

ROLE OF SADRIDDIN AINIY AND RALPH ELLISON IN WESTERN AND EASTERN NOVEL-WRITING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

*The article deals with the process of a comparative study of the life and work of the two founders of the novel genre - in Western literature of the twentieth century, Ralph Ellison and the Eastern novel-writer SadriiddinAiniy, who made a huge contribution to the development of modern Western and Eastern literature, is of current importance. The object of the article is the typological study of the novel genre in Western and Eastern literary criticism which has a theoretical phenomenon that has analogues in the world literary process. The literatures of some peoples at certain stages of their development interacted to a greater or lesser extent with the literatures of other peoples, while having common and different features both in subject matter and in the depiction of their positive and negative characters. Hence, the typological study of the literary heritage of famous writers who played a significant role in the development of a particular literary genre is an urgent problem of modern literary criticism. This approach provides a certain opportunity to determine the development of genres in the literatures of different peoples, to analyze the complex processes of mutual influence and the degree of significance in relation to identifying the commonality of literary borrowings of advanced literary practice. **Methods:** To prove the informativeness of the topic were relied on the studies of well-known scientists in the field of literature. **Results** (Findings).The analysis of the examples presented in the article shows that the study of the work of these two outstanding representatives of Western and Eastern literature Ralph Ellison and SadriiddinAiniy is of great importance for determining the beginning of the connections between Western and Eastern literature of modern times. **Conclusion:** Summing up the results,it can be concluded that one of the most important study of this topic is also important for the reason that historical, literary and cultural ties have existed between Western and Eastern people, as well as other countries since ancient times. At present, these ties, especially the literary and cultural ties of Western literature with the Eastern countries, need a new approach that corresponds to the political and cultural interests of the new Western and Eastern literature.*

KEYWORDS: Literary Studies, Genre, Novel, Philology, Method, Poetic Research, Interpret, Customs And Traditions Of The Nation, Reader..

INTRODUCTION

Literary studies, which is considered an integral part of the spiritual heritage of mankind, plays an incomparable role in the development of world civilization. The need to study the problem of the analysis of a literary work from the perspective of the principles of development of a specific genre of epic type and to research it at the level of national literature puts serious tasks on the agenda in the field of philology. Finally, new methods of researching the works of writers of a certain era and their poetic research are emerging in humanitarian fields, which created an opportunity for a deeper understanding of the essence of the literary work. By interpreting the customs and traditions of the nation, the author creates a holistic image of the person in the reader. It is not easy to describe human life in all its complexities. The writer should use the necessary phrase and word to clearly express and justify his mentality and efforts. In the poetics of short stories, the meaning of the verses, the logical consistency of the thoughts, the shortness of the expression, and the sonority of the sentence attract attention. A writer manages to feel his feelings and emotions, and to choose the appropriate tone. In short stories, the use of necessary words and phrases to express human feelings, dreams, joys, hardships, and experiences, and to capture a moment of the event increases the artistry.

The author pays attention to the systematic expression of his thoughts by carefully studying each picture and situation in a vivid and effective representation of reality. The writer infuses the aesthetic and philosophical views of the hero's aspirations, dreams, and the true essence of his life into the text. A literary work is a product of art that affects the human psyche. The tone of words, the mystery of meanings are directed to the deep expression of various situations. Illuminating the image and character of the hero, conveying the evolution in it requires a fine taste and high potential from the creator. In the current process of globalization, human destiny is becoming more complicated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The worldview of people under the influence of information communication is changing day by day. In literary prose, figurative images, integration of sciences, inter-art harmony, mythological scenes, derivatives regarding the macro and micro world are increasing. Literary samples are being created based on religious and secular teachings about the unity of man with nature. The writer strives to describe the concrete reality, and sometimes to prove the product of fantasy, as well as the potential of literary perception of the world and man. It is clear that the poets and writers debated topics ranging from the depiction of domestic life to nature industry, scientific and technical achievements, sports, and even the plague of the century.

The literary works also interpret the national identity, the person with the image, the fate of those who have become mirages and shadows. The twists and turns in the hero's fantasy world create various thoughts through symbols. It is a natural process for a person to change his lifestyle, outlook on life, and his attitude towards others and himself. Moreover, this process is related to the human heart. The mind itself is a great literature. "In literature, there is nothing invariable except the permanence of changes. Modern literature appears as an expression of changes in human taste and views"[6: 10].

