



PROGRESSIVE IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN FRENCH LITERATURE OF THE RENAISSANCE

Rakhmatullaeva Iroda Anvarovna

She is a teacher of Russian language and literature at Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: *This article provides information on the advanced ideas of humanism and the Renaissance in French literature of the Renaissance.*

Keywords: *Renaissance, Literature, France, Renaissance, Period, Europe, William Shakespeare, Humanism, Science, Italy, Idea*

The Renaissance was a period of distinct cultural and intellectual development in Central Asia, Iran, China (9th / 12th and 15th centuries), and Western Europe. The term "Renaissance" was originally used to refer to the cultural upsurge in Italy (14th / 16th centuries), which was seen as a transition from medieval stagnation to a new era. The main features of the Renaissance are: the glorification of man, the unleashing of his talents, intellectual and intellectual potential, breaking through dogmatism, ignorance and bigotry in thought and science; return to the culture of antiquity, restore it, enrich it; to get rid of the scholasticism of the church, to sing the songs of worldly beauty and life in literature and art; the struggle for human freedom, liberalism. As a result, glorious works of art, magnificent buildings, and science flourished, demonstrating the power of creativity and thinking. In Italy, the poet Petrarch and Dante, the painter Jotto, the writers and thinkers Boccaccio, Ariosto, Tasso, and Biome emerged as heralds of the Renaissance.

Humanism The Renaissance is a special event in the spiritual life. The meaning of this term in the Renaissance was radically different from that of the present, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the division of the sciences into "divine sciences" and "humanities" was accepted, and the latter was usually grammar, rhetoric, literature and poetry, history. and ethics. Humanists have been called educated people who are particularly well versed in these sciences.

At the same time, in the works created by the artists of the Renaissance, the traditions of ancient literature are combined with realistic elements. This is reflected in the



situations taken from the life of the earth man, the vital images, the naturalness of human experiences. The beginning of the Renaissance was manifested in Italy, the first major representative of which was Dante. Later, in Petrarch's poems, Boccaccio's stories, the main characters of this period were replaced by realistic images, abstract symbolic images, and the desire to depict reality in accordance with the original. This movement later spread throughout Europe, giving rise to such great thinkers and great writers as Leonardo da Vinci, Albrecht Dürer, Jordano Bruno, Copernicus, Rable, and Cervantes.

The Renaissance represents a period of transition from the Middle Ages to a new era in the culture of Western and Central European countries. The German philosopher Gegel called the Renaissance "the dawn" in his History of Philosophy. The homeland of the European Renaissance movement is Italy. Italian humanists appealed to religious subjects, trying to connect them with real reality. This led to updates in the form section, allegorism in medieval literature, metaphor began to be combined with realistic methods. Particular attention was paid to the reflection of man and the environment around him, the boundless potential of man and his passionate passions. Petrarch's poems, Boccaccio's stories are imbued with an understanding of human feelings, respect for them, a spirit of vitality.

Dante Alighieri, a representative of Italian literature of the Renaissance, was named the herald of the Renaissance. Dante began his career writing poems. Influenced by the teachings of the Arab philosopher Ibn Rushd. Thirteenth-century Italian lyric poetry was influenced not only by Latin literature but also by the structure of Arabic poetry. This can also be observed in Dante's work. His best poems are from the New Life collection. Dante then works on scientific and philosophical topics. He wrote treatises "Banquet", "On the People's Speech", "On the Monarchy".

Another Italian humanist, Giovanni Boccaccio, made a huge contribution to the development of the novella genre, launching the first direction of a realistic story. With a collection of 100 short stories, Decameron (1352/1354), Boccaccio elevated the story from a low to a high genre, giving it a deep ideological content. At the heart of the stories, which are included in the "Decameron" with an extremely sharp plot, romantic adventures, rich in interesting details, at the same time, the writer's attitude to reality, his thoughts are summed up.



In Germany, the Renaissance coincided with the Reformation movement. Economic development in the life of society has led to shifts in material and spiritual life. Literature began to eagerly advance humanistic ideas, and German humanists studied religious books in depth in the early fifteenth century, using this knowledge in the struggle against ignorance. The genre of satire flourished. One of the first representatives of German humanistic literature was the satirist Brant. In *The Ark of the Ignorant* (1494), he exposes the flaws of his time under the guise of ignorance. Johann Reichlin made a worthy contribution to the development of the German humanist movement. In the comedies "Genno", "Sergius", "Letters of the Ignorant" Renaissance put forward ideas.

