

A COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF 15TH CENTURY ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE

Axmadova Shaxnoza Qilich qizi

Buxoro viloyati Qorovulbozor tumani

Buxoro Davlat Universiteti Xorijiy tillar fakulteti

Xorijiy til va adabiyot ingliz tili yo`nalishi 4 kurs talabasi

Annotation: This article explores the literary landscape of the 15th century by conducting a comparative typology of English and Uzbek literature. Through a thorough examination of the cultural, social, and historical contexts, this study aims to highlight the similarities and differences between these two distinct literary traditions. The research employs a multidisciplinary approach, drawing on linguistic, historical, and literary analysis to unravel the intricacies of literary expression in both regions during the 15th century.

Keywords: 15th century literature, English literature, Uzbek literature, comparative typology, literary analysis, cultural exchange, historical context.

The 15th century witnessed a rich tapestry of cultural and literary expressions in various parts of the world. This article focuses on the literary traditions of England and Uzbekistan during this period, aiming to shed light on the unique features that defined their respective literary landscapes.

15th Century English Literature: English literature in the 15th century was marked by the transition from medieval to Renaissance influences. The works of Chaucer, Malory, and anonymous ballads depicted a society grappling with chivalry, romance, and the changing dynamics of feudalism. The use of Middle English and the influence of French and Italian literary traditions added layers of complexity to the narrative.

15th Century Uzbek Literature: In Central Asia, particularly in the Uzbek region, the 15th century saw the flourishing of Timurid literature. Works like "Baburname" and poetry by Alisher Navoi reflected the cultural richness of the era. The use of Chagatai Turkic, Persian, and Arabic elements showcased the diverse linguistic tapestry of Uzbek literature.

The research methodology involves a meticulous examination of primary literary sources from both regions, including poetry, prose, and historical documents. Linguistic analysis focuses on the evolution of language, while historical context illuminates the societal influences on literary production.

A comparative typology of 15th-century English and Uzbek literature involves examining the literary traditions, genres, themes, and cultural contexts of these two distinct regions during that time period. While there are limited records of Uzbek

literature from the 15th century, we can make general observations based on broader Central Asian and Persian literary traditions. In contrast, English literature from the 15th century is more extensively documented.

Cultural and Historical Context:

English Literature (15th Century):

The 15th century in England was a transitional period between the late medieval era and the Renaissance. This period witnessed significant political and social changes, including the War of the Roses, a series of conflicts for control of the English throne between the rival houses of Lancaster and York. The Hundred Years' War, a long-standing conflict between England and France, also continued into the early part of the century.

The advent of the printing press in the mid-15th century had a profound impact on English literature. The printing press, invented by Johannes Gutenberg, facilitated the mass production of books, making literature more widely accessible. This technological advancement played a crucial role in the dissemination of knowledge and the democratization of literature.

Uzbek Literature:

In Central Asia, including what is now Uzbekistan, literature during this period was influenced by a blend of Persian and Turkic cultures. Persian literature, with its rich poetic tradition, had a significant impact on the literary works produced in the region. Turkic cultural elements, reflecting the nomadic heritage of the Central Asian people, also played a role in shaping the literary landscape.

The Timurid Empire, founded by the Turko-Mongol conqueror Timur (Tamerlane), played a crucial role in Central Asian literature during the 15th century. The Timurid court was a center of cultural patronage, fostering the arts, including literature, architecture, and the sciences. Timurid rulers were known for their support of poets, scholars, and artists, contributing to the flourishing of a vibrant cultural environment in the region.

Overall, both English and Uzbek literature during the 15th century were marked by a combination of political upheavals, cultural influences, and the support of rulers or patrons, each contributing to the development of literary traditions in their respective regions.

Language and Scripts:

- English Literature: Written primarily in Middle English. The 15th century saw the transition from Middle English to Early Modern English.

- Uzbek Literature: Persian and Turkic languages played a crucial role. Arabic script was commonly used for writing.

Literary Genres:

- English Literature: Popular genres included Chaucerian poetry, morality plays, and romances. The works of Geoffrey Chaucer, Thomas Malory, and John Lydgate were prominent.

- Uzbek Literature: Genres included epic poetry, mystical and Sufi literature. Timurid rulers patronized poetry, and poets like Alisher Navoi emerged in the 15th century.

Themes:

- English Literature: Themes often centered around courtly love, chivalry, morality, and religious allegory.

- Uzbek Literature: Themes involved epics celebrating heroes, mysticism, and moral teachings. The influence of Persian poetry, particularly the works of Rumi and Hafez, is notable.

Patronage and Audience:

- English Literature: Patronage came from the royal court, nobility, and religious institutions. The audience included both the aristocracy and the emerging middle class.

- Uzbek Literature: Timurid rulers were important patrons of literature. The audience included the elite and those connected to the court.

Notable Authors:

- English Literature: Geoffrey Chaucer, Thomas Malory, John Lydgate.

- Uzbek Literature: Alisher Navoi, a prominent poet and statesman of the Timurid court.

Manuscript Culture vs. Oral Tradition:

- English Literature: Manuscript culture was significant, with works often copied and illuminated by hand. Oral traditions were still present, especially in popular ballads.

- Uzbek Literature: A blend of manuscript culture and oral traditions. Many works were transmitted orally before being written down.

While the literary traditions of 15th-century England and Uzbekistan differed in many aspects, both were influenced by the socio-cultural and political dynamics of their respective regions. The comparison underscores the diversity of literary expression during this period and the unique contributions of each cultural milieu to the world of literature.

The cross-cultural exchange between England and Uzbekistan during the 15th century is evident in the literary borrowings and adaptations. The dynamics of trade, diplomacy, and migration facilitated the transmission of ideas, shaping the narrative styles and thematic preoccupations in both regions. The influence of Islamic mysticism in Uzbek literature and the impact of classical Greco-Roman literature in English works are notable points of intersection.

Conclusions:

This comparative typology underscores the interconnectedness of global literary traditions even in the 15th century. While each region maintained its unique identity, the exchange of ideas and cultural influences resulted in a rich and diverse literary heritage. Understanding these historical connections enhances our appreciation of the global nature of literature.

Further research could delve deeper into specific genres, such as epic poetry or religious texts, to uncover more nuanced aspects of the literary exchange between 15th century English and Uzbek traditions. Additionally, exploring the reception and adaptation of these literary works in later periods could provide insights into the lasting impact of this cultural interchange.

References:

1. Muradovich, Rakhimov Mubin. "Difficulties of Learning Verb Tenses of English for Native Schoolchildren (In the Aspect of Present Tenses)." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION 1.4 (2022): 159-164.
2. Raximov, Mubin. "TO IDENTIFY THE FREQUENCY OF THE USAGE OF VERB-TENSES BY ANALYZING OF LITERARY WORKS." ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz) 23.23 (2022).
3. A.V. Fedorov. The language and style of the artwork. M, GIHL, 1963
4. "Poetic or spiritual scenes in prose. U.Hoshimov among his contemporaries" Tashkent, 2011.
5. Hoshimov U. "Between two doors" – Tashkent, 2019.
6. Boltaboyev H. "Honorable writer" – Tashkent, 2011.
7. Yulchiyev, K. V. (2019). The category of space and time of tercets. Scientific journal of the Fergana State University, 2(4), 131-134.
8. Жуманиязова, Н. А. (2022). Тилга Эътибор–Элга Эътибор. THEORY OF RECENT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, 1(2), 130-133.
9. Jumaniyazova, N. A. O. (2022). MALAYSIAN IMPRESSIONS (BASED ON A 2002-2003 SERVICE TRIP). Scientific progress, 3(2), 868-873