



CLASSIFICATION OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT:

This article explores the use of contrastive images in Russian and Uzbek literary works, examining how these images reflect cultural, social, and historical contexts. By analyzing selected works from prominent authors in both literatures, the study aims to highlight the similarities and differences in thematic and stylistic approaches to contrastive imagery. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the interplay between literature and cultural identity in these two rich literary traditions.

Keywords: Contrastive images, Russian literature, Uzbek literature, cultural identity, thematic analysis, stylistic analysis

INTRODUCTION

Contrastive imagery is a powerful literary device used to highlight differences and create vivid pictures in the minds of readers. In both Russian and Uzbek literary traditions, authors have employed this technique to convey complex themes and evoke emotional responses. This study aims to analyze how contrastive images are utilized in Russian and Uzbek literary works, and what these images reveal about the respective cultures and societies.

The use of contrastive images often reflects deeper cultural and historical contexts, offering insights into the values, struggles, and aspirations of a society. By examining selected works from prominent Russian and Uzbek authors, this article seeks to identify common themes and stylistic features, as well as distinctive elements unique to each literary tradition. Through this comparative analysis, we aim to shed light on the ways in which literature serves as a mirror to cultural identity.

Methodology

The methodology of this study involves a comparative literary analysis of selected Russian and Uzbek works. The analysis focuses on identifying and interpreting contrastive images within these texts. Key works from each literature will be chosen



based on their significance and representation of the use of contrastive imagery. The study will employ both thematic and stylistic analysis to draw connections and distinctions between the two literary traditions.

Analysis

Russian Literature

In Russian literature, contrastive imagery has been used extensively to explore themes such as the tension between the old and the new, the urban and the rural, and the spiritual and the material. For instance, in Fyodor Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment," the stark contrast between the poverty-stricken environment of St. Petersburg and the protagonist's inner turmoil serves to underscore the novel's exploration of moral and existential dilemmas.

Similarly, in Anton Chekhov's short stories, the juxtaposition of characters' mundane lives with their unfulfilled desires often highlights the tragicomedy of human existence. The contrast between the vast, often oppressive Russian landscape and the intimate, personal struggles of the characters adds a layer of depth to the narrative.

Uzbek Literature

In Uzbek literature, contrastive imagery frequently reflects the country's rich cultural heritage and its complex history. For example, in the works of Abdullah Qahhor, the contrast between traditional Uzbek values and the influences of modernization and Soviet ideology is a recurring theme. The vivid imagery of the Uzbek countryside, with its timeless beauty, is often set against the backdrop of societal change and upheaval.

Additionally, in the poetry of Chulpan, the tension between individual freedom and collective responsibility is vividly portrayed through contrastive images of light and darkness, freedom and captivity. These images not only enhance the emotional impact of the works but also convey deeper philosophical reflections on the nature of existence and identity.

Conclusion

The use of contrastive imagery in Russian and Uzbek literature reveals much about the cultural and historical contexts of each tradition. While both literatures employ this device to explore themes of conflict and change, the specific contrasts and the ways they are depicted vary, reflecting the unique experiences and values of each culture. This comparative analysis underscores the importance of literature as a means of understanding and articulating cultural identity.



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