

## **The Variations Between English and Uzbek Literature**

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### **Abstract**

The article analyzes the differences between genres in English and Uzbek literature is mainly influenced by cultural, historical and linguistic factors based on foreign sources. This article includes several Uzbek authors' works.

**Keywords-** *genres, literature, drama, poetry, fiction, nonfiction, historical development, cultural influences, language style, biography, autobiography, myth, narratives, expository, "Golden Rust".*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The main difference between English and Uzbek literature lies in their cultural and linguistic backgrounds. English literature has its roots in the literary traditions of England, which has been influenced by various historical and cultural factors, including the Norman Conquest, the Renaissance, and the British Empire. The English language itself has evolved over time, leading to a rich and diverse body of literature that includes works from authors like Shakespeare, Dickens, Austen, and many others.

On the other hand, Uzbek literature has its origins in the literary traditions of Central Asia, particularly modern-day Uzbekistan. It is heavily influenced by the region's history, religion, folklore, and linguistic influences from Persian and Turkic languages. The literary tradition in Uzbekistan includes works from classic poets such as Alisher Navoi and Babur as well as contemporary writers exploring themes relevant to Uzbek culture and society.

### **METHODS AND MATERIALS**

The differences between the two languages also reflect in the types of music or films produced in each language. For example, English-language films may include a variety of genres such as action, comedy, drama, horror, science fiction etc., whereas Uzbek-language films may focus on themes specific to Central Asian culture and history.

These differences in genres between English and Uzbek languages can be attributed to their respective cultural influences, historical developments, and linguistic traditions. The differences between genres in English and Uzbek literature are mainly influenced by cultural, historical, and linguistic factors. Here are some notable differences:

1. **Cultural Themes:** English literature often explores themes such as individualism, freedom, and social conflict, while Uzbek literature tends to focus on communal values, family dynamics, and the struggle for independence from foreign rule.
2. **Language Style:** English literature employs a wide range of styles and tones, including formal and informal language, whereas Uzbek literature may use more traditional and lyrical language with a focus on poetic expression.
3. **Historical Context:** English literature often reflects the impact of Western historical events and movements such as the Renaissance, Enlightenment, and Industrial Revolution. In contrast, Uzbek literature is influenced by Central Asian history, including the legacy of the Silk Road trade route and Soviet-era repression.
4. **Genre Preferences:** English literature encompasses a wide variety of genres including novels, poetry, drama, and non-fiction. In contrast, Uzbek literature has traditionally focused on oral storytelling traditions such as epic poetry (*dastans*) and folk tales (*qissas*).
5. **Literary Influences:** English literature has been influenced by a diverse range of traditions including Greek and Roman mythology, European folklore, and modernist movements. Meanwhile, Uzbek literature draws from Islamic literary traditions as well as Persian and Turkic influences.

Overall, while both English and Uzbek literature share common themes such as love, loss, conflict, and human experience; their unique cultural contexts shape their distinctive literary genres.

**Context:** English literature often reflects the impact of Western historical events and movements such as the Renaissance, Enlightenment, and Industrial Revolution. In contrast, Uzbek literature is influenced by Central Asian history, including the legacy of the Silk Road trade route and Soviet-era repression.

**Fiction:** Fiction in literature refers to stories, characters, and events that are created by the author's imagination rather than being based on real-life events or people. It encompasses novels, short stories, plays, and other forms of storytelling that are not based on factual information. Fiction allows writers to explore creative ideas, build imaginative worlds, and develop characters that may not exist in reality. It is a popular genre in literature and often serves as a means of entertainment, escapism, and artistic expression.

**Fiction types:** A fable is a type of narrative, usually in the form of a short story or poem that conveys a moral lesson through the use of animals, mythical creatures, or inanimate objects as characters. Fables often feature anthropomorphized animals that act and speak like humans, and they typically end with a clear moral or message. Well-known examples of fables include Aesop's Fables and stories like "The Tortoise and the Hare" and "The Boy Who Cried Wolf".

Fantasy in literature is a genre that involves imaginary worlds, supernatural elements, and magical or mythical beings. It often includes themes of adventure, heroism, and the battle between good and evil. Fantasy literature typically features imaginative settings, intricate world-building and fantastical creatures such as dragons, elves, and wizards. It allows authors to explore themes and ideas that are not constrained by the limitations of the real world. Some well-known examples of fantasy literature include "The Lord of the Rings" by J.R.R. Tolkien and "Harry Potter" by J.K. Rowling.

A fairy tale is a type of traditional story that typically features magical elements and supernatural characters such as fairies, witches, dragons, and talking animals. These stories often involve themes of good versus evil, the triumph of the underdog, and moral lessons. They are usually set in a fantastical world and may include elements of enchantment, transformation, and wish fulfillment. Fairy tales have been an important part of literature for centuries and have been passed down through oral tradition before being recorded in written form. Many famous fairy tales, such as "Cinderella," "Little Red Riding Hood," "Snow White," and "Sleeping Beauty," have been retold and adapted by different authors throughout history. These stories are often aimed at children but can also be enjoyed by adults for their timeless themes and imaginative storytelling.

Myth in literature refers to traditional stories, legends, and folklore that are often passed down orally through generations. These myths typically involve gods, heroes, and supernatural beings

and are used to explain natural phenomena, human behavior, and the origins of the world. In literature, myths are often incorporated into works of fiction or used as inspiration for creating new stories. They can also serve as a way to explore universal themes, symbols, and archetypes that continue to resonate with audiences across cultures and time periods.

