



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL-ARTISTIC LITERATURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL MEMORY

Norkoziyev Sodiqjon Khakimovich

Candidate of Philosophy, Professor, etc.

Namangan State University

Annotation

The article discusses the role and importance of cultural heritage, historical monuments, historical literature in the development of the national social memory of young people and its strengthening. At the same time, the cultural heritage of the past is associated not only with research from a scientific point of view, but also with the great spiritual heritage created by the ancestors, a monument that brings social and economic capital, and a number of factors related to the formation of a person into a comprehensive personality are analyzed from the point of view scientific objectivity.

Keywords: monument, heritage, historical thinking, Homer, social memory, ancestor, value, education, education, social memory.

РОЛЬ ИСТОРИЧЕСКО-ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ В РАЗВИТИИ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПАМЯТИ

Норкузиев Садикжан Хакимович

Кандидат философских наук, профессор и др.

Наманганский государственный университет



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

Аннотация:

В статье рассматривается роль и значение культурного наследия, исторических памятников, исторической литературы в развитии национальной социальной памяти молодежи и ее укреплении. В то же время культурное наследие прошлого связано не только с исследованиями с научной точки зрения, но и с великим духовным достоянием, созданным предками, памятником, приносящим социальный и экономический капитал, и рядом факторов, связанных с становление человека во всестороннюю личность анализируются с точки зрения научной объективности.

Ключевые слова: памятник, наследие, историческое мышление, Гомер, социальная память, предок, ценность, образование, образование, социальная память.

Interest in ancient monuments inherited from the past is not merely a superficial enthusiasm on the part of our people; rather, it is measured and explained by deep affection for one's ancestral land and homeland. Historical monuments enrich the spiritual life of society and cultivate feelings of respect and reverence toward the Motherland, the people, and ancestors. At the current stage of development, preserving more than eight thousand historical and cultural monuments existing in our country has become not only a matter of conservation but also a significant factor in the development of domestic and international tourism. In this regard, the implementation of a number of projects aimed at preserving cultural sites on the verge of disappearance in each region serves as clear evidence of this commitment.

Contemporary globalization processes are giving rise to a range of socio-cultural challenges within national consciousness worldwide. Long-standing traditions



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

are undergoing transformation, altering existing moral codes, lifestyles, and norms of behavior. This situation necessitates the development of new approaches to ensuring that future generations live according to value-based principles. This is because “the foundation of intergenerational continuity is formed by the process of individual socialization. It is necessary to distinguish two vectors: a) vertical—from previous generations to subsequent generations; b) horizontal—among contemporaneous generations within different social, economic, ethno-political, and spiritual-cultural systems” [1,14]. “Today, the sociological analysis of phenomena such as continuity and intergenerational conflicts creates opportunities for understanding the historical and socio-cultural development of society” [1,14]. In a literal sense, history has increasingly turned into an arena of political struggle and an ideological battleground. This, of course, reflects the inherent laws of life and development. Upon closer observation, history remains the foundation of competition among political systems and is gradually becoming an ideological instrument and weapon in the hands of forces, parties, and groups seeking to attract as many people as possible to their side. This can be clearly observed in ongoing socio-political movements around the world.

The transformations occurring in all spheres of social life are aimed not only at providing socio-economic support to the population but also at strengthening its spiritual heritage and values, which constitute the nation’s moral wealth. “Spiritual heritage is a broad concept that encompasses progressive ideas formed throughout the historical development of humanity, moral principles, customs, traditions, values, major discoveries, scientific achievements, works of visual art, as well as religious and secular works, among others” [2,32].

The cultural heritage of the past is not limited solely to scholarly research; rather, it represents a great spiritual treasure created by our ancestors, a source of socio-economic capital embodied in historical monuments, and an essential factor in



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

the formation of a well-rounded individual. From this perspective, a thorough and comprehensive study and research of cultural heritage serves as a reliable guarantee for fostering a sense of national pride and dignity. The processes currently taking place in our society demonstrate that “spiritual and cultural life encompasses such spheres as education and upbringing, cultural heritage, historical experience, religious, moral, and educational views, lifestyle, diverse social relations, science, national holidays, festivals, public celebrations, customs and rituals, art, and literature. The unique ethnic characteristics of a people or a nation, as well as its contribution to world civilization, are in fact measured by these very spiritual and cultural values” [3,119].

From the most ancient stone inscriptions and written records created by the intellect of our ancestors, through examples of oral folklore, to the thousands of manuscripts preserved today in the treasures of our libraries—containing invaluable works on history, politics, ethics, philosophy, architecture, literature, agriculture, and many other fields—these constitute our spiritual and material wealth. Few nations possess such a vast and rich heritage. As emphasized by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, “there are more than 8,200 cultural heritage sites in our country, and it is necessary to accelerate the inclusion of new sites from Uzbekistan into UNESCO’s Lists of World Cultural Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage” [4,171].

