

Unconventional And Nonclassical Stylistics In Modernism

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Abstract – This article examines the history of the entry of modernism into world literature and the stories which based on a literary-theoretical process that took place in Western European and American literature. The article first analyzes how fiction and the international literary process developed in the twentieth century, as well as which currents took the lead in this direction. It is stated that the main goal is that this movement, which changed the socio-political and artistic views in the twentieth century, was opposed by critics and developed and has maintained its original place to this day. This article summarizes the existence of the direction of modernism as the style of the general description of Western literature and art in several dimensions in the twentieth century and the meaning of it.

Keywords – Modernism, Western Europe, socialist realism, ex-Union, the usual process of thinking in consciousness, the similarity of thoughts, human psychology, the fact of doctrine.

I. INTRODUCTION

In western European literature, romanticism, emotionality is naturalism, focusing more attention on the content of the image than the norm, on its essence, on the legality of abstractionism, excessive content on the expressionism, much meaningfulness is surrealism and other methods, but on the totality of everything, on the basis of which the writers of the last centuries came to a state of mind that, after simply explaining it, a flood of thoughts connected to each other like tiny technical wires caught up in the book - a new style has emerged modernism.

Modernism is a new methodological teaching in modern art and literature, which means that the word is new. This method is an expository method of how a person's consciousness moves in the process, in a state of disparity, that is, by reading directly, without restrictions and without bleaching. After all, the famous philosopher and writer, Nobel laureate (1927) Henry Bergson (1859-1941), gave reason to the fact that in the philosophical theory that he created, it is based on the fact that a person can talk with phenomena of nature and existence only if he is able to think, relying not on the mind, but on the inner feeling. That is, he put forward the doctrine that to the events that are happening around us, we must look at them not only with mind, but also without resistance to internal emotions.

II. THE MAIN PART

Psychologist, Paul Renny, said that consciousness is a source that has not yet been used. It is necessary to fully study it. Consciousness is worth studying with diligence and patience, it is worth noting that it is human psychology – that everything does not follow behind the mind, if the attention paid to each event as the spiritual experiences, on the other hand, the mysterious aspects of the mental state, pointing to the unique secrets that we can not understand. And the Nobel Prize winner Joshua Ledenberg claims that the study of this field is "the greatest growth in medicine". The faster our consciousness works, the more it does not stop, the more it forces us to think. As the great scientist Socrates said, we realize that we know little by reading more and thinking about it. The power of full control over a person is inherent in a single consciousness. Even diseases whose cause is unknown, ranging from

the greatest achievement we have achieved with manual labor, are also a surge of consciousness. Consciousness is all the living soul in our being, only everyone uses it in his own way. One aspect that has attracted public attention is that the consciousness in all of us is similar to each other, but everyone repeats his consciousness, thinking that the whole is thinking differently. Even if we like any person, there is reason to say that he also begins to slowly pay attention to us. And to understand and feel such an interesting phenomenon as this, it serves as the first step towards its study. More specifically, anyone who seeks to realize his / her identity must become one, completely immersed in this area. Basically, literature is more different than any other scientific disciplines, it affects such feelings as consciousness and the body. As a result of the efforts of the people of creativity, a new approach and thought, a new thought and subject, in general, a new flow appeared in literature, which later brought great changes to science.

If we talk about the process on the stage of literature in the twentieth century, then at this time there were currents of two directions of socialist realism, modernism and postmodernism against each other. Socialist realism, as the name suggests, was a stream in which it was clear that those which were placed in the molds of the former Union and who did not obey it would be punished in this stream, implementation by strict laws. In the case of the creators of the second stream, the authors of many masterpieces, which are still under discussion by the present day, were a group of creators who wrote the free theme. They wrote folk works along with glorifying the streams they created. As a result, modernism was created and absorbed along the tiny currents, penetrating into the people. The works written in the direction of socialist realism were awarded the highest marks of the former Union. How quickly they gained popularity, so quickly they disappeared both from their places on the book shelves and from people's mind. But those who lived in the former Union and worked in the direction of modernism and postmodernism, they did not even think about awards, (it was not interesting to them), the authors whose books have been read to this day: Vasily Shukshin, Chingiz Aytmatov, Ernest Hemingway, Albert Camus were glad that such writers did not fall into the center of the persecution of the former Union system. The most prestigious prize in the world – the International Nobel Prize supported the owners of works written in the direction of modernism and postmodernism.

Hemingway expressed his opinion that Anderson was a master of the short genre and, in the form of a novel, much weaker, this news spread at great speed among literary critics and others. It is clear from the parody that Hemingway first accepted Anderson as a herald of freedom. The "complex primitive" of Anderson's stories and borrowed a lot from the finds of the author of "Weinsburg", Hemingway could not share the naive-utopian constructions of the writer, who offered horses, dogs band the invented "black American adams" as an alternative to modern civilization. Thus, one of the most unique masterpieces of the short genre, the direction in which the writer himself is a master, is "Senility".