Literary fiction in English literature refers to a genre that focuses on the quality and style of writing, often placing an emphasis on character development, intricate plots, and thought-provoking themes. This genre is typically characterized by its depth, complexity, and attention to language and prose. It often explores the human condition and delves into deeper philosophical or social issues. Literary fiction is often contrasted with genre fiction, such as mystery, romance, or science fiction, as it prioritizes literary merit over commercial appeal. It is considered to be more intellectually stimulating and artistically crafted, often appealing to readers who seek a deeper engagement with literature. Books that are often considered examples of literary fiction include:

1. "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee
2. "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald
3. "Beloved" by Toni Morrison
4. "The Catcher in the Rye" by J.D. Salinger
5. "One Hundred Years of Solitude" by Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

These books are known for their complex characters, intricate prose, and exploration of deeper themes and emotions, which are typical characteristics of literary fiction.

Non-fiction in literature refers to books, articles, essays, or other written works that are based on real events, real people, and factual information. Non-fiction literature can include a wide range of genres such as biographies, memoirs, history books, scientific texts, self-help books, and more. The purpose of non-fiction literature is to inform or educate readers about real-life topics and events.

Examples of expository writing include:

1. Newspaper and magazine articles;
2. Textbooks and instructional manuals;
3. Scientific and technical reports;
4. Essays and research papers;
5. Speeches and presentation.

Examples of narratives can include:

- Novels and short stories;
- Memoirs and autobiographies;
- Folktales and fairy tales;
- Historical accounts and biographies;
- Oral storytelling traditions;
- Personal anecdotes and experiences.

There are several examples of Uzbek literature genres:

A biography is a written account of someone's life, usually in the form of a book or article. It typically includes details about the person's upbringing, education, career, achievements, and significant events in their life. Biographies may also provide insights into the individual's personality, character, and impact on society.

An autobiography is a self-written account of a person's life. It typically covers the author's personal experiences, achievements, challenges, and significant events. Autobiographies are often written in the first person and provide insight into the author's thoughts, emotions, and reflections on their life journey. Autobiographies can offer valuable perspectives on historical events, social issues, and personal growth. They are a popular genre in literature and provide readers with an intimate look into the life of the author.

Poetry is a form of literary expression that uses rhythm, imagery, and language to evoke emotions and convey ideas. It often employs various literary devices such as metaphors, similes, and symbolism to create a unique and artistic expression of thoughts and feelings. Poetry can take

many forms, including sonnets, haikus, free verse, and more, and can cover a wide range of subjects and themes.

Drama refers to a genre of literature, film, or television that involves serious, emotional, or intense subject matter and typically focuses on the interpersonal conflicts and emotional experiences of the characters. It can also refer to real-life situations or events that are characterized by conflict, tension, or emotional intensity.

**Looking back the history:** There are many scholars who have studied the history of English and Uzbek literature. Some notable scholars in this field include:

- Edward Sapir, an American anthropologist and linguist who studied the historical development of languages, including English and its literature.
- Hamid Ismailov, an Uzbek writer and journalist who has written extensively on Uzbek literature and its history.
- C.S. Lewis, a British writer and scholar who wrote about the history of English literature in his book "The Allegory of Love: A Study in Medieval Tradition."

These are just a few examples of scholars who have contributed to the study of English and Uzbek literature. "Golden Rust" is a novel written by Shuhrat, the People's Writer of Uzbekistan, in 1963-1965. It was first published in 1967. The novel Golden Zanglamas artistically describes the tragic fate of honest, religious people who were subjected to terrible repressions in the period before and after the war. Shuhrat's novel "Golden Rust" is an example of non-fiction in Uzbek literature.

This novel of Shuhrat is one of the most famous as well as various difficulties were highlighted which were Sodiq and his family faced these. During reading this novel you may know about tricks or loyalty and patience of women etc...

Shuhrat said: "I didn't observe these situations from the outside, I was inside in these events".

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Furthermore, English literature is primarily written in English while Uzbek literature is predominantly written in the Uzbek language. These differences contribute to distinct styles, themes, and perspectives within each body of literature.

The differences between genres in English and Uzbek can be seen in the types of literary works and artistic expressions that are characteristic of each language and culture. In English literature, the most common genres include fiction (such as novels, short stories, and novellas), poetry, drama (including plays and scripts for film and television), non-fiction (such as essays, memoirs, biographies, and journalism), as well as various subgenres within these categories.

In Uzbek literature, the traditional genres reflect the cultural and historical context of the region. These include classical forms such as dastan (epic poetry), masnavi (narrative poetry), qasida (odes), rubai (quatrains), as well as modern forms like novels, short stories, plays, and essays. Additionally, there are specific genres unique to Uzbek culture such as maqom music which often accompanies lyrical poetry known as "muqam".

## CONCLUSION

English literature and Uzbek literature have several key differences. English literature has a long history and a rich tradition, with works ranging from Shakespeare to modern novels and poetry. It has also been influenced by various historical events and cultural shifts, leading to a diverse and varied body of work.

On the other hand, Uzbek literature has its own unique traditions and influences, often drawing on Central Asian folklore, history, and religious beliefs. It has developed its own distinct literary forms and styles that reflect the cultural heritage of the region.

Additionally, the languages themselves have different linguistic features, which can impact the structure and style of literary works. While English is a Germanic language with a large vocabulary

derived from various sources, Uzbek is a Turkic language with its own grammatical structure and vocabulary.

Overall, the differences between English and Uzbek literature are rooted in their respective cultural, historical, and linguistic backgrounds. These disparities contribute to the diversity of world literature as a whole, showcasing the richness of human expression across different societies and languages.

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