

MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL



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<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NAZAR ESHONQUL AND JAMES JOYCE'S LIFE AND STORIES IN LITERATURE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: linguistic translation, logical, hybrid linguistics, modern literature, functional-semantic, pragmatic, comparative analysis, cognitive, discourse, scientific research.

Received: 28.04.23

Accepted: 30.04.23

Published: 02.05.23

Abstract: In this article based on a comparative study of the stories of Nazar Eshanqul and James Joyce, which should be seen in the interpretation of the creators. In the Language is characterized as a bridge between man and existence, the most important tool for human perception of the world. The role of language is extremely important in the realization of a person's identity, in the determination of such high feelings as national pride and pride. After all, in the training of specialists in the field of linguistics, the in-depth study of the comparative-combinational system of quality lexemes in the English and Uzbek languages related to the field on a scientific basis, the scope of conducting scientific research on the determination of general and specific aspects in the Uzbek and foreign languages, creates ample opportunities to further increase the efficiency index.

INTRODUCTION

In the current period of reforms, the ground is being created for fundamental changes in Uzbek linguistics, among all fields of science. In the republic, a great deal of attention is paid to "... stimulation of scientific research and innovation activities, creation of effective mechanisms of implementation of scientific and innovation achievements" based on the principles of development. Despite the fact that several research works are carried out in the linguistics of Uzbekistan, in particular, in the fields of comparative and hybrid linguistics, linguistic translation studies, there are enough unsolved problems in this field of philological knowledge. Language is characterized as a bridge between man and existence, the most important tool for human perception of the world. The

role of language is extremely important in the realization of a person's identity, in the determination of such high feelings as national pride and pride. After all, in the training of specialists in the field of linguistics, the in-depth study of the comparative-combinational system of quality lexemes in the English and Uzbek languages related to the field on a scientific basis, the scope of conducting scientific research on the determination of general and specific aspects in the Uzbek and foreign languages, creates ample opportunities to further increase the efficiency index.

Nazar Eshankul was born on June 15, 1962 in Tersota village, Qamashi district, Kashkadarya region. Graduated from ToshSU Faculty of Journalism (1986). His first work - "War People" was published in 1988. After that, the writer's collections "Momo song", "Man led by a monkey", "The wind can't be caught", "Momo song", the novel "Goroguly" and other works were published. He translated Juan Carlos Onetti's "Stories and Tales", Anton Chekhov's story "Bolokhanali Uy", Albert Camus's philosophical essays and many other examples of world literature into Uzbek.

With his first stories, Nazar Eshanqul entered the literature as a professional writer, not an amateur writer. He wrote a few words. Literary community and wide fans are waiting for his stories. I was waiting eagerly. If Nazar is used in all of Eshanqul's works, it becomes a unique tool for describing the spiritual state of the hero. Perhaps, in some places, it seems that the writer thickened the black paint too much, but this is not accidental.

The leaders of the Irish Literary Revival were born of the Anglo-Irish aristocracy. Very few were Catholics, and none was from the urban middle class, except James Joyce. The emphasis of the Revival in its early stages on legendary or peasant themes and its subsequent espousal of a vaguely nationalistic and unorthodox religious spirit kept it at a certain distance from popular pieties. It did no more than gesture toward Europe, and it registered very little of the atrophied state of middle- and lowerclass city life. James entered Clongowes Woods Jesuit College, Joyce Cline at the age of 6, then Belvedere College, Dublin (English) in Russian in 1893, graduating in 1897. A year later, James entered the University of Dublin. called University College), graduated from it in 1902. James Joyce is known for his experimental use of language and exploration of new literary methods, including interior monologue, use of a complex network of symbolic parallels, and invented words, puns, and allusions in his novels, especially *Ulysses* (1922) and *Finnegans Wake* (1939). James Joyce is known for his experimental use of language and exploration of new literary methods, including **interior monologue**, use of a complex network of symbolic parallels, and invented words, puns, and allusions in his novels.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The importance of the scientific works and translations written by N.Eshonkulov is the process of communication between Russian and Uzbek languages and the identification of the functional-semantic, pragmatic, cognitive and discourse tools of the adjective lexemes characteristic of human

character actively used in fiction, providing expressive and emotional coloring, and the functional adjectives characteristic of human character in both languages. - it is determined by the fact that it serves as a scientific source in the research of ways of re-creating them in translation through a comparative analysis of their semantic features. Lecture texts, teaching-methodical manuals, scientific pamphlets, bilingual dictionaries, textbooks, as well as "Mixed typology of Uzbek and Russian languages", "Contrastive linguistics", "Mixed grammar", "Cognitive linguistics", "Linguistics", "Lexicology", "Stylistics", "Text Linguistics", "Theory and Practice of Translation" provides a necessary resource for lectures.

