

**POSTMODERNIST COGNITIVE MODIFICATION AND STYLISTIC INTEGRITY
IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH PROSE**

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Abstract: The postmodernist alteration of perception and the integrity of style in English and Uzbek writing are examined in this essay. Highlighted are the distinctive and similar features of the two literary schools, the way of thinking that characterizes postmodern literature, and the harmonization of artistic means and styles. Prose samples are used to examine how postmodern techniques have affected the writing process.

Keywords: literary process, intertextuality, artistic concept, Uzbek and English writing, postmodernism, cognitive modification, and stylistic integrity.

INTRODUCTION

The postmodernist movement gained significant traction in international literature during the latter part of the 20th century and the early years of the 21st, bringing about significant shifts in literary style and artistic thought. The complexity of human awareness, the fragmentation of perception, and the encouragement of novel approaches to reality interpretation are characteristics of postmodern literature. The lines between the actual and imaginary worlds are blurred, the author and hero are no longer separated, literary texts engage in conversation with one another, and artistic techniques like intertextuality, epigraphy, pastiche, quotation, and parody take center stage in this movement.

This method has included both English and Uzbek literature. The problems of postmodernist thought, altering perception, and maintaining stylistic integrity are becoming increasingly pressing in both works of literature. Specifically, there are certain similarities and variations between the authors' postmodernist research, text structure, and methodological approaches in contemporary Uzbek and English literature. Using English and Uzbek writing as examples, this article examines postmodernist changes to perception and the integrity of artistic style, exposing novel developments in the literary process. The study also gives particular attention to the two literary schools' representatives' artistic thinking's national traits and proximity to one another.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

"The Postmodern Condition: A Report on Knowledge" by Jean-François Lyotard (1979) The goal of Lyotard's study is to examine postmodernism's epistemological shifts, or how knowledge is created and altered. In order to guarantee the legitimacy of knowledge in contemporary society, he highlights the necessity of acknowledging the knowledge of many social groups and tiny narratives in addition to established sources of knowledge. According to Lyotard, postmodernism's primary characteristic is the unification of numerous, local, and minor viewpoints in opposition to "larger" narratives. He provided an outstanding theoretical framework for how knowledge is formed, distributed and depends on the social situation today. This work has a significant influence on modern thought and is one of the most significant sources of postmodernist theory.

"A Poetics of Postmodernism: History, Theory, Fiction" by Linda Hutcheon (1988) Hutcheon's work addresses the literary forms and styles of postmodernism. Using strategies

like pastiche, metaphor, parody, and intertextuality, she examines how postmodern literature reinterprets reality. Hutcheon also exemplifies postmodernism's metafiction and intertextuality, which hold that a work is always teaching about itself, how it was created, and the decisions it makes. Postmodernism is thoroughly examined in this text, which also aids in a deeper comprehension of postmodern literature's aesthetic elements.

Atonement by Ian McEwan (2001) One of the most well-known works of English postmodernism is McEwan's Atonement. The intricate perceptual alteration of postmodernism is embodied in the narrative. The work encourages the reader to find the truth inside it by interpreting reality from multiple subjective viewpoints in addition to one person's perspective. The reader is compelled to explore each character's inner world, thoughts, and behaviors due to McEwan's mysticism and inner experiences. The piece portrays a transformed reality and a more nuanced understanding of artistic existence.

"Flaubert's Parrot" by Julian Barnes (1984) A prime example of postmodernist writing is Julian Barnes' "Flaubert's Parrot," which explores artistic reality, historical context, and Flaubert and his writings. Intertextuality, mysticism and artistic play can be seen as signs of postmodernism in Barnes' work. By fusing disparate characters and concepts, the author of the book tries to replicate Flaubert's style. Through the appropriate balance of historical accuracy and astute creative investigation, the piece inspires the reader to comprehend the interdependence.