The Renaissance in France began in the early 16th century. The French humanists highly valued the importance of science, they were scholars in many fields and at the same time engaged in writing, philosophy, history, natural science. Rable, Maro, Ronsar, and others are representatives of a new stage in French literature, who have achieved a unique approach to reality in their work, who have managed to tell the truth about their time. Among them were progressive-minded women. It is worth mentioning the name of Margarita Navarskaya, who organized a literary circle and sponsored the people of literature and art. She was the wife of King Henry de Albert of Navarre, a highly educated and knowledgeable woman who tested her talent in many genres, writing poems and short stories. Influenced by Boccaccio, he created a collection of short stories called *Heptameron*.

Another French humanist is Depardieu. His dialogues *The World Bell* are satirical, written under the influence of Rable's novels *New Wonders and Fun*, and rich in laughter and humor. The most important place in the literature of the French Renaissance is undoubtedly occupied by François Rable. In his *Gargantua and Pantagruel*, realism and conditionality are combined, and the tag is very strong.

English humanistic literature is divided into three stages. The first stage covers the end of the 15th century and the 60s and 70s of the 16th century the second stage can also be called the period of Shakespeare's work, which covers the period from the end of the 16th century to the beginning of the 17th century. includes. The third stage lasts from the beginning of the XVII century to the 40s of this century. It was during these years that theaters began to close, and the ideas of the Awakening began to decline.



Representatives of English humanistic literature are Thomas More, K. Bacon, Christopher Marlowe, Shakespeare, Robert Green. Morning's humanistic views are reflected in Utopia. Bacon's collection of essays, Experiments, deals with philosophical, moral, political, and domestic issues. Shakespeare's predecessors, Marlo and Green, who radically transformed medieval drama in accordance with the ideas of humanism, show the characteristic features of the new theater in their work. The image of great people, the image of their uncontrollable passions, the look at the past of the nation, the poetic character of the people's heroism, the fact that the drama is free from "rules", in a universal form that suits the taste of the people, etc. . All these features later find their perfection in Shakespeare's work, the drama genre showing its new possibilities.

The development of literature in Spain and Portugal, as in England, coincides with the last stage of the Renaissance and marks the end of the Renaissance. The first work of the Renaissance in Spain was "Celestina" by F. Rojas. The work that ended him and the European Renaissance in general was Cervantes' novel Don Quixote. Shakespeare and Cervantes are two representatives of the Renaissance who made great discoveries in the field of genre and had a strong influence on its development. While Shakespeare made a special stage in world drama, Cervantes's work played an important role in the formation of the realistic novel genre.

Shakespeare is one of the greatest representatives of the Renaissance. Hundreds of books have been written about him, many Shakespearean scholars have grown up, and his work has aroused various, highly controversial opinions. The peak of this great playwright, who lived and worked 400 years before us, has not yet been reached. Little is known about Shakespeare's life, and what is available is incomplete and inaccurate. Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564, in Stratford, on the banks of the Avon River. Shakespeare's ancestors were Yemenis, that is, free peasants. It is assumed that among them were brave warriors, spears, bowmen. The word "Shakespeare" means "spear player".

The school where Shakespeare was educated in Stratford still survives. In this school, along with English, ancient Latin and Greek were taught. William was a gifted student and even later worked as an assistant teacher at the same school. At the same time he worked as a hired worker (apprentice) in a butcher shop. He hunted in the neighboring forest to



feed his brothers and sisters. This was forbidden because all the forests and parks were considered royal property. But hunting was the main means of subsistence, and Shakespeare had to take such a risky course. Of course, for a young Shakespeare who grew up in the spirit of the myths about the brave hunter, the beloved folk hero Robin Hood, this may have seemed like a romance.

Shakespeare's father was a craftsman-merchant, who traded in leather and leather gloves. He was even appointed mayor of the city during his tenure. However, when things went awry, the eldest son, William, took care of the family.

The culmination of Shakespeare's work is his five tragedies: Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, Othello, King Lear and Macbeth.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. <https://eurodomik.ru/uz/fundament/vydayushchiesya-gumanisty-epohi-vozrozhdeniya-i-ih-trudy-gumanizm-i-gumanisty-epohi.html>
2. https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uyg%CA%BBonish_davri
3. <https://hozir.org/shoira-normatova-jahon-adabiyoti.html?page=2>
4. <https://fayllar.org/jahon-adabiyoti-v2.html>
5. <https://uz.warbletoncouncil.org/literatura-renacimiento-3729>