

Portrait of Social Life in Fiction

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Abstract. This article analyzes the role of fiction in reflecting social life, its impact on the development of society, social consciousness and cultural processes. The principles of the writer's re-creation of the reality of life through artistic interpretation, the system of images, conflict, plot and sociality based on artistic details are interpreted. Also, the traditions of portraying social life in Eastern and Western literature are covered in a comparative approach.

Key words: portraying social life, fiction, realism, satire and criticism, artistic image, the relationship between society and the individual, aesthetic interpretation.

Fiction is a unique artistic form of studying the life of society, in which human activity, social relations, the spirit of the era and spiritual values are expressed through aesthetic thinking. Literature, as an artistic manifestation of sociological reality, is an important source in understanding and interpreting society. As J. Christie noted, "a work of art is man and society itself."

The main source of literature is life. However, this life is not a direct copy of events, but an artistically generalized, aesthetically processed form. L. Timofeev defines it as "the creator's perception of life is not seeing these events, but discovering their inner content and being able to feel them."

Continuing this idea, it should be emphasized that the writer does not merely observe social reality, but actively engages with it through creative imagination and personal worldview. The events, characters, and conflicts depicted in fiction are selected and shaped according to the author's ideological position, aesthetic principles, and moral concerns. As a result, literary works reflect not only objective social conditions, but also the subjective attitude of the writer toward those conditions. This interaction between reality and artistic consciousness gives literature its deep analytical and emotional power.

Fiction also functions as a form of social analysis. Through symbolic images, typified characters, and meaningful details, literature reveals the underlying laws of social development. Social contradictions, class conflicts, moral crises, and transformations in human consciousness are often more vividly and convincingly expressed in literary texts than in purely scientific or historical studies. This is because literature appeals not only to reason, but also to emotion, imagination, and ethical judgment.

Another important feature of fiction is its ability to generalize individual experience into universal meaning. A single character's fate may represent the destiny of an entire social group or even a whole historical period. Through such artistic generalization, literature helps readers understand complex social processes in a concrete and accessible form. Therefore, literary characters often become social types, embodying the dominant features, conflicts, and values of their time.

In addition, fiction plays a significant role in shaping moral and spiritual values in society. By portraying the struggle between good and evil, justice and injustice, honesty and hypocrisy, literature encourages readers to evaluate their own behavior and beliefs. It forms ethical ideals and contributes

to the spiritual education of the individual. In this sense, literature is not only a reflection of social life, but also a means of influencing and transforming it.

Thus, fiction stands at the intersection of art and social reality. It preserves the living pulse of history, reveals the inner world of human beings, and offers a critical understanding of society. By combining aesthetic beauty with deep social insight, literature continues to serve as a powerful tool for comprehending life, fostering social awareness, and promoting the moral and cultural development of humanity.

The artistic interpretation of social reality is understood as the writer's coverage of processes in society such as social inequality, moral norms, spiritual and moral crises, life traditions, political and social conflicts through the images, conflicts and plot dynamics in the work. In this process, literature becomes a tool of social analysis: it not only reflects reality, but also evaluates it, criticizes it, and awakens the consciousness of society.

Images in a work of art are formed as a symbol of a certain group or stratum in society. According to M. Bakhtin, an image is an "aesthetic model of the life of society". Therefore, each image is closely connected with the worldview, economic conditions, moral position, and social role of its time.

If we compare Eastern and Western literature, in Eastern literature, sociality is reflected more in connection with moral and aesthetic criteria, the idea of a "perfect person", and the principles of justice in society. Thinkers such as Alisher Navoi, Saadi, and Jami sharply exposed the problems of oppression, ignorance, careerism, and moral decline in society. In Western literature, sociality is expressed through realistic observation and psychological analysis. Charles Dickens shows the problems of the industrial era, Balzac shows social and class differences, and Twain shows the spiritual vices in society through satire. The common denominator between the two is a call for social reform; the difference lies in the manner of expression, artistic method, and aesthetic principles.

The most important artistic device of social literature is conflict. It expresses the struggle of man with society and with himself. Through it, social injustice, the erosion of moral standards, and spiritual conflicts arise. The process of reflecting social life in literature serves such processes as the formation of social consciousness in society, spiritual revival, the development of critical thinking, and the strengthening of moral standards. As the literary critic L. Ginzburg noted, "a work of art re-educates a person's ideas about society."

Fiction is one of the most influential means of reflecting the life of society. It expresses a person's personal and social life, spiritual values, living conditions, and the spirit of the era through aesthetic perception. A work of fiction does not only show reality, but also interprets, evaluates, and criticizes it. For example, in the work of Charles Dickens, the social inequalities of the industrial era, factory workers, and their family tensions are depicted through artistic detail. Through the city of Coketown, class conflicts and difficult working conditions in 19th-century English society are clearly shown to the reader, and an artistic interpretation of social reality is carried out. At the same time, Balzac's novel Father Gorio shows the worship of wealth, selfishness, and the erosion of moral values in society. The works of Qahhor and Qodiriy reveal the influence of careerism, social inequality, and old traditions on human life in an artistic way. For example, Abdulla Qahhor's "Sinchalak" depicts the weakness of the entire system around a single chinchalak in the village, and Abdulla Qodiriy's novel "Bygone Days" reflects illiteracy, corruption, and social conflicts in Uzbek society at the end of the 19th century through artistic images. Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" depicts hypocrisy and boasting in society through humorous but sharp satire; Tom's actions in the Bible memorization competition are a symbol of hypocrisy in society. In Eastern literature, social life is interpreted more by moral and aesthetic criteria. In Sa'diy's "Guliston" works, tyranny, injustice, and the irresponsibility of kings are conveyed to the reader through short stories. In the works of Alisher Navoi, the responsibility of officials to the people and the principles of justice are revealed through artistic images. Thus, fiction describes social life in a wide range, conveys it to the reader through aesthetic perception, encourages understanding of society and thinking of a person. Although there are differences in Eastern and Western literature, their main goal is the same: to understand society, criticize it and call for its reform. Therefore, literature, as a spiritual mirror of each era, awakens

human consciousness through the artistic depiction of social processes and serves the development of society.

Building on this idea, it can be said that fiction not only mirrors society but also actively shapes public consciousness. Through characters, conflicts, and symbolic images, writers influence the reader's worldview, ethical values, and attitude toward social problems. Literary works often become a voice for those who cannot speak openly, revealing hidden contradictions and injustices within society. By engaging the reader emotionally, fiction makes social issues more tangible and deeply felt, encouraging empathy and moral reflection.

Moreover, fiction has the power to connect different historical periods and cultures. Although social conditions change, human experiences such as poverty, injustice, ambition, love, and moral struggle remain relevant. This universality allows readers from different times and societies to recognize themselves in literary characters and situations. For this reason, classical works do not lose their significance; instead, they continue to inspire new interpretations and critical thinking in every era.

In conclusion, fiction serves not only as an artistic representation of reality but also as an important social force. It preserves historical memory, criticizes social flaws, and promotes humanistic ideals. By combining aesthetic beauty with deep social meaning, literature encourages individuals to reflect on their place in society and motivates them to strive for justice, moral integrity, and social progress.

Fiction not only describes social life, but also analyzes it, criticizes it, and creates a new spiritual and emotional space. It can be interpreted as a kind of "aesthetic memory" of society. Literature, by showing real social relations in society, encourages a person to think, understand, and change. In this regard, artistic creativity remains one of the most important factors in the development of society in any era.

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