In this sense, Nazar Eshanqul brought a new voice and a new spirit to Uzbek prose, especially to storytelling. He is one of the writers who combined this genre with Eastern and Western literary traditions. His early credits include *After the War* (1989), 'The Sun Behind the Horizon', 'The Monkey Man' (2004), 'Can't Hold the Wind' (2005), 'Thunder Song' (1991) and 'Peppermint', (1996) was), and "Peach Blossom" (2011).

Hardly any writer felt so much at home in the **English language** as James Joyce, who explored it in all its dimensions; and whatever obstacles he puts in the readers' way, a sheer enjoyment in what language can achieve can be experienced throughout Joyce's works.

The first to deal with this latter theme realistically, Joyce made a bold show as a "Europeanizer" and openly criticized "patriotic" art. Despite his disdain for contemporary political and literary enthusiasms, his dismissal of Celtic myths as "broken lights," his characterization of the folk imagination as "senile," and his relative ignorance of the Gaelic language, however, his imaginative works are as thoroughly and distinctively Irish as those of William Butler Yeats, John Millington Synge, or Lady Augusta Gregory.

From his earliest childhood, Joyce was aware of the political controversies of the day, observing the conflict between the idealized Charles Stuart Parnell and the ultramontane Church that permanently marked his outlook on Irish public affairs. His faith in Irish nationalist politics and in Catholicism was broken even as it was formed, and soon he launched himself beyond the pales of both, by exile and apostasy, proclaiming that each had betrayed his trust. The supersaturation of his consciousness with the language, attitudes, and myths of Church and State was formative, however, as all of his work documents: 'Dubliners', 'A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man', 'Ulysses', and 'Finnegans Wake' are unparalleled as a record of the "felt history" of Edwardian Dublin, or indeed of any city in modern literature.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the 1980s and 1990s, the renewal of our prose was slightly different from the traditional one and showed similarities with the literary direction that emerged in the West in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These creative searches in our modern prose immediately attracted the attention of the

literary community. This case expanded the scope of the analysis of Uzbek prose and revealed new aspects in terms of image width, analysis area, form, content and purpose. In particular, the objective world, the depiction of events, the actions of the hero, the surrounding environment and conditions, time and space no longer directly become an artistic fabric, but affect the imagination, consciousness and conscious attitude of a person hero against him.

The reader no longer communicates with the main character, but with his thinking, argues with his thinking.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Due to its close connection with Nazar Eshanqul's work and Joyce's work, we will compare the stories of these writers.

James Joyce and Nazar Eshanqul find a number of similarities in the views of the literary process and art, the closeness of the worldviews of the two famous modernists of the 20th century. The aim is to study the ideological-aesthetic essence of the images and their artistic interpretation reflected in Nazar Eshanqul's stories, and to shed light on its scientific-theoretical foundations. Although the events in Nazar Eshanqul's works are imagined, they are not created apart from reality.

Writer's Bars of the Night, Black Book, Tales of Men of War, The Man Led by the Monkey, Can't Stand the Wind, Taste of Pain, Dead Season, Invasion, Dream Trap, The Unopened Door, Stories such as On the threshold of the independence period, great authors and important works appeared in our literature. One of such authors and such works is, of course, Nazar Eshanqul and his story "People of War".

In this story, the author reveals how great problems the war has brought to the lives of the people and the era through the small village of Tersota and the characters living in it, the changes that took place in the hearts and minds of the people of that time, and the tragedy of the war tried.

