbolism?
3. How do imagery and symbolism make literature beautiful?
4. Give an example of an image from nature.
5. What can a symbol represent?
6. Why do writers use these techniques?
7. How do readers feel when they imagine pictures?
8. How does imagery help express emotions?

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## CHAPTER II. LITERARY TRENDS

### 2.1. Literary Types and Genres

Literature is divided into different types and genres. The main types of literature are poetry, prose, and drama genres, each serving a unique purpose in expressing human thought and emotion.

The three main types of literature are poetry, prose, and drama, and each has its own form, language, and artistic style.

Poetry uses rhythm, sound, and emotion to communicate powerful ideas in a few carefully chosen words. It often appeals to the reader's senses and imagination, expressing beauty and deep feelings through symbols and imagery.

Prose is written in sentences and paragraphs it tells stories, describes events, or gives information in a natural flow of speech. It includes genres such as novels, short stories, and essays, where the focus is often on characters, plot, and realistic description.

Drama is literature written for performance on stage; it combines dialogue and action to show conflict and emotion through characters. Within drama, there are subgenres like tragedy, which deals with serious themes and sad endings, and comedy, which entertains with humor and happy conclusions. Each genre helps writers express ideas in different ways — through sound, story, or performance. Knowing the types and genres of literature helps readers understand how a text is written, why it was created, and what message it aims to deliver.

## **📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation**

### **English Word Uzbek Translation**

Poetry	She'riyat
Prose	Nasr
Drama	Drama
Novel	Roman
Short story	Hikoya
Essay	Insho

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Tragedy	Fojia
Comedy	Komediya
Rhythm	Ritm

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–L English Word	Definition
A Literature	Written works that express human thoughts and feelings
B Type	A play that ends sadly or seriously.
C Genre	A play that is funny and ends happily.
D Poetry	Conversation between characters in a play or story.
E Prose	A large group or category of artistic works.
F Drama	A smaller form or style within a type of literature.
G Novel	Writing that uses rhythm, sound, and emotion.
H Short story	Writing in normal sentences and paragraphs.
I Essay	A play written for performance on stage.
J Tragedy	A long story about people and events.
K Comedy	A brief fictional story with few characters.
L Dialogue	A short piece of writing that gives ideas or opinions.

### 4. Gap-Filling Task.(poetry, prose, drama, novel, comedy, rhythm short story, essay, tragedy, , dialogue)

1. The three main types of literature are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ uses rhythm and emotion to show feelings.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is written in sentences and paragraphs.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is written for performance on stage.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ tells a long story about people's lives.

6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is short and focuses on one event.
7. An \_\_\_\_\_ shares the writer's thoughts or opinions.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ has a sad or serious ending.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ makes people laugh and ends happily.
10. In plays, \_\_\_\_\_ shows how characters talk to each other.

## 🗨️ 5. Answer the Questions

1. What are the main types of literature?
2. What is poetry?
3. How is prose different from poetry?
4. What makes drama special?
5. What are some examples of genres in prose?
6. What are the main genres in drama?
7. Why is it important to know literary types?
8. How does each genre express emotions differently?

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## 2.2. Literary Trends and Currents

Through history, writers have followed different literary trends and currents. Each trend has its own ideas, style, and view of life.

- Classicism values order, harmony, and reason. It follows strict rules and shows ideal beauty.
- Sentimentalism focuses on emotion and personal feeling. It values kindness and moral purity.
- Romanticism celebrates imagination, freedom, and nature. It often shows strong emotions and dreams.

- Realism describes life as it is — real people, real problems, and real settings.
- Modernism experiments with new forms and language to show modern life and inner feelings.
- Postmodernism plays with ideas, mixes reality and fantasy, and questions meaning itself.

These literary currents show how art changes with time and culture. They help readers understand different ways of thinking and feeling in literature.

## 2. Vocabulary with Translation

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Literary trend Adabiy yo‘nalish

Current Oqim

Classicism Klassitsizm

Sentimentalism Sentimentalizm

Romanticism Romantizm

Realism Realizm

Modernism Modernizm

Postmodernism Postmodernizm

Imagination Tasavvur

Harmony Uyg‘unlik

Emotion Hissiyot

Reality Haqiqat

Culture Madaniyat

Ideal Mukammal

Experiment Tajriba

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A– L	<b>English Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
A	Classicism	A new experimental approach to modern life and art.
B	Sentimentalism	A later movement mixing fantasy, irony, and questioning meaning.
C	Romanticism	
D	Realism	The ability to create new ideas or pictures in the mind.
E	Modernism	Peaceful balance between parts or ideas.
F	Postmodernism	A strong feeling or inner experience.
G	Imagination	Celebration of freedom, dreams, and nature.
H	Harmony	What is real and true in life.
I	Emotion	The perfect or most excellent form.
J	Reality	The beliefs, art, and traditions of a society.
K	Ideal	Belief in balance, order, and beauty.
L	Culture	Focus on feelings, sensitivity, and kindness.

**4. Gap-Filling Task. (realism, modernism, classicism, imagination, harmony, postmodernism, reality emotion sentimentalism, romanticism)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ follows order and balance in art.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on human feeling and kindness.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ values freedom, dreams, and nature.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ describes life and people as they really are.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ brings new ideas and forms to literature.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ mixes reality and imagination in modern times.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ helps writers create images and dreams.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ brings peace and balance to art.
9. Writers of sentimentalism express deep \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Realist writers show the truth of \_\_\_\_\_ without idealization.

## 🗨️ 5. Answer the Questions

1. What is a literary trend or current?
2. What are the main literary trends in history?
3. What does Classicism focus on?
4. How is Romanticism different from Realism?
5. What new ideas did Modernism bring?
6. How does Postmodernism change our view of truth?
7. Why do literary currents change over time?
8. What can readers learn from studying these movements?

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### 2.3. Fiction and Nonfiction

All literature can be divided into two main categories: fiction and nonfiction. Fiction is writing that comes from the writer's imagination rather than from real life. It tells stories that may or may not be true, allowing readers to explore new worlds and experiences.

Fiction often includes elements such as characters, plot, setting, and theme, which work together to create a meaningful story. Common examples of fiction include novels, short stories, fairy tales, and plays. Through fiction, writers express emotions, ideas, and human conflicts in creative and symbolic ways.

In contrast, nonfiction is based on real events, facts, and actual people. It includes genres like biographies, essays, reports, and articles that describe the world as it truly is. Even though nonfiction is factual, good writers make it interesting through style, structure, and vivid language. While fiction aims to entertain and inspire, nonfiction aims to inform, explain, or teach. Both forms are valuable because they help readers understand the world and the diversity of human

experience. By reading fiction and nonfiction, we not only gain knowledge but also develop imagination, empathy, and critical thinking.

## 2. Vocabulary with Translation

### English Word    Uzbek Translation

Fiction	Badiiy asar
Nonfiction	Badiiy bo‘lmagan asar
Imagination	Tasavvur
Setting	Muhit
Theme	Asosiy g‘oya
Report	Hisobot
Article	Maqola
Event	Hodisa
Real	Haqiqiy
Inform	Xabar bermoq
Entertain	Ko‘ngil ochar qilmoq

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–	English	Definition
L	Word	
A	Fiction	A piece of nonfiction published in newspapers or magazines.
B	Nonfiction	Something that happens or takes place.
C	Imagination	The main idea or message of a story.
D	Character	A life story of a real person.
E	Plot	The ability to create new ideas or stories.
F	Setting	The time and place of a story

**A- English**  
**L Word**

**Definition**

G	Theme	A person in a story.
H	Biography	The order of events in a story.
I	Essay	A short piece of writing about ideas or opinions.
J	Report	A written description of facts or findings.
K	Article	Writing based on imaginary events.
L	Event	Writing based on real facts or information.

**4. Gap-Filling Task.(fiction, nonfiction, imagination, character, plot, biography, essay, article, report, real)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is writing that comes from the writer’s imagination.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ tells about true people and events.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who takes part in a story.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the order of events in a story.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ tells the life of a real person.
6. Writers use \_\_\_\_\_ to create interesting stories.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ shares ideas and opinions.
8. An \_\_\_\_\_ appears in magazines or newspapers.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ gives facts and results about something.
10. Nonfiction is based on \_\_\_\_\_ events.

**Task 5. Read the text and decide if the statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).**

No	Statement	T / F / NG
1	Fiction is based on real facts and historical events.	_____
2	Fiction uses imagination to tell stories that may not be true.	_____

No	Statement	T / F / NG
3	Nonfiction includes novels, fairy tales, and plays.	___
4	Both fiction and nonfiction can help readers understand human life.	___
5	Fiction always tells true stories about real people.	___
6	Nonfiction is written to inform, teach, or explain.	___
7	Fiction and nonfiction have the same purpose and structure.	___
8	Writers of nonfiction can make real facts interesting by using creative language.	___
9	Characters, plot, and setting are common elements of fiction.	___
10	Reading both fiction and nonfiction improves imagination and critical thinking.	___

### 5. Answer the Questions

1. What is the difference between fiction and nonfiction?
2. What are examples of fiction?
3. What are examples of nonfiction?
4. What does fiction usually include?
5. What is the purpose of nonfiction?
6. How does imagination help fiction writers?
7. What do both fiction and nonfiction teach readers?
8. Why is nonfiction important?

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## Topic 22. Prose and Poetry — Differences and Features

Literature is often written in prose or poetry, the two main forms of literary expression.

Prose is written in ordinary language — in complete sentences and paragraphs that follow normal grammar rules. It tells stories, describes events, or explains ideas clearly and directly. Prose includes genres such as novels, short stories, essays, and biographies. For example, “*Pride and Prejudice*” by Jane Austen and “*A Tale of Two Cities*” by Charles Dickens are famous works of prose fiction.

Poetry, on the other hand, uses rhythm, sound, imagery, and emotion to express ideas in an artistic way. It is written in lines and stanzas instead of paragraphs and often uses figurative language, such as metaphor, simile, and personification. Prose is usually straightforward and informative, while poetry is musical, emotional, and symbolic.

Both forms express human experiences — prose tells and explains, whereas poetry shows, sings, and feels. Writers often use both forms to explore language and emotion, helping readers connect deeply with ideas and feelings. Thus, prose and poetry together form the foundation of all literary art, blending clarity with creativity.

## 📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation

<b>English Word</b>	<b>Uzbek Translation</b>
Prose	Nasr
Poetry	She’riyat
Sentence	Gap
Paragraph	Paragraf
Line	Misra
Stanza	Band (she’rda)
Rhythm	Ritm
Figurative language	Badiiy ifoda
Metaphor	Metafora
Simile	O‘xshatish

<b>English Word</b>	<b>Uzbek Translation</b>
Emotion	Hissiyot
Artistic	Badiiy
Direct	To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri
Simple	Oddiy
Express	Ifoda etmoq

**Task 3: Read the text “Prose and Poetry” and decide if the statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).**

<b>№ Statement</b>	<b>T / F / NG</b>
1 Prose is written in complete sentences and paragraphs.	___
2 Poetry always follows normal grammar rules like prose.	___
3 Novels and essays are examples of prose writing.	___
4 Poetry uses rhythm, sound, and emotion to express ideas.	___
5 Poetry is written in paragraphs like prose.	___
6 A simile is a comparison using “like” or “as.”	___
7 Edgar Allan Poe and William Wordsworth are famous prose writers.	___
8 Prose is simple and clear, while poetry is artistic and emotional.	___
9 Poetry and prose express human feelings in different ways.	___
10 Both prose and poetry use figurative language equally.	___

**Task 4. Gap-Filling Task. (prose, figurative language, emotion poetry, rhythm, metaphor, line, stanza, simile, , artistic)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is written in sentences and paragraphs.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ uses rhythm, sound, and feelings.

3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is one short unit of a poem.
4. A group of lines in poetry is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The beat or sound pattern in a poem is its \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ language makes poetry imaginative.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ compares two things without “like” or “as.”
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ compares things using “like” or “as.”
9. Poetry expresses deep \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Poetic words are beautiful and \_\_\_\_\_.

### ● Task 6. Answer the Questions

1. What is the difference between prose and poetry?
2. What are examples of prose?
3. What are examples of poetry?
4. What kind of language does poetry use?
5. How is prose written?
6. How does rhythm help in poetry?
7. What makes poetry artistic?
8. How do prose and poetry express emotions differently?

### Topic 23. Classicism

Classicism was a major literary and artistic movement that appeared in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. It took its inspiration from the art, philosophy, and culture of Ancient Greece and Rome, which were considered the models of beauty and harmony.

Writers and artists of this period believed that literature should reflect order, balance, and reason. They thought that art must teach moral lessons and show the perfection of form and thought. Classicist writers valued clarity, harmony, and discipline in both style and structure.

They followed strict rules in writing and avoided strong emotions that could disturb reason and balance. For them, logic and rational thinking were more important than imagination or personal feelings. Classicist works were carefully organized and written in a clear, elegant, and formal style. The characters in classicist literature often represented universal human values such as honor, duty, and justice.

The writers aimed to show the ideal human behavior and moral harmony in society. Famous classicist authors include Molière, Jean Racine, and Pierre Corneille, who wrote plays that expressed these principles. Their works, such as “*The Misanthrope*” and “*Phèdre*”, remain timeless examples of the classical spirit of balance, reason, and beauty.

## 2. Vocabulary with Translation

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Classicism	Klassitsizm
Order	Tizim, tartib
Balance	Muvozanat
Reason	Aql, mantiq
Moral	Axloqiy
Harmony	Uygʻunlik
Emotion	Hissiyot
Rule	Qoidalar

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–J English Word	Definition
A Classicism	The way something is built or organized.
B Order	The quality of being attractive or pleasant
C Balance	A principle that teaches right and wrong.

<b>A–J English Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
D Reason	Balance or unity in parts.
E Moral	A guideline for doing something.
F Harmony	Equal distribution or proportion.
G Emotion	Logical thinking or understanding.
H Rule	A feeling such as joy or anger.
I Structure	A system of rules or organization.
J Beauty	A style based on Greek and Roman art.

**4. Gap-Filling Task.( structure, moral, classicism, order, harmony, beauty reason, balance, , emotion, rule)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is based on the culture of Greece and Rome.
2. Classicist writers valued \_\_\_\_\_ and logic.
3. They believed in clear \_\_\_\_\_ and strict form.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ and harmony made their works beautiful.
5. The main aim was to teach \_\_\_\_\_ lessons.
6. Writers followed each \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ was not stronger than reason in classicism.
8. Art had to be full of \_\_\_\_\_ and perfection.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the text had to be logical.
10. The idea of \_\_\_\_\_ was very important.

**Task 5: Read the text “Classicism” and decide if the statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).**

<b>No</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>T / F / NG</b>
1	Classicism appeared in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries.	___
2	Classicism was inspired by the literature of modern Europe.	___
3	Writers of Classicism valued order, logic, and harmony.	___

№	Statement	T / F / NG
4	Classicist writers encouraged strong emotions and imagination.	___
5	Ancient Greece and Rome influenced the ideas of Classicism.	___
6	Classicism focused on moral lessons and ideal human behavior.	___
7	Molière, Racine, and Corneille were famous classicist playwrights.	___
8	Classicism rejected structure and preferred freedom in writing.	___
9	The characters in classicist works often represented universal values.	___
10	Classicist writers believed that logic should control emotions.	___

**Task 5. Answer the Questions**

1. What is Classicism?
2. When did Classicism appear?
3. Which ancient cultures inspired Classicism?
4. What values are important in Classicism?
5. How did classicist writers view emotion and reason?
6. Why did they follow strict rules?
7. Who were some famous classicist writers?
8. What makes Classicism beautiful?

**Topic 24. Sentimentalism**

Sentimentalism appeared in Europe in the 18th century as a reaction against Classicism. It focused on feeling and emotion rather than logic and reason. Writers of Sentimentalism believed that kindness, love, and sympathy were the most important human values. They wanted readers to feel compassion and understand the emotions of others. Their works often described simple, honest people and their everyday lives.

Stories were full of love, sadness, tears, and moral lessons that touched the reader's heart. This movement showed that emotions could make people better and more humane.

Sentimentalist writers believed that literature should teach people to care and feel deeply. They used nature and family life to show true human feelings. Famous writers of Sentimentalism include Laurence Sterne and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who made literature more emotional and human.

## 2. Vocabulary with Translation

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Sentimentalism Sentimentalizm

Sympathy Hamdardlik

Compassion Rahm-shafqat

Kindness Mehribonlik

Honest Halol, samimiy

Human Insoniy

Reaction Qarshi fikr, javob

Lesson Saboq

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task)

#### A–J English Word

#### Definition

- |   |                |   |
|---|----------------|---|
| A | Sentimentalism | A strong inner experience.                  |
| B | Emotion        | A personal mood or sensation.               |
| C | Feeling        | Response or answer to something.            |
| D | Sympathy       | Something that teaches a moral idea.        |
| E | Compassion     | A movement that values emotion and feeling. |
| F | Kindness       | Truthful and sincere.                       |
| G | Honest         | Related to people and emotions.             |

**A–J English Word****Definition**

H	Human	Understanding or sharing another’s sadness.
I	Reaction	Deep care or pity for others.
J	Lesson	Being good and helpful to others.

**4. Gap-Filling Task. (sentimentalism, emotion, sympathy, compassion, kindness, honest, human, reaction, lesson, feeling)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ focused on emotion and feeling.
2. Writers wanted to show \_\_\_\_\_ and love.
3. Readers were expected to feel \_\_\_\_\_ for others.
4. Stories often taught a moral \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and goodness were the main human values.
6. The characters were simple and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The movement appeared as a \_\_\_\_\_ to Classicism.
8. It made literature more \_\_\_\_\_ and emotional.
9. People learned to show \_\_\_\_\_ and care.
10. The works were full of deep \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 5. Read the text “Sentimentalism” and decide if the statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).**

<b>№</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>T / F / NG</b>
1	Sentimentalism appeared in the 18th century as a reaction to Classicism.	___
2	Sentimentalist writers focused only on logic and structure.	___
3	The main human values in Sentimentalism were kindness and sympathy.	___
4	The writers wanted readers to feel compassion for other people.	___
5	Sentimentalist stories often described rich and powerful people.	___
6	The works were full of emotions such as love, sadness, and tears.	___
7	Sentimentalism taught that emotions could make people more human.	___
8	Writers of Sentimentalism never used nature in their stories.	___

№	Statement	T / F / NG
9	Laurence Sterne and Jean-Jacques Rousseau were famous sentimentalists.	—
10	Sentimentalism made literature colder and more logical.	—

### Task 6. Answer the Questions

1. What does Sentimentalism focus on?
2. What emotions are important in this trend?
3. How did it differ from Classicism?
4. What kind of people were often shown in these works?
5. What was the goal of Sentimentalist writers?
6. Who are some famous Sentimentalist writers?
7. How did this movement change literature?
8. What can readers learn from it?

