



## GLOBALIZATION AND THE FATE OF NATIONAL LITERATURES

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**Abstract:** This article says that globalization and integration of cultures as a global process affects the cultures and literature of many countries. The main goal of national cultures, while relying on a rich literary heritage, is to preserve their national image and belonging.

**Keywords:** globalization, integration, national literature, literary process.

The 16th-century English philosopher Francis Bacon wrote that the invention of gunpowder, printing and the compass made such a revolution in world civilization that not a single star in the sky, not a single sect on earth could remain aloof from what was happening. The philosophical correctness of these lines can also be attributed to globalization, the largest global process of the 21st century. This universal process swept the world when the history of mankind stood at the turn of the century, making the transition not only to a new century, but also to a new millennium.

Globalization is the beginning of the "world without borders" process. It originated along with economic crises, political upheavals, and regional military skirmishes. Sometimes it seems that globalization is nothing more than a process of repartitioning an already divided world, the source of which is the ambition of the great empires, and indeed of all those European countries that throughout history have done just that, escalated tension in the world community. The Middle East issue in the global concept is the destruction by any means of the eastern countries with Islamic morality that are growing on a global scale and their reorganization in the likeness of Western "democracy". This plot has led to regional wars that have led to the problems of the immigration crisis in Europe and the death of thousands of innocent refugees. All of the above is only the visible side of globalization, more precisely, its manifestation. The positive thing about this process is that, thanks to it, the world turned its eyes back on itself.

Literature and culture have found a more accessible opportunity to enter into the global literary and cultural process. The integration of cultures, which is the basis of globalization, has opened up new spaces for the prosperity of "cultures without borders". At one time, the great D. Nehru said: "I opened the gates of my country to all other cultures, I want all countries to open their gates to the culture of my country." In particular, the national literature and culture of our peoples, which developed in the 70-year Soviet period with limited opportunities under the leadership of communist ideology, has received new creative opportunities and environment in the current time of globalization and national independence. Naturally, from this point of view, the position of national literatures in the post-Soviet space was not the same for everyone. The position of the national literature of the Russian, Belarusian, Ukrainian people, the peoples of the Baltic states did not fit into the same framework with the position of the national literatures of the Turkic-Muslim peoples: Azerbaijanis, Turkmens, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Tatars, Kyrkyz and Tajiks.

Identical in form, national in content and socialist in principle, the literatures of these peoples were distinguished by their originality. Enriching world literature with such magnificent epics as "Kitabi Dede Korkut", "Manas", "Alpamysh", "Koroglu", the national literature of the Turkic peoples and in the 20th century gave rare poetic samples to universal human culture. In the heyday of the process of

integration of cultures at the present stage, there is a danger of the emergence of national impersonality.

In the recent past, the concept of "all-Union literature" was fashionable, but now the concept of "world literature" is being formed. But the newly minted "world literature" is significantly different from the literature already known to us. Each literature involved in the inevitable process of integration must enter this process with its national identity. For this, at the present moment of national independence, all possibilities are available.

The strengthening of the national factor, the increase in the national resistance to fiction are the main requirements of the modern literary process. Proceeding from this context, we will consider the state of the level of artistic searches of modern Azerbaijani literature.

Globalization overtook the peoples of the post-Soviet space during the period of their restoration of national independence. It can be said that the primary pretentiousness of globalization coincided with the movement for national independence, which took place in the 90s of the last century. In the 90s of the twentieth century, literature entered by the inertia of the poetic searches of the "sixties", which established themselves as a particularly new literary period of the 60s in the history of all-Union Soviet literature. This was a common feature inherent in all the peoples of the post-Soviet space. The resistance to the universal aspects of globalization was prepared by the artistic and philosophical achievements of this particular literature. Being under the influence of the totalitarian communist ideology, when the concept of "nation" was likened to the "Soviet people", when the literatures of different nationalities were presented with a single model of all-Union literature, national literatures found this mechanism for providing a total rebuff.

So, when globalization and integration began to have their impact, national literatures already had the experience of defending their face.

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