

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH NOVELS**  
**СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ УЗБЕКСКИХ И АНГЛИЙСКИХ**  
**РОМАНОВ**

**O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ ROMANLARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI**

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**Annotation:** The article focuses on comparative analysis of Uzbek and English novels of Abdulla Qahhor and Charles Dickens. Both writers are considered as a realist writers in Uzbek and English literature.

**Key words:** novel, Victorian literature, Uzbek, character, writer.

**Аннотация:** Статья посвящена сравнительному анализу узбекских и английских романов Абдуллы Каххора и Чарльза Диккенса. Оба писателя считаются писателями-реалистами в узбекской и английской литературе.

**Ключевые слова:** роман, Викторианская литература, узбек, персонаж, писатель.

**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada Abdulla Qahhor va Charlz Dikkensning o‘zbek va ingliz romanlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Har ikki adib ham o‘zbek va ingliz adabiyotida realist yozuvchi sanaladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** roman, Viktoriya adabiyoti, o‘zbek, xarakter, yozuvchi.

This article examines the use of satire in the works of two realist writers as Charles Dickens and Abdulla Kahhor. These two writers belong to two different nations and lived in different centuries in different parts of the world but both of them effectively used satire and humor to illustrate convincingly the life of women and children, the unprotected elements, of their time. The article makes a comparative study of women and children characters in the novels “The Tales from the Past” by Uzbek writer Abdulla Kahhor and “Oliver Twist” by English writer Charles Dickens by analyzing positive and negative features of characters in two narratives. Though

these two writers lived in different times they shared the same purpose in literature which was to make their government aware of the life of oppressed people in their society.

People call great poets, writers and composers magicians for their creative works in literature and music. There are two reasons why they deserve this title. The first one is that the life of any person is limited in any century and when they die their life becomes history. The second one is that if there were no books their contributions to society would have disappeared and people wouldn't be familiar with what they have done. Thanks to books, human creativity passes from century to century.

We cannot imagine the nineteenth century English literature is unimaginable without Charles Dickens and twentieth century Uzbek literature without Abdulla Kahhor's works.

The works of Charles Dickens came to former USSR during 1960-62 years. The readers of the former USSR were introduced to writer's life and works during 1960-62. Charles Dickens novels were translated skillfully into Russian. Russian literary critics like E.Lann, U.Kagarliskiy, I.Katarskiy, B.Tomashevskiy and M.Lorye became active translators of Dickens' works. Another important event related to Charles Dickens is that his 100, 150, 170, 175 anniversaries were celebrated widely in the former USSR. This way the creation of Charles Dickens was a base for many research articles and works in English literature in the USSR. Many Russian literary critics compare the features of Charles Dickens' works to Russian writer F.M.Dostoyevskiy.

In 1991 Uzbekistan became an independent country. Since that years Uzbekistan started new development of its own culture. We could also notice changes in literature. If works of foreign writers were translated into Uzbek through Russian, after independence Uzbek translators started to translate from foreign language into Uzbek directly. Many soap-movies broadcasts on Uzbek TV were translated directly into Uzbek. Another example could be a film “Little Dorrit”, “Oliver Twist”, “David

Copperfield” based on Charles Dickens’s novel “Little Dorrit”, “Oliver Twist, “David Copperfield”.

One of the English realist writers Charles Dickens knew very well the condition of orphan children who needed a bit of kindness and one piece of bread. He revealed the real face of mean people who thought only about themselves and took advantage of children whom they damaged both physically and mentally. Charles Dickens’ novel “Oliver Twist” is based on such a story and is considered as one of the masterpieces both in English and in world literature. The novel was written in 1837-1838 and was translated through Russian into Uzbek in 1984 by the skillful Uzbek translator Erkin Mirobidov. It remains the only work of Charles Dickens translated into Uzbek.

“Charles Dickens’ novel “Oliver Twist” hasn’t still lost its value, - writes reviewer Siddika Azamova, – because the world hasn’t still got rid of dishonest people such as Fagin, Saks, and Monks. The translation of this novel will always be an important event in the history of Uzbek literature and cultural life” says S. Azamova in the introduction to the translated version of “Oliver Twist” (Azamova S.1984).

The critics say that the sources for Dickens works come from the humor in Washington Irving’s short stories and jokes in Charles Lam’s book “Artworks about Elea” (Bowen 2000). The development of industry in the ninetieth century in England “strengthened human control over nature and as a result people became slaves of their meanness” (Bodenheimer 2007). We can encounter such kinds of situations in the development of capitalist society in the novel “Oliver Twist”. While the English government was boasting saying “We are showing the best examples of humanism and charity” (Ackroyd 1990), Dickens managed to show convincingly that all these statements were nothing but hypocrisy.

We can say that, while Charles Dickens lived as a writer in the period when resistance to capitalism strengthened, Abdulla Kahhor lived in the time when new

antagonistic contradictions were developed in the former Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan.

Charles Dickens and Abdulla Kahhor strictly criticized the antihuman features of society with the help of characters, images, and situations in their novels. As we have analyzed above the characters of both novels are children and women — the unprotected elements of society.

Abdulla Kahhor’s works could be considered as “the best examples of world realistic novella” (Qoshchanov 1973). One noticeable characteristic that made his works famous was his talent of using satire. The writer laughed at all unjust and evil things through satire. His works had always been reason for serious debates, arguments and sometimes readers could easily recognize people whose negative features were shown in his novels.

Abdulla Kahhor is one of the realist writers in Uzbek literature. He came in literature also such as Charles Dickens with humoristic novels. When the “The Tales from the Past” was published many Uzbek critics says that the novel is not consist of real facts. But Abdulla Kahhor said that he wrote what he saw in his early life in past.

The writer’s use of satire is similar to how the English realist writer Charles Dickens employed satire in his works. Charles Dickens was a writer of outstanding reputation of the ninetieth century English literature and his works are still attracting the attention of many scholars in literature. His oeuvre has been studied and analyzed by many literary critics such as M. Slater, B. Angus, F. Collins, J. Forster, G. George, V. X. Bowen, J. William, J. Elliot, etc, but taking into consideration the huge size and wonderful colorfulness of the writer’s oeuvre, one can say that it can become the topic of many further discussions.

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