### **Topic 24. Literary Process (Tradition, Succession, Artistic Style)**

The literary process means the continuous development of literature through time. Writers of each period learn from the past and create new works for the future. This process shows tradition, succession, and artistic style.

Tradition is the connection between the past and the present in literature. It keeps important ideas, forms, and values alive. Succession means the way one generation of writers continues or changes the ideas of another. Every writer takes something from the past but adds something new.

Artistic style is the personal way an author writes. It includes word choice, tone, and imagination. Together, these elements make literature rich, dynamic, and always developing.

### 2. Vocabulary with Translation

#### **English Word Uzbek Translation**

Literary process Adabiy jarayon

### **English Word Uzbek Translation**

Succession	Vorislik
Artistic style	Badiiy uslub
Development	Rivojlanish
Generation	Avlod
Connection	Aloqa, bog‘liqlik
Value	Qadriyat
Word choice	So‘z tanlovi
Tone	Ohang
Imagination	Tasavvur
Dynamic	Harakatchan
Continue	Davom ettirmoq

### **3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)**

**Instruction:** Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12).

#### **A–L English Word**

#### **Definition**

A	Literary process	1	The writer’s feeling or attitude in a text.
B	Tradition	2	Customs and ideas passed from one period to another.
C	Succession	3	The time that is happening now.
D	Artistic style	4	The importance or worth of something.
E	Development	5	The process of improving or evolving.
F	Generation	6	A group of people living in the same time.
G	Connection	7	A link or relationship between things.
H	Value	8	The unique way an author writes.
I	Past	9	The time that has already gone by.
J	Present	10	The growth and change of literature over time.

**A–L English Word****Definition**

K	Imagination	11	The ability to form pictures or ideas in the mind.
L	Tone	12	The act of continuing or following something before.

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (tradition, connection, past, presentsuccession, artistic style, literary, imagination, tone, process, development)**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ shows how literature grows and changes over time.
2. Every writer learns from the \_\_\_\_\_ and creates something new.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ connects the past with the present in literature.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ means continuing and developing old ideas.
5. Each author has a personal \_\_\_\_\_ in writing.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of literature depends on new ideas and creativity.
7. Writers of each \_\_\_\_\_ learn from those before them.
8. A strong \_\_\_\_\_ between writers helps literature grow.
9. Readers can feel the writer's \_\_\_\_\_ in the story.
10. Without \_\_\_\_\_, literature would lose its creative power.

**5. Answer the Questions**

1. What does the literary process mean?
2. How does tradition affect literature?
3. What is succession in literature?
4. How do writers continue past traditions?
5. What is an artistic style?
6. Why is imagination important in the literary process?
7. How do tone and word choice show a writer's style?
8. Why is the literary process always changing?

## **Topic 25. Literary Process (Tradition, Succession, Artistic Style)**

The literary process means the continuous development of literature through time. Writers of each period learn from the past and create new works for the future. This process shows tradition, succession, and artistic style.

Tradition is the connection between the past and the present in literature. It keeps important ideas, forms, and values alive.

Succession means the way one generation of writers continues or changes the ideas of another. Every writer takes something from the past but adds something new.

Artistic style is the personal way an author writes. It includes word choice, tone, and imagination. Together, these elements make literature rich, dynamic, and always developing.

### **📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation**

#### **English Word    Uzbek Translation**

Literary process    Adabiy jarayon

Tradition            An'ana

Succession          Vorislik

Artistic style        Badiiy uslub

Development        Rivojlanish

Generation          Avlod

Connection          Aloqa, bog'liqlik

Value                Qadriyat

Past                  O'tmish

Present              Hozirgi zamon

Word choice         So'z tanlovi

Tone                  Ohang

Imagination         Tasavvur

Dynamic             Harakatchan

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

**Instruction:** Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12).

#### A–L English Word Definition

- A Literary process
- B Tradition
- C Succession
- D Artistic style
- E Development
- F Generation
- G Connection
- H Value
- I Past
- J Present
- K Imagination
- L Tone

#### № Definition

- 1 The growth and change of literature over time.
- 2 Customs and ideas passed from one period to another.
- 3 The act of continuing or following something before.
- 4 The unique way an author writes.
- 5 The process of improving or evolving.
- 6 A group of people living in the same time.
- 7 A link or relationship between things.
- 8 The importance or worth of something.
- 9 The time that has already gone by.
- 10 The time that is happening now.

## No Definition

11 The ability to form pictures or ideas in the mind.

12 The writer's feeling or attitude in a text.

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box:(succession, tradition, artistic style, literary process, development, presentimagination, tone, connection, past, )**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ shows how literature grows and changes over time.
2. Every writer learns from the \_\_\_\_\_ and creates something new.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ connects the past with the present in literature.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ means continuing and developing old ideas.
5. Each author has a personal \_\_\_\_\_ in writing.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of literature depends on new ideas and creativity.
7. Writers of each \_\_\_\_\_ learn from those before them.
8. A strong \_\_\_\_\_ between writers helps literature grow.
9. Readers can feel the writer's \_\_\_\_\_ in the story.
10. Without \_\_\_\_\_, literature would lose its creative power.

**Task 5: Read the text “The Literary Process” and decide if the statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).**

No	Statement	T / F / NG
1	The literary process means the development of literature over time.	___
2	Each writer ignores the work of previous generations.	___
3	Tradition connects the past and present in literature.	___
4	Succession means that writers only copy the ideas of others.	___
5	Every writer adds something new and original to literature.	___
6	Artistic style is the personal way an author writes.	___

№	Statement	T / F / NG
7	Artistic style includes word choice, tone, and imagination.	___
8	The literary process is static and never changes.	___
9	Literature becomes richer because of tradition and artistic style.	___
10	The literary process shows that human creativity is endless.	___

● **Task 6. Answer the Questions**

1. What does the literary process mean?
2. How does tradition affect literature?
3. What is succession in literature?
4. How do writers continue past traditions?
5. What is an artistic style?
6. Why is imagination important in the literary process?
7. How do tone and word choice show a writer's style?
8. Why is the literary process always changing?

**Topic 26. Literary Process (Tradition, Succession, Artistic Style)**

The literary process means the continuous development of literature through time. Writers of each period learn from the past and create new works for the future. This process shows tradition, succession, and artistic style.

Tradition is the connection between the past and the present in literature. It keeps important ideas, forms, and values alive.

Succession means the way one generation of writers continues or changes the ideas of another. Every writer takes something from the past but adds something new.

Artistic style is the personal way an author writes. It includes word choice, tone, and imagination. Together, these elements make literature rich, dynamic, and always developing.

## 2. Vocabulary with Translation

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Literary process Adabiy jarayon

Tradition An'ana

Succession Vorislik

Artistic style Badiiy uslub

Development Rivojlanish

Generation Avlod

Connection Aloqa, bog'liqlik

Value Qadriyat

Past O'tmish

Present Hozirgi zamon

Word choice So'z tanlovi

Tone Ohang

Imagination Tasavvur

Dynamic Harakatchan

## 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

**Instruction:** Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12).

### A–L English Word

### Definition

A Literary process The time that is happening now..

B Tradition The time that has already gone by

C Succession The ability to form pictures or ideas in the mind.

D Artistic style The writer's feeling or attitude in a text.

E Development The growth and change of literature over time

F Generation Customs and ideas passed from one period to another.

## A–L English Word

## Definition

G	Connection	The act of continuing or following something before.
H	Value	The unique way an author writes.
I	Past	The importance or worth of something.
J	Present	The process of improving or evolving.
K	Imagination	A group of people living in the same time.
L	Tone	A link or relationship between things.

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (tradition, succession, artistic style, literary process, development, imagination, tone, connection, past, present)**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ shows how literature grows and changes over time.
2. Every writer learns from the \_\_\_\_\_ and creates something new.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ connects the past with the present in literature.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ means continuing and developing old ideas.
5. Each author has a personal \_\_\_\_\_ in writing.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of literature depends on new ideas and creativity.
7. Writers of each \_\_\_\_\_ learn from those before them.
8. A strong \_\_\_\_\_ between writers helps literature grow.
9. Readers can feel the writer's \_\_\_\_\_ in the story.
10. Without \_\_\_\_\_, literature would lose its creative power.

## 5. Answer the Questions

1. What does the literary process mean?
2. How does tradition affect literature?
3. What is succession in literature?
4. How do writers continue past traditions?
5. What is an artistic style?

6. Why is imagination important in the literary process?
7. How do tone and word choice show a writer's style?
8. Why is the literary process always changing?

## **Topic 26. History of Ancient Literature**

Ancient literature is the earliest form of written art in human history. It began thousands of years ago when people started to write down their stories, beliefs, and traditions. These works were often connected with religion, myth, and heroic tales. The oldest known literary works come from Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, China, and Greece. The Epic of Gilgamesh from Mesopotamia is one of the first great stories ever written.

In Egypt, writers created poems and texts about gods and the afterlife. In India, the Vedas and the Mahabharata told stories about moral duty and the power of faith.

Greek writers such as Homer wrote the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, which described heroes, wars, and human destiny. Ancient Chinese literature, like *The Book of Songs*, expressed wisdom and respect for nature. Ancient literature helped people understand life, death, and the meaning of human existence. It became the foundation for all later world literature.

## 📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation

<b>English Word</b>	<b>Uzbek Translation</b>
Ancient literature	Qadimgi adabiyot
Epic	Doston
Heroic tale	Qahramonlik hikoyasi
Myth	Afsona
Religion	Din
Belief	E'tiqod
Tradition	An'ana
Wisdom	Donolik
Destiny	Ta'qdir
Afterlife	O'lingacha hayotdan keyingi dunyo
Duty	Burch
Faith	Iymon
Existence	Mavjudlik
Civilization	Sivilizatsiya
Foundation	Asos

### 3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12).

<b>A–L</b>	<b>English Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
A	Ancient literature	Customs and ideas passed through generations.
B	Epic	A developed society with art, writing, and laws.
C	Heroic tale	A long poem about heroes and adventures.
D	Myth	A story that tells of brave deeds.
E	Religion	The earliest written works in human history
F	Wisdom	Life after death.
G	Destiny	The base or starting point of something.

**A–L English Word****Definition**

H	Faith	Deep understanding and good judgment.
I	Tradition	The power that controls what happens in the future.
J	Civilization	Strong belief or trust in something or someone.
K	Afterlife	A traditional story about gods or nature.
L	Foundation	A system of beliefs about gods or spirituality.

**4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box:(ancient literature, epic, heroic tale, myth, religion, wisdom, destiny, faith, tradition, civilization)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ began thousands of years ago in the first human societies.
2. The *Epic of Gilgamesh* is one of the oldest \_\_\_\_\_ stories.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ tells of brave people and their great deeds.
4. Ancient writers often mixed history and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Most early works were connected with \_\_\_\_\_ and gods.
6. The *Mahabharata* teaches lessons of moral duty and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Greek poets believed that every person had a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Ancient Chinese writers shared words of \_\_\_\_\_ and respect.
9. Many traditions were passed from one \_\_\_\_\_ to another.
10. Ancient literature became the base of world \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Answer the Questions**

1. What is ancient literature?
2. Where did the earliest literature appear?
3. What is the *Epic of Gilgamesh* about?
4. What ideas did Egyptian and Indian writers focus on?
5. Who were some famous Greek authors?
6. What are the main themes of ancient literature?
7. How did Chinese literature express wisdom?

8. Why is ancient literature important for world culture?

### **Topic 27. History of Ancient Literature**

Ancient literature is the earliest form of written art in human history. It began thousands of years ago when people started to write down their stories, beliefs, and traditions. These works were often connected with religion, myth, and heroic tales.

The oldest known literary works come from Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, China, and Greece. The Epic of Gilgamesh from Mesopotamia is one of the first great stories ever written.

In Egypt, writers created poems and texts about gods and the afterlife. In India, the Vedas and the Mahabharata told stories about moral duty and the power of faith.

Greek writers such as Homer wrote the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, which described heroes, wars, and human destiny. Ancient Chinese literature, like *The Book of Songs*, expressed wisdom and respect for nature. Ancient literature helped people understand life, death, and the meaning of human existence. It became the foundation for all later world literature.

### **📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation**

<b>English Word</b>	<b>Uzbek Translation</b>
Ancient literature	Qadimgi adabiyot
Epic	Doston
Heroic tale	Qahramonlik hikoyasi
Myth	Afsona
Wisdom	Donolik
Destiny	Ta'qdir
Afterlife	O'limgacha hayotdan keyingi dunyo
Duty	Burch

English Word	Uzbek Translation
Faith	Iymon
Existence	Mavjudlik

**3. Match each word (A–L) with the correct definition (1–12).**

A–L	English Word	Definition
A	Ancient literature	Customs and ideas passed through generations.
B	Epic	A developed society with art, writing, and laws.
C	Heroic tale	A system of beliefs about gods or spirituality.
D	Myth	The base or starting point of something.
E	Religion	The earliest written works in human history.
F	Wisdom	Life after death.
G	Destiny	Deep understanding and good judgment.
H	Faith	The power that controls what happens in the future.
I	Tradition	A traditional story about gods or nature.
J	Civilization	Strong belief or trust in something or someone
K	Afterlife	A long poem about heroes and adventures.
L	Foundation	A story that tells of brave deeds.

**Task 4. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box: (ancient literature, epic, heroic tale, myth, religion, wisdom, destiny, faith, tradition, civilization)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ began thousands of years ago in the first human societies.
2. The *Epic of Gilgamesh* is one of the oldest \_\_\_\_\_ stories.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ tells of brave people and their great deeds.
4. Ancient writers often mixed history and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Most early works were connected with \_\_\_\_\_ and gods.
6. The *Mahabharata* teaches lessons of moral duty and \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Greek poets believed that every person had a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Ancient Chinese writers shared words of \_\_\_\_\_ and respect.
9. Many traditions were passed from one \_\_\_\_\_ to another.
10. Ancient literature became the base of world \_\_\_\_\_.

## 🗨️ 5. Answer the Questions

1. What is ancient literature?
2. Where did the earliest literature appear?
3. What is the *Epic of Gilgamesh* about?
4. What ideas did Egyptian and Indian writers focus on?
5. Who were some famous Greek authors?
6. What are the main themes of ancient literature?
7. How did Chinese literature express wisdom?
8. Why is ancient literature important for world culture?

## **Topic 29. Early Renaissance and Italian Literature**

The Renaissance began in Italy in the 14th century and later spread to other European countries. The word “Renaissance” means “rebirth.” It describes the revival of art, science, and human thought after the Middle Ages. The main idea of this period was humanism — belief in human value, reason, and beauty.

Dante Alighieri is often called the first great poet of the Renaissance. His famous work “The Divine Comedy” is a long poem that describes a journey through Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven. It shows the spiritual growth of the human soul and the search for truth.

Other great Italian writers were Francesco Petrarch and Giovanni Boccaccio. Petrarch is known as the first humanist. His love sonnets express deep emotion and personal feeling. Boccaccio’s “Decameron” tells realistic stories about people’s

lives, love, and humor. These writers made Italian literature the foundation of the European Renaissance.

## 2. Vocabulary with Translation

English Word	Uzbek Translation
Renaissance	Uyg‘onish davri
Rebirth	Qayta tug‘ilish
Humanism	Insonparvarlik
Humanist	Insonparvar
Value	Qadriyat
Reason	Aql
Beauty	Go‘zallik
The Divine Comedy	“Ilohiy Komediya”
Hell	Do‘zax
Heaven	Jannat
Soul	Ruh
Truth	Haqiqat

## 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–L	English Word	Definition
A	Renaissance	The spiritual part of a human.
B	Humanism	A perfect and peaceful place after death.
C	Humanist	A new beginning or revival.
D	The Divine Comedy	The revival of art and learning after the Middle Ages.
E	Hell	A belief that human life and mind are valuable.
F	Heaven	A person who studies and values human ideas.
G	Soul	A great poem by Dante describing the soul’s journey

A–L	English Word	Definition
H	Truth	What is real or true.
I	Sonnet	love poem.\
J	Humor	A place of punishment after death.
K	Realistic	Something funny or full of wit
L	Rebirth	Describing life as it really is

**4. Gap-Filling Task.( realistic, humor, sonnet, renaissance, soul, truth, humanism, divine comedy, hell, heaven)**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ began in Italy in the 14th century.
2. The main idea of the period was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Dante’s “\_\_\_\_\_” shows the journey of the human spirit.
4. The poem describes \_\_\_\_\_, purgatory, and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It explores the search for \_\_\_\_\_ and wisdom.
6. Petrarch wrote emotional love \_\_\_\_\_.
7. His *Decameron* described \_\_\_\_\_ life.
8. The Italian Renaissance was a \_\_\_\_\_ of art and knowledge.
9. His poetry focused on the human \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Boccaccio wrote realistic stories full of \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Answer the Questions**

1. Where did the Renaissance begin?
2. What does the word “Renaissance” mean?
3. What was the main idea of Renaissance humanism?
4. What is Dante’s *Divine Comedy* about?
5. Why is Petrarch called the first humanist?
6. What does Boccaccio’s *Decameron* show?
7. How did these writers influence Europe?

8. What are the main themes of Italian Renaissance literature?

### **Topic 30. Renaissance and Reformation in Germany and the Netherlands**

In the 15th and 16th centuries, the Renaissance spread to Germany and the Netherlands.

German humanists like Johann Reuchlin and Thomas Müntzer wrote about faith, freedom, and education. They wanted equality and justice in religion and society.

Writers such as Sebastian Brant and Hans Sachs used humor and satire to criticize corruption and foolishness.

In the Netherlands, Erasmus of Rotterdam became one of the most famous humanists. His book “In Praise of Folly” criticized the church and encouraged learning and peace. Renaissance ideas in these countries helped develop democracy, critical thinking, and education in Europe.

#### **📖 2. Vocabulary with**

#### **Uzbek Translation**

#### **TranslationEnglish Word**

Reformation	Islahot harakati
Humanist	Insonparvar
Equality	Tenglik
Justice	Adolat
Satire	Hajv
Foolishness	Ahmoqlik
Faith	E'tiqod

### **3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)**

#### **A–L English Word Definition**

A Satire	A movement to reform the church.
B Foolishness	The process of gaining knowledge.

