

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN FRENCH LITERATURE OF THE RENAISSANCE

Absalamova Gulmira Sharifovna

Phd, Samarkand branch of Tashkent State Agrarian University

+998994458721 gulmirasharifovna@gmail.com

Abstract: *In this article, scientists and writers who participated in the cultural development of French literature of the Renaissance period, including Francois Rabelais, Michel de Montaigne, Joachim du Bellay, Pierre de Ronsard, Guillaume de Bartas, Etienne Jodel, Pierre Leroy, Gilles Durand, Nicolas Rapin, and P. Pitou, highlight Passerat's French's role in the enrichment of the language and its contribution and participation in the formation of lexicology, spelling, grammar, and syntax patterns.*

Key words: *Renaissance, antiquity, writer, philosopher, historian, naturalist, flow of ideas and emotions, aphorisms, writers of the 16th century.*

Абстракт: *В данной статье ученые и писатели, участвовавшие в культурном развитии французской литературы эпохи Возрождения, включают Франсуа Рабле, Мишеля де Монтея, Иоахима дю Белле, Пьера де Ронсара, Гийома де Бартаса, Этьена Жоделя, Пьера Леруа, Жиль Дюран, Николя. Рапена, П. Питу, французского языка Пассера была отмечена его роль в обогащении языка, его вклад и участие в формировании лексикологии, орфографии, грамматики и синтаксических образцов.*

Ключевые слова: *Ренессанс, античность, писатель, философ, историк, естествоиспытатель, поток идей и эмоций, афоризм, писатели XVI века.*

Introduction.

The dictionary meaning of the term "Renaissance" is "rebirth" in French, meaning the revival, development, social consciousness, and value system of culture, science, art, education, and society in general after a long period of stagnation. It means a new quality stage. For the first time, the term was used in Europe after the fanaticism of the Middle Ages in the 15th and 16th centuries. This social phenomenon was translated into Uzbek as the Renaissance [1].

The creators and intellectuals of the Renaissance influenced the emergence of the printed book. The influence of the automation of printing on this period and the widespread distribution of books not only significantly increased the fame of authors but also allowed them to enrich their works through easier access to the ideas, stories, and styles of other writers and poets.

During this period, literature formed a larger and more diverse group of scholars and intellectuals than in the Middle Ages, when there were few manuscripts. Scholars were sought for the development of more secular thought and literature in French, Italian, English, Greek, and Latin literary works, theology, philosophy, law, science, and philology [2].

The Renaissance movement, which appeared in Italy in the middle of the 14th century, began in the second half of the 15th century in several European countries, and at the beginning of the 16th century, it appeared in France. French Renaissance literature was influenced to some extent by Italy. At this time, the French king Francis I started a military

campaign in Italy and brought the works of the Italian humanist writers Dante, Petrarca, and Boccaccio and translated them into French [3]. The major representatives of the Renaissance era who lived and created in the 16th century were writers, philosophers, historians, and naturalists who were distinguished by their breadth of knowledge [4]. Rabelais, Maro, Margarita Navarrskaya, Ronsard, and others are considered great writers and poets who made a great contribution to the rise of French literary culture and who knew how to approach reality realistically.

At the same time, the writers of the period took part in the enrichment of the French language, making proper use of the rules of spelling, grammar, and syntax. During the establishment of the national culture, the first dictionaries were created, and the first large bilingual dictionary (French-Latin) by Robert Estienne was published in France in 1538.

The main feature of Renaissance literature is undoubtedly the abundance of references to antiquity, while the writers of the 16th century drew inspiration from the events of their time or the works of their contemporaries and created a mixture of old and new styles that helped to revive art and literature.

Joachim du Bellay (1524-1560) was a French poet and writer who achieved literary fame during his short 35-year life [5]. His two-volume *La Défense et Illustration de la langue française*, the first of which consists of twelve chapters, is devoted to the defense of the French language [5]. The creator's goal was to promote the French language as an artistic language equal to Greek and Latin, the latter being considered an ideal portrait [2]. He believed that the development of the internal resources of the French language should be enriched by careful acquisitions from Italian, Latin, and Greek.

The main forms of humanism that emerged during this period were the criticism of rhetorical teaching, the desire to teach a common culture, and the desire to study ancient texts, even if they were contrary to religion. The creator Pierre de Ronsard (1524-1585) advised to take words from Greek and Latin antiquity and even borrow from dialects; he enriched the French language with Italian, Greek, and Latin words, a mixture of learned languages, and regional slang to make his poems attractive and meaningful. contributed by [6].

Creators such as Etienne Jodel (1532-1575) and Guillaume de Bartas (1544-1590), who opened a new era in the history of theater in France and had a great admiration for poetry, had a special place in Renaissance culture [7].