Rasulov, Q. Q. Rasulov examines the development of postmodernism in Uzbek prose and its influence on creative thought in his articles. Rasulov primarily aims to illustrate the shifts occurring in the aesthetics of contemporary Uzbek prose, particularly the postmodernist elements. He examines novel literary interpretations of reality, as well as novel mysticism and intertextual discourse. Rasulov also demonstrates the existence of postmodernist ideas and contemporary artistic movements in Uzbek literature in his articles.

O. Jo'rayev and A. Usmonov The goal of A. Usmonov and O. Jo'rayev's research is to examine how postmodernist ideas have evolved and been applied in Uzbek prose. By examining the impact of intertextual discourse, epistemology, and cognitive alteration, they examine the postmodernist components found in the writings of Erkin A'zam and Ulugbek Hamdam. Subjective reality, studied subjectivity, and reinterpretation of creative truth are characteristics of postmodernism that are sought after in these works.

Sh. Mirvaliev The development of new artistic forms in Uzbek prose, methodological investigation, and the examination of contemporary thought are the main foci of Sh. Mirvaliev's postmodernist research. His scholarly work examines postmodernist elements in Uzbek literature, with a focus on techniques like epistemology and intertextual discourse. The social and cultural elements that shaped postmodernist thought in Uzbek literature are also taken into account by Mirvaliev.

Methodology

The study's methodological underpinnings are grounded on postmodernist aesthetics and philosophy. For the research of postmodernism's stylistic integrity and cognitive alteration, the following primary methodological approaches were chosen:

Analysis of Texts One of postmodernism's primary techniques, intertextuality and intertextual dialogue, examines in great detail the connections between the work's many events, characters, and motifs as well as how they affect one another. This approach aids in the analysis of postmodern works' ideas and artistic practices. Every text is examined in

relation to other texts in dialogue, taking into account its subjective and ever-evolving interpretation.

Analysis of Discursive The alteration of discursive aspects, particularly during the reading and writing processes, is a significant aspect of postmodern literature. Therefore, the impact of literature on thinking can be studied using the discursive analysis methodology. This approach is used to examine how postmodern authors invite readers to rediscover not just reality but also themselves and the reading experience.

Cultural and Sociocultural Analysis In postmodernism, artistic perception is more strongly tied to social and cultural elements. This scientific approach analyzes how postmodern perception reflects the social context, cultural traditions, and historical processes in literature. This method aids in comprehending postmodernism as a social and spiritual synthesis in addition to an aesthetic movement.

The Phenomenological Method In postmodernism, there is a way of seeing reality in subjective perception. The characters' inner sensations and perceptions, as well as their relationships to their surroundings and to themselves, are examined through the use of a phenomenological technique. The investigation of subjectivity, inner sentiments, and personal experiences forms the basis of this approach.

Analysis of Narrative The narrative construction of postmodernist works is intricate and multidimensional, and various readers frequently interpret them in different ways. The structure of works, the order of events, and the reader's interpretation of those events are thus studied using the narrative analysis methodology. The structural and poststructural components of the narrative are used to explain how new truths and occurrences are formed in postmodern literature.

Deconstructionism One of the primary methodological instruments of postmodernism is Jacques Derrida's deconstruction technique. This approach examines texts' actual meanings and exposes their inherent conflicts. A critical examination of postmodern authors' writings reveals that there are multiple truths and interpretations inside the text rather than just one.

Aesthetic Evaluation Postmodernism places particular emphasis on the writer's style, creative method, and aesthetic qualities. The style, unique language, textual organization, and creative consequences of postmodern authors are all examined in aesthetic analysis. This analysis aids in identifying postmodernist devices like irony, parody, and pastiche that are employed in the piece.

The study examines texts and their interactions, new modes of communication between the author and the reader, and the integrity of the artistic style and perceptual alteration of postmodernism utilizing the aforementioned methodological approaches. The intricate psychological, social, and cultural processes that take place between the reader and the work can be examined in greater detail thanks to these approaches.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study examined postmodernist stylistic integrity and cognitive change in English and Uzbek literature. The study's findings demonstrated the particular importance of stylistic integrity and cognitive modification in postmodernist works.