## **A–L English Word Definition**

C	Equality	The state of being the same in rights.
D	Justice	Lack of wisdom or sense.
E	Reformation	Religious belief or trust in God.
F	Humanist	The power to act or speak freely.
G	Corruption	Dishonest behavior for money or power.
H	Faith	The ability to analyze and judge ideas.
I	Freedom	A humorous way to criticize problems.
J	Education	Fairness and moral rightness.
K	Critical thinking	A system where people choose their leaders.
L		A person who studies human values.

### **4. Gap filling (reformation, education, critical thinking humanist, equality, justice, satire, faith, democracy corruption)**

1. The Renaissance in Germany was connected with the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Reuchlin and Müntzer were famous \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They wrote about \_\_\_\_\_ and freedom.
4. Writers like Brant used \_\_\_\_\_ to criticize bad behavior.
5. They fought against \_\_\_\_\_ in religion.
6. Erasmus of Rotterdam believed in knowledge and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. He promoted \_\_\_\_\_ and learning.
8. These ideas helped the rise of \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.
9. Renaissance writers supported \_\_\_\_\_ and fairness.
10. The movement encouraged \_\_\_\_\_ in people.

### **5. Answer the Questions**

1. What was the Reformation?
2. How was it connected to the Renaissance?

3. Who were the main German humanists?
4. What did they write about?
5. What was Erasmus's most famous work?
6. What social ideas grew during this time?
7. How did Renaissance humanism influence Germany and the Netherlands?
8. Why was critical thinking important in this period?

### **Topic 31. Renaissance in France and François Rabelais**

In the 16th century, the Renaissance reached France. French humanists focused on reason, learning, and joy of life. The most famous writer of the French renaissance was François Rabelais. His main work, "Gargantua and Pantagruel," is a series of humorous novels about two giants. Through jokes and fantasy, Rabelais criticized ignorance, church corruption, and social injustice. He believed in human freedom, education, and happiness. Rabelais's writing combined humor, science, and wisdom. He used laughter as a way to teach people to think and question old traditions. His work became a symbol of French humanism and freedom of thought.

### **📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation**

#### **English Word Uzbek Translation**

Reason	Aql
Ignorance	Bilimsizlik
Corruption	Korrupsiya
Injustice	Adolatsizlik
Freedom	Erkinlik
Happiness	Baxt
Wisdom	Donolik

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–J	English Word	Definition
	Ignorance	
B	Corruption	The power to act or think independently.
C	Injustice	The feeling of joy and satisfaction.
D	Freedom	Belief in human value and dignity.
E	Happiness	Imaginary world or dream.
F	Wisdom	The use of logic and clear thinking.
G	Education	Lack of knowledge or understanding.
H	Humanism	Dishonest or unfair behavior.
I	Fantasy	The absence of fairness.
J	Reason	Deep knowledge or understanding.

### 4. Gap-Filling Task .(ignorance, corruption, injustice, freedom, happiness, wisdom, education, humanism, fantasy, reason)

1. Rabelais was a writer of the French \_\_\_\_\_ period.
2. His books fought against \_\_\_\_\_ and superstition.
3. He used \_\_\_\_\_ and humor to teach lessons.
4. His work promoted \_\_\_\_\_ and joy of life.
5. He criticized \_\_\_\_\_ in the church.
6. His ideas supported \_\_\_\_\_ and learning.
7. He believed in \_\_\_\_\_ and logic.
8. His stories are full of imagination and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The spirit of \_\_\_\_\_ was strong in his writing.
10. He wanted people to live with \_\_\_\_\_ and knowledge.

### 5. Answer the Questions

1. When did the Renaissance reach France?

2. Who was François Rabelais?
3. What is *Gargantua and Pantagruel* about?
4. How did Rabelais criticize society?
5. What values did he support?
6. How did he use humor and fantasy?
7. Why is Rabelais important for French humanism?
8. What can readers learn from his works?

### **Topic 32. The English Renaissance — Chaucer, More, Shakespeare, and Drama**

The English Renaissance began in the 15th century and reached its height in the 16th and 17th centuries. It was a time of great cultural rebirth, influenced by classical learning, art, and humanism from Italy.

Geoffrey Chaucer, the author of *The Canterbury Tales*, is considered the father of English literature. He described real people and daily life with humor, honesty, and vivid detail, making English a respected literary language.

Thomas More wrote *Utopia*, a story about an ideal and fair society where people live in peace, equality, and reason. His book criticized the injustice and corruption of his time and promoted education and moral values.

In the late 16th century, drama became the most popular art form. A talented group of playwrights known as the University Wits — including Christopher Marlowe, the author of *Doctor Faustus* — helped to shape English tragedy and prepare the stage for later masterpieces.

The greatest figure of the English Renaissance was William Shakespeare. His tragedies, comedies, and historical plays explore love, ambition, power, and human destiny. Shakespeare's works remain timeless and are still performed and studied all around the world today.

## **📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation**

### **English Word Uzbek Translation**

Renaissance    Uygʻonish davri

Utopia            Ideal jamiyat

Equality          Tenglik

Reason           Mantiq

Destiny           Taʼqdir

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Ideal                Mukammal

Justice             Adolat

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–J English Word	Definition
A Utopia	
B Equality	A perfect or imaginary place.
C Reason	The state of being equal.
D Drama	The best or most perfect form.
E Tragedy	Fairness or moral rightness.
F Comedy	A period of artistic and cultural rebirth.
G Destiny	A play written for performance.
H Ideal	Logical or clear thinking.
I Justice	A funny or happy story.
J Renaissance	What happens or is meant to happen in life.

### 4. Gap-Filling Task.(renaissance, equality, reason, drama, utopia, destiny, ideal, tragedy, justice comedy,)

1. The English \_\_\_\_\_ began in the 15th century.
2. Thomas More's \_\_\_\_\_ described a perfect world.
3. He wanted \_\_\_\_\_ and fairness for everyone.
4. His ideas were based on logic and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The 16th century was the age of great \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Marlowe became famous for his \_\_\_\_\_ *Doctor Faustus*.
7. Shakespeare also wrote beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ full of humor.
8. His plays often discuss human \_\_\_\_\_ and freedom.
9. *Utopia* describes an \_\_\_\_\_ society.

10. All these writers promoted truth and \_\_\_\_\_.

## 🗨️ 5. Answer the Questions

1. When did the English Renaissance begin?
2. Who wrote *The Canterbury Tales*?
3. What is *Utopia* about?
4. What is the meaning of the term “University Wits”?
5. Who is the founder of English tragedy?
6. What themes did Shakespeare explore?
7. Why is Shakespeare important for world literature?
8. What values were common in English Renaissance writing?

## Topic 33. The 17th Century — Historical and Cultural Background

The 17th century was one of the most important periods in European history. It was a time of great political changes, wars, and new ideas in art and science. Writers and philosophers searched for order, harmony, and truth in a complex world.

The Renaissance spirit slowly gave way to new movements like Classicism, Baroque, and Realism. People became interested in reason, religion, and the nature of human life. Printing and education developed, helping literature spread among all social classes. This period created a bridge between the ideals of the Renaissance and the Enlightenment. It was a time of both beauty and conflict, when literature reflected hope, faith, and struggle.

## 📖 2. Vocabulary

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Century	Asr
Harmony	Uygʻunlik
Truth	Haqiqat

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Classicism      Klassitsizm

Baroque         Barokko

Realism         Realizm

Enlightenment Ma'rifat davri

Faith            E'tiqod

Conflict         Mojaro

Struggle        Kurash

### 3. Matching Definitions

#### A–J English Word Definition

- A Century        A literary movement based on order and reason.
- B Harmony        Writing that shows real life.
- C Truth            A movement of science and education in the 18th century.
- D Classicism     A fight or disagreement.
- E Baroque        Effort to achieve or survive.
- F Realism         An artistic style full of emotion and contrast.
- G Enlightenment A period of one hundred years.
- H Faith            Agreement or balance between parts.
- I Conflict         What is real or true.
- J Struggle         Strong belief or trust.

#### 4. Gap-Filling. (century, harmony, faith, conflict, truth, classicism, baroque, realism, enlightenment, struggle)

1. The 17th \_\_\_\_\_ was a time of great change.
2. Writers searched for order and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. New styles such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ appeared.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ tried to show real life and ordinary people.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ spirit influenced art and learning.
6. People kept their \_\_\_\_\_ even in hard times.
7. Europe faced many wars and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Literature reflected people's hopes and \_\_\_\_\_.

## 🗣️ 5. Questions

1. Why is the 17th century important in European history?
2. What new literary movements appeared?
3. What did writers search for during this period?
4. How did printing and education influence literature?
5. How did this century connect the Renaissance and Enlightenment?

[https://archive.org/stream/artpoetrypoetic00soamgoog/artpoetrypoetic00soamgoog\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/artpoetrypoetic00soamgoog/artpoetrypoetic00soamgoog_djvu.txt)

## Topic 34. French Classicism and Boileau's "Poetic Art"

### French Classicism in the 17th Century

In the 17th century, France became the cultural and literary center of Europe. This period is known as the age of Classicism, a movement that valued reason, clarity, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ balance. Writers and artists believed that art should teach morality and follow strict rules of harmony \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ logic. Classicism was influenced by the ideals of ancient Greece and Rome, where beauty was \_\_\_\_\_ connected \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ order \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ reason. The main theorist of French Classicism was Nicolas Boileau. He wrote a famous book called "*L'Art poétique*" (*Poetic Art*), published in 1674. In this work, Boileau explained how writers should create perfect and moral works of art. He said that poetry must be logical, beautiful, and useful for society.

According to Boileau, the poet must control emotions with reason and follow the rules of good taste. He admired the great ancient writers like Homer, Virgil, Horace, and Aristotle. Boileau's ideas strongly influenced many French dramatists and poets.

Among them were Pierre Corneille, Jean Racine, and Molière, who became the greatest playwrights of their time. Corneille wrote heroic tragedies such as "*Le Cid*", where characters follow duty and honor.

Racine created emotional tragedies like "*Phèdre*", based on classical myths. Molière, on the other hand, used comedy to criticize human weaknesses and social hypocrisy. His famous plays like "*Tartuffe*" and "*The Misanthrope*" made audiences both laugh and think.

All these writers tried to show the beauty of order, discipline, and moral harmony in human life. French Classicism established high artistic standards for literature and theater. It later became a model for many European countries, including England, Germany, and Russia. Through Classicism, France became the symbol of intellectual beauty and moral perfection in European culture.

## 📖 2. Vocabulary

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Classicism	Klassitsizm
Reason	Aql, mantiq
Clarity	Aniqlik
Morality	Axloq
Rule	Qoida
Poetic Art	"She'riy san'at"
Logical	Mantiqli
Beauty	Go'zallik
Influence	Ta'sir

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Model            Namuna

### 3. Matching Definitions

#### A–J English Word Definition

A	Influence	A movement that values order and balance.
B	Reason	The power of clear thinking.
C	Morality	Easy to understand and pure.
D	Poetic Art	Standards of good and bad behavior.
E	Rule	A principle to follow.
F	Logical	Based on clear reason
G	Classicism	The power to change someone's ideas.
H	Beauty	Something attractive and pleasing.
I	Clarity	A book that teaches how to write poems.
J	Model	An example to copy.

**Task 4.** Read the text “*French Classicism in the 17th Century*” carefully, then decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).

No	Statement	T / F / NG
1	France became the main center of European culture in the 17th century.	
2	Classicism focused on emotion, imagination, and freedom.	
4	Nicolas Boileau was the author of “ <i>Poetic Art</i> .”	
5	“ <i>Poetic Art</i> ” was published in the 18th century.	
6	Boileau thought that poetry must be logical, beautiful, and useful.	
7	Boileau encouraged poets to follow their emotions without rules.	
8	Ancient writers such as Homer and Virgil influenced Boileau's ideas.	
9	Corneille, Racine, and Molière were famous painters of the Classical era.	
10	Corneille's “ <i>Le Cid</i> ” showed ideas of duty and honor.	
11	Racine wrote tragedies based on Greek and Roman myths.	

№	Statement	T / F / NG
12	Molière used comedy to show people’s problems and weaknesses.	
13	Molière’s works were banned in France during his lifetime.	
14	Classicism promoted order, discipline, and harmony in life.	
17	French Classicism influenced literature only in France.	
18	English writers later followed the example of French Classicism.	

**Task 5. Gap-Filling. ( clarity, poetic art, logical, classicism, reason, beauty, influence, morality, rule, model)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ became the leading movement in 17th-century France.
2. Writers believed in \_\_\_\_\_ and balance.
3. Art had to be clear and full of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Boileau’s \_\_\_\_\_ described the rules of writing.
5. He said poetry must be \_\_\_\_\_ and moral.
6. His ideas had great \_\_\_\_\_ on other writers.
7. The French style became a \_\_\_\_\_ for Europe.
8. *Classicism* valued \_\_\_\_\_ and human reason.

**5. Questions**

1. What are the main ideas of Classicism?
2. Who wrote *Poetic Art*?
3. What did Boileau teach about writing?
4. Which writers followed his ideas?
5. Why did French Classicism influence other countries?

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paradise\\_Lost](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paradise_Lost)

**Topic 35. English Literature and Milton’s “Paradise Lost”**

In the 17th century, England experienced many political and religious conflicts. The country went through the English Civil War between the king and parliament. People were divided by different beliefs about power, religion, and freedom.

During this troubled time, John Milton became one of the greatest poets in English literature. He was deeply interested in politics, religion, and the moral duties of people. Milton believed that every human being had the right to freedom of thought and speech. His most famous work is the epic poem "*Paradise Lost*", written after the Civil War.

The poem tells the Biblical story of Adam and Eve, their disobedience to God, and their fall from Heaven. It describes the great battle between good and evil, and the results of human choices. Through the characters of Satan, Adam, and Eve, Milton explored ideas of pride, temptation, and responsibility. The poem shows Milton's belief in justice, liberty, and moral strength. He used his poetry to express his faith in God and the power of the human mind. Milton saw humans as capable of both great sin and great goodness. He wanted to teach readers that real freedom comes from self-control and obedience to truth. Although "*Paradise Lost*" is written in difficult language, it became a symbol of English moral courage. Milton's strong style, powerful images, and deep ideas influenced many later poets. He also wrote political essays defending the right to free speech and the value of education.

His life and works showed the connection between religion, politics, and art in the 17th century. Even today, "*Paradise Lost*" is read as one of the greatest achievements of English literature. Through his words, John Milton remains a voice for freedom, faith, and human dignity.

## 2. Vocabulary

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Epic	Doston
Conflict	Mojarro
Civil war	Fuqarolar urushi
Freedom	Erkinlik
Justice	Adolat

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Liberty	Ozodlik
Faith	E'tiqod
Evil	Yovuzlik
Moral	Axloqiy
Symbol	Ramz

### 3. Matching Definitions

#### A–J English Word Definition

A	Epic	A long poem about heroes or events.
B	Symbol	A fight between people or groups.
C	Freedom	The state of being free.
D	Faith	Something that represents an idea.
E	Evil	War between citizens of the same country.
F	Justice	Fair and right behavior.
G	Conflict	The right to act or think freely.
H	Liberty	Belief in God or religion.
I	Civil war	Something bad or wicked.
J	Moral	Related to right and wrong.

**Task 4. Read the text and decide whether the statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).**

No	Statement	T / F / NG
1	The 17th century in England was full of political and religious conflicts.	
2	John Milton lived before the English Civil War.	
3	Milton was one of the most important English poets of his time.	
4	“ <i>Paradise Lost</i> ” tells the story of Adam and Eve’s fall from Heaven.	
5	The poem describes the fight between good and evil.	

№	Statement	T / F / NG
6	Milton's poetry expressed his ideas about freedom and justice.	
7	Milton believed that people should not think freely.	
8	The main characters in " <i>Paradise Lost</i> " include Satan, Adam, and Eve.	
9	Milton used his poetry to express his faith in God.	
10	He also wrote essays about free speech and education.	
11	" <i>Paradise Lost</i> " became a symbol of English moral strength.	
12	Milton's language in the poem is very simple and modern.	
13	His works connect religion, politics, and art.	
14	John Milton is still remembered as one of the greatest English poets.	

**Task 4. Gap-Filling. (civil war, liberty, conflict, freedom, justice, faith, evil, moral epic, symbol,)**

1. John Milton wrote an \_\_\_\_\_ poem called *Paradise Lost*.
2. It was written after the English \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The story shows the fight between good and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Milton's poem speaks about \_\_\_\_\_ and truth.
5. He defended \_\_\_\_\_ and belief in God.
6. His ideas were about \_\_\_\_\_ and political freedom.
7. The work became a \_\_\_\_\_ of moral power.

**5. Questions**

1. Who was John Milton?
2. What is *Paradise Lost* about?
3. What historical event influenced it?
4. What are the main themes of the poem?
5. Why is Milton important for English literature?

<https://literariness.org/2020/07/12/analysis-of-john-miltons-paradise-lost/>

## **Topic 36. German Literature and the Thirty Years' War**

The Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) was one of the longest and most destructive wars in Europe. It caused great suffering and poverty in Germany. Many towns were destroyed, and thousands of people died. German writers began to write about war, loss, and peace. They expressed their sadness and hope for a better world.

The main theme of German literature became anti-war and moral reflection. Writers like Andreas Gryphius showed the tragedy of war and human pain. They called for peace, faith, and compassion. Through poetry and drama, they helped rebuild the spiritual life of the nation.

One of the most famous poets was Andreas Gryphius (1616–1664). He lived through the war and saw its horrors with his own eyes. In his poems and dramas, Gryphius showed the tragedy of human suffering and the shortness of life. His works taught people to stay strong in faith and to look for peace and compassion. He believed that only moral values and spiritual strength could save humanity from destruction. Gryphius's poetry often ended with a message of hope and forgiveness. Other German writers also tried to restore national spirit through their words.

Their literature became a way to heal emotional wounds after the war. They reminded readers that even in dark times, faith and kindness can survive. Through their writings, they helped rebuild the moral and spiritual life of the nation. This period of German literature became known for its deep humanity and search for peace.