In the 16th century, the literary genre of prose was slower than the development of poetry. The contribution to the improvement of French prose is due to the existence of the works of several authors in which individuality prevails. It is worth saying that the perfection of language became a necessity to express the flow of ideas and emotions that formed during the Renaissance. Although the prose of this period contained irregularities, free placement of words, and even surprising incomprehensibility, the abundance of vocabulary and freedom of syntax made the language a convenient tool for use, and the writers of the 16th century were divided into four categories according to the genre of their work [9], including: 1. theologians and political writers; 2. moralists and storytellers; 3. historians; 4. translators and scientists.

Theological and Political Writers: A diligent study of Greek antiquity soon paid off. It was the law that served as a transition between pure knowledge and philosophy: in the Middle Ages, history and literature served the Renaissance without losing the practice of Roman law.

These studies, of course, led to the search for the foundations of society and the creation of political writers such as La Boétie (1530–1563) and Jean Calvin (1509–1564). (La satire Ménippée, 1594), such scholars as Pierre Leroy, Gilles Durand, Nicolas Rapon, P. Pitou, and Passerat contributed [9] This satire served as an example of irony in this period: "un tableau de moeurs".

In the classification of moralists and storytellers, first of all, the name of François Rabelais (1494–1553) should be considered one of the greatest writers of world literature. A leading writer during this period, he introduced hundreds of words into the French language, and his aphorisms and phrases are still used in dictionaries today to describe the use of words. The peculiarity of the novel of François Rabelais and the culture of laughter are described by M.M. Bakhtin in the work "Creation of François Rabelais in the Middle Ages and the Culture of Laughter in the Renaissance", S. Artamonov in the work "François Rabelais and his Novel,", A. Zhivelegov for the novel "Gargantua and Pantagruel" in the introductory article, "Encyclopedia of the Middle Ages" published by N. Revyaka, "Laughter and Rabelais" by V. Pinsky, as well as "Medieval Realism."

"Gargantua" and "Pantagruel," belonging to Rabelais, expressed the spirit of the time and his noble thoughts and feelings through a mythological-allegorical work of inseparable integrity [10]. Rabelais constantly denounced education based on strictness and promoted the introduction of unusual methods of learning science based on his life experience.

Also, the moralist Michel de Montaigne (1533–1592), who was able to express everything boldly and treated language as his personal property, is considered the first author in chronological order if the fame of thoughtful writers is measured by the number of people who use their works [8]. His "Les Essais" studies man deeply and seriously; he himself draws and finds such general ideas and such true and vivid pictures that he seems to be a person of all times. His motto, "Que sais-je?" ("What do I know?"), who was able to express everything boldly and treated language as his personal property, is considered the first author in chronological order if the fame of thoughtful writers is measured by the number of people who use their works [8]. His "Les Essais" studies man deeply and seriously; he himself draws and finds such general ideas and such true and vivid pictures that he seems to be a person of all times. His motto, "Que sais-je?" ("What do I know?"), is a sentence that summarizes his entire teaching.

Historians include French historians Du Hailan, François de Bellefort, Lancelot de la Popelinière, chronicler Palma Cayet, Claude de Seyssel, Gaquin, and Nicole Gilles [9]. Blaise de Monluc (1503–1577) and Pierre de Brantôme (1527–1614), who created historical commentaries in a strong and memorable style with wit and humor, wrote the memories of their time and history. He recorded these remarkable events in his works.

Among translators and scholars, Jacques Amyot (1513–1593) did two things with his translation of Plutarch, which he had access to during this period: to continue Ronsard's work and to enrich the language. Amiot succeeded: he provided flexibility in style and, presenting Plutarch with his physiognomy, became a simple and pleasant author of rhetoric. The same situation can be observed in the works of Montaigne, who considered Amiot's translation worthy of praise.

Jurist Étienne Pasquier (1329-1615) During the Renaissance, he said that the study of law could serve as a transition between pure knowledge and philosophy and achieve scientific achievements. Henri Etienne (1532-1598) was a famous author in the printing business. He spent his life copying old manuscripts, restoring them, and discussing texts. His main work, "Le Thesaurus poeticus linguae graecae," is full of interest and discussions of life.

Summary.

The main signs of the Renaissance were: overcoming dogmatism, ignorance, and bigotry in thought and scientific creation; glorifying man; bringing out his talent and intellectual potential; returning to the culture of antiquity (Greco-Roman); restoring and enriching it; getting rid of church scholasticism; passionately singing songs of worldly beauty and life in literature and art; it was a period of struggle for human will and superstition.

For Michel Montaigne, the inventor of the essay genre in Renaissance French literature, the essay became an object of interest, and personal experience was considered a space for renewing his thoughts. For example, whatever subject Montaigne addressed, he tried to reflect it based on life experience; he did not tell his own life story but went beyond biography to achieve perfection. Thus, the essay belongs to the literature of ideas or reflections; it is a new subjectivity, a personal relationship between oneself and the world. In fact, even today, the essay is like this: writing to the "I", thinking about the world around us, enriching the thought until it enters a lyrical form.

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