

Emergence of Postmodernism After World War II Characteristics of Being

Mamasaliev Mirzoulug

Associate Professor of the Department of Social Sciences, Karshi Engineering Economics Institute

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.47134/pssh.v2i3.346>

*Correspondence: Mamasaliev

Mirzoulug

Email: mirzoulug2632977@gmail.com

Received: 22-11-2024

Accepted: 22-12-2024

Published: 23-01-2025



Copyright: © 2025 by the authors.
Submitted for open access publication
under the terms and conditions of the
Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY)
license
(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Abstract: This article examines the emergence and development of postmodernism as a literary and cultural movement following World War II. Postmodernism is characterized by its departure from modernist principles, embracing fragmentation, irony, black humor, and metafiction. The study investigates the philosophical underpinnings of postmodernism through prominent theories such as deconstruction and poststructuralism, drawing on works of key figures like Derrida, Lyotard, and Baudrillard. Methodologically, the analysis focuses on thematic and stylistic elements, emphasizing how postmodern literature questions traditional narratives, linearity, and universal truths. The findings reveal that postmodernism's complexity and ambiguity reflect a critique of contemporary societal norms and values. Despite its challenges, such as inaccessibility and intricate structures, postmodern literature offers profound insights into human existence and societal constructs, making it a pivotal movement in cultural history. This article aims at analyzing postmodernism, the literary movement that emerged after the World War II, the factors influenced to its emergence, the main peculiarities of postmodernism and its impact on various areas of society and the reflection of the postmodernism in the works of contemporary writers have been investigated.

Keywords: Postmodernism, Modernism, Literary Movement, Irony, Pastiche, Black Humor, Metafiction, Uncertainty, Temporal Disorder, Dystopia, Fragmentation, Conflict

Introduction

Postmodernism is the art, architecture and art of the late 20th century Literary criticism is a literary direction that has the style and principles. separated from the literary direction of modernism that prevailed before him, his He strictly rejected the general theory and ideology, as well as any kind of art. His work is considered an unconventional literary direction that was able to create a problematic situation.

Postmodernism literary types and trends in art and literature against the dogmatic principles created by modernism This is especially evident in the architectural movement and the influence of the international style naturally promotes the use of elements of the historical style, that's it therefore, complex, full of illusion, decorative works are created (Filimowicz, 2015).

The term postmodernism was used in society in the 1870s, perhaps even earlier used in various fields. For example, an Englishman who lived and created in the 19th century

artist John Watkins Chapman, the idea of the postmodern style of painting advanced against French Impressionism.

There are different definitions of the term postmodernism in world literature. For example, in Routledge's dictionary of literary terms:—"Postmodernism after 1945 arose as a philosophical response to the collapse of modernism in intellectual discussions development, evaluation and interpretation of cultural products .had a great influence on" (Peter Childs, 2006).

In J. A. Kuddon's Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory:- "Postmodernism is a general, sometimes controversial term that has been around since the 1940s and 1950s. events in the fields of literature, art, music, memorization, and philosophy refers to ongoing changes, developments and trends. Postmodernism is different from and even a reaction against modernism" (Cuddon, 2013).

Different tariffs for the term postmodernism in Uzbek literary studies given Including Dilmurod Kuronov, Uzbek school of literary criticism one of the founders, in the Dictionary of Literary Studies, defines it as follows:

Materials

"POSTMODERNISM (fr. postmodernisme - after modernism) - of the last century from the second half in literature and art, in general social and humanitarian fields observed the flow started, creative method. of French poststructuralism deconstruction (J. Derrida), "schizoanalysis" and "language of the unconscious" of post-Freudianism (Lacan, J. Deleuze, F. Gattari) teachings and irony in semiotics concept (U.Eco) constitutes the philosophical basis of P." (D. Quronov, 2013)