### **📖 2. Vocabulary**

#### **English Word Uzbek Translation**

War	Urush
Peace	Tinchlik
Loss	Yo'qotish

## **English Word Uzbek Translation**

Poverty	Qashshoqlik
Tragedy	Fojia
Compassion	Rahm-shafqat
Reflection	O‘y, mulohaza
Nation	Millat
Rebuild	Qayta tiklamoq
Destruction	Halokat

### **3. Matching Definitions**

#### **A–J English Word Definition**

- A War
- B Peace
- C Loss
- D Poverty
- E Tragedy
- F Compassion
- G Reflection
- H Nation
- I Rebuild
- J Destruction

#### **№ Definition**

- 1 Armed conflict between countries.
- 2 The state of calm and no fighting.
- 3 Something or someone taken away.
- 4 The state of being very poor.
- 5 A very sad event.

## **№ Definition**

- 6 Sympathy for others' pain.
- 7 Deep thought or thinking again.
- 8 A large group of people in one country.
- 9 To make something strong again.
- 10 Great damage or ruin.

## **4. Gap-Filling. ( compassion, reflection, loss, poverty, tragedy, nation, war, peace, rebuild, destruction)**

1. The Thirty Years' \_\_\_\_\_ destroyed much of Germany.
2. Writers described human suffering and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Their works called for \_\_\_\_\_ and faith.
4. Gryphius showed the \_\_\_\_\_ of war.
5. People wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ their country and spirit.
6. Poems expressed deep \_\_\_\_\_ and hope.
7. The literature became a voice for the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. It turned war into a lesson of \_\_\_\_\_ and peace.

**☐ Task 4.** Read the text carefully and decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).

<b>№</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>T / F / NG</b>
1	The Thirty Years' War lasted from 1618 to 1648.	
2	The war began as a conflict between Catholics and Protestants.	
3	The Thirty Years' War brought peace and wealth to Germany.	
4	Many German towns were destroyed during the war.	
5	The population of Germany increased rapidly during the war.	
6	German writers began to describe the pain and loss caused by war.	
7	The main theme of their works was love and adventure.	
8	Andreas Gryphius was a famous German poet who lived through the war.	
9	Gryphius's poems showed human suffering and the shortness of life.	

№

Statement

T / F /  
NG

- 10 His works encouraged people to keep their faith and seek peace.
- 11 German literature after the war focused on rebuilding moral values.
- 12 Writers of this time called for peace, faith, and compassion.
- 13 German literature completely rejected religious themes.
- 14 Through their writings, authors helped to restore the spiritual life of the nation.

### Task 6. Questions

1. What was the Thirty Years' War?
2. How did it affect German people?
3. What themes appeared in German literature?
4. Who was Andreas Gryphius?
5. How did writers call for peace?

<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?search=Baroque+Literature+in+Europe&title=Special%3ASearch&ns0=1>

### Topic 37. Baroque Literature in Europe

The Baroque period in European literature lasted from the late 16th to the early 18th century. It appeared after the Renaissance and reflected the conflicts, emotions, and changes of that time. Europe was facing wars, religious divisions, and political crises, and writers tried to show the complexity of human life.

Baroque art and literature were full of strong emotions, contrasts, and symbols. Writers wanted to impress readers with beauty, power, and deep meaning. They often used metaphors, exaggeration, and religious images to express their ideas. The main themes were life and death, sin and salvation, love and eternity. Baroque writers believed that the world was temporary and full of illusion, but faith could give people hope. In Spain, the greatest Baroque authors were Lope de Vega and Pedro Calderón de la Barca.

Calderón's play "*Life Is a Dream*" (*La vida es sueño*) showed that human life is short and uncertain. In Italy, poets like Giambattista Marino used rich and musical language, creating the style called "Marinism."

In France, writers such as Corneille and Racine combined classical rules with Baroque emotion.

In Germany, poets like Andreas Gryphius described the tragedy of war and human suffering. Baroque literature also appeared in England, with John Donne and the Metaphysical poets, who wrote about love, death, and faith in an intellectual way. It expressed the tension between earthly life and the eternal soul. Writers used rich language to explore mystery, faith, and human weakness. The Baroque style united emotion, art, and religion in one powerful form. It was followed later by Classicism, which valued order and reason more than emotion. Still, Baroque literature remains one of the most emotional and artistic periods in European culture.

### Task 1. Vocabulary (English–Uzbek Bilingual Glossary)

No	Word / Phrase	Definition (English)	Tarjimasi (O'zbekcha)
1	Baroque	A rich, emotional artistic style of the 17th century	Barokko (XVII asrning hissiy, bezakli uslubi)
2	Renaissance	Cultural rebirth of art and learning in Europe	Uyg'onish davri
3	Conflict	A serious disagreement or struggle	Mojaro, ziddiyat
4	Emotion	A strong feeling such as love or anger	Hissiyot
5	Symbol	Something that represents another idea or meaning	Ramz, timsol
6	Metaphor	A figure of speech comparing two unlike things	Metafora
7	Exaggeration	Making something seem more important than it is	Mubolag'a
8	Salvation	Being saved from sin or evil	Najot
9	Eternity	Endless or forever time	Abadiylik
10	Illusion	Something that seems real but is not	Illuziya, ko'rinma

**☐ Task 2. Decide whether the statements are True (T), False (F), or Not Given (NG).**

<b>Nº Statement</b>	<b>T / F / NG</b>
1 The Baroque period came before the Renaissance.	
2 Baroque literature expressed strong emotions and religious feelings.	
3 Writers of this time often wrote about peace and happiness.	
4 The main Baroque themes were life, death, and eternity.	
5 The Baroque period appeared only in Italy.	
6 Calderón's play " <i>Life Is a Dream</i> " is a famous example of Spanish Baroque drama.	
7 Giambattista Marino's poetic style was called "Marinism."	
8 Corneille and Racine were English poets.	
9 Andreas Gryphius wrote about the tragedy of war in Germany.	
10 John Donne and the Metaphysical poets belonged to the English Baroque.	

**📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation**

**Task 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)**

<b>A–J English Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
A Baroque	A literary style full of emotion and beauty.
B Destiny	A strong difference between two things.
C Struggle	Uncertainty or lack of belief.
D Honor	The events that will happen in the future.
E Metaphysical	Respect and good name.
F Symbol	Something that represents an idea.

**A–J English Word****Definition**

G	Metaphor	A figure of speech comparing two things.
H	Faith	Belief or trust in God.
I	Doubt	A fight or effort to achieve something.
J	Contrast	Related to the mind, soul, or philosophy.

**Task 5. Gap-Filling Task. (metaphysical, metaphor, doubt, contrast, symbol, faith, destiny, honor, struggle, baroque)**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ period was emotional and dramatic.
2. Writers used \_\_\_\_\_ language and complex style.
3. Their works showed \_\_\_\_\_ between life and death.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a hidden meaning in literature.
5. Poets expressed both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Spanish writers wrote about \_\_\_\_\_ and love.
7. English \_\_\_\_\_ poets explored the human soul.
8. Baroque art saw life as a \_\_\_\_\_ between light and dark.
9. Writers believed every person had a special \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 6. Answer the Questions**

1. When did the Baroque period appear?
2. What are the main features of Baroque literature?
3. Which emotions did Baroque writers explore?
4. Who were famous Spanish and English Baroque writers?
5. What ideas did metaphysical poets write about?
6. What contrasts were common in Baroque works?
7. How did Baroque literature affect European art?

*<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baroque>*

**Topic 38. Realism and Social Reflection in 17th-Century Literature**

In the late 17th century, Realism began to appear in European literature. Writers started to describe real people, daily life, and social problems. They moved away from fantasy and ideal heroes. Realist literature showed how people lived, worked, and suffered. It focused on truth, morality, and social justice. Writers wanted to teach readers about honesty and humanity.

In France, Molière created realistic comedies about human weakness. His plays, such as *Tartuffe*, criticized hypocrisy and pride. In Spain, Cervantes's *Don Quixote* mixed humor and realism to show real social life.

Realism prepared the way for modern literature and gave readers a true picture of human society.

## 📖 2. Vocabulary with Translation

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Realism	Realizm
Daily life	Kundalik hayot
Social problem	Ijtimoiy muammo
Morality	Axloq
Justice	Adolat
Humanity	Insoniylik
Weakness	Zaiflik
Hypocrisy	Ikkilamachilik
Pride	G'urur

### Task 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–J English Word	Definition
A Realism	1 Writing that shows real life.

B	Daily life	2	A feeling of self-respect or dignity
C	Social problem	3	Issues that affect people in a community.
D	Morality	4	The quality of being kind and human.
E	Justice	5	Lack of strength or moral power.
F	Humanity	6	A group of people living together
G	Weakness	7	Standards of right and wrong behavior.
H	Hypocrisy	8	Things that happen every day.
I	Pride	9	Saying one thing but doing another.
J	Society	10	Fairness and moral rightness.

**Task 4. Gap-Filling Task. (social problems, morality, justice, humanity, pride, weakness, hypocrisy, society, realism, daily life)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ appeared at the end of the 17th century.
2. Writers began to describe \_\_\_\_\_ and real people.
3. They showed the truth about \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.
4. Realist works taught lessons of \_\_\_\_\_ and honesty.
5. Writers wanted \_\_\_\_\_ and fairness in the world.
6. Molière's plays criticized human \_\_\_\_\_ and lies.
7. His comedies exposed \_\_\_\_\_ and false behavior.
8. *Don Quixote* mixed humor and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Realism gave a true picture of human \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 5. Answer the Questions**

1. What is realism in literature?
2. When did realism appear?
3. What did realist writers focus on?
4. What moral lessons did they want to teach?
5. Who were the famous realist writers of the 17th century?
6. How did Molière use comedy to show human problems?

7. Why is *Don Quixote* an example of realism?
8. How did realism change European literature?

### **Topic 39. The Enlightenment in Europe — Ideas and Values**

The 18th century is known as the Age of Enlightenment in Europe. It was a time when people began to trust reason, science, and education more than superstition. Writers, philosophers, and scientists wanted to improve society through knowledge. The Enlightenment taught that every human being had rights, freedom, and value.

Education became one of the most important means of creating a better society. People believed that through learning, humanity could defeat ignorance and prejudice. Many thinkers began to question kings, churches, and social inequality. They argued that reason and justice should guide human life instead of blind faith or authority.

Famous philosophers like Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu spread ideas of liberty and equality. Voltaire fought for freedom of speech and religious tolerance. Rousseau believed in democracy and the goodness of human nature. Montesquieu proposed the idea of separating powers in government to prevent tyranny. These ideas influenced revolutions in America and France and changed the world forever.

Writers also tried to make knowledge available to everyone through books, essays, and encyclopedias. Denis Diderot’s “Encyclopédie” became a symbol of Enlightenment knowledge. The movement valued truth, logic, and progress instead of superstition and fear. Art and literature became more realistic, focusing on human reason and moral lessons.

The Enlightenment created a strong belief in human dignity, freedom, and improvement. It remains one of the most important periods in European intellectual history.

## **📖 2. Vocabulary**

### **English Word Uzbek Translation**

Enlightenment Ma’rifat davri

Reason Aql

Education Ta’lim

Knowledge Bilim

Rights Huquqlar

Freedom Erkinlik

Equality Tenglik

Justice Adolat

Dignity Qadr-qimmat

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Progress      Taraqqiyot

### Task 3. True / False / Not Given

№	Statement	T / F / NG
1	The Age of Enlightenment is also called the Age of Reason.	
2	People in this period trusted superstition more than science.	
3	Enlightenment thinkers believed in knowledge and progress.	
4	The movement taught that every human being has rights and value.	
5	Education was considered unimportant during the Enlightenment.	
6	Philosophers began to question the power of kings and churches.	
7	Voltaire supported freedom of speech and religion.	
8	Rousseau believed that people were naturally evil.	
9	Montesquieu's idea of separating powers influenced politics.	
10	The American and French revolutions were influenced by Enlightenment ideas.	
11	Diderot's <i>Encyclopédie</i> was written to spread knowledge.	
12	Enlightenment writers focused only on love and romance.	
13	The movement promoted logic, reason, and progress.	
14	The Enlightenment is one of the key intellectual periods in Europe.	

### Task 4. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–J English Word	Definition
A Enlightenment	The process of learning.
B Reason	Facts and information gained through study.
C Education	Things every person is allowed to do.
D Dignity	The period of science and logic in the 18th century.
E Progress	Clear thinking and understanding.
F Freedom	Fairness and honesty in behavior.
G Equality	Self-respect and honor.
H Knowledge	Improvement or development.
I Rights	The state of being free.
J Justice	Having the same rights as others.

✎ Task 4. Gap-Filling Task.( education, freedom, enlightenment, dignity, progress reason, equality, justice, knowledge, rights)

1. The 18th century is called the Age of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. People began to trust \_\_\_\_\_ instead of superstition.
3. They wanted better \_\_\_\_\_ and science.
4. Writers spoke about human \_\_\_\_\_ and values.
5. The Enlightenment supported \_\_\_\_\_ and fairness.
6. Thinkers fought for \_\_\_\_\_ and human \_\_\_\_\_.
7. It was a time of \_\_\_\_\_ and social change.

### 🗣️ Task 5. WH-Questions

1. What is the Enlightenment?
2. When did it take place?
3. What ideas did Enlightenment thinkers promote?
4. Who were the main philosophers?
5. How did this period influence society?
6. What values were most important?

### Topic 40: Daniel Defoe and the Rise of the English Novel

Daniel Defoe (1660–1731) is considered the father of the English realistic novel. His most famous work, *Robinson Crusoe*, tells the story of a man who survives on a desert island. Defoe’s novel reflects the Enlightenment idea of man — strong, intelligent, and independent. Robinson Crusoe uses reason, hard work, and faith to build a new life. Daniel Defoe (1660–1731) is often called the father of the English realistic novel.

He lived during the Age of Enlightenment, a time when reason, science, and human experience became central ideas. Defoe worked as a journalist, traveler, and writer, and he was deeply interested in real life and human behavior. His most famous novel, “*Robinson Crusoe*” (1719), tells the story of a man who survives alone on a desert island after a shipwreck.

The book describes how Robinson Crusoe uses reason, hard work, and faith to build a new life. He learns to grow food, make clothes, and protect himself from danger. The book teaches readers about individualism and the power of human will. Defoe showed how man can adapt to nature through logic and effort. His novels were both adventurous and moral. They started a new form of storytelling in Europe.

### 📖 Task 2. Vocabulary

#### English Word Uzbek Translation

Realistic	Haqiqiy
Novel	Roman
Island	Orol
Independent	Mustaqil

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Individualism	Shaxsparastlik
Effort	Harakat
Adapt	Moslashmoq
Logic	Mantiq
Survival	Omonda qolish
Moral	Axloqiy

### 3. Matching Definitions

A–J English Word	Definition
A Realistic	Belief in self-reliance and personal strength.
B Novel	Physical or mental work.
C Island	True to life.
D Independent	A long story in prose.
E Individualism	The act of staying alive.
F Effort	To change and fit new conditions.
G Adapt	Clear and reasonable thinking.
H Logic	Related to right and wrong.
I Survival	A piece of land surrounded by water.
J Moral	Free from control or help.

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### 4. Gap-Filling Task

(realistic, novel, island, independent, individualism, effort, adapt, logic, survival, moral)

1. Daniel Defoe wrote the first English \_\_\_\_\_.
2. His most famous hero lived on an \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Crusoe used \_\_\_\_\_ and hard work to survive.
4. The story teaches \_\_\_\_\_ lessons about life.
5. It shows a man who is \_\_\_\_\_ and strong.
6. He learned to \_\_\_\_\_ to nature.
7. The book reflects Enlightenment \_\_\_\_\_ and values.
8. It celebrates human \_\_\_\_\_ and reason.

### Task 5. Questions

1. Who was Daniel Defoe?
2. What is his most famous work?

3. What does *Robinson Crusoe* teach readers?
4. How does the novel show Enlightenment ideas?
5. Why is Defoe called the founder of the English novel?

## Topic 41. Jonathan Swift and Social Criticism

### 1. Topic Text (B1 level)

Jonathan Swift (1667–1745) was an English writer and satirist. His famous work *Gulliver's Travels* tells the adventures of Lemuel Gulliver in strange lands. Through humor and fantasy, Swift criticized politics, greed, and human pride. The novel shows the weaknesses of society and people's foolish behavior. He used imagination to teach moral lessons about truth and honesty.

Swift's writing combined satire, realism, and philosophy. His book helped readers think about justice, reason, and human nature. It became one of the most famous works of the Enlightenment.

Swift used humor and irony to show the problems and weaknesses of society. His most famous book, "*Gulliver's Travels*" (1726), tells the adventures of Lemuel Gulliver, a ship's doctor who travels to strange and imaginary lands. In these lands, he meets tiny people called Lilliputians, giant people in Brobdingnag, wise horses called Houyhnhnms, and other unusual creatures. Each journey represents a moral or political idea.

Through humor and fantasy, Swift criticized politics, greed, war, and human pride. He showed how foolish and selfish people could be, even when they thought they were civilized. At the same time, Swift believed that literature should teach truth, honesty, and moral lessons. His writing style combined satire, realism, and philosophy.

### Task 2. Vocabulary

#### English Word Uzbek Translation

Satire	Hajv
Greed	Ochko'zlik
Pride	G'urur
Foolishness	Ahmoqlik
Honesty	Halollik
Justice	Adolat
Imagination	Tasavvur
Weakness	Zaiflik
Society	Jamiyat
Human nature	Inson tabiati

### 3. Matching Definitions

A–J English Word	Definition
A Satire	Writing that makes fun of bad behavior.
B Greed	Strong desire for money or power.
C Pride	Feeling of self-respect or arrogance.
D Weakness	Lack of wisdom or sense.
E Society	Truthfulness and fairness.
F Foolishness	A group of people living together.
G Honesty	Basic qualities of people.
H Justice	Moral rightness.
I Imagination	The ability to create ideas in the mind.
J Human nature	Lack of strength or power.

### 4. Gap-Filling Task.(satire, honesty, justice, imagination, greed, pride, society, foolishness, weakness, human nature)

1. *Gulliver's Travels* is a \_\_\_\_\_ about people and politics.
2. Swift used humor to show \_\_\_\_\_ and selfishness.
3. The story criticizes \_\_\_\_\_ and social injustice.
4. His writing teaches \_\_\_\_\_ and truth.
5. Swift explored \_\_\_\_\_ through fantasy.
6. The book reflects \_\_\_\_\_ and moral ideas.
7. It is still one of the best works about \_\_\_\_\_.

