

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EASTERN AND WESTERN LITERARY TRADITIONS

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ABSTRACT: *This article provides information about the main differences between the literary traditions of Western and Eastern literature. At the same time, it helps to make sure that there is enough difference between western and eastern literature by using contrastive and comparative analysis methods in the process.*

Key words: *Eastern, Western, literature, methods, traditions, literary, culture, studies, philosophy, fairytales, poetry, religion.*

Introduction

Literature is an incomparable power that educates people, nourishes their psyche, “opens their eyes” if necessary, and is a product of the human mental and spiritual factor. Studying Eastern and Western literature is today’s globalization is one of the urgent issues of the process. Eastern literature has served as a source of inspiration for the West, and Western literature has also served as a source of inspiration for Eastern writers. This source of inspiration is the phenomena of mutual literary communication and literary influence. In the 11th -14th centuries, Western culture was greatly influenced by the spiritual and cultural life of the other people of Eastern culture. Because during this period, the ancient culture, science and spirituality of the people of the East were reawakened and greatly

developed. The achievements of the first and second renaissance periods that took place in the East slowly moved to Europe, and its center first spread to France, and then to all of Europe –Spain, Italy and Germany. As a result, mutual literary relations have a positive effect on each other enriched and filled his spirituality and culture.

Literary analysis and methodology

By the middle of the 19th century, in Europe, the study of literary studies was developed as a separate discipline. Special school of comparative literary studies appeared in the West. In particular, French scientists Paul Azar, Georg Brandes, Ferdinand Brunet'er, Paul van Tieghem enriched literary studies with new discoveries. But these scientists, who decided to create the history of world literature, recognized the culture of only one continent of the world, that is, Europe. The spiritual wealth created by other people was left out of their research. The great Eastern culture, which had flourished centuries ago, was swept away in the general stream. Comparativists believed that it was not worth studying. Usually, when we think of the literature of the East, figures like Navoi, Lutfi, Khorezmi, Babur, Jami come to mind. In fact, during the great renaissance, they created prolifically and prolifically in prose and poetry. However, the East was not limited to Movarounnahr or Khurasan or the Persian world. Oriental literature includes the spiritual wealth of such nations as Korean, Chinese, Turkish, Arab, Japanese and Indian. The literature of these people is always distinguished by its ideological classical significance. Ancient Eastern literature contains works imbued with a moral and didactic spirit, while in the West, ideas such as love for life, loving people, and enjoying life are put forward. If we compare the two, creators like Navoi, Lutfi, Babur and Confucius, who brought up the ethics of Asia, left the foundation stone of several thousand years of prose and poetry in the Eastern world. Many scientific works have been carried out and are being developed on the literature of Eastern countries. In particular, literary sources in Persian, Uzbek and Arabic languages were widely used. A lot of information should be used in the work “Hayrat –ulm Abror” which is part of Navoi’s Khamsa.

In addition, we can see that the wisdom that the wisdom of Confucius is highlighted.[1] Eastern and Western literary traditions represent distinct cultural landscapes, each with its own unique historical and thematic character. While they cover common themes of the human experience, their individual evolution has led to striking differences in focus on narrative, style, and subject matter. Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Islam have strong narratives, themes, and philosophical underpinnings. Eastern literature often emphasizes the importance of collective identity, social harmony, family and lineage. Characters can be an archetypal representation of a society's values and virtues. Epics and fairytales based on myths and legends are also prominent. Western literature is largely influenced by Greece and Rome and emphasizes logic, reason, and human agency. This framework shaped philosophical discourse and the study of individual identity. Western traditions often prioritize realistic depictions of the human experience, exploring individual struggles, motivations and psychological complexities. Western literature often criticizes social structures, explores themes of rebellion and revolution, and promotes the defense of individual rights and freedoms. Genres such as realism, naturalism, modernism, and postmodernism influenced the development of Western literature. Oriental narratives often use structures that explore the relationship between time and destiny. Western narratives tend toward linear development, emphasizing individual agency and personal growth. Eastern literature often relies on symbols and allegories and uses poetic and metaphorical language. Western literature often strives for directness and realism, along with the use of figurative language. Eastern literature often explores karma, the transitory nature of life, and the importance of inner peace. Western literature explores themes of self-discovery, social injustices, love and the pursuit of happiness. Despite their differences, Eastern and Western literary traditions have influenced each other throughout history. For example, Western literature adopted elements of Eastern philosophy and storytelling and influenced works such as "The Little Prince" and "Siddharta". On the contrary, Eastern literature showed an exchange of ideas, such as novels and short stories, which

included Western genres. Eastern and Western literary traditions offered separate but complementary perspectives on the human experience. By understanding their unique qualities and historical circumstances, we can better understand the richness and diversity of world literature. Studying these traditions side by side allows us to explore the complexities of human nature through different lenses, helping us better understand ourselves and the world around us. N. Komilov, born directly under the influence of “One Thousand and One Nights”: “My novel “Stories within stories” may have appeared wonderful tales of “One Thousand and One Nights”[2, b.225]. An interesting, romantic adventure in Italy in the 12th – 14th centuries works are more common. Boccaccio’s famous work “Decameron” also belongs to the category of such works and is taken from “One Thousand and One Nights”. There is no doubt that it was created on the ground of impression[3, b.345]

Discussion and result

Research shows that the development of human society has experienced constant renewal and growth. Each cultural upsurge continued to move forward, integrating and enriching the previous achievements. People of the East and the West contributed to the history of development one after the other. Economic and cultural relations between the peoples of the world have been developing more and more and are currently being strengthened with new strength. Eastern and Western literary traditions reflect unique cultural heritages formed on both sides of the world. Their historical and cultural characteristics have left a deep mark in the literature. Oriental literature has been developing since ancient times and has its own rich history. Eastern literature is often considered to have been formed under the influence of religion and mythology. Poetry occupies an important place in Eastern literature. The works of poets are often written on topics such as love, nature, society, and religion. Stories and fairytales are also common in Eastern literature. Western literature was inspired by Greco-Roman culture and literature. Christianity had a great influence on Western literature. The Bible and church writings had a significant influence on the development of Western literature. In

the 19th century, trends of realism and naturalism appeared in Western literature. These currents emphasized the reflection of reality and the problems of society in their works. In the 20th century, Western literature developed under the influence of modernity. These currents emphasized the breaking of traditional rules and the creation of new forms. Both literatures reflect the problems of human life, values, love, death, and society. Poetry and story play an important role in both literatures. Both literatures have their own unique cultural wealth. Although Eastern and Western literary traditions are different from each other, their interaction and uniqueness have made a great contribution to the development of world literature. Also, “Eastern literature continues from ancient times the coming unique creative style – telling a story within a story – inspired the creation of many wonderful prose works first in Italy, then in Spain, France and England [4].

Conclusion

To sum up, it has been going on Eastern literature since ancient times unique creative style – telling a story within a story, with a specific goal. The arrangement of books with the purpose of arranging works that are close to each other in terms of content prepared the ground for the creation of many wonderful works of art in a number of European countries – England, Spain, France and Italy. How many scientists and writers many Eastern writers created their works under the influence of Eastern literature and philosophy, and under the influence of Western literature and philosophy. This scientific article describes the literary traditions of Eastern and Western literature achievements in the field of historical and comparatives studies and this in the global review of future plans in the field and is of particular importance in determining.

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