Sadulla Kuronov, Uzbek literary critic, "Postmodern mood and ideal ektiyoji" defines postmodernism as follows: "Postmodernism is extreme It is a complex and diverse direction, according to the forms of expression and content is developing. Based on it, seeing the world as chaos, chaos and nonsense in the world lies the expression of the insignificance of human existence. As it is, the artist also wants to know the world, understand and explain it in the work he creates he forgets his need, he sees the world instead of whole, purposeful "meta-biographies". It expresses on the basis of loose, irregular "narratives" (Куронов, 2012)

Another Uzbek literary critic Kazaqboy Yoldosh's Postmodernism, in the article essence, roots and signs: –"Postmodernism is the disease of today's creative and globalized in the heart, thought, paper, building, film and stage of their suffering it is an expression in harmony with civilization" (Ўйладош, 2015).

Postmodernism in art, music and literature modernism and its It was used against the trends and was updated and revived shows the elements and techniques of the style (Farret, 2022).

In recent years, new social, political and literary theories of art, architecture, postmodern, covering many topics such as literature, cinema, communication and philosophy was formed during discussions and even cultural, aesthetic and intellectual He

didn't skip the topics either. Examples of postmodern literature are originally English not only in literature, but in the works of representatives of American and French literature showed. The term postmodern in Latin American literary criticism and English American writers used literary conventions in the 1930s and 1940s, however According to Romanian writer Marin Preda, this is the perfect application of this term It dates back to the 1970s (Eglāja-Kristsons, 2024).

Methodology

The author of postmodern literature is full of fragmentation, paradox and questions relies on such literary methods and in many cases appeared after the Second World War it is considered as a style, direction. Educational in examples of postmodern literature sharp opposition to thinking and modernist views and ideas is evident.

The writers of the postmodern era are influenced by the trend based on his philosophy. For example, they clarify existence and what it is they consider it an incomprehensible process. Therefore, evidence and knowledge are different in what situation it is interpreted as a relative phenomenon. As a result, he wrote researching the end of his works, that is, thinking about the end, thinking and finishing it is left to the student.

The features of postmodernism in works of art are shown in the following signs will be: Irony (joke), black humor (black humor), Pastiche, postmodernism one of the literary methods used different styles, genres and story lines creating a new literary form. Intertextualism (an idea presented in a work of art it is covered as a response or reaction to the idea in the previously written work. An artistic one reference to another work of art in the work). Meta literature (Metafiction) of literature is a person-oriented form of fiction and art represents a systematic approach. Temporal distortion. In the work minimalism due to the fact that the event is an unsystematic sequence of events (covering non-main, insignificant images and events) and maximalism (it will consist of an irregular, long and long work, full of small details). Magical realism - some of the impossible, unrealistic events are fact and some are fiction that it is not clear. Reader participation is a direct appeal to the reader aspects such as revealing the artistic features of events by doing can be found (Kamata, 2023).

Postmodern literature is characterized by inconsistencies, inconsistent events, reference to previously written literature, unreal realities, and of course the reader It consists of the analysis of the work through direct participation. The flow of postmodernism has several aspects. According to the interpretation of postmodern writers, a new idea and discussions are expressed based on the following characteristics. Ambiguity is postmodern is another feature of literature. The course of events is complicated consists of unrealities.

Skepticism towards creation of innovation in science is also part of this trend piece is counted. According to Dilne, one of the American literary critics;- "Adherents of the postmodern stream reject the theory of objectivity in social research and this in itself was written on a large plate and required a lot of mental work means to deny the works" (Dealney, 2005)

Knowledge obtained by emphasizing subjectivity based on the principle of individuality support, escape from reality. Postmodern flow to the concept of truth looking at it as a perspective denies its universality. The idea of postmodernism does not differentiate between anyone and anything, i.e people into male or female, racism into black and white, and so on and strongly condemns separations such as the western territories.

Globalization and more as a result of rapid development of civilization, cultures collisions and mergers have occurred, and the impact is on several fronts observed, for example memory, food, music, literature, education, fashion and others (Stöppel, 2023).

Results

Access to information through mass media in the postmodern era as it accelerated, it created a number of problems and complications, including The social life of the postmodern world is closely related to mass media caused the world to become a huge destination. Using black humor and irony in the works of writers of the new current he masterfully delivered serious events to the reader as a joke.