### 5. Questions

1. Who was Jonathan Swift?
2. What is *Gulliver's Travels* about?
3. What problems did Swift criticize?
4. How did he use humor and satire?
5. What lessons does his novel teach?

### Topic 42. Samuel Richardson and the Moral Novel

Samuel Richardson (1689–1761) is known as the father of the psychological novel. He wrote *Pamela* and *Clarissa*, which were long epistolary novels — written as letters. Richardson's novels focus on moral values, emotions, and women's experiences. He showed how people's feelings influence their behavior. His characters try to live with honesty, modesty, and faith. Through his stories, Richardson taught lessons about virtue and self-control. He believed literature should educate and improve readers. His writing was the beginning of the modern psychological novel.

## 2. Vocabulary English Word Uzbek Translation

Psychological	Ruhiy
Epistolary	Maktub shaklidagi
Virtue	Ezgulik
Modesty	Kamtarinlik
Faith	E'tiqod
Self-control	O'zini tutish
Emotion	His-tuyg'u
Behavior	Xulq
Character	Qahramon
Educate	Tarbiyalamoq

### 3. Matching Definitions

A–J English Word	Definition
A Psychological	Being humble and simple.
B Epistolary	Belief in God or principles.
C Virtue	Ability to control one's actions.
D Character	Written in the form of letters.
E Educate	Moral goodness and honesty.
F Modesty	To teach or improve someone.
G Faith	Feelings such as love or anger.
H Self-control	The way a person acts.
I Emotion	A person in a story.
J Behavior	Related to the mind and feelings.

### 4. Gap-Filling Task. (character, educate, psychological, epistolary, virtue, self-control, modesty, faith, emotion, behavior)

1. Richardson wrote \_\_\_\_\_ novels in letter form.
2. His works are full of \_\_\_\_\_ and deep feelings.
3. They teach \_\_\_\_\_ and moral lessons.
4. His heroines show \_\_\_\_\_ and honesty.
5. The novels explore human \_\_\_\_\_ and mind.
6. Richardson wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ readers through his books.
7. He showed how \_\_\_\_\_ influences our life.

### Task 5. Questions

1. Who was Samuel Richardson?

2. What kind of novels did he write?
3. What are his famous works?
4. What moral lessons do his novels teach?
5. How did he influence later writers?

### **Topic 43: Voltaire, Diderot, and Rousseau — The Spirit of the French Enlightenment**

In the 18th century, France became the center of the Enlightenment movement. Writers and philosophers tried to change society through knowledge and reason. They believed in human freedom, equality, and the power of education. Voltaire fought against ignorance and injustice. His works, such as *Candide*, criticized intolerance and blind faith. He believed that people should think freely and live with tolerance.

Denis Diderot created the *Encyclopedia*, which collected all human knowledge of the time. It helped spread Enlightenment ideas across Europe. Jean-Jacques Rousseau wrote about nature, human feelings, and freedom. He said that civilization made people less pure and that happiness could be found in a simple life. All three writers became symbols of freedom, progress, and human reason.

### **2. Vocabulary with Translation**

#### **English Word    Uzbek Translation**

Enlightenment	Ma'rifat davri
Ignorance	Bilimsizlik
Injustice	Adolatsizlik
Intolerance	Bag'rikengsizlik yo'qligi
Faith	E'tiqod
Freedom	Erkinlik
Equality	Tenglik
Encyclopedia	Ensiklopediya
Civilization	Sivilizatsiya, madaniyat
Simplicity	Soddalik

### **3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)**

#### **A–J English Word**

#### **Definition**

A	Enlightenment	The movement of science, logic, and education.
B	Ignorance	Lack of knowledge or education.
C	Injustice	A large book of facts and knowledge.
D	Intolerance	The stage of human development and culture.

A–J English Word	Definition
E Civilization	The absence of fairness.
F Simplicity	Refusal to accept others' beliefs.
G Faith	Strong belief in God or ideas.
H Freedom	The state of being free.
I Equality	The condition of having the same rights.
J Encyclopedia	The quality of being natural or plain.

✎ **4. Gap-Filling Task. (intolerance, faith, encyclopedia, civilization, freedom, enlightenment, ignorance, injustice, equality, simplicity)**

1. France was the center of the \_\_\_\_\_ movement.
2. Voltaire fought against \_\_\_\_\_ and injustice.
3. He wanted \_\_\_\_\_ of thought and tolerance.
4. Diderot created the famous \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Rousseau wrote about nature and \_\_\_\_\_ life.
6. They all believed in \_\_\_\_\_ and human dignity.
7. Rousseau criticized modern \_\_\_\_\_ for making people selfish.
8. The French Enlightenment supported \_\_\_\_\_ and knowledge.

🗨 **5. Answer the questions**

1. What was France's role in the Enlightenment?
2. What did Voltaire fight against?
3. What was the purpose of Diderot's *Encyclopedia*?
4. What did Rousseau write about?
5. How did these writers influence European thought?
6. What values united Voltaire, Diderot, and Rousseau?

**Topic 44. The German Enlightenment — Lessing, Schiller, and Goethe**

In the middle of the 18th century, Germany became an important cultural center in Europe. Writers and philosophers brought new ideas about education, art, and human freedom.

Gotthold Ephraim Lessing is called the father of German Enlightenment literature. His plays, such as *Nathan the Wise*, taught tolerance and friendship among people of different religions. He believed that reason and love could unite all humanity.

Friedrich Schiller wrote about freedom, heroism, and moral strength. His dramas, like *William Tell*, showed people fighting for justice and national independence. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe combined reason and emotion in his works. His novel *The Sorrows of Young Werther* is a story of deep feeling and sadness — an early example of Romanticism. Goethe's great tragedy *Faust* became a symbol of

man's search for knowledge and truth. These writers made German literature one of the greatest in Europe.

## 2. Vocabulary with Translation

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Enlightenment	Ma'rifat davri
Tolerance	Bag'rikenglik
Friendship	Do'stlik
Humanity	Insoniyat
Heroism	Qahramonlik
Independence	Mustaqillik
Emotion	His-tuyg'u
Tragedy	Fojia
Knowledge	Bilim
Truth	Haqiqat

## 3. Matching Definitions

### A–J English Word

### Definition

A	Enlightenment	All people of the world together.
B	Tolerance	Great courage and bravery.
C	Friendship	Understanding or information.
D	Humanity	What is real or right.
E	Heroism	Freedom from control.
F	Independence	Strong feeling such as love or sorrow.
G	Emotion	A serious and sad story.
H	Tragedy	A period of reason and education.
I	Knowledge	Respect for others' beliefs.
J	Truth	A close and kind relationship.

## 4. Gap-Filling Task.( knowledge, truth, enlightenment, friendship, humanity, tolerance, heroism, emotion, tragedy, independence)

1. Lessing was the founder of German \_\_\_\_\_ literature.
2. He taught \_\_\_\_\_ and peace among religions.
3. Schiller's plays spoke about \_\_\_\_\_ and freedom.
4. *William Tell* became a symbol of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Goethe's works combined reason and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. His novel *Werther* is full of deep \_\_\_\_\_.

7. In *Faust*, Goethe explored man's search for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. These writers helped develop German \_\_\_\_\_ and art.

### 🗨️ Task 5. WH-Questions

1. Who was Lessing, and what did he write about?
2. What were the main themes of Schiller's works?
3. What is Goethe's *Faust* about?
4. How did German writers combine reason and feeling?
5. What did Enlightenment ideas mean for German society?
6. Why is this period important in European literature?

### Topic 45. Romanticism — The Spirit of the 19th Century

The 19th century was a period of great change in art, science, and society. Writers began to focus more on feelings, freedom, and individual imagination. This movement was called Romanticism. Romanticism appeared in reaction to the cold logic of the Enlightenment. It celebrated nature, emotion, beauty, and the power of dreams. Romantics believed that truth could be found in emotion, not only in reason. They admired heroes, artists, and lonely dreamers. They also showed sadness about modern life and social problems. Romanticism inspired poets, musicians, and painters all over Europe and America. It became a symbol of freedom, creativity, and hope for a better world.

### 📖 2. Vocabulary

#### English Word Uzbek Translation

Romanticism	Romantizm
Imagination	Tasavvur
Emotion	His-tuyg'u
Freedom	Erkinlik
Nature	Tabiat
Beauty	Go'zallik
Reason	Aql
Dreamer	Orzugo'y
Hero	Qahramon
Creativity	Ijodkorlik

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### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

<b>A–J English Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
A Romanticism	Logical thinking or understanding.
B Imagination	A person who lives through dreams and hopes.
C Emotion	Something pleasing or attractive
D Freedom	A person admired for courage.
E Nature	The ability to create or invent.
F Beauty	The natural world around us.
G Reason	A movement that values emotion and art.
H Dreamer	The ability to form new ideas.
I Hero	Strong feeling such as love or sadness.
J Creativity	The power to act freely.

**✎ 4. Gap-Filling Task.(romanticism, beauty, creativity, reason, dreamer, hero, emotion, freedom, imagination, nature)**

1. The 19th century was the age of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. People began to follow \_\_\_\_\_ and feelings.
3. Romantic writers loved \_\_\_\_\_ and art.
4. They believed in \_\_\_\_\_ and the human spirit.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ can see the world differently.
6. Romantics thought \_\_\_\_\_ was not enough.
7. Their works showed \_\_\_\_\_ and hope.
8. They celebrated \_\_\_\_\_ and personal \_\_\_\_\_.

**🗣 Task 5. Questions**

1. What is Romanticism?
2. When did Romanticism appear?
3. What did Romantic writers believe in?
4. How did they differ from Enlightenment thinkers?
5. What ideas or values did Romanticism promote?

**Topic 2. German Romanticism — Novalis and E.T.A. Hoffmann**

German Romanticism began in the late 18th century and reached its peak in the 19th. It started with the Jena School — a group of young writers and philosophers such as Novalis and Schlegel. They believed that poetry could unite science, art, and faith. Novalis wrote about love, death, and the spiritual world. He saw poetry as a bridge between real life and dreams. His works were full of symbols, mystery, and ideal beauty.

Later, the Heidelberg School continued Romantic traditions. E.T.A. Hoffmann became one of the most famous writers of this time. His stories mixed the real

and imaginary worlds and explored the human soul. Hoffmann used romantic irony showing how dreams can be both beautiful and painful. German Romanticism influenced all of European literature and music.

## Task 2. Vocabulary

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Romanticism	Romantizm
Spiritual	Ruhiy
Faith	E'tiqod
Symbol	Ramz
Mystery	Sir
Ideal	Mukammal
Imaginary	Xayoliy
Irony	Istehzo
Soul	Ruh
Tradition	An'ana

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–J English Word	Definition
A Spiritual	When the opposite of what is expected happens.
B Faith	The inner part of a person.
C Symbol	Customs and ideas passed from the past.
D Mystery	A movement of emotion and art.
E Ideal	Related to the spirit, not the body.
F Imaginary	Strong belief or trust in something.
G Irony	Something that represents an idea.
H Soul	Something that is unknown or secret.
I Tradition	The best or most perfect form.
J Romanticism	Not real; existing only in the mind.

### 4. Gap-Filling Task. (spiritual, soul, tradition, mystery, ideal, faith, symbol, imaginary, irony, romanticism)

1. German \_\_\_\_\_ was full of emotion and depth.
2. Novalis wrote about \_\_\_\_\_ love and eternal life.
3. His poems used many \_\_\_\_\_ and dreams.
4. Hoffmann's stories mixed real and \_\_\_\_\_ worlds.
5. Romantic \_\_\_\_\_ showed beauty and sadness together.
6. They believed art connects the human \_\_\_\_\_ and the divine.

7. Their works became a \_\_\_\_\_ in European culture.

## 5. Questions

1. What was the Jena School?
2. Who was Novalis, and what did he write about?
3. What is the meaning of “romantic irony”?
4. How did Hoffmann mix the real and imaginary?
5. How did German Romanticism influence Europe?

## Topic 46. French Romanticism — Victor Hugo and Alfred de Musset

French Romanticism began in the early 19th century as a reaction against classical rules. Writers wanted more freedom and emotion in art and literature. The movement was led by Victor Hugo, the greatest French Romantic writer. His famous *Preface to Cromwell* became the manifesto of Romanticism in France. Hugo fought for the artist’s right to express personal feelings and imagination. His novel *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* criticized injustice and the feudal system.

Another important Romantic writer was Alfred de Musset. His novel *The Confession of a Child of the Century* described the sadness of young people after the Revolution. Musset wrote about love, disappointment, and the search for meaning in life. French Romanticism combined art, passion, and social criticism, giving voice to the heart of a new generation.

## 2. Vocabulary

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Romanticism	Romantizm
Manifesto	Dastur, e’lon
Freedom	Erkinlik
Imagination	Tasavvur
Injustice	Adolatsizlik
Feudal system	Feodal tuzum
Disappointment	Umidsizlik
Passion	Ishq, ehtiros
Criticism	Tanqid
Generation	Avlod

## 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

### A–J English Word

### Definition

A Romanticism A feeling of sadness after losing hope.

<b>A–J English Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
B Manifesto	Strong love or enthusiasm.
C Freedom	The act of judging or analyzing something.
D Imagination	People living in the same period.
E Injustice	A movement of emotion and creativity.
F Feudal system	The ability to create images in the mind.
G Disappointment	Lack of fairness or justice.
H Passion	The old political and social order in Europe.
I Criticism	A written public statement of ideas.
J Generation	The power to act or think freely.

**4. Gap-Filling Task. (romanticism, feudal system, criticism, manifesto, freedom, passion, generation imagination, injustice, disappointment)**

1. *Preface to Cromwell* became the \_\_\_\_\_ of French Romanticism.
2. Victor Hugo wanted more \_\_\_\_\_ in art and emotion.
3. His novel attacked the old \_\_\_\_\_ and social problems.
4. Romantic writers believed in \_\_\_\_\_ and beauty.
5. Musset's works described sadness and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Both authors wrote with deep \_\_\_\_\_ and faith in love.
7. Romanticism expressed the dreams of a new \_\_\_\_\_.
8. It used art as a way to fight \_\_\_\_\_ and unfairness.

**5. WH-Questions (8 total)**

1. When did French Romanticism begin?
2. Who was the main leader of this movement?
3. What is the *Preface to Cromwell* known for?
4. What ideas did Victor Hugo support in his works?
5. What social problems did he criticize?
6. What is Alfred de Musset's most famous novel about?
7. What feelings and themes did French Romantic writers explore?
8. How did Romanticism give voice to the new generation?

**Topic 47. Realism in French Literature — Stendhal, Balzac, and Flaubert**

In the middle of the 19th century, Realism became the leading literary movement in France. Writers began to describe real life, social problems, and human psychology. They wanted to show the truth, not dreams or fantasy.

Stendhal was one of the first realist writers. His novel *The Red and the Black* explores ambition and hypocrisy in society. He showed how people try to rise in a

world full of lies and injustice. Honoré de Balzac created a huge series of novels called *The Human Comedy*.

It describes every level of French society — from rich bankers to poor workers.

Balzac believed that literature should study life like science.

Gustave Flaubert, author of *Madame Bovary*, wrote about the dangers of illusion and boredom. He criticized materialism and moral weakness. French realism gave readers a mirror to understand real life and human nature.

## Task 2. Vocabulary

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Realism	Realizm
Ambition	Maqsad, orzu
Hypocrisy	Ikkilamachilik
Society	Jamiyat
Materialism	Moddaparastlik
Illusion	Xayol, soxta tasavvur
Psychology	Ruhshunoslik
Morality	Axloq
Weakness	Zaiflik
Truth	Haqiqat

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–J English Word	Definition
A Realism	Lack of strength or character.
B Ambition	What is real and correct.
C Hypocrisy	Writing that shows real life.
D Psychology	A strong desire to succeed.
E Materialism	A false idea or dream.
F Illusion	The study of the human mind.
G Weakness	Principles of right and wrong.
H Truth	

### 4. Gap-Filling Task. (materialism, illusion, realism, morality, weakness, ambition, hypocrisy, society, psychology, truth)

1. The main goal of \_\_\_\_\_ was to show real life.
2. Stendhal's hero is full of \_\_\_\_\_ and desire.
3. His book shows the \_\_\_\_\_ of society.
4. Balzac's *Human Comedy* described all levels of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Flaubert criticized \_\_\_\_\_ and false dreams.
6. *Madame Bovary* warns readers about living in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Realist writers explored human \_\_\_\_\_ and behavior.
8. They believed literature should tell the \_\_\_\_\_.

## 5. Questions

1. When did Realism become popular in France?
2. What did Realist writers focus on?
3. What is Stendhal's *The Red and the Black* about?
4. What did Balzac describe in *The Human Comedy*?
5. What was his main idea about literature?
6. What moral lessons did *Madame Bovary* teach?
7. How did Realism differ from Romanticism?
8. What influence did French Realism have on world literature?

### Topic 48. German Realism and Political Satire — Heinrich Heine

In the 1830s and 1840s, Germany went through many political and social changes. Writers began to describe real life and people's struggles for freedom and justice. This new style was called Realism, but in Germany it often mixed with satire and criticism. Heinrich Heine (1797–1856) was one of the most famous German poets of the 19th century.

He combined poetry, irony, and politics in his works. His book *Germany. A Winter's Tale* used humor and sadness to criticize the government and the social system. Heine's poems were full of freedom, love, and protest. He fought against censorship and supported human rights. His style was emotional but also sharp and realistic. Heine's work showed how literature can be both beautiful and brave.

## Task 2. Vocabulary

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Realism	Realizm
Satire	Hajv
Protest	Norozilik
Censorship	Senzura
Justice	Adolat
Freedom	Erkinlik
Irony	Istehzo

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Human rights Inson huquqlari

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

A–J English Word	Definition
A Realism	1. A style that shows life as it is.
B Satire	2. The people who control a country.
C Protest	3. A set of rules or organization.
D Censorship	4. When something has a hidden opposite meaning.
E Justice	5. Control of what people can say or write.
F Freedom	6. Fairness and moral rightness.
G Irony	7. The power to act or speak freely.
H Government	8. Basic rights of all people
I System	9. Writing that makes fun of problems or politics.
J Human rights	10. An act of saying you do not agree.

### 4. Gap-Filling Task. (irony, realism, government, protest, system, satire, censorship, freedom, justice, human rights)

1. German writers used \_\_\_\_\_ to show real problems in life.
2. Heine's works were full of humor and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. His poem *A Winter's Tale* was a \_\_\_\_\_ against injustice.
4. He fought for \_\_\_\_\_ and human dignity.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ tried to control writers through \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Heine's poems defended \_\_\_\_\_ and equality.
7. He used \_\_\_\_\_ to criticize the old social \_\_\_\_\_.