Therefore, it is possible to cultivate historical thinking among young people and develop in them a sense of belonging and social responsibility by fostering an awareness of their homeland from historical, spiritual, and cultural perspectives. In a renewing society, by encouraging public consciousness—especially among youth—to understand the past, it becomes possible not only to preserve socio-cultural heritage but also to pass it on to future generations, thereby forming and strengthening national social memory. This process contributes to individuals’



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

self-awareness, respect for our spiritual values, and service to national revival. For instance, the architectural art of the Uzbek people, which constitutes an important part of our material and cultural heritage, has existed for thousands of years and stands for us as a vivid expression of living history.

We are living in a new era of national revival and self-awareness under entirely new historical conditions, shaped by a fundamentally new way of thinking and profoundly humanistic ideas of modern civilization. It is precisely this process of self-awareness that is defining unprecedented stages of development in our country. For this reason, it is essential to provide the public with a deep understanding of the history and heritage of the Eastern Renaissance, as well as the role of great individuals in history. In the modern perception of the past, the concept of “patrimoine” (heritage) is of particular importance. The French scholar and historian Krzysztof Pomian introduced the concept of the “semiophore”—objects that signify historical heritage, including material traces of the past, symbols, historical artifacts, and monuments associated with saints and prophets, which simultaneously form part of rituals and traditions [5,45].

Today, the concept of heritage has expanded further and requires systematization, as noted by Artoguy. According to his view, any commemorative novelty constitutes history and must be historicized. However, he emphasizes that interest in any form of heritage inherently entails consideration of time—more precisely, the responsibility to transmit this heritage to the future through a consistent and conscious approach. At the same time, scholarly literature also employs the concept of “sites of memory,” suggesting that not everything is retained in an individual’s memory. Rather, historical memory preserves only those recollections it deems relevant, while all other memories remain stored in the subconscious and are recalled only when necessary.



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasizes that “we are closely united by a shared history and culture, a common sacred religion, similar mentality, spiritual and moral values and traditions, and inseparable friendship. All of these serve as a solid foundation for our mutually beneficial cooperation aimed at uniting the potential of Central Asian states for the prosperity and development of our peoples” [6].

In shaping historical thinking among young people, it is not sufficient merely to create engaging and attractive history textbooks; rather, revitalizing history and presenting it vividly to youth can yield tangible results. This underscores the importance of presenting history in an artistic form through literature and the arts. In this context, it is essential not to overlook the need for “fundamental reform of library activities, their systematic improvement, and their transformation into active centers of information dissemination” [7,123]. As the largest and most dynamic segment of the population, young people can elevate the development of historical thinking to a new level through reading, forming the ability to correctly assess the world, their own people, and their place within it, while also adapting to contemporary realities. In enhancing historical thinking among youth and building resilience against global ideological and informational threats, historical fiction serves as a key determinant—especially during extracurricular activities—by effectively fostering national pride, patriotism, national identification (a sense of unity expressed through shared traditions, rituals, language, and culture), and loyalty.

One of the most important means of developing an individual’s historical thinking is historical fiction. Literature effectively enhances and expands human consciousness and thinking, enriches worldview, and promotes intellectual growth. For example, reading Yavdat Ilyosov’s novel “Sogdiana” enables readers to form a distinctive relationship with national history through artistic-historical



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

depictions of events, place names, historical figures, and battles. As illustrated in the passage, “All who trampled upon the land of Sogdiana were sent one by one to the dark realm of Aid. Rakhshona, the beautiful daughter of Vakhshunvarta, passed away far from her homeland in Pella” [8,278]. Upon reading these lines, the reader is prompted to seek answers to questions such as where distant Pella is, who Rakhshona was, and how she came to be there, thereby deepening historical curiosity and understanding.

Through Alisher Azizxo‘jaev’s work “The Case of the True Uzbeks” [9], readers gain an understanding of the essence of historical events in Uzbekistan during the period from 1970 to 2002. The novel helps comprehend the horrors of the repressive policies that befell our country in the late 1930s [10,143] and the late 1940s–early 1950s [11], as well as the inner experiences and reflections of the protagonist in the image of Botir firqa [12], who became a victim of the dominant communist ideology during the Soviet era. At the same time, through Homer’s heroic epic *The Iliad* [13,456], which is based on myths and historical events, readers come to understand the meaning of such universal human emotions as love and hatred, loyalty and revenge, fate, and conscience. Likewise, Fenimore Cooper’s novel *The Spy* [14] highlights the profound significance of literature in conveying themes of civic duty, patriotism, self-sacrifice, and the struggle for freedom and independence.