When thinking about postmodern manifestations, Derrida, Lyotard, Jameson and special recognition of Foucault and Baudrillard, the brilliant writers of their time can be achieved. Jacques Derrida is a deconstructive French philosopher born in Algeria supports his view. Deconstructive view of the content of the work from personality based on different understanding, that is, everyone can understand the work differently. Even one 20 years later, a person's impressions of reading the work for the first time are completely different able to understand and analyze. The elements of deconstruction are difference, distribution, fate are lines and geotraffic. After Derrida, this list is occupied by Jean Baudrillard. According to him, the identity and subjective existence of each person is his actions and it is manifested in his behavior. That is the place of the person in the society by the type of car he uses or the products he consumes is determined. He connects his opinions to reality, but also to the analysis of the ways of obtaining knowledge will try (Serova, 2012).

Focalt, another French philosopher, paid special attention to language and speech. considers truth to be relative and assumes that it emerges through a social process - asks another French philosopher and postmodern writer James Lyotard wrote several works on interdisciplinary topics. Including current state of society, computer age, cybernetics, information technologies, highlight the problems of transferring data from one computer to another such as. Lyotard uses diversity and multiplicity to criticize generalization and generalization powered up. The main concept of universal truth in works written in large volumes denies that it has been interpreted as such, although modern writers do just that finds the truth and means that the work ends with the found conclusion.

Discussion

American philosopher David Reisman in his book *The Lonely Gang*:- "Man the dominance of mass media in the life and internal of people in society control (grandparents, parents) to external control (media, he emphasizes that he is adapting to friends and

acquaintances). Another one of these fics American scientist Fredric Jameson calls postmodernism the end of capitalism equals the stage. Consumerism and mass media in this era gained complete control over culture. Life is different aspects such as social relations, education and recreation are all human beings was influenced by the media" (Reisman, 2001).

Postmodernism was not without its own problems. Time though and although it was created based on the needs of the times, it received a number of criticisms. In fact, a new stream of scientists and writers of this direction has appeared

They struggled to find answers to the questions of whether this is a continuation of the modern trend. Such there were reasons why questions arose. Postmodern works are difficult to understand, their form and language are complex and varied the use of jargon hinders the understanding of the content (Habib, 2019).

Because it is written in a vague, complicated way, all readers can understand the idea and theme of the work and cannot understand the content, development and solution of events. No matter what the subject is written, the work is strictly in a specific form or mold the fact that it is not included shows the basis and identity of postmodern literature. The versatility of postmodern literature makes it incomprehensible provides, that is, the reader begins to read a work written in the style of postmodernism reading an unconventional work that does not have a specific form and appearance as a result of feeling what he is doing, he gets distracted and does not understand the meaning of the work.

The last development in English literature after the war was the conquest of the British Empire the revolt of the countries that did it and the British Empire in the efforts made by the countries that are part of it to become independent appeared. At the same time, the British Empire is in its own world the colonial leader will lose his position, and this is the principle It is manifested in the dominance of America and Russia. Colonialism writers who experienced the period and tried to illuminate it in their works Anthony Bedges, Gram Green, Alan Silito, Gerald Hanley, David Cote, Colin McInnes are like For example, Clockwork orange by Anthony Bedges, the work of Orange, which was put into action:- "Elements of postmodernism, including dystopia, formed on the basis of fragmentation and conflict, the beginning of technological development the hero Alex criticizes in his eyes" (Burgess, 1962)

Conclusion

Writers who created in American literature, in the direction of postmodernism and the works they created did not deviate from the principles and styles of postmodernism, written using them effectively. For example, Kurt Vonnegut's Farmhouse, The aviary is a novel of the author of the panic and fears of the Second World War based on events experienced in the war, long memories animated, autobiographical and anti-war work in the science fiction genre is counted. The style of the work is sarcasm, dark humor, mercy and advice but from the point of view of postmodernism, the horrors of war What Vonnegut describes in a closed state based on his personal experiences, the world is nothing a meaningless place and an

event that does not obey the norms of decency and morality and states that events happen by chance.