### 5. Questions

1. When did German Realism develop?
2. Who was Heinrich Heine?
3. What was his main literary style?
4. What is *Germany. A Winter's Tale* about?
5. How did Heine use satire and irony?
6. What political issues did he criticize?
7. What values did Heine defend in his works?
8. How did his poetry combine beauty and protest?

<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?search=Baroque+Literature+in+Europe&title=Special%3ASearch&ns0=1>

## Topic 48. Late 19th-Century Literature — Symbolism and Naturalism

By the end of the 19th century, literature in Europe changed again. Writers began to explore new styles called Symbolism and Naturalism. Symbolism started in France. It focused on feelings, dreams, and the hidden meanings of words. Poets like Paul Verlaine and Charles Baudelaire wanted to express emotions through music and images. Verlaine's *Poetic Art* described poetry as something soft, mysterious, and emotional.

At the same time, Naturalism showed the influence of science and society on people's lives. Its main writer was Émile Zola, who believed that literature should study human behavior like an experiment. His series *The Rougon-Macquart* told the story of one family through generations, showing poverty and struggle. Other realists like Guy de Maupassant and Thomas Mann continued to describe everyday life, but with deeper psychology and style. Late 19th-century literature prepared the way for modern art and the 20th century.

### 📖 Task 2. Vocabulary

#### English Word Uzbek Translation

Symbolism	Simvolizm
Naturalism	Naturalizm
Emotion	His-tuyg'u
Hidden	Yashirin
Meaning	Ma'no
Poverty	Qashshoqlik
Generation	Avlod
Psychology	Ruhshunoslik
Experiment	Tajriba
Behavior	Xulq-atvor

### Task 3. Matching Definitions

#### A–J English Word

#### Definition

A	Symbolism	10. A test done to discover something.
B	Naturalism	1. The way a person acts.
C	Emotion	2. People of the same age period.
D	Hidden	3. A strong inner feeling.
E	Meaning	4. Not seen or easy to find.
F	Poverty	5. The idea behind a word or symbol.

## A–J English Word

## Definition

G	Generation	6. The state of being very poor.
H	Behavior	7. The study of the human mind.
I	Experiment	8. A style that uses symbols and feelings.
J	Psychology	11. A realistic style based on science.

### Task 4. Gap-Filling Task. (symbolism, psychology, experiment emotion, hidden, , poverty, meaning, naturalism, generation, behavior)

1. In the late 19th century, writers used \_\_\_\_\_ to show dreams and mystery.
2. Symbolist poets wrote about \_\_\_\_\_ and secret \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Verlaine wanted poetry to express \_\_\_\_\_ like music.
4. Zola developed \_\_\_\_\_ to study life scientifically.
5. His novels showed \_\_\_\_\_ and human struggle.
6. Writers like Maupassant studied people's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. This \_\_\_\_\_ of writers helped build modern literature.

### Task 5. Questions

1. What are Symbolism and Naturalism?
2. Where did Symbolism begin?
3. What did Symbolist poets try to express?
4. Who was Paul Verlaine, and what did he write?
5. What was Émile Zola's main literary idea?
6. What did *The Rougon-Macquart* describe?
7. How did Naturalism differ from Symbolism?
8. How did late 19th-century literature prepare for modernism?

<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?search=The+Lost+Generation+and+New+Realism&title=Special%3ASearch&ns0=1>

## Topic 49. The Lost Generation and New Realism

The First World War (1914–1918) changed the world and literature forever. Writers saw how war destroyed lives, hope, and traditional values. They began to question old ideas about heroism and patriotism. The group of writers called “The Lost Generation” included Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and John Dos Passos. They wrote about loneliness, fear, and the search for meaning in a broken world.

Hemingway's simple style and honest emotion became symbols of this generation. At the same time, literature moved toward New Realism. It focused on the inner world of people, showing reality with psychological depth. Writers tried

to find truth in ordinary life and personal experience. The literature of this period was sad but full of honesty and humanity.

## 2. Vocabulary

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Generation	Avlod
Patriotism	Vatanparvarlik
Heroism	Qahramonlik
Loneliness	Yolg'izlik
Fear	Qo'rquv
Meaning	Ma'no
Reality	Haqiqat
Experience	Tajriba
Honesty	Halollik

### Task 3. Matching Definitions

#### A–J English Word

#### Definition

A	Loneliness	A group of people born at the same time.
B	Patriotism	Love and loyalty for one's country.
C	Honesty	Courage and bravery.
D	Humanity	The feeling of being alone.
E	Meaning	A strong feeling of worry or danger.
F	Reality	The idea or sense of something.
G	Fear	What is true or real.
H	Heroism	Knowledge from real life.
I	Experience	Telling the truth and being fair.
J	Generation	Kindness and care for people.

### 4. Gap-Filling Task. (experience, generation, honesty, humanity, fear, meaning, patriotism, heroism, loneliness, reality)

1. The First World War created a \_\_\_\_\_ of writers.
2. They began to question old ideas of \_\_\_\_\_ and courage.
3. Many stories show \_\_\_\_\_ and loss.
4. The Lost Generation searched for \_\_\_\_\_ in life.
5. Hemingway's style was simple and full of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. New Realism focused on human \_\_\_\_\_ and truth.
7. Literature of this time showed deep \_\_\_\_\_ and emotion.

## 5. Questions

1. What was the effect of the First World War on writers?
2. Who were the main members of the Lost Generation?
3. What themes did they write about?
4. What style did Hemingway use?
5. What was “New Realism”?
6. How was it different from 19th-century realism?
7. What feelings were common in this period’s literature?
8. Why is this literature important for modern readers?

### Topic 50 German Literature — Thomas Mann and Bertolt Brecht

In the early 20th century, German literature developed strong intellectual and social ideas. Writers explored the conflicts between the individual and society. Thomas Mann (1875–1955) became one of the greatest German novelists. He created the intellectual novel, combining philosophy, art, and psychology. His famous works *Buddenbrooks* and *The Magic Mountain* show how people struggle between duty and freedom.

Mann believed literature should help people think deeply about moral and social problems.

Lion Feuchtwanger also wrote historical novels that connected past and present. Bertolt Brecht (1898–1956) changed theater with his idea of Epic Theatre. He wanted audiences not to feel but to think. His plays used songs, direct speech, and narration to show the truth about society. Brecht’s theater taught people to question power and injustice.

## 2. Vocabulary

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Intellectual	Aqliy, ilmiy
Philosophy	Falsafa
Psychology	Ruhshunoslik
Duty	Burch
Freedom	Erkinlik
Morality	Axloq
Historical	Tarixiy
Narration	Hikoya qilish
Injustice	Adolatsizlik
Power	Hokimiyat

### 3. Matching Definitions (Student Task — Table Form)

## A–J English Word Definition

- A Intellectual
- B Philosophy
- C Psychology
- D Duty
- E Freedom
- F Morality
- G Historical
- H Narration
- I Injustice
- J Power

### № Definition

- 1 Related to thinking and learning.
- 2 The study of ideas and meaning.
- 3 The study of the human mind.
- 4 Something a person must do.
- 5 The right to act freely.
- 6 Principles of right and wrong.
- 7 Related to the past or history.
- 8 The act of telling a story.
- 9 Lack of fairness or equality.
- 10 Control or influence over others.

### ✎ 4. Gap-Filling Task. (intellectual, power, narration, morality, historical philosophy, psychology, duty, freedom, injustice)

1. Thomas Mann created the \_\_\_\_\_ novel.
2. His works combine \_\_\_\_\_, art, and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. *Buddenbrooks* shows the conflict between \_\_\_\_\_ and personal life.
4. He wanted readers to think about \_\_\_\_\_ values.
5. Feuchtwanger wrote \_\_\_\_\_ novels about society.
6. Brecht's plays used songs and \_\_\_\_\_ to make people think.
7. He criticized \_\_\_\_\_ and social \_\_\_\_\_.

### 🗨 5. Questions

1. What were the main ideas of German literature in the early 20th century?
2. Who was Thomas Mann, and what did he write?
3. What is the meaning of “intellectual novel”?
4. What were the main themes of Mann's works?

5. Who was Bertolt Brecht?
6. What is Epic Theatre, and how is it different from traditional theater?
7. What social ideas did Brecht promote?
8. How did Mann and Brecht influence world literature?

*<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernism>*

## Topic 52. Modernism and Franz Kafka

In the first half of the 20th century, a new literary movement called Modernism appeared in Europe. It began as a reaction to the great changes of the modern world — wars, industrialization, and loss of faith. Modernism broke the traditional rules of writing and focused on the inner world of human thoughts and emotions. Writers wanted to show how people felt confused, lonely, and powerless in a fast-changing society.

The modern world no longer seemed logical or fair, and many authors tried to capture that sense of fear and isolation. One of the most famous modernist writers was Franz Kafka (1883–1924) from Prague. His works describe ordinary people in strange, dream-like, and absurd situations.

In his novel *“The Trial”*, the main character Josef K. is accused of a crime he does not understand. He searches for justice but finds only confusion, guilt, and hopelessness. Kafka’s stories show a world where laws are unclear, and people feel trapped. He used symbols, nightmares, and dreams to express the dark side of modern life.

Kafka’s style combined realism and fantasy, creating a feeling that reality itself was unstable. His works often show the struggle between the individual and an unfair system. Through his stories, Kafka explored fear, anxiety, and the search for meaning in human existence. He showed that even educated, rational people could feel lost in a meaningless world. Kafka’s vision reflected the emotional crisis of the 20th century — a time of war, technology, and uncertainty. His writings influenced many later writers, philosophers, and artists. Today, the word “Kafkaesque” describes anything strange, confusing, and frighteningly real. Through his unique imagination, Franz Kafka became a symbol of the modern human condition. His works remain among the most powerful expressions of Modernist literature.

### ■ Vocabulary (English–Uzbek Bilingual Glossary)

№	Word / Phrase	Definition (English)	Tarjimasi (O‘zbekcha)
1	Modernism	A 20th-century movement breaking traditional forms	Modernizm
2	Industrialization	Growth of industry and machines in society	Sanoatlashtirish
3	Loss of faith	When people stop believing in religion or ideals	E’tiqodni yo‘qotish
4	Inner world	A person’s private thoughts and feelings	Ichki dunyo
5	Absurd	Unreasonable or meaningless	Mantiqsiz, g‘alati
6	Isolation	The state of being alone or separated	Yolg‘izlik, ajralish
7	Justice	Fair treatment according to moral or legal rules	Adolat
8	Guilt	A feeling of having done something wrong	Aybdorlik
9	Nightmare	A frightening dream	Dahshatli tush

<b>№</b>	<b>Word / Phrase</b>	<b>Definition (English)</b>	<b>Tarjimasi (O‘zbekcha)</b>
10	Symbol	An image or object that represents an idea	Ramz, timsol
11	Realism	Writing that represents real life truthfully	Realizm
12	Fantasy	Imaginative or unreal elements in literature	Fantastika
13	Anxiety	Strong feeling of worry or fear	Tashvish, xavotir
14	Hopelessness	Lack of hope or expectation	Umidsizlik

### 3. Matching Definitions

#### A–J English Word Definition

- A Modernism
- B Confusion
- C Absurd
- D Guilt
- E Justice
- F Symbol
- G Fantasy
- H Anxiety
- I Powerless
- J Meaning

- | <b>№</b> | <b>Definition</b>                         |
|----------|---|
| 1        | A movement that broke old literary forms. |
| 2        | A state of not understanding.             |
| 3        | Something unreasonable or meaningless.    |
| 4        | Feeling of having done wrong.             |
| 5        | Fairness and moral right.                 |
| 6        | An object that represents an idea.        |
| 7        | The world of imagination and dreams.      |
| 8        | Feeling of fear or worry.                 |
| 9        | Without strength or control.              |
| 10       | The purpose or idea behind something.     |

#### 4. Gap-Filling Task. (modernism, anxiety, powerless confusion, absurd, guilt, fantasy, meaning justice, symbol)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ appeared in the early 20th century.
2. It focused on the inner mind and human \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Kafka wrote about \_\_\_\_\_ and fear in society.
4. His stories describe \_\_\_\_\_ situations and dreams.

5. In *The Trial*, the hero feels \_\_\_\_\_ but seeks \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Kafka's world is full of \_\_\_\_\_ and deep \_\_\_\_\_.
7. His books reflect the \_\_\_\_\_ of modern life.

## 🗨️ 5. Questions

1. What is Modernism in literature?
2. When did it appear?
3. Who was Franz Kafka?
4. What are the main themes of *The Trial*?
5. How did Kafka show the human mind and emotion?
6. What is the role of symbols and fantasy in his writing?
7. Why do Kafka's characters feel powerless?
8. How does his work represent the modern world?

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernism>

## Topic 53. Modern Literature of Foreign Countries (1945–2020)

After World War II, the world changed forever. Millions of people died, cities were destroyed, and writers began to ask new questions about life and humanity. From 1945 to 1965, literature reflected the sadness and loss of the war. Authors like Erich Maria Remarque, Kurt Vonnegut, and George Orwell showed the horror of violence and the danger of dictatorship. In *Slaughterhouse-Five*, Vonnegut mixed humor and tragedy to show how war damages the human soul. Writers believed that art should speak for peace, freedom, and human dignity. This period also gave rise to new realism — writing that showed simple people facing complex moral choices. The main message was: never forget the pain of war, and protect human life.

## 📖 2. Vocabulary

### English Word Uzbek Translation

Dictatorship	Diktatura
Humanity	Insoniyat
Dignity	Qadr-qimmat
Violence	Zo'ravonlik
Freedom	Erkinlik
Memory	Xotira

## English Word Uzbek Translation

Realism	Realizm
Moral	Axloqiy

### 3. Matching Definitions

A–J	Word	Definition
A	Dictatorship	1. Use of force to hurt others.
B	Dignity	2. All people as a group.
C	Violence	3. Respect for human worth.
D	Humanity	4. A state without war.
E	Tragedy	5. Government by one person with total power
F	Peace	6. The right to act freely.
G	Freedom	7. The ability to remember.
H	Memory	8. Related to right and wrong.
I	Realism	9. Writing that shows life as it is.
J	Moral	10.

### 4. Gap-Filling Task (peace, humanity, dignity, violence, tragedy, realism, dictatorship, moral freedom, memory)

1. After the war, writers showed the value of \_\_\_\_\_ and life.
2. They warned against \_\_\_\_\_ and war.
3. Vonnegut's novel is both humor and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The message of this period was to defend \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Authors wanted to keep the \_\_\_\_\_ of war alive.
6. Literature became more \_\_\_\_\_ and honest.
7. The main idea was to protect \_\_\_\_\_ and peace.

### 5. Questions

1. When did postwar literature begin?
2. What were its main themes?
3. Who were the leading anti-war writers?
4. What was the message of *Slaughterhouse-Five*?
5. How did World War II change writers' views?
6. What is meant by "new realism"?
7. Why was peace important for postwar literature?
8. What lessons can readers learn from this period?

### Topic 53. Existentialism in Literature — Sartre and Camus

In the 1940s and 1950s, a new philosophy called Existentialism appeared in France.

In the mid-20th century, a new philosophical and literary movement called Existentialism appeared in France. It was born after the Second World War, when many people felt loss, fear, and doubt about life. Existentialist writers believed that the world had no clear purpose and that each person must create meaning for themselves.

They said that human beings are free, but with this freedom comes responsibility.

The leading figures of this movement were Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus. Sartre wrote that *“man is free and responsible for his own choices.”* His novel *“Nausea”* (1938) shows a man who feels disgusted by life and struggles to find identity and purpose. Through his works, Sartre explored freedom, anxiety, and personal choice. Albert Camus developed similar ideas but used a different tone. In his famous novel *“The Stranger”* (1942), the main character Meursault lives without emotion or belief. When his mother dies, he shows no sadness, symbolizing the spiritual emptiness of modern life. Camus described life as *“absurd,”* meaning that the world has no ultimate reason or meaning. However, he believed that people must still live honestly and face life with courage. Both Sartre and Camus rejected false values and encouraged individuals to make their own choices.

They taught that meaning is not given by God or society but created by human action.

Through their works, Sartre and Camus taught readers to face life bravely and choose their own path. Even today, Existentialism remains a powerful message about freedom, honesty, and human courage.

## 2. Vocabulary

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### English Word Uzbek Translation

Existentialism	Ekzistensializm
Freedom	Erkinlik
Choice	Tanlov
Identity	Shaxsiyat
Absurd	Mantiqsiz
Responsibility	Mas’uliyat
Emptiness	Bo’shliq
Meaning	Ma’no
Confusion	Chalkashlik
Purpose	Maqsad

## 3. Matching Definitions

## A–J Word Definition

- A Existentialism
- B Freedom
- C Choice
- D Identity
- E Absurd
- F Responsibility
- G Emptiness
- H Meaning
- I Confusion
- J Purpose

## № Definition

- 1 Philosophy about human existence.
- 2 The ability to act freely.
- 3 The act of selecting between options.
- 4 Who a person truly is.
- 5 Without reason or logic.
- 6 Being responsible for one's actions.
- 7 A feeling of nothingness.
- 8 The idea or value behind something.
- 9 A lack of understanding.
- 10 The aim or goal of life.

## ✎ 4. Gap-Filling Task. (existentialism, freedom, choice, identity, absurd, responsibility, emptiness, meaning, confusion, purpose)

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a philosophy about human life and meaning.
- 2. Sartre said that people are free and must make their own \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Camus described life as \_\_\_\_\_ but not hopeless.
- 4. The hero of *The Stranger* feels emotional \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. Existentialists believed that humans create their own \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. They taught that everyone has \_\_\_\_\_ for their actions.
- 7. Modern people often feel \_\_\_\_\_ and search for \_\_\_\_\_.

## 🗣 5. Questions

- 1. What is existentialism?
- 2. Who were its main representatives?
- 3. What questions did it try to answer?
- 4. What does Sartre say about freedom and choice?

5. What is Camus' *The Stranger* about?
6. What does "absurd" mean in existentialism?
7. How do these writers see the meaning of life?
8. What can readers learn from existentialist literature?

## ■ Topic 54. The Modern Novel — Genres and Styles of the 20th Century

In the second half of the 20th century, the novel became the most popular literary form. Writers used it to explore history, philosophy, and psychology. The realistic social novel described everyday life and social problems.