Working with historical sources not only develops readers’ historical knowledge and skills but also fosters a sense of belonging to a great nation and continuity with its past. For instance, works such as Is’hoqxon To‘ra Ibrat’s *History of Fergana* [15], Abu Bakr Narshakhi’s *History of Bukhara* [16], and Mikhail Ivanin’s *Two Great Commanders: Genghis Khan and Amir Temur* [17] help form a vivid understanding of the social life, political environment, and other processes of their respective periods.



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

Reading books and cultivating a culture of reading among members of society strengthen individuals' spiritual consciousness. Admittedly, books may not always serve as direct sources of historical knowledge; therefore, it is essential to choose reading materials carefully and to interpret historical events accurately.

National values that influence the formation of patriotic consciousness among young people include national and religious holidays, rituals, family values, respect for parents, neighbors, the local community, and elders, as well as compassion, mercy, kindness, purity, humanism, honesty, faithfulness, and the ability to draw inspiration from the natural beauty of our homeland while striving to preserve it. The historical heritage of our people plays a crucial role in educating patriotic individuals. As rightly noted, "you are well aware that history is one of the most powerful and effective instruments in shaping patriotic feelings" [18,133].

For this reason, preserving, studying, and passing historical heritage on to future generations has become one of the priority directions of state policy. The President of our country, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, defines patriotism as follows: "As we all know well, patriotism constitutes the spiritual foundation of every state and manifests itself as the most important mobilizing force in the comprehensive development of society. Therefore, we must take concrete measures to form strong immunity among our citizens against harmful influences that are entirely alien to us and to strengthen a sense of responsibility for the fate of our Motherland. Continuous efforts to educate our youth in the spirit of patriotism are of paramount importance for us" [19,229].

In the history of every nation living within society, there have been both glorious and dark pages; therefore, attitudes toward history represent a complex issue.

To protect young people from various spiritual threats, it is necessary to instill a healthy lifestyle in their hearts and minds, to cultivate respect for national and



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

universal values from early childhood, and to approach our national values and cultural heritage on a sound scientific basis. Furthermore, it is essential to strengthen the fulfillment of our duties and responsibilities to society in accordance with the principles of humanism, patriotism, and progress, guided by national and historical perspectives and aligned with the demands of the time and contemporary development.

References

1. С.М.Каланова. Авлодлар алмашинуви янги социомаданий қадриятлар шаклланишининг омили сифатида. Дисс авторефератию Тошкент. 2018. – Б.14.
2. З.Хайитов., Д.Шукурова. Ўтмиш ва келажак ўртасидаги кўприк. Жамият ва бошқарув. №2. 2011. –Б.32.
3. Мусаев Ф. Демократик давлат қуришининг фалсафий-ҳуқуқий асослари.- Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2007. -Б.119.
4. Шавкат Мирзиёев. Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси.-Тошкент: O`zbekiston, 2021. - Б.171.
5. Вера Мильчина. Типы исторического мышления: презентизм и формы восприятия времени.Отечественные записки. №5(20). 2004. – С. 45.
- 6.review.uz/oz/post/mirovoy-trendi/shavkat-mirziyoev-biz-oliy-darajadagi-mintaaviy-mulootni-ivojlantirishning-sifat-jiatidan-mutlao-yangi-bosichigaktarildik.
7. Умаров А. Мутолаа маданияти: шахс, жамият, тараққиёт. –Тошкент: Фан, 2004. – Б.123.
8. Явдат Илёсов. Сўғдиёнв. Тошкент: Шарқ, 1994 – 286 б.
9. Азизхўжаев А. Чин ўзбеклар иши. Тошкент: Академия, 2003. – Б. 278. (144)



Global Conference on Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation

Hosted Online from Berlin, Germany

Date: 2nd January, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

-
10. Набижон Боқий. Қатлнома. Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа бирлашмаси, 1992. –143 б.
 11. Шукрулло. Кафансиз кўмилганлар. Тошкент: Шарқ, 2007. – 170 б.
 12. Тоғай Мурод. Бу дунёда ўлиб бўлмайди. Тошкент: Шарқ, 2007. – 208 б.
 13. Ҳомер. Илиада. Тошкент: Ғоқур Ғулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1988. – 456 б.
 14. Фенимор Купер. Жосус ёхуд бетараф ўлка ҳикояти. Тошкент: Ғафур Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа бирлашмаси, 1979. – 456 б.
 15. Исҳоқхон Тўра Ибрат. Тарихи Фарғона. Тошкент: Маънавият, 2005.
 16. Абу Бакр Наршахий. Тарихи Бухоро. Тошкент: Камалак, 1991, – 96 б.
 17. Михаил Иванин. “Икки буюк саркарда: Чингизхон ва Амир Темур. Тошкент: Фан, 1994, – 450 б.
 18. Исоқов Б. Тарих – тарбия таянчи. Наманган: Vodiу Media, 2019. -550 б.
 19. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиёт йўлимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз.-Тошкент: Ўзбекистон,2017.-Б.229.