Comparative study of the literary work of representatives of world literature, especially English and Uzbek writers, researching the issue of systematic modeling of the literary interpretation of

reality in the literary works of both nations is of significant scientific and social importance. After all, any national literature develops jointly with the help of interaction and literary relations with the literary thinking of the world's peoples. In this sense, it is appropriate to note that Uzbek literature, which has historically influenced the literature of other nations, has also been influenced by foreign literature to a certain extent. Especially if we take into account the increase of literary influence and literary connections in world literature by the XXth century, it becomes clear that this process is directly related to Uzbek literature too.

Scientists, representatives of culture and art are always looking for a deeper insight into the spiritual world of the East, its treasure of literary values, and to correctly assess the great contribution of the peoples of Asian countries to the history of world development. For example, great cultural and scientific figures of the West discovered for themselves many aspects of the unique cultural life of the peoples of the East and connected it with the achievements of advanced Western culture. In turn, many thinkers of the East turned to the cultural heritage and life of the West, enriched their national culture, brought new aspects to the cultural and social life of their compatriots.

Due to the honour of independence, in our country special attention is paid to the in-depth study of foreign languages and the development of literary relations with foreign countries. At this point, it is important to translate masterpieces of foreign literature into Uzbek and, in turn, to translate the royal works of Uzbek literature into other languages. Now the works of foreign writers are directly translated into Uzbek, and the works of Uzbek writers into foreign languages. From this point of view, Uzbek-American literary relations are also developing day by day.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Western literature and Eastern literature are like huge sycamore trees, you rest in their shade, you forget your pains, and all your worries go away. If we talk about their differences, Western literature is more realistic, Eastern literature is written more like myths, legends, and dreams. Some of Eastern literature shows it as much as Western literature, among the representatives of Western literature, as Balzac, Shakespeare, Schiller, Guy de Maupassant's works are fundamentally different from each other, each of them has its own way, its own style. The main thing is that it is very difficult to predict the development of events in the texts of Western literature, which is full of unexpected events and actions, where there are a lot of new phrases and sentences. However, the most important thing is that there are many examples of creativity that you can easily understand in the whole work even if you are learning this language only [4: 27].

The secret of Western literature is to describe reality with real events, a pure image without any colouring. If we turn to Uzbek literature, we immediately see great writers like *Sadriddin Ainiy*, Abdulla Kadiri, Said Akhmad, Gafur Gulom, we must recognize their skill in rhyme and use of words, and their creativity is visible. The secret of Uzbek literature is in inspiration, in joyous, in sincerity. As for the differences between Uzbek and World literature, the spirit of advice prevails in Uzbek literature; sometimes the reader can predict the course of events without any doubt, so it is necessary to make some changes to its meaning and course of events.

One of the biggest secrets of Uzbek literature is simplicity, freedom from arrogant words, and the ability to write in oriental way while concealing a little openness. In Uzbek literature,

sometimes there are such writers who put their heads down for the truth, who fight for this truth and put their lives at risk, it is true that sometimes we get a different impression by reading world literature, we want to compare it with our own literature, but it doesn't even occur to us that the environments are different, thoughts are different, etc. World literature was much ahead of its development stage due to superstitions and the absence of a religious state.

Most of the literary works in the world serve to understand the identity of a person. The skill of the writer will either make the reader rise or fall. Moreover, it should be noted that literature feeds our minds. In addition, world literature expands our worldview, teaches us to look at issues from a different perspective. In order to study the traditions, politics, culture, spirituality, enlightenment, and language of the world, one must first study the literature of that country, because literature closely connects nations to nations, people to people, strengthens ties, causes peace, and contributes to raising an individual to the level of a person. The glory of Uzbek literature is great, because such works as "Khamsa" and "Boburnoma" have been praised at the world level. People's award-winning literary works as novels have also been published in various genres. Uzbek literature is rich in literary works, its glory continues to come from the age of centuries [7: 33].

RESULTS

Today, at the end of the second decade of the 21st century, if we look at the path taken by our literature, we can clearly see that the 20th century was a turning point in literature. During these years, various changes took place in the world of poetry, the principles of writing about human personality, social problems, painful emotional experiences, love, emigration, life's worries, life's complications without fear began to take place [8: 153]

The literature of the XXth century occupies an important place in the history of Uzbekistan. This period did not create an opportunity to realize the true talent of the people of art, to ensure the unity of the language with the soul. Nevertheless, a true people's writer tried to express the deep desire of his heart through various methods, symbolic images and details.

DISCUSSIONS

There are such writers in the history of world literature, the significance of their work is revealed more and more with the passage of time. The famous American writer Ralph Ellison and the famous Uzbek writer Sadriiddin Ainiy are among such writers. It is impossible to enter the creative world of Rudaki and Firdavsi, or Saadi and Hafiz, or Jami and Navoi, or Bedil and Donish, leaving out Ayniy. Ainiy's scientific and literary heritage is a golden link connecting past, present and future[9].