The historical novel connected the past with modern values. The philosophical and psychological novel showed deep thoughts and emotions. Authors such as William Golding, Graham Greene, and George Orwell mixed moral and political questions in their works. Novels became more complex in structure and meaning. Writers experimented with time, memory, and different narrators. The modern novel showed that truth has many sides, and every person has a unique story to tell.

### ■ 2. Vocabulary

#### English Word Uzbek Translation

Realistic	Haqiqiy
Psychological	Ruhiy
Philosophical	Falsafiy
Moral	Axloqiy
Political	Siyosiy
Structure	Tuzilma
Narrator	Hikoyachi
Experiment	Tajriba
Memory	Xotira
Value	Qadriyat

### 3. Matching Definitions

A–J	Word	Definition
A	Experiment	Showing life as it really is.
B	Memory	Related to the human mind.
C	Philosophical	Something important or useful.
D	Moral	Related to ideas and thinking.
E	Political	Related to right and wrong.
F	Structure	Related to power or government.
G	Narrator	The way something is organized.
H	Psychological	The person who tells the story.

**A–J Word****Definition**

- |   |           |  |
|---|-----------|--|
| I | Value     | A test or new attempt to discover something. |
| J | Realistic | The ability to remember.                     |

**✎ 4. Gap-Filling Task. (moral, memory, psychological, political, structure, narrator, realistic, experiment, value philosophical)**

1. The 20th century novel became more \_\_\_\_\_ and deep.
2. It mixed \_\_\_\_\_ and human emotion.
3. Writers used the \_\_\_\_\_ novel to explore ideas.
4. Authors like Orwell included \_\_\_\_\_ and ethical problems.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of novels became more complex.
6. Some writers used different \_\_\_\_\_ or time changes.
7. Modern literature became an \_\_\_\_\_ in style and form.

**● 5. Questions**

1. What types of novels appeared in the 20th century?
2. What is a realistic social novel?
3. What is the main idea of a psychological novel?
4. How did writers experiment with time and structure?
5. Who were some famous novelists of this period?
6. What moral or political issues were discussed?
7. How did modern novels show human experience?
8. Why is the novel important in modern literature?

## **I. Renaissance and Humanism (1–10)**

1. The Renaissance began in which country?  
A) France B) Italy C) Germany D) England
2. What does the word “Renaissance” mean?  
A) Rebirth B) Romance C) Revolution D) Religion
3. Who wrote *The Divine Comedy*?  
A) Petrarch B) Boccaccio C) Dante Alighieri D) Chaucer
4. Petrarch is known as the first \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Humanist B) Realist C) Romantic D) Philosopher
5. *Decameron* was written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Boccaccio B) Rabelais C) Erasmus D) Voltaire
6. The main idea of Renaissance Humanism was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Faith in science B) Value of human reason C) Nationalism D) Fear of God
7. Which work criticized church corruption through humor?  
A) Utopia B) Gargantua and Pantagruel C) Doctor Faustus D) The Canterbury Tales
8. Who wrote *Utopia*?  
A) Thomas More B) Chaucer C) Marlowe D) Milton
9. “University Wits” were associated with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Drama B) Poetry C) Novel D) Essay
10. *Don Quixote* was written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Cervantes B) Goethe C) Molière D) Defoe

## **II. 17th–18th Centuries (11–25)**

11. Classicism focused on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Emotion B) Reason and order C) Chaos D) Fantasy

12. Who wrote *Paradise Lost*?
- A) Milton B) Marlowe C) Shakespeare D) Swift
13. The main theme of *Paradise Lost* is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Love B) Freedom and faith C) War D) Nature
14. Which philosophy inspired 18th-century writers?
- A) Humanism B) Enlightenment C) Romanticism D) Existentialism
15. Who wrote *Robinson Crusoe*?
- A) Defoe B) Richardson C) Swift D) Fielding
16. *Gulliver's Travels* is a satire on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Science B) Society and politics C) Religion D) Nature
17. *Pamela* was written in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Poems B) Letters C) Dialogues D) Plays
18. Who wrote *Candide*?
- A) Voltaire B) Rousseau C) Diderot D) Lessing
19. *The Sorrows of Young Werther* was written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Goethe B) Schiller C) Lessing D) Heine
20. Which idea is central to the Enlightenment?
- A) Emotion B) Reason and science C) Faith D) Tradition
21. *Faust* is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Tragedy B) Comedy C) Satire D) Epic
22. Rabelais's novel criticized \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) War B) Ignorance C) Romantic love D) Nature
23. What was the main goal of the *Encyclopedia*?
- A) To teach religion B) To collect knowledge C) To write poems D) To praise kings
24. Which German writer promoted human tolerance in *Nathan the Wise*?
- A) Lessing B) Goethe C) Heine D) Schiller
25. The Enlightenment valued \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Freedom and education B) Emotion C) Superstition D) Royalty

### III. 19th Century (26–45)

26. Romanticism began as a reaction against \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Realism B) Classicism C) Modernism D) Naturalism
27. Which German Romantic wrote about dreams and mystery?  
A) Novalis B) Heine C) Brecht D) Zola
28. Romantic writers valued \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Reason B) Emotion and imagination C) Rules D) Logic
29. *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* criticized \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Nature B) Feudal system C) Science D) Church unity
30. Who wrote *The Confession of a Child of the Century*?  
A) Musset B) Hugo C) Balzac D) Flaubert
31. Stendhal's *The Red and the Black* shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) War B) Social ambition C) Romantic love D) Religious faith
32. *The Human Comedy* was written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Balzac B) Zola C) Flaubert D) Stendhal
33. *Madame Bovary* criticized \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Religion B) Materialism C) Romanticism D) Art
34. Who wrote political satire in *Germany. A Winter's Tale*?  
A) Heine B) Goethe C) Schiller D) Mann
35. Naturalism was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Zola B) Flaubert C) Maupassant D) Verlaine
36. Symbolism focused on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Dreams and feelings B) Politics C) Religion D) War
37. *Faust* deals with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Man's search for truth B) Love story C) Political reform D) Family drama
38. *Don Quixote* is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Parody of romance B) Religious poem C) Realist novel D) Satire on science

39. Which term means “a feeling of loneliness in art”?
- A) Romantic irony B) Humanism C) Idealism D) Symbolism
40. The main theme of French Realism was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Social truth B) Nature C) Religion D) Dreams
41. *Germinal* and *Rougon-Macquart* belong to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Naturalism B) Symbolism C) Realism D) Romanticism
42. *The Sorrows of Young Werther* influenced \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Romantic poetry B) Epic drama C) Satire D) Modernism
43. Heine’s poetry was both \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Political and lyrical B) Romantic and comic C) Realist and tragic D) Historical and epic
44. Which poet was a Symbolist?
- A) Verlaine B) Balzac C) Stendhal D) Heine
45. Naturalist novels often showed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Poor working-class life B) Myths C) Dreams D) Religion

● **IV. 20th Century Part I (46–70)**

46. The term “Lost Generation” refers to writers after \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) WW I B) WW II C) Cold War D) Industrial Revolution
47. Who wrote *The Old Man and the Sea*?
- A) Hemingway B) Fitzgerald C) Faulkner D) Orwell
48. “The Lost Generation” wrote about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Love stories B) War trauma C) Romantic dreams D) Science
49. Who wrote *The Trial*?
- A) Kafka B) Camus C) Sartre D) Brecht
50. Kafka’s novels show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Fear and guilt B) Love and joy C) War heroism D) Nature

51. Thomas Mann's works combine \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Philosophy and psychology B) War and peace C) Myth and religion D) Politics
52. Brecht's Epic Theatre wanted the audience to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Feel emotion B) Think critically C) Cry D) Forget politics
53. *Buddenbrooks* is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) A family decline B) Love triangle C) War D) Revolution
54. Existentialism means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Search for meaning in life B) Dreams C) Religious belief D) Science
55. Who wrote *The Stranger*?  
A) Camus B) Sartre C) Kafka D) Huxley
56. Sartre believed humans are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Free and responsible B) Dependent C) Controlled D) Hopeless
57. World War I literature focused on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Peace and disillusionment B) Heroism C) Victory D) Adventure
58. *The Magic Mountain* was written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Mann B) Kafka C) Zola D) Goethe
59. Brecht's theater used \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Songs and narration B) Battle scenes C) Dance D) Romantic dialogues
60. Kafka's style mixed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Reality and fantasy B) Love and humor C) Drama and poetry D) Politics
61. The main idea of Modernism was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Exploring inner mind B) Praising tradition C) Religious faith D) National unity
62. Heine used satire to criticize \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Politics B) Romance C) Science D) Family
63. "Epic Theatre" belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Brecht B) Shakespeare C) Goethe D) Zola
64. In *The Stranger*, Meursault represents \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Absurd man B) Hero C) Idealist D) Romantic

65. Which genre focuses on psychology and ideas?  
A) Intellectual novel B) Adventure C) Epic D) Comedy
66. Postwar literature was mainly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Realistic and anti-war B) Religious C) Romantic D) Symbolic
67. Modern writers experimented with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Time and narration B) Language rules C) Poetic meter D) Myths only
68. The main message of Kafka's works is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Life is absurd but must be faced B) Love conquers all C) War is good D) Faith solves everything
69. Hemingway's style is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Simple and emotional B) Complex and symbolic C) Romantic D) Philosophical
70. "The Lost Generation" writers sought \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Meaning after war B) Fame C) Faith D) Love
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### ● V. Modern and Postmodern (71–100)

71. After WW II, literature focused on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Peace and human values B) War heroism C) Politics D) Romance
72. Post-1945 writers explored \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Fear, guilt, and meaning B) Magic C) Religion D) Nature
73. Sartre and Camus belonged to which philosophy?  
A) Existentialism B) Romanticism C) Symbolism D) Realism
74. *Slaughterhouse-Five* is a novel about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) War trauma B) Love C) Myth D) Religion
75. The main genre of the 20th century was the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Novel B) Poem C) Drama D) Epic

76. Absurd drama focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Meaninglessness of life B) Comedy C) Romance D) War
77. Who introduced the term “Epic Theatre”?  
A) Brecht B) Mann C) Camus D) Kafka
78. The “Absurd Theatre” shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Confusion of modern life B) Romance C) Faith D) Nature
79. Postmodernism began around the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 1960s B) 1930s C) 1850s D) 1990s
80. Postmodern writers mixed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Genres and times B) Only poems C) Only myths D) Music
81. F. Beigbeder’s novels show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Media and loneliness B) War C) Family D) Religion
82. *Perfume* by Süskind belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Postmodernism B) Realism C) Romanticism D) Enlightenment
83. Postmodernism sees literature as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Interaction between author and reader B) Moral lesson C) National tool  
D) Religion
84. Neo-mythologism means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Using old myths in new contexts B) Creating new religions C) Telling  
fairy tales D) Ignoring tradition
85. Contemporary literature often mixes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Time and space freely B) Politics only C) Science only D) Poems and  
religion
86. The 21st-century novel is often \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Philosophical and ironic B) Epic C) Classical D) Romantic
87. Postmodern structure is often \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Non-linear B) Strict C) Poetic D) Repetitive
88. Existentialism influenced postmodern writers through \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Questions of meaning B) Religion C) Nature D) Comedy

89. Modern drama includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Political and absurd plays B) Mythic songs C) Love comedies D) Religious acts
90. Camus's main theme was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Absurd life and human honesty B) War C) Love D) Faith
91. The 1980s–1990s novels often explored \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Human identity and technology B) Nature C) Romance D) Fairy tales
92. Postmodern literature often uses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Irony and playfulness B) Religious sermons C) Epic structure D) Traditional rules
93. Which idea best describes modern literature?  
A) Freedom of expression B) Strict form C) Royal power D) Faith only
94. The main feature of postmodernism is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Mixing and parody B) Serious moral tone C) Romantic idealism D) Simplicity
95. "Neo-mythologism" appears in the novels of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Christa Wolf B) Franz Kafka C) Bertolt Brecht D) Albert Camus
96. *The Stranger* teaches that life is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Absurd but valuable B) Perfect C) Meaningless and evil D) Religious
97. Modernism ended around \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Mid-20th century B) 19th century C) 1600s D) 2020s
98. The postmodern reader is expected to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Interpret the text actively B) Accept one meaning C) Avoid thinking D) Follow author's orders
99. *Slaughterhouse-Five* mixes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Reality and fantasy B) History and romance C) Religion and myth D) Poem and song

The main message of modern world literature is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Search for meaning and identity
- B) Obey tradition
- C) Return to religion
- D) Forget

## **GLOSSARY — LITERATURE (A–Z)**

1. **Absurdism** – Bema’nilik falsafasi – The belief that human life is meaningless; seen in modern plays.
2. **Abstract** – Abstrakt – A brief summary of a research paper or literary work.
3. **Action** – Harakat – Events or deeds that move the story forward.
4. **Adaptation** – Moslashtirish – A literary work transformed into film, play, or another form.
5. **Aesthetic** – Estetik – Concerning beauty and artistic taste.
6. **Allegory** – Alegoriya – A story with a hidden moral or political meaning.
7. **Alliteration** – Alliteratsiya – Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
8. **Allusion** – Ismiy ishora – A reference to another work, event, or person.
9. **Ambiguity** – Noaniqlik – The quality of being open to multiple interpretations.
10. **Analogy** – O’xshashlik – A comparison showing similarities between two things.
11. **Anecdote** – Qisqa voqea – A short amusing story about a real incident.
12. **Antagonist** – Qarshi qahramon – The character opposing the protagonist.
13. **Anthology** – To’plam – A collection of poems, stories, or essays.
14. **Anti-hero** – Anti-qahramon – A main character lacking heroic qualities.

15. **Aphorism** – Hikmatli so‘z – A concise statement expressing a general truth.
16. **Archetype** – Arxetip – A universal symbol, theme, or character type.
17. **Argument** – Asosiy g‘oya – The main idea or claim of a text.
18. **Audience** – Tomoshabin / o‘quvchi – The intended readers or viewers.
19. **Autobiography** – Avtobiografiya – A person’s life story written by themselves.
20. **Ballad** – Ballada – A narrative poem often set to music.
21. **Biography** – Biografiya – A person’s life story written by someone else.
22. **Blank verse** – Qofiyasiz she‘r – Poetry written in unrhymed iambic pentameter.
23. **Character** – Qahramon – A person in a literary work.
24. **Chronicle** – Yilnoma – A factual written account of important events.
25. **Climax** – Eng yuqori nuqta – The turning point of the story.
26. **Comedy** – Komediya – A humorous play with a happy ending.
27. **Conflict** – Qarama-qarshilik – A struggle between opposing forces.
28. **Context** – Kontekst – The circumstances surrounding a text.
29. **Criticism** – Tanqid – The analysis and evaluation of literature.
30. **Culture** – Madaniyat – Shared beliefs, arts, and customs of a society.
31. **Denouement** – Yakun – The final resolution of the story.
32. **Description** – Tasvir – Detailed portrayal of a person, place, or thing.
33. **Dialogue** – Dialog – Conversation between characters.
34. **Diary** – Kundalik – A daily record of thoughts or experiences.
35. **Drama** – Drama – A literary composition designed for performance.
36. **Editor** – Tahrirchi – A person who prepares texts for publication.
37. **Elegy** – Marsiya – A mournful poem for the dead.
38. **Epic** – Doston – A long poem about heroic deeds.
39. **Epigraph** – Epigraf – A quotation at the beginning of a text.
40. **Episode** – Bo‘lim – A distinct part of a story or series.
41. **Essay** – Insho – A short piece expressing the author’s opinion.

42. **Existentialism** – Ekzistensializm – A movement exploring meaning and freedom.
43. **Fable** – Masal – A short story teaching a moral lesson.
44. **Fantasy** – Fantastika – Literature containing magical elements.
45. **Feminism** – Feminizm – Literature promoting women’s rights.
46. **Fiction** – Badiiy asar – Imaginative storytelling.
47. **Flashback** – Orqaga qaytish – A scene showing past events.
48. **Foreshadowing** – Oldindan ishora – Hinting at future events.
49. **Form** – Shakl – The structure or style of a literary work.
50. **Genre** – Janr – A type or category of literature.
51. **Hero** – Qahramon – Main positive character.
52. **Humanism** – Gumanizm – Focus on human values and dignity.
53. **Hyperbole** – Mubolag‘a – Extreme exaggeration for emphasis.
54. **Imagery** – Tasviriylik – Language that appeals to the senses.
55. **Impressionism** – Impressionizm – Writing that captures personal perception.
56. **Irony** – Istehzo – Contrast between expectation and reality.
57. **Legend** – Afsona – A traditional story about heroes.
58. **Literature** – Adabiyot – Written artistic expression.
59. **Lyric** – Lirik she‘r – A short poem expressing emotion.
60. **Metaphor** – Metafora – Comparison without “like” or “as.”
61. **Modernism** – Modernizm – Innovation breaking traditional forms.
62. **Monologue** – Monolog – Long speech by one character.
63. **Mood** – Kayfiyat – Feeling created for the reader.
64. **Moral** – Axloqiy g‘oya – A lesson from a story.
65. **Motif** – Motiv – A recurring element or symbol.
66. **Myth** – Mif – A story explaining natural or cultural phenomena.
67. **Narration** – Bayon – The act of telling a story.
68. **Narrative** – Hikoya – A sequence of connected events.
69. **Narrator** – Hikoyachi – The person who tells the story.

70. **Naturalism** – Naturalizm – Focus on heredity and environment.
71. **Novel** – Roman – A long fictional prose work.
72. **Novella** – Qisqa roman – A story shorter than a novel.
73. **Ode** – Oda – A poem of praise.
74. **Parable** – Masal – Story with moral or spiritual meaning.
75. **Paradox** – Paradoks – A statement that seems contradictory but true.
76. **Parody** – Parodiya – Humorous imitation of another work.
77. **Persona** – Obraz – The speaker’s role in a poem.
78. **Plot** – Syujet – The sequence of events in a story.
79. **Poetry** – She’riyat – Expression of emotion through rhythm and imagery.
80. **Point of view** – Nuqtai nazar – Perspective of narration.
81. **Postmodernism** – Postmodernizm – Literary movement rejecting absolute truth.
82. **Prologue** – Muqaddima – Introductory section of a text.
83. **Prose** – Nasr – Ordinary written language.
84. **Protagonist** – Bosh qahramon – Central character in a story.
85. **Realism** – Realizm – Representation of life as it is.
86. **Repetition** – Takror – Reusing words for emphasis.
87. **Resolution** – Hal etish – Ending of the conflict in a story.
88. **Rhetoric** – Notiqlik san’ati – The art of persuasive language.
89. **Romance** – Romantik asar – Story focusing on love and adventure.
90. **Romanticism** – Romantizm – Emotion and nature-centered movement.
91. **Satire** – Satira – Humor used to criticize.
92. **Scene** – Sahna – Part of a play or act.
93. **Script** – Ssenariy – Written text of a play or film.
94. **Setting** – Joylashuv – Time and place of events.
95. **Simile** – O‘xshatish – Comparison using “like” or “as.”
96. **Soliloquy** – Yakka nutq – Speech expressing inner thoughts.
97. **Sonnet** – Sonet – 14-line poem with rhyme scheme.
98. **Speaker** – So‘zlovchi – The voice in a poem.

