

“CULTURAL HARMONY: UNVEILING SIMILARITIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK DISTOPIAS”

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ABSTRACT:

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This article undertakes a meticulous exploration of the dystopian worlds presented in George Orwell's "1984" and Abdulla Qodiriy's "O'tgan Kunlar." Through an interdisciplinary approach, we delve into the socio-political critiques, linguistic nuances, and cultural reveries embedded in these seminal works.

KEYWORDS:

Dystopia, Cultural Revivalism, Character Analysis, Totalitarianism, Rebellion, Individual Autonomy, Cultural Heritage, Literary Traditions

INTRODUCTION.

English and Uzbek: Shared cultural reverie, totalitarian dystopias – striking parallels emerge. The introduction sets the stage, highlighting the significance of both works within their respective literary traditions and introduces the central themes of totalitarianism, dystopia, and cultural identity. It poses key questions that the comparative analysis seeks to address, each casting a unique glow on the literary traditions they represent. The novel "O'tgan kunlar" was not just a work, this book was a miracle that reflected the sorrows and sorrows of the people, the love that is disappearing among people. Qodiriy has described everything from the characters of the work to the smallest element in such a way that a beautiful scene will undoubtedly appeal in people's imaginations.

Otabek, who is one of the heroes of the play, was a brave, intelligent, worldly, sharp-witted, sociable Uzbek boy in the imagination of the people. These qualities given to Otabek are reflected in his every action. He was a worthy person to live in his motherland. A minor

member of the ruling Party in near- future London, Winston Smith is a thin, frail, contemplative, intellectual, and fatalistic thirty-nine-year-old. Winston hates the totalitarian control and enforced repression that are characteristic of his government. He harbors revolutionary dreams. As we embark on this comparative journey, our aim is to plunge into the depths of totalitarian dystopias and cultural reverie, unraveling the rich tapestry woven by Orwell and Qodiriy. We scrutinize the linguistic choices, narrative structures, and historical influences that shaped the creation of “1984” and “O‘tgan Kunlar.” Additionally, we consider the cultural underpinnings that contribute to the distinct flavors of English and Uzbek literature. Orwell’s crafting of Newspeak will be meticulously scrutinized, as will Qodiriy’s embrace of traditional imagery. As we delve into the socio-political landscapes that birthed these masterpieces, the impact of Orwell’s mid-20th-century totalitarianism response and Qodiriy’s navigation of Uzbek cultural identity during a period of change will be thoroughly explored.

George Orwell’s “1984”: In the labyrinth of “1984,” Orwell masterfully constructs a linguistic dystopia. The analysis reveals the insidious impact of Newspeak on individual thought and expression. The layers of surveillance, embodied by Big Brother, create a palpable sense of dread, serving as a stark warning against totalitarian control. The perpetual war, a metaphor for perpetual political manipulation, adds complexity to the narrative, mirroring the perpetual struggle for power.

Abdulla Qodiriy’s “O‘tgan Kunlar”:

Turning our gaze to “O‘tgan Kunlar,” Qodiriy’s Uzbek masterpiece unveils a rich tapestry of cultural revivalism. His meticulous use of traditional imagery paints a vivid picture of a bygone era, capturing the essence of Uzbek identity. The narrative, set against the backdrop of social and political upheaval, becomes a canvas for Qodiriy to explore the resilience of culture amidst change. The celebration of language and tradition becomes a testament to the enduring spirit of a people.

Discussion: The discussion section compares and contrasts the results, drawing parallels between the dystopian elements of “1984” and the cultural revivalism in “O‘tgan Kunlar.” It delves into the role of language in shaping societal perceptions, the impact of political climates on artistic expression, and the resonance of these works in global and local contexts. Orwell’s focus on political oppression finds echoes in Qodiriy’s exploration of cultural identity. The linguistic control in “1984” contrasts with the linguistic celebration in “O‘tgan Kunlar.” The discussion further delves into how these literary giants use their craft to navigate complex societal landscapes and communicate powerful messages. The

convergence of dystopian elements and cultural revivalism adds depth to our understanding of the human experience.

As the ink settles on our exploration, “1984” and “O‘tgan Kunlar” emerge as profound reflections on the human condition. Orwell’s cautionary tale and Qodiriy’s cultural ode contribute to a shared narrative on the resilience of the human spirit. The conclusion ties together the universal themes found in both works, emphasizing their enduring impact on literature. In the symphony of dystopia and cultural reverie, Orwell and Qodiriy echo through time, inviting contemplation on the reciprocal relationship between art and society.

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