Writer, scientist and public figure Sadriiddin Saidmurodzoda Ainiy was born in 1878 in Gijduvan district, Bukhara region. He wrote in both languages: Uzbek and Tajik. Academician and first president of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan (1951-54), honorary member of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1943), honored scientist of Tajikistan (1940), doctor of philological sciences (1948), professor (1950) Ainiy opened new schools in Bukhara, created textbooks for them under the title "Education of Youth" (1909), consisting of poems and stories calling the masses to knowledge. Actively participates in the "Young Bukhara" movement. In 1918-21, he composed Tajik and Uzbek marches, songs and poems.

Sadriddin Ainiy wrote the novel "Slaves" between 1932-1934, "Slaves" was published in Uzbek in 1934, and in Tajik in 1935-1949. Some chapters of the novel were published in the form of booklets with the names "Kulbobo" (Slave old man) in Uzbek, "Gulomtazi" and "Gulomfurushi" in Tajik. The novel "Slaves" was translated into several foreign languages. This edition was based on the copy that was revised by the author and published in "Uzdavnashr" in 1952 [12].

Sadriddin Ainiy is considered one of the authors of the pen, whose value of creativity increases with time, and the secrets of depth are more widely and deeply discovered. Master Ainiy had a talent equal to several good scholars and prolific writers. Writing works equal to the volume of scientific research created by Ainiy is possible for two or three hard-working scientists. However, who can guarantee that these works can compete with the quality and level of Ainiy's studies? It is necessary to assess Ainiy's scientific and creative heritage not only from the point of view of literature, history, pedagogy or literary studies, but also from the aspect of linguistics. This is the greatness and incomparability of Ainiy - he was the possessor of knowledge and ability capable of accomplishing incredible things that others could do. Ainiy knew that he was born for science and creativity, so he devoted all his strength and abilities to the development of science and literature.

It can be said without hesitation that Ainiy's work is one of the rarest, most noteworthy and meaningful pages of world literature of the XXth century. Science, enlightenment, history, life and truth are the foundations of Ainiy's literary creation. Knowing his works opens the way to understanding the history, culture, classical literature and national values of the ancient East. [10: 5-10].

Ralph Waldo Ellison was born on the March 1, 1914, in Oklahoma City and died on the April 16, 1994, in New York [5]. He was African-American writer, literary critic and essayist. In the late 1940s, Ellison earned through criticism and worked on the novel "The Invisible Man". He is best known for his only completed novel, "The Invisible Man" which was written in 1952, which won him the National Book Award in 1953. This work, dedicated to the search for identity and place in society, became Ellison's most significant work. Written from the perspective of an unnamed African-American man living in 1940s in New York and dealing with taboo topics, the novel was a great success and won the author the prestigious National Book Award.

Ellison spent 1955-1958 in Europe, lived for some time in Rome. He then returned to the United States to take a position teaching American and Russian Literature at Bard College. From 1964 he worked at Rutgers and Yale Universities. Also in 1964, a collection of essays "Shadow and Act" was released, and all these years Ellison continued to work on the novel "Juneteenth" (June 19), which he never finished. By his own account, a significant portion of the manuscript was destroyed in a fire that broke out at the writer's home in Plainfield, Massachusetts, in 1967. Ellison's biographer Arnold Rampersad questions the veracity of this justification [2].

CONCLUSIONS

Cultural and literary relations between different nations living on earth is not a phenomenon that started yesterday or today. Their roots go back to ancient times. As F.K. Sulaymonova pointed out, "never has any people, nation, been cut off from other peoples, lived in their own way, otherwise there would have been no development." [3: 3].

1. The study of literary communication is very important in today's environment. Common themes, common events, and common images exist in various literatures. While analyzing them, we should not turn one writer into a "shadow" of another writer, and we should not consider a work created in one national literature as a "variant" of a work existing in another literature.
2. Literary relations are not one-way, but mutual. This means mutual influence and enrichment of national literatures. The role of literary translation in this process is invaluable. Literary translation is a great creative field, a school of skills for national writers. Those who first translated the examples of world literature into Uzbek were mostly writers and poets themselves.
3. Promotion of Uzbek literature in the United States and American literature in Uzbekistan, mutual dialogues of writers and translators, and trips to the United States and Uzbekistan also played a special role in strengthening literary relations. The roots of Uzbek culture go back to ancient history. Its perfection today is at the level of developed cultures of the world. That is why interest in studying our culture is growing abroad, in Western countries as well.

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