99. **Stream of consciousness** – Ong oqimi – Flow of a character’s inner thoughts.
100. **Style** – Uslub – Author’s unique way of writing.
101. **Symbol** – Ramz – Object representing another meaning.
102. **Symbolism** – Ramziylik – Use of symbols to convey ideas.
103. **Syntax** – So‘z tartibi – Arrangement of words and phrases.
104. **Theme** – Mavzu – Central idea of a text.
105. **Tone** – Ohang – Author’s attitude toward subject.
106. **Tragedy** – Fojiya – Story ending with suffering or death.
107. **Unity** – Yagonalik – Coherence and consistency of a work.
108. **Verse** – She‘r satri – A line of poetry.
109. **Voice** – Ovozni ifoda – Distinctive style or expression.
110. **World War II Literature** – Ikkinchi jahon urushi adabiyoti – Works reflecting war trauma.
111. **Existence** – Mavjudlik – The state of being; existential theme.
112. **Contextual analysis** – Kontekstual tahlil – Study of meaning within situation.
113. **Imagism** – Tasvirchilik – Movement focused on visual precision.
114. **Minimalism** – Minimalizm – Writing with simplicity and clarity.
115. **Modern Novel** – Zamonaviy roman – Post-1945 novel form.
116. **Motive** – Sabab – Reason behind a character’s actions.
117. **Perspective** – Qarash – Viewpoint in storytelling.
118. **Philosophical fiction** – Falsafiy adabiyot – Writing exploring existential questions.
119. **Psychological realism** – Psixologik realizm – Exploration of inner mind.
120. **Postcolonialism** – Mustamlakachilikdan keyingi adabiyot – Works addressing colonial impact.
121. **Censorship** – Senzura – Restriction of speech or expression.
122. **Critical theory** – Tanqidiy nazariya – Analytical frameworks for literature.

123. **Dystopia** – Distrofiya jamiyati – Imagined society of suffering.
124. **Utopia** – Utopiya – Ideal, perfect society.
125. **Imaginary** – Tasavvuriy – Created by imagination.
126. **Identity** – Shaxsiyat – The sense of self in literature.
127. **Alienation** – Yotlashish – Feeling of isolation in characters.
128. **Freedom** – Erkinlik – Core concept in existential works.
129. **Choice** – Tanlov – The act of making decisions.
130. **Responsibility** – Mas’uliyat – Moral duty in characters.
131. **Meaning** – Ma’no – The significance of human existence.
132. **Nihilism** – Nihilizm – Rejection of all religious and moral principles.
133. **Absurd drama** – Bema’ni drama – Play showing meaninglessness of life.
134. **Inner monologue** – Ichki monolog – Character’s private thoughts.
135. **Existential hero** – Ekzistensial qahramon – Individual seeking purpose.
136. **Symbolic imagery** – Ramziy tasvir – Visual representation of ideas.
137. **Deconstruction** – Dekonstruksiya – Analyzing text to expose contradictions.
138. **Critical approach** – Tanqidiy yondashuv – Method of literary analysis.
139. **Canon** – Adabiy kanon – Accepted list of important works.
140. **Classicism** – Klassitsizm – Literature following order and harmony.
141. **Contextualism** – Kontekstualizm – Interpreting text within its context.
142. **Dialect** – Lahja – Regional form of language.
143. **Dialogue technique** – Dialogik uslub – Conversation used in narration.
144. **Emotional tone** – Hissiy ohang – Mood expressed by writer.
145. **Figurative language** – Ko‘chma ma’no – Non-literal expressions.
146. **Foil character** – Qarama-qarshi obraz – Character contrasting another.
147. **Historical fiction** – Tarixiy roman – Fiction based on real events.
148. **Interpretation** – Talqin – Explaining the meaning of a work.
149. **Literary criticism** – Adabiy tanqid – Study and analysis of literature.
150. **Literary device** – Adabiy usul – Technique used by writers.
151. **Memento mori** – O‘limni eslash – Reminder of mortality.

152. **Metonymy** – Metonimiya – Substitution of one word for another.
153. **Motivation** – Rag‘bat – Reason for character behavior.
154. **Mythology** – Mifologiya – Collection of myths.
155. **Narrative voice** – Hikoya ohangi – Personality of the narrator.
156. **Neoclassicism** – Neoklassitsizm – Revival of classical style.
157. **Novelty** – Yangilik – Innovation in literary art.
158. **Parallelism** – Parallelizm – Use of similar sentence structures.
159. **Paraphrase** – Qayta ifoda – Restating in different words.
160. **Personification** – Jonlantirish – Giving human traits to non-human things.
161. **Plot twist** – Kutilmagan burilish – Unexpected event in a story.
162. **Poetic justice** – Adolatli yakun – Rewarding good, punishing evil.
163. **Prologue** – Kirish qismi – Introductory section of a story.
164. **Pun** – So‘z o‘yini – Play on words with double meaning.
165. **Quotation** – Iqtibos – A cited statement from another text.
166. **Reader-response** – O‘quvchi yondashuvi – Focus on reader interpretation.
167. **Revolutionary literature** – Inqilobiy adabiyot – Works inspiring social change.
168. **Rhyme** – Qofiya – Repetition of sounds in poetry.
169. **Rhythm** – Ritm – Musical pattern in writing.
170. **Sarcasm** – Istehzolik – Mocking language for criticism.
171. **Scene structure** – Sahna tuzilmasi – Organization of dramatic parts.
172. **Science fiction** – Ilmiy fantastika – Literature about future or science.
173. **Semiotics** – Belgilar nazariyasi – Study of signs and symbols.
174. **Sentimentality** – Hissiyotga berilish – Overuse of emotions.
175. **Setting analysis** – Joy tahlili – Study of time and place in text.
176. **Situational irony** – Kutilmagan istehzo – Opposite outcome than expected.
177. **Sociological criticism** – Sotsiologik tanqid – Study of social aspects.

178. **Sonnet form** – Sonet shakli – 14-line poem structure.
179. **Subtext** – Yashirin ma’no – Implicit or unspoken meaning.
180. **Suspense** – Hayajon – Feeling of uncertainty.
181. **Symbolic meaning** – Ramziy ma’no – Hidden message behind symbols.
182. **Theatrical performance** – Sahna ijrosi – Acting out a drama.
183. **Theme analysis** – Mavzu tahlili – Examination of central ideas.
184. **Tone of voice** – Nutq ohangi – Emotional sound in writing.
185. **Tragic hero** – Fojeaviy qahramon – Noble character with a fatal flaw.
186. **Transformation** – O‘zgarish – Character development process.
187. **Translation studies** – Tarjima tadqiqoti – Study of translating literature.
188. **Unreliable narrator** – Ishonchsiz hikoyachi – Narrator who misleads the reader.
189. **Verbal irony** – Og‘zaki istehzo – Saying the opposite of what is meant.
190. **Visionary fiction** – G‘oyaviy adabiyot – Literature imagining better futures.
191. **War literature** – Urush adabiyoti – Works depicting war realities.
192. **Western canon** – G‘arb adabiyoti klassikasi – Foundational Western literary works.
193. **World literature** – Jahon adabiyoti – Global collection of literary works.
194. **Writer’s purpose** – Muallif maqsadi – Reason for creating a text.
195. **Zeugma** – Zevma – Word used to modify two or more other words.
196. **Alliteration** – Takroriy tovush – Repetition of consonant sounds.
197. **Dialogue form** – Dialog shakli – Exchange of speech in text.
198. **Imaginary scene** – Tasavvuriy sahna – Fictional event in mind.
199. **Mood development** – Kayfiyat hosil qilish – Creating reader emotion.
200. **Modernist writer** – Modernist yozuvchi – Innovator in 20th-century literature.
201. **Post-war author** – Urushdan keyingi yozuvchi – Writer reflecting WWII effects.

- 202.**Post-war author** – Urushdan keyingi yozuvchi – Writer reflecting the trauma and recovery after WWII.
- 203.**Existential novel** – Ekzistensial roman – A novel exploring freedom, anxiety, and meaning of life.
- 204.**Social realism** – Ijtimoiy realizm – Depiction of working-class life and social issues.
- 205.**Cultural context** – Madaniy kontekst – The background of traditions and beliefs in a text.
- 206.**Intertextuality** – Matnlararo bog‘liqlik – Relationship between different literary works.
- 207.**Imaginary world** – Tasavvuriy olam – Created universe in fiction.
- 208.**Characterization** – Qahramon yaratish – The process of creating characters.
- 209.**Epistolary novel** – Maktub shaklidagi roman – Novel written in the form of letters.
- 210.**Picaresque** – Sayohat roman turi – Story about adventures of a roguish hero.
- 211.**Metafiction** – Metafiksiya – Fiction that reflects on its own storytelling.
- 212.**Moral conflict** – Axloqiy ziddiyat – Struggle between right and wrong.
- 213.**Heroic deed** – Qahramonona ish – Brave action by a main character.
- 214.**Narrative structure** – Hikoya tuzilmasi – Organization of a story’s elements.
- 215.**Artistic value** – Badiiy qiymat – Aesthetic and emotional worth of a work.
- 216.**Cognitive metaphor** – Kognitiv metafora – Conceptual metaphor shaping perception.
- 217.**Cultural identity** – Madaniy o‘zlik – Belonging to a culture or community.
- 218.**Existential crisis** – Hayotiy inqiroz – Period of questioning life’s meaning.

219. **Freedom of expression** – So‘z erkinligi – Right to express thoughts freely.
220. **Gender roles** – Jinsiy rollar – Social expectations based on gender.
221. **Historical context** – Tarixiy kontekst – Background of the time in which a text is set.
222. **Individualism** – Individualizm – Focus on individual rights and independence.
223. **Interpersonal conflict** – Shaxslararo ziddiyat – Struggle between characters.
224. **Linguistic style** – Til uslubi – Author’s language choice and structure.
225. **Literary heritage** – Adabiy meros – Classic works passed through generations.
226. **Mimetic theory** – Imitatsiya nazariyasi – Idea that art imitates life.
227. **Moral philosophy** – Axloq falsafasi – Study of ethical meaning in literature.
228. **Multiculturalism** – Ko‘p madaniyatlik – Representation of diverse cultures.
229. **Narrative distance** – Hikoya masofasi – Emotional or temporal gap between narrator and events.
230. **National identity** – Milliy o‘zlik – Cultural self-awareness of a nation.
231. **Paratext** – Qo‘shimcha matn – Title, preface, and notes around the main text.
232. **Psychological conflict** – Ruhiy ziddiyat – Character’s inner struggle.
233. **Reader’s empathy** – O‘quvchi hamdardligi – Emotional connection with characters.
234. **Renaissance literature** – Uyg‘onish davri adabiyoti – Works celebrating humanism and art.
235. **Rhetorical device** – Notqlik usuli – Technique used to persuade or impress.

236. **Romantic hero** – Romantik qahramon – Idealized character guided by emotion.
237. **Sociopolitical context** – Ijtimoiy-siyosiy kontekst – Society and politics influencing text.
238. **Stylistic analysis** – Uslubiy tahlil – Study of author’s language and tone.
239. **Subconscious** – On osti – Hidden mental process influencing behavior.
240. **Surrealism** – Sürrealizm – Movement combining dream and reality.
241. **Symbolic realism** – Ramziy realizm – Realistic writing with symbolic meaning.
242. **Temporal setting** – Vaqt omili – Time period of a narrative.
243. **Textual analysis** – Matn tahlili – Examining the structure and meaning of text.
244. **Theme of alienation** – Yotlashish mavzusi – Feeling of isolation in modern works.
245. **Universal theme** – Umumiy mavzu – Idea relevant to all human experiences.
246. **Verisimilitude** – Haqiqatga yaqinlik – Appearance of truth in fiction.
247. **Visionary poet** – Ilhomli shoir – Poet expressing prophetic insight.
248. **War trauma** – Urush jarohati – Psychological impact of war in literature.
249. **Women’s writing** – Ayollar adabiyoti – Works written from female perspective.
250. **Youth literature** – Yoshlar adabiyoti – Fiction written for young audiences.
251. **Zeitgeist** – Davr ruhi – The spirit or mood of a particular historical time.

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To‘g‘ri aytdingiz, Shaxnoza ❁ — endi hammasini yakuniy tartibga keltirish uchun sizga **“Mundarija (Table of Contents)”** ham kerak. Quyida sizning **“Literature and Modern Literature of Foreign Countries (1945–present)”** mavzusidagi mustaqil ish yoki kurs ishi uchun **to‘liq, akademik mundarija** namunasi keltiriladi.

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## 📖 MUNDARIJA (TABLE OF CONTENTS)

### Kirish (Introduction)

- Mavzuning dolzarbligi (Relevance of the Topic)
- Maqsad va vazifalar (Aims and Objectives)
- Tadqiqot predmeti va ob‘ekti (Subject and Object of the Research)
- Ishning tuzilishi (Structure of the Work)

### I BOB. LITERATURE AS AN ART AND A SCIENCE

- 1.1. The Concept and Nature of Literature
- 1.2. Major Functions and Characteristics of Literary Works
- 1.3. Main Genres of Literature: Poetry, Drama, and Prose
- 1.4. Literary Devices and Their Role in Artistic Expression

### II BOB. MODERN FOREIGN LITERATURE (1945–PRESENT)

- 2.1. Post-War Literature: Reflection of World War II in Art
- 2.2. Existentialism in Literature: Sartre and Camus
- 2.3. The Emergence of the Anti-Hero and Absurd Drama (Beckett, Ionesco)
- 2.4. Major Trends of the Second Half of the 20th Century
- 2.5. The Development of the Novel: Realism to Postmodernism

### III BOB. ANALYSIS OF SELECTED LITERARY WORKS

- 3.1. Reflection of War and Humanism in Hemingway’s *The Old Man and the Sea*
  - 3.2. Existential Motives in Camus’ *The Stranger*
  - 3.3. Social and Political Criticism in Orwell’s *1984*
  - 3.4. Symbolism and Allegory in Golding’s *Lord of the Flies*
  - 3.5. Postmodern Narrative in Salman Rushdie’s *Midnight’s Children*
- 

### IV BOB. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- 4.1. Influence of Modern Literature on Contemporary Thought
- 4.2. Pedagogical Value

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of Teaching Modern Literature in Higher Education  
4.3. Comparative Study of Western and Uzbek Literary Traditions  
4.4. Role of Translation in Promoting World Literature

### **Xulosa (Conclusion)**

- Summary of Findings
- Theoretical and Practical Outcomes
- Recommendations

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### **Glossary (Bilingual Glossary of Literary Terms)**

– 250 ta Inglizcha–O‘zbekcha atamalar izohi

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### **TAQRIZ №1 (Ilmiy-uslubiy)**

#### **Taqriz**

*“Literature and Modern Literature of Foreign Countries (1945–present)”  
mavzusidagi mustaqil ishga*

Mazkur ishda talaba adabiyotshunoslikning nazariy asoslarini va zamonaviy chet el adabiyotining 1945-yildan keyingi bosqichlarini ilmiy tahlil qilgan. Ishda adabiyot turlarining rivojlanishi, urushdan keyingi asarlarda inson ruhiyatining aks etishi, ekzistensializm g‘oyalari (J.-P. Sartre, A. Camus), absurd teatr, realizm va postmodernizm kabi oqimlar batafsil yoritilgan.

Muallif materialni tahlil qilishda nazariy manbalarga (Abrams, Eagleton, Wellek, Cuddon, va boshqalar) tayangan hamda zamonaviy yozuvchilarning asarlariga ijodiy yondashgan. Ishda ilmiy tahlil, mantiqiy izchillik va zamonaviy talqin uyg‘unlashgan. Glossariy va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati talab darajasida tuzilgan.

Mazkur ish adabiyotshunoslik va ingliz tili o‘qitish metodikasiga oid ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan puxta tayyorlangan bo‘lib, talabaning mustaqil fikrlash, tahlil qilish hamda ilmiy uslubda yozish ko‘nikmalarini aks ettiradi.

**Xulosa:** Ish “A’lo” bahosiga loyiq.

**Tavsiya:** Ish himoyaga tavsiya etiladi.

**Taqrizchi:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ilmiy darajasi:** PhD / DSc

**Lavozimi:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Imzo:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Sana:** \_\_\_\_\_

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## ● TAQRIZ №2 (Amaliy-pedagogik)

### Taqriz

*“Literature and Modern Literature of Foreign Countries (1945–present)”  
mavzusidagi kurs ishiga*

Talaba ishida adabiyotshunoslik va chet el adabiyoti fanlari bo‘yicha o‘rganilgan nazariy va amaliy bilimlarni birlashtirib, zamonaviy adabiy jarayonlarni tahlil qilgan. Asarda XX asr ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab G‘arb adabiyotida kechgan g‘oyaviy-badiiy o‘zgarishlar, urushdan keyingi davr muammolari, ekzistensializm va postmodernizm kabi oqimlar o‘z aksini topgan.

Muallif o‘z ishida badiiy matnlarni o‘qitishning didaktik imkoniyatlarini, zamonaviy yozuvchilar asarlarining tarbiyaviy ahamiyatini va ularni ingliz tili darslarida qo‘llash metodlarini ham ko‘rsatgan. Ish amaliy jihatdan ham ahamiyatli bo‘lib, kelgusida adabiyot fanini o‘qitishda metodik qo‘llanma sifatida foydalanish mumkin.

**Xulosa:** Ish mazmunan boy, ilmiy jihatdan asosli va metodik jihatdan samarali.

**Bahosi:** “A’lo”

**Taqrizchi:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Lavozimi:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Imzo:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Sana:** \_\_\_\_\_