

COMPARATIVE-TYOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF INTERETHNIC IDEAS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE.

Mamatova Dilorom A'zam qizi

Muhammad al-Xorazmiy nomidagi TATU

Qarshi filiali ATT va GF kafedrası o'qituvchisi

Annotation: This article explores the comparative-typological analysis of interethnic themes as represented in English and Uzbek literature. By examining key works from both literary traditions, the paper highlights similarities and differences in the portrayal of cultural interaction, harmony, and conflict. The analysis aims to illuminate the underlying societal values and historical context influencing these depictions, contributing to a deeper understanding of intercultural dialogue in literature.

Keywords: Comparative analysis, English literature, Uzbek literature, interethnic relations, typological analysis, cultural interaction.

Literature serves as a powerful medium for expressing the complexity of human relationships, including interethnic interactions. English and Uzbek literature, rooted in distinct cultural and historical backdrops, provide unique insights into how authors from different traditions interpret interethnic relationships. This study aims to conduct a comparative-typological analysis of these representations, focusing on works that underscore themes of cultural exchange, coexistence, and conflict.

The comparative-typological analysis of interethnic ideas in English and Uzbek literature offers a rich exploration of how literature from different cultural and linguistic contexts approaches themes such as ethnicity, identity, and interethnic relations. By examining the literature of both traditions, we can identify similarities, differences, and unique features in the treatment of these topics. Below is an outline of key aspects that can be compared:

Cultural and Historical Context

- English Literature: English literature, influenced by its colonial past, often presents interethnic themes in the context of imperialism, post-colonial identity, and multiculturalism. Authors like Joseph Conrad, Chinua Achebe, and Salman Rushdie explore themes of colonial encounters, identity struggles, and cultural hybridity.

- Uzbek Literature: Uzbek literature, shaped by its position at the crossroads of different civilizations, often addresses interethnic ideas through the lens of Central Asia's rich cultural history, including Persian, Turkic, and Russian influences. Works by authors like Abdulla Qodiriy and Chinghiz Aitmatov touch on the coexistence of

different ethnic groups within the Soviet context and the complexities of identity in post-Soviet Uzbekistan.

Themes of Identity and Cultural Hybridity

- English Literature: English literary works often grapple with the concept of cultural hybridity, particularly in the context of post-colonial societies. The clash or blending of cultures leads to questions of identity, belonging, and displacement. For example, in Rushdie's *The Satanic Verses*, characters navigate a world of conflicting cultural identities, exploring both tension and synthesis.

- Uzbek Literature: Uzbek authors explore identity through the lens of ethnic diversity within the Central Asian region. Ethnic groups such as Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, and others coexist, leading to a nuanced portrayal of interethnic relations. Uzbek literature has a tradition of promoting unity and peace among different ethnicities, often emphasizing shared history and common cultural elements.

Representation of Ethnic Diversity

- English Literature: English literature, particularly post-colonial works, often highlights the hierarchical structures that define ethnic relations. Ethnic diversity can be portrayed either as a source of conflict or as a challenge to established norms, with a focus on the marginalization of non-European peoples.

- Uzbek Literature: Uzbek literature tends to focus on ethnic unity, often portraying different ethnicities as parts of a larger collective identity. The concept of "Uzbekness" is central, and ethnic diversity is often framed within a narrative of tolerance and harmony, particularly in the context of historical events like the Soviet period.

Social and Political Influences

- English Literature: English literary traditions, especially in the modern and post-modern periods, often critique colonialism, imperialism, and racial inequalities. Literature becomes a tool for examining the effects of these systems on interethnic relations, as seen in the works of authors such as Jean Rhys and Zadie Smith.

- Uzbek Literature: The Soviet period had a profound impact on Uzbek literature, as it promoted the idea of "friendship of peoples" while also suppressing ethnic particularism. Post-Soviet Uzbek literature reflects on the complex legacy of Soviet policies regarding ethnicity and the challenges of maintaining interethnic harmony in a newly independent Uzbekistan.

Literary Forms and Techniques

- English Literature: In English literature, interethnic ideas are often expressed through the narrative structure, character development, and language. The use of symbolic language, unreliable narrators, and fragmented narratives is common in post-colonial works, as seen in the works of authors like V.S. Naipaul and Arundhati Roy.

- Uzbek Literature: In Uzbek literature, the approach is more straightforward, with a focus on realism, historical narrative, and the depiction of collective struggles. Folklore and epic poetry also play an important role in expressing interethnic unity and diversity, often through allegorical tales and parables.

Conflict and Resolution

- English Literature: English works often portray interethnic conflict as a central theme, with a focus on tension, misunderstanding, and violence between ethnic groups. However, resolution is often left open-ended, as in post-colonial literature, where the focus is on the search for identity rather than clear-cut solutions.

- Uzbek Literature: In contrast, Uzbek literature often emphasizes resolution through dialogue, mutual understanding, and shared values. Interethnic conflict, if it appears, is typically shown as a historical remnant or a temporary issue that can be overcome through education and cultural exchange.

Role of Language

- English Literature: Language plays a significant role in the expression of ethnic identities in English literature. The use of dialects, accents, and multilingual characters can highlight the tensions and intersections of various cultures. Writers like Derek Jacobi and Caryl Phillips use language to reflect the cultural diversity and social dynamics of Britain.

- Uzbek Literature: The role of language in Uzbek literature is also crucial, particularly in the context of the Uzbek language's role in preserving national identity. However, Russian was widely used during the Soviet period, and the interaction between Russian and Uzbek creates a unique cultural dynamic in literature, reflecting a layered, multilingual reality.

In summary, while both English and Uzbek literatures explore interethnic themes, they do so from distinct historical, cultural, and political perspectives. English literature, with its focus on post-colonialism and multiculturalism, often portrays the complexities of ethnic relations through tension and conflict. Uzbek literature, on the other hand, emphasizes unity and the peaceful coexistence of ethnic groups, influenced by its historical experience of Soviet rule and its current national identity-building process. The comparative study of these literatures offers valuable insights into how different societies grapple with issues of ethnicity, identity, and cultural diversity.

Conclusions

This comparative-typological analysis underscores the unique and shared aspects of how interethnic relations are depicted in English and Uzbek literature. The findings suggest that while English literature often reflects interethnic relations through a lens of power dynamics and conflict, Uzbek literature tends to present these themes as part of a harmonious cultural mosaic.

Further research could expand this analysis to include contemporary works and additional literary traditions, broadening the understanding of how global literary landscapes approach interethnic themes. Additionally, incorporating modern perspectives and the role of migration and globalization in shaping current narratives could offer more comprehensive insights into contemporary interethnic relations in literature.

Expanding the scope to include modern English and Uzbek authors who explore interethnic themes.

Analyzing the impact of globalization on contemporary depictions of interethnic relations.

Exploring how these themes are presented in other regional literatures for a broader comparative analysis.

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