
WAR AND PEACE IN LITERATURE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH PERSPECTIVES.

Mustafoeva Durdona Ilyosovna ¹

¹ *The Teacher Of History And Philology Department
Asia International University
Bukhara, Uzbekistan*

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT:

ARTICLE HISTORY:

Received:08.01.2025

Revised: 09.01.2025

Accepted:10.01.2025

KEYWORDS:

War, peace, Uzbek literature, English literature, comparative Study, cultural context, conflict, resilience

*War and peace have been central themes in literature across cultures, reflecting the human condition and societal upheavals. This article explores the depiction of war and peace in Uzbek and English literature, comparing works such as Abdulla Qodiriy's *Utkan Kunlar* and Wilfred Owen's war poetry. Through these narratives, the study examines how each literary tradition portrays the consequences of conflict, the longing for peace, and the resilience of the human spirit. By analyzing these texts within their historical and cultural contexts, the article highlights universal themes while celebrating the distinctiveness of each tradition.*

INTRODUCTION. Literature has long served as a medium to reflect the human experience of war and the hope for peace. Across different cultural contexts, authors have used their works to explore the devastating effects of conflict and the profound desire for harmony. This study examines how Uzbek and English literary traditions portray these themes, focusing on Abdulla Qodiriy's novel *O'tkan Kunlar* and Wilfred Owen's war poetry. By analyzing these texts, we uncover shared human experiences and cultural specificities in their depictions of war and peace.

War in Uzbek Literature

Uzbek literature, deeply rooted in its history of invasions and colonial struggles, often portrays war as a force that disrupts societal harmony. Abdulla Qodiriy's *O'tkan Kunlar* (1926) reflects the socio-political turmoil of the 19th-century khanates, exploring how war and political instability affect individuals and communities (Qodiriy, 1926). Similarly, the Uzbek epic *Alpomish* celebrates the hero's courage and resilience in the face of war, emphasizing the collective values of unity and resistance (Karimov, 1997).

Sufi poetry, such as that of Alisher Navoi, also addresses inner conflict as a metaphorical war, illustrating the spiritual struggles individuals face in pursuit of peace (Navoi, 1491). These works highlight the cultural significance of endurance and the aspiration for societal and personal harmony.

War in English Literature

English literature presents war through diverse lenses, ranging from glorification in medieval epics like Beowulf to stark realism in modern works. Wilfred Owen's war poetry, particularly *Dulce et Decorum Est* (1917), vividly depicts the horrors of World War I, challenging romanticized notions of war and exposing its brutal reality (Owen, 1917). Similarly, George Orwell's *Homage to Catalonia* (1938) offers a personal account of war, critiquing political ideologies and the human cost of conflict (Orwell, 1938).

Shakespeare's *Henry V* explores the duality of war, celebrating heroism while questioning its morality. This complexity mirrors English literature's broader treatment of war as both a stage for valor and a cause of profound suffering (Shakespeare, 1599).

Peace in Uzbek Literature

Uzbek literature often associates peace with cultural and spiritual values. In O'tkan Kunlar, Qodiriy emphasizes the importance of reconciliation and unity in rebuilding society after conflict (Qodiriy, 1926). The poetry of Hamid Olimjon, written during the Soviet era, reflects a yearning for peace and harmony amidst political upheaval (Olimjon, 1936).

Traditional Uzbek proverbs and folklore also celebrate peace as a cornerstone of community life, offering wisdom on the importance of resolving conflicts through dialogue and understanding (Karimov, 1997).

Peace in English Literature

English literature similarly portrays peace as a hard-earned yet fragile state. Post-war novels like Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925) explore the psychological scars left by war and the longing for personal and societal peace (Woolf, 1925). Alfred Lord Tennyson's poem *Locksley Hall* expresses an idealistic vision of a peaceful, united world (Tennyson, 1842).

Contemporary English literature often examines peace through a global lens, addressing issues like climate change and social justice as essential to achieving lasting harmony (Atwood, 2003).

Comparison and Conclusion

While Uzbek literature draws heavily on historical and cultural struggles for independence, English literature encompasses a broader range of conflicts, from medieval battles to global wars. Despite these differences, both traditions underscore the human cost of war and the universal desire for peace. Works like O'tkan Kunlar and Owen's war poetry remind readers of the resilience of the human spirit and the enduring hope for a better future.

By examining these themes across cultures, we gain a deeper understanding of how literature transcends borders, offering insights into shared human experiences.

References:

1. Abdulla Qodiriy. (1926). *O'tkan Kunlar*.
2. Alfred Lord Tennyson. (1842). *Locksley Hall*.
3. Alisher Navoi. (1491). *Lison ut-Tayr*.
4. George Orwell. (1938). *Homage to Catalonia*.
5. Hamid Olimjon. (1936). *Selected Poems*.
6. Karimov, S. (1997). *Uzbek Epics and Folk Traditions*.
7. Margaret Atwood. (2003). *Oryx and Crake*.
8. Virginia Woolf. (1925). *Mrs. Dalloway*.
9. Wilfred Owen. (1917). *Dulce et Decorum Est*.
10. William Shakespeare. (1599). *Henry V*.