In 1941, Sherwood Anderson embarked on a long voyage across South America to prepare an article about the life, traditions, and cultures of Latin American countries for magazine "Reader's Digest", which the State Department commissioned. Search for "Golden Age", began Anderson to the United States, widespread corruption destroyed the last islands of primitive paradise there. Archaic myth and careful consideration of American reality, versatility and "home-grown corn mysticism" – the whole set of paradoxes that shaped Sherwood Anderson's modernistic complex primitive phenomenon.

Sherwood Anderson's "Senility" story began with a conversation between two men in Kentucky. They are completely different from each other: in walking, appearance, age and most importantly in thinking. The story is calm and easy to understand, imagine: "His smile was like the smile of a very young child. His face was all sunken and wrinkled and he had a huge nose[9]"

Simplicity is the basis of Sherwood Anderson's work. He does not write miracles that are difficult to happen, but he creates a special miracle with this simplicity.

The problem of the work went on about loneliness and warmth of heart. The most important part of the story is at the of the work, revealing the original truth to the readers. The people are "old", who see old man as a young child, though their faces were not covered with a terrible wrinkle. Even a person who thinks a little may realize that the old man's inner world is young and that he has the power to think.

The composition of the story was structured in a traditional way, beginning with a calm image capable of calming the human mind. An image of the people of Kentucky appeared in the landscape.

The protagonist of the play is an old man who looks sick from the outside. In the image of a man in the form of a poor man sitting down, the writer directly witnesses us to the inner world of a child. The next landscape in the portrait continued in a realistic

way: the size and thinness of the nose, the eyes protruding, sunk into the face and wrinkled. The reader realizes that this person is much older than we think.

Landscape and portrait – in this story only serves as a metaphor. So, the knot of the story began with the arrival of a stranger. But the means of enriching the story with mystery is not the question of the stranger or the answer of the old man, but the point of view of the author. The stranger at first glance imagines that he is lonely and sick. After being a little ahead and having an idea of his whole life, he concludes that the old man is just unhappy: “Have you any coughs, colds, consumption or bleeding sickness?” he asked. In his voice there was a pleading quality.

The stranger shook his head. The old man arose[10]”

The old man tried to draw the young man’s attention to the fact that all this was transient, that is, it could be easily treated without complications: “He put his hand on the stranger’s arm and laughed.

Bully, pretty – he exclaimed. – I cure them all: coughs, colds, consumption and the sickness that bleeds. I take warts from the hand, I cannot explain how I do it. It is a mystery. I charge nothing. My name is Tom. Do you like me?[11]”

Here the author pointed out that by taking warts, a person can get rid of visible diseases and defects in the existing body without bleeding, that is, without loss. In addition, everything is free, it shows the generosity of the old man, on the other hand, this work was said to be insignificant, which does not require much attention.

When he started talking about his father, he said he looked like himself. The similarities are both in the profession of blacksmith, and when the author refers to “blacksmith”, he meant other things unrelated to the profession. For example, the inflexible character as iron, the rigidity, they do not rest until he grasped an idea and made it look like a blacksmith.

Declaring his brother, the author also revealed the inner world of man through nature: “The old man looked at the sky. It was evening and the sun had set. The sky was all mottled with grey clouds[9]”.

When the old man returned to the subject of warts, he pointed out that it was a complete mistake to be afraid and disgusted with them again. There are so many uglier things in the world, and even if a healthy person looks beautiful, his single character can turn them upside down.

Most interestingly, the old man described both his father and brother as cute in the story. The author revealed the people around them how beautiful they really are. We can understand why his brother hated and killed people. When his love left him, there was nothing left in his heart beside anxiety.

The old man hated senility. The author does not mean that Tom was old, but rather, that who was tired of thinking or had rusty idea.

III. CONCLUSION

It is well known that the spoken language of literature is these words. And the imagination and perception of their meaning is a reference to the reader himself. Whether he is a writer or a poet or a journalist delivering daily messages, in any case, if he is creative, this requires skillfully applying words from him. Exactly this skill is a bright sun of works of such a delicate direction as modernism. To convey words, the world of thinking to others in its entirety is the main goal of this direction. There is another aspect that writers of a more modernistic direction need to know, that is, the ability to concentrate on one whole, content. In conclusion, it is meant to reduce unnecessary, excessively meaningless images and expressions in the work. Literature, which liked the principles of the general worldview and received a traditional tone for all, as we feel, but could not understand what is happening as an ordinary person, it is called modernism - the flood of thoughts in the mind, which smoothly reveals the positive and negative thoughts of a person, removing them from their internal obstacles.

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