

**TRANSFORMATION OF THE CULTURAL MODEL OF THE BLACK RACE IN THE LITERATURE OF THE 19 TH-20 TH CENTURIES.***Mahliyo Rakhimova Khasanboy kizi**University of business and science 2nd year master's student in foreign language and literature +998999869600*

**Abstract:** This article examines changes in the cultural model of the black race in literature during the 19th and 20th centuries. It explores the evolution of images of black identity, resilience, and agency in response to the historical context of slavery, segregation, the Harlem Renaissance, and the civil rights movement. By analyzing the works of key black writers such as Frederick Douglass, Harriet Jacobs, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, James Baldwin, and Ta-Nehisi Coates and Octavia Butler, this study examines the changing representations of blackness in literature. The article emphasizes the role of literature in challenging stereotypes, reclaiming narratives, and reshaping the discourse surrounding black identity, highlighting the ongoing evolution and diversification of the cultural model of the black race in literature.

**Key words:** speech, culture, experience, cultural models, literature, story.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматриваются изменения культурной модели черной расы в литературе XIX и XX веков. В нем исследуется эволюция образов черной идентичности, устойчивости и свободы действий в ответ на исторический контекст рабства, сегрегации, Гарлемского Возрождения и движения за гражданские права. Анализируя работы таких ключевых чернокожих писателей, как Фредерик Дуглас, Гарриет Джейкобс, Лэнгстон Хьюз, Зора Нил Херстон, Джеймс Болдуин, Та-Нехиси Коутс и Октавия Батлер, это исследование исследует меняющиеся представления черноты в литературе. В статье подчеркивается роль литературы в преодолении стереотипов, восстановлении нарративов и изменении дискурса, окружающего чернокожую идентичность, подчеркивая продолжающуюся эволюцию и диверсификацию культурной модели черной расы в литературе.

**Ключевые слова:** речь, культура, опыт, культурные модели, литература, рассказ.

**INTRODUCTION.**

The cultural model of the black race has been the subject of profound changes and evolution in literature throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. From the era of slavery and segregation to the Harlem Renaissance and the height of the civil rights movement, black writers played an important role in challenging stereotypes,

reclaiming narratives, and reshaping the discourse surrounding blackness shaped by the brutal legacy of slavery in the United States. Black people are often portrayed as subhuman, inferior, and incapable of intellectual and moral agency. However, black writers such as Frederick Douglass, Harriet Jacobs, and Phyllis Wheatley challenged these dehumanizing narratives by offering complex depictions of blackness, intelligence, and humanity through their powerful works.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS.**

From the harsh realities of slavery and segregation to vivid expressions of resilience and resistance, the cultural model of the black race has undergone profound changes over the centuries and is intricately woven into the tapestry of literature. In the 19th and 20th centuries, black writers and thinkers boldly challenged dominant stereotypes and power structures, reshaping the black narrative through their innovative works. As the 19th century United States grappled with the legacy of slavery, their experiences and a new generation of black writers emerged to articulate their aspirations. Authors such as Frederick Douglass and Harriet Jacobs wrote powerful narratives of slavery and freedom, emphasizing the spiritual and intellectual resilience of blacks and highlighting the inhumanity of slavery. These early works laid the foundation for a black literary tradition that would continue to develop for decades to come. In the 20th century, the cultural model of the black race experienced both seismic shifts and enduring literary legacies. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s and 1930s was a period of unprecedented creativity and cultural revival, as writers such as Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, and Claude McKay explored black life and culture in their poetry, fiction, and essays showed their enthusiasm. These works celebrated the beauty and complexity of blackness, challenged dominant notions of inferiority, and showcased the rich tapestry of black experiences. As the civil rights movement gained momentum in the mid-20th century, black writers through their powerful prose and poetry continued to redefine the cultural model of the black race. Authors such as James Baldwin, Toni Morrison, and Alice Walker tackled issues of race, identity, and social justice with unflinching honesty and lyricism, offering nuanced depictions of black life and encouraging readers to confront the realities of racism and inequality the legacy of these pioneering black writers continues to shape the cultural model of the black race, inspiring new generations of artists and activists to amplify black voices and experiences through literature. From the Afrofuturist vision of N.K. Jemisin, to Ta-Nehisi Coates' incisive social critique, contemporary black writers are pushing the boundaries of black literary expression and opening new avenues for narrative and representation.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.**

As the 19th century progressed, the cultural model of the black race continued to evolve, influenced by the changing social landscape and the growing movements for

abolition and civil rights. The voices of former slaves such as Solomon Northup and Harriet Ann Jacobs gave a direct account of the horrors of slavery, while highlighting the strength and courage of black people against oppression. By the dawn of the 19th century, the cultural model of the black race in literature began to experience a kind of renaissance. The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s was an important moment in the history of black culture as writers and artists celebrated the vibrancy and creativity of black life in America. Figures such as Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, and Countee Cullen challenged prevailing stereotypes of blackness by portraying the multifaceted and dynamic nature of blackness further strengthened the changes. Writers such as James Baldwin, Maya Angelou, and Richard Wright used their works to confront issues of racism, discrimination, and social inequality, encouraging readers to confront the harsh realities of black life in America, while at the same time showing their beauty, resilience and celebrated its victory. As we navigate the complexities of the 21st century, the cultural model of the black race in literature continues to evolve and expand from diverse voices and perspectives. From the poignant reflections of Ta-Nehisi Coates to the genre-bending stories of Octavia Butler, contemporary Black writers are reshaping the discourse around Blackness, representation, and empowerment, opening new avenues for storytelling and engaging readers with the complexities of Blackness are encouraged to engage in all its richness and diversity.

### CONCLUSIONS.

In sum, the evolution of the cultural model of black race in 19th- and 20th-century literature reflects a dynamic interplay of creativity, resilience, and resistance. Through their work, black writers challenged stereotypes, reinvented stories, and changed the literary landscape, leaving an indelible mark on the cultural consciousness and inspiring generations to come. As we continue to celebrate and engage with black literature, we honor the enduring legacy of those who paved the way for a greater and broader understanding of blackness in all its complexities.

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