The works of M. Spark, a bright representative of English literature mixed with the ideas of postmodernism. For example, in the novel *Memento Mori*, it is mysterious The voice lives in a nursing home, worked in several positions in his youth calling the people who came and saying: "Remember, you must die." alarming and confusing the elderly. In the work, the temptation of death unites people mistrust of one, unexpected events follow through the occurrence of events. There are many confusions and inaccuracies in the work, the work received a call All the characters die for different reasons (Spark, 1959).

References

- Burgess, A. (1962). *A Clockwork Orange*, William Heinemann, UK
- Childs, P., Fowles, R. (2006). *The Routledge Dictionary of literary terms*, Routledge 2006, 198 page
- Cuddon, J. A. (2013). *A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory*, fifth edition, A John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Publication, The Estate of J. A. Cuddon, 569 page
- С. Куронов Постмодерн кайфият ва идеал эҳтиёжи, ЎзАС, 2012. 27 июл. №30 son
- Dealney. *Postmodernism vs Modernism: Features, Differences and Similarities*. – USA: Public press, 2005, 263 page
- Eglāja-Kristone, E. (2024). The emergence of postmodernism in Latvian literary culture. *Journal of Baltic Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01629778.2024.2412592>
- Farret, P. (2022). The historian as image producer. Telling the story of modern architecture during the emergence of postmodernism. *Perspective (France)*, 2, 277–292. <https://doi.org/10.4000/perspective.28149>
- Filimowicz, M. (2015). Empiricism within the limits of postmodernism alone: On the emergence of the logically real within the multi-perspectival field. *Semiotica*, 2015(207), 607–629. <https://doi.org/10.1515/sem-2015-0041>Қозоқбой Йўлдош, Постмодернизм, моҳият, илдизлар ва белгилар, “Жаҳон адабиёти”, 2015 йил, 10-сон, 108.b
- Habib, M. M. (2019). Postmodernism and science fiction: A confluence. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, 8(9), 231–244. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?partnerID=HzOxMe3b&scp=85077542543&origin=inward>
- Kamata, S. (2023). Characteristics of topographical location and spatial composition on villages on Kikaijima Island, Nansei Islands: Reconstructing spatial composition of villages immediately before and after World War II. *Japan Architectural Review*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.1002/2475-8876.12379>
- Reisman, D. (2001). *The Lonely Crowd*, 2nd edition, Yale University Press, 2001, London
- M. Spark, *Memento Mori*, Macmillan Publishing, 1959
- Мамасалиев, М. М. (2023). Толерантность И Интолерантность: Проблема Мира Или Норма? *Miasto Przyszłości*, 38, 176-181.

-
- Mirsaidovich, M. M. (2023). Deformation Of Tolerance Towards Others In Postmodern Society. *European Journal Of Innovation In Nonformal Education*, 3(6), 230-232.
- Мамасалиев, М. М. (2023). Трансформация Принципов Терпимости В Обществе Постмодерна. *International scientific journal of Biruni*, 2(1), 144-148.
- Mamasaliev, M. M. (2023). A Change In The Principles Of Tolerance In Postmodern Society. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 3(2), 1071-1076. Делез Ж. Различие и повторение. СПб., 1998. С. 182.
- Quronov, D. Mamajonov, Z. Sheraliyeva, M. (2013). *Adabiyotshunoslik lug'ati*, Toshkent Akademnashr, 229 bet.
- Serova, L. D. (2012). Medical and social characteristics of long-livers of Moscow and World War II veterans. *Advances in Gerontology*, 2(2), 85–89. <https://doi.org/10.1134/S2079057012020154>
- Stöppel, D. (2023). Tempting structure and dangerous wholeness. György Kepes' volume "Structure in Art and Science" as a link between pre-War avant-gardes, structuralism and postmodernism. *RIHA Journal*, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.11588/riha.2023.1.96554>