

## LITERARY AND AESTHETIC VIEWS OF JULIO CORTÁZAR

Kasimov Abdugapir Abdukarimovich<sup>1</sup>, Tursunaliyeva Sadokat Shokirjon's kizi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Professor of FerSU, doctor of philological sciences

<sup>2</sup>FerSU, 2nd year master's degree

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### Annotatsiya

This article talks about the literary and aesthetic views of Julio Cortázar, who left a huge mark on the world Latin American literature of the 20th century.

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One of the classic tools of the Latin American reader, what can the works of Argentinean Julio Cortazar give to the Uzbek? This question cannot be answered without starting from a point made by Cortázar in one of his games. Because for Cortazar, literature is not a means of education, let alone a life lesson-life school tasks, it is not a propaganda tool, but it is not a science that studies material life, teaches life, and thinks about life. , it functions to give the reader "something". does not go into place. It is art! Art has its own powers. Literature does not learn and does not teach. Cortazar There is no border between real events and supernatural events in the stories. Also, in the work of Cortazar, there is a discussion about a person who is connected to hypothetical situations in which simple logic is not deviated from.

In Argentine literature, the expression "before Cortázar" and "after Cortázar" is used. Absorb all the news of the world, the experiences of different readers, and the loaded abchurds.

Julio Cortázar (Spanish: Julio Cortázar; original name: Jules Florencio Cortázar) was born on August 26, 1914 in Brussels to a family of Argentine businessmen. He spent his childhood and youth in Buenos Aires. Julio, who was expelled from the University of Buenos Aires due to lack of demand, had to study hard for 7 years. From 1944 he worked at the University of Mendoza, from 1946 at the Book Chamber. Developed in 1951, the Cortázar of Stupendia is heading to Europe. The writer has long remained a confident bachelor. However, in 1953, at the age of 39, a change occurred in the master's biography - he married Aurora Bernandez. The marriage lasted until 1968. The couple was connected by love for literature and spiritual interests. In 1967, while in Cuba, Cortazar met Ugne Karvelis and began a stormy romance with him. After divorcing his first wife, Julio began to live with a new lover, the relationship continued without marriage until 1978. It was not easy to live with Ugne - the woman loved alcohol, staged scenes of jealousy. At the same time, literary experts believe that Karvelis contributed to the international publication of the writer's works. The last passion of the classics was Carol Dunlop. Julio fell in love at first sight with a woman 32 years his junior and soon married. There are many photos of the couple on the Internet. The writer kept his love for his second wife until his death.

The writer, who spent his entire life in Paris, died on February 12, 1984. "The writer of the first numbers of Argentina" - this is how the writer Julio Cortásara gave to the influential critics of the world in the 60s and 70s of the XX century. This price development has not lost its value either. The writer's novels such as "Exam", "Achievement", short stories such as "The Chaser", "Manuel's Book", "Another Sky", "Southern Highway", "The Bus", "Devil's Left", "Invasion Height House" " stories like the world. added to the relationship as a fair share.

Julio Cortázar, one of the writers of modern Latin America, believes that if a writer provides honest service for the development of society, he should always take the first place in life in literature. In the field of international literature, Julio Cortázar was rightfully considered the number one Argentine writer.

For more than thirty years, this assessment has not changed. Julio Cortázar (1914-1984), a great novelist, short novella, master of story, great novels, a collection of stories such as "Bestiary", "Game Over" still amazes fans of literature and serves as a great literature as evidence of great literary skills.

He started his classical literary career as a poet. In 1938, the debut collection of sonnets "Hazrat" was published, in which the author presented his poems in the spirit of symbolism. Julio turned to poetry throughout his life, but did not publish his poetic works. After the poet's death, in 1984, the book "Tolko Sumerki" was published. The publications here include the writer's poetic works written in 1950-1983. The writer turned to the prose genre in the early 40s. Cortázar's first prose work, *The Captured House*, was published in a journal edited by Jorge Luis Borges. Julio called him a coach and teacher. In classic stories, at the initial stage of creation, artistic styles appear that determine the unique, recognizable style of his work. In particular, it is a combination of real and fantastic, unexpected plot twists and more. Dialogues play an important role in the author's novels and stories - in them, the characters not only reveal their experiences and feelings, but also involve readers in an intellectual game, stimulate discussions on philosophical topics. The heroes of Julio's works are often influenced by some unknown forces that disrupt the harmony of life, create a sense of danger.

These forces require the heroes to look at reality differently - now the surrounding reality seems ghostly and fragile. A clear example of this was the story "Devil's Leak", which inspired the Italian director Michelangelo Antonioni to create the film "Steal the Devil". brought him worldwide fame. In each of his works, the author raises the problems of psychology, morality, philosophy and organically incorporates them into an exciting plot. For example, in "Victory" the technique of the novel "Camera" is used - the action takes place on a steamer will be. The characters are in a limited space and face problems that are difficult to solve. In the later works of the writer, the intellectual and game basis is strengthened. portrays rebellious, amiable characters who seek to challenge specific social norms and rules.

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