If the writer's works are observed gradually, the main reality covered in them corresponds to the 90s of the last century. The movement of the nation on the way to independence, the activity of intellectuals, and their zeal in the struggle for the mother tongue served as the basis for the writer's works. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that the writer was a participant in these struggles and showed selflessness. In each of his works, the author does not simply describe the human mind, but also researches his experiences and interprets the research. Therefore, for him, "Literature is the greatest knowledge about the human soul, the greatest research." In his works, the author deeply examines the human soul with the eyes of a comprehensive philosopher, calmly narrates its situations. It takes a big heart and tolerance to be this kind of "calm". And this means the gaze of a philosopher with a very high level of intelligence, I think.

Nazar Eshanqul speaks at the highest levels of artistic and philosophical thinking, thinks on high curtains, concludes on a worldly scale. The author tells about the sufferings and sufferings of

the human race. Based on this, the writer wants a person to be respected and appreciated. The writer calls the nation to enlightenment and condemns ignorance. Nationalism begins with a person who has fought against ignorance and won over his ego, without humiliating representatives of other nations, preserving his national values, and showing a sense of national pride and national unity. In the writer's work, the concept of nationalism is the core of his creative concept.

In 1900, James Joyce's first publication, an essay on Ibsen's play *When We Die and Wake*, appeared in *The Fortnightly Review* in Dublin. Meanwhile, Joyce began to write lyric poems. Since 1916, it has been published in the *Little Review*, an American literary magazine founded by Jane Heap and Margaret Anderson.

In our opinion, Joyce had a great impact on world culture. He remains one of the most widely read prose writers in the English language today. In 1998, the Modern

Library compiled a list of "The Newest Library 100 Best Novels" that included three novels by James Joyce: "Ulysses" (No. 1 on the list), "Portrait of the Painter as a Young Man" (No. 3 number) and the *Finnegans. Awakening* (No. 77). In 1999, *Time* magazine included the writer in the list of "100 heroes and idols of the 20th century" and wrote that Joyce made a revolution. *Ulysses* has been called "the epitome and summation of the entire modern movement of modernism."

In Paris, James Joyce began work on his last major work, *Finnegans Wake*, which was published in 1939. This sophisticated experimental novel was not well received by the public and, unlike Joyce's previous book of stories, *The Dubliners*, remains a "specialist" book. His first novel "Portrait of the Artist in his Youth" is still popular today.

James Joyce 1915 shortly before the outbreak of the First World War, Joyce moved with his wife to Zurich, where he began work on the novel "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" and later on the first chapters of "Ulysses". Joyce wrote poetry while traveling around Europe. Some works were published in Imagism anthologies. He continued to work on the novel "Ulysses", which was first published not in the writer's homeland (published only in 1933), but in France. This is Joyce's most famous work, in which the author tells the story of one day (June 16, 1904) of the Dublin Jew Leopold Bloom in 600 pages. Although *Ulysses* was written abroad, according to this book, as Joyce himself noted, "Dublin could be rebuilt if it was destroyed." June 16 is celebrated as Bloomsday by Joyce fans around the world.

James Joyce Quotes

1. Poetry, even when apparently most fantastic, is always a revolt against artifice, a revolt, in a sense, against actuality.
2. All things are inconstant except the faith in the soul, which changes all things and fills their inconstancy with light, but though I seem to be driven out of my country as a misbeliever I have found no man yet with a faith like mine.

3. Art is the human disposition of sensible or intelligible matter for an aesthetic end.

4. Love (understood as the desire of good for another) is in fact so unnatural a phenomenon that it can scarcely repeat itself, the soul being unable to become virgin again and not having energy enough to cast itself out again into the ocean of another's soul.

5. There is no past, no future; everything flows in an eternal present.

CONCLUSION

Analyzing the work of these writers shows that they are closely familiar with the most beautiful works of Western literature or Uzbek literature, in addition to honoring such talents as Nazar Eshonqul and James Joyce, the stories they created

We also realized that in a certain sense it will get spiritual strength. In this respect, it seems that there is a logical connection between the works created by them.

Because it is no secret that no national literature can develop separately. On the other hand, I think that the place of Nazar Eshanqul should be noted in the turning of the story genre from the traditional form to the non-traditional form. It is no exaggeration to say that the story genre, which has been created in a traditional form for years, has been brought to the level of being able to compete with world literature.

From this point of view, there is no doubt that psychologism based on philosophical perception, that is, the analysis and interpretation of the psyche, will be further formed as one of the priority directions of the development of Uzbek storytelling in the period of independence.

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