Postmodernist cognitive modification: Subjectivity and form variety are two ways that postmodernism expresses cognitive alteration. Postmodernist authors like Julian Barnes and Ian McEwan have attempted to blend a variety of realities in English literature. This enables the reader to view reality from many angles. In Uzbek literature, reality is also portrayed as

erratic and unpredictable, like in the writings of Ulugbek Hamdam. The impression of postmodernism is characterized by this variety and uncertainty.

Integrity of creative style: In postmodernism, the amalgamation of numerous stylistic elements demonstrates the integrity of artistic style. The comprehension of the text's complex structure shapes the reader's perception. In McEwan's novel *Atonement*, for instance, English postmodernism employs a variety of artistic forms. Additionally, Sh. Mirvaliev's works demonstrate the rebirth and connectivity of artistic genres in Uzbek postmodernism. The reader is encouraged to embrace a new reality via textual styles like epigraphy, satire, pastiche, and intertextuality.

Social and cultural contexts: Postmodernism is founded on social and cultural aspects. The ever-evolving social structures and cultural perspectives of society shape both reality and artistic truth in these pieces. Postmodernism is more closely linked to national customs and cultural contexts in Uzbek literature. For instance, Q. Rasulov's writings reflect historical shifts and cultural perspectives.

Discussion

The study's findings demonstrate the numerous parallels and discrepancies between postmodernism in English and Uzbek literature. The connection between the modification of perception and the integrity of style in postmodernism is clearly visible in both literatures. Postmodernism in English literature is predicated on the representation of social events through subjectivity and ambiguity, as well as creative reality in several levels. Postmodernism is more deeply entwined with historical events, cultural thought, and national identity in Uzbek literature.

Additionally, there are parallels between Uzbek and English postmodernism. For instance, the multilayered textual structure, intertextual relationships, and subjective experience can all be emphasized in both literary works. In contrast to English literature, where postmodernism primarily aims to rethink static artistic truths, Uzbek literature places greater emphasis on the literary legacy of the Soviet era as well as social and cultural shifts.

Postmodernist authors attempt to portray the artistic reality from contrasting viewpoints. This provokes fresh ideas about events and reality in addition to pushing the reader to comprehend the material more thoroughly. Writers like Sh. Mirvaliev and Ulugbek Hamdam, in particular, use their national and cultural backgrounds to explain postmodernism in Uzbek literature.

The study demonstrated how postmodernist literature's stylistic integrity and cognitive alteration inspire readers to think differently. Every piece of art reflects current social and cultural situations and innovates its techniques to present the reader with fresh ideas.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion This study examined postmodernist stylistic integrity and perceptual alteration in English and Uzbek writing. The study's findings demonstrated how postmodernism appears in both literary works in unique ways. In English postmodernism, artistic truth is represented via numerous layers and subjective perception, which helps the reader to experience reality from a different perspective. Postmodernism appears in Uzbek literature through historical events, cultural thought, and national identity. The multilayered structure of texts produced by postmodernism's stylistic integrity and perceptual alteration enables the reader to consider ideas from a variety of angles. Many variations of artistic truth are blended in English literature, such as in the writings of Julian Barnes and Ian McEwan.

For instance, authors like Ulugbek Hamdam and Sh. Mirvaliev illustrate postmodernism in Uzbek literature by drawing on their respective national and cultural backgrounds.

Postmodernist stylistic components like metaphor, parody, and intertextuality enhance the texts in both genres and broaden the reader's perspective. In Uzbek literature, postmodernism is rooted in social and cultural transformations, but in English literature, it has a multi-layered structure. According to the study, postmodernism is present in both English and Uzbek writing, and both genres push readers to comprehend new realities. Both works of literature broaden the reader's horizons and inspire the development of fresh ideas through stylistic integrity and perceptual modification.

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