

COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE CHARACTERS IN THE STORIES OF ABDULLA QAHHOR AND ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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Abstract:

This research focuses on the comparative typological study of the characters in the stories of Abdulla Qahhor, a prominent Uzbek writer, and Ernest Hemingway, a renowned American author. By analyzing the similarities and differences in the depiction of their characters, the study aims to explore how each writer reflects the socio-cultural and psychological aspects of their time. The research delves into the narrative techniques, the portrayal of human nature, and the thematic concerns in the works of both authors, offering insights into their unique literary styles and the influence of their respective historical and cultural backgrounds on character development.

Keywords: Abdulla Qahhor, Ernest Hemingway, comparative literature, typological study, character analysis, narrative techniques, Uzbek literature, American literature, socio-cultural context, psychological portrayal.

Introduction

This study investigates the comparative typological analysis of the characters in the works of Abdulla Qahhor, an influential figure in Uzbek literature, and Ernest Hemingway, a leading American modernist writer. Both authors are celebrated for their unique storytelling techniques and deep insights into human nature. Despite the different cultural, historical, and linguistic contexts in which they wrote, their characters share a remarkable depth and complexity. This research aims to explore the similarities and differences in the way Qahhor and Hemingway construct their characters, focusing on the psychological, social, and moral dilemmas their protagonists face. By comparing these two authors, we seek to understand how literary characters are shaped by their respective cultural environments and how universal human experiences are portrayed across different literary traditions.

Methods

This study employs a comparative literary analysis method, combining both qualitative textual analysis and typological comparison to examine the characters in the works of Abdulla Qahhor and Ernest Hemingway. The methodology is structured into several key steps to ensure a comprehensive and systematic examination of the selected texts:

1. **Selection of Texts:** The first step involved identifying and selecting a representative sample of stories from both authors. For Abdulla Qahhor, the stories "Sinchalak" and "Anor" were chosen, as they are considered emblematic of his writing style and thematic concerns. For Ernest Hemingway, "The Old Man and the Sea" and "The Killers" were selected, as they reflect his minimalist style and focus on character-driven narratives. These texts were chosen based on their relevance to the study's objective of examining how both authors portray characters facing internal and external struggles.
2. **Character Identification and Categorization:** Once the texts were selected, the primary and secondary characters were identified. This step involved a close reading of the narratives, focusing on how characters are introduced, their roles within the plot, and the conflicts they face. Each character was categorized based on their typological characteristics, such as protagonist, antagonist, mentor, or moral agent. Special attention was given to recurring archetypes and personality traits, such as the "stoic hero" often found in Hemingway's works or the "socially conscious individual" prevalent in Qahhor's stories.
3. **Contextual Analysis:** To understand the cultural and historical influences on character development, a contextual analysis was conducted. This involved examining the socio-political environments in which both writers created their works. Qahhor's stories were analyzed in the context of Soviet Uzbekistan, where themes of collectivism, tradition, and political influence are evident. Hemingway's works, in contrast, were examined within the framework of post-World War I and World War II disillusionment, with a focus on individualism, existentialism, and the "Lost Generation" experience. This contextual understanding allowed for a deeper exploration of how societal values and historical events shape the authors' character portrayals.
4. **Thematic Analysis:** The thematic analysis involved identifying and comparing recurring themes in both authors' works. This step focused on the major themes each writer explores through their characters, such as struggle, survival, resilience, alienation, and human dignity. Qahhor's characters, for instance, are often shown grappling with societal pressures and moral dilemmas, while Hemingway's characters face existential crises and the harsh realities of life. These themes were then compared to understand how they inform the psychological and moral dimensions of the characters.
5. **Narrative Technique Examination:** Another critical aspect of the analysis was the examination of the narrative techniques used by both authors to develop their characters. This step looked at how dialogue, description, and internal monologues are employed to reveal the inner world of the characters. Hemingway is known for his "iceberg theory" of minimalistic writing, where much of the emotional depth is implied rather than explicitly stated. Qahhor, on the other hand, uses more culturally specific references and dialogue to convey his characters' thoughts and feelings. By comparing these narrative styles, the study explores how each author's approach to storytelling contributes to character development.

6. **Typological Comparison:** A typological comparison was conducted to categorize and compare the character types in Qahhor's and Hemingway's works. This involved identifying specific character traits, motivations, and roles within the narrative. For example, Hemingway's protagonists often exhibit stoicism, resilience, and a sense of isolation, while Qahhor's characters are more likely to reflect collectivist ideals, familial obligations, and social roles. The comparison of these typological features helped highlight the differences and similarities in how the two authors portray human nature.
7. **Cross-Cultural Comparative Framework:** Finally, the study adopted a cross-cultural comparative framework to interpret the findings within a broader literary context. This step involved synthesizing the results of the character analysis with insights from comparative literature theory, focusing on how different cultural and historical contexts influence the portrayal of universal human experiences. By applying this framework, the study was able to draw conclusions about how the socio-cultural environments of the two authors influenced their literary techniques and character representations.

Data Analysis Techniques:

- **Textual Evidence:** Specific passages and quotes from the stories were closely analyzed to provide concrete examples of how characters are developed and how their inner conflicts are expressed.
- **Typological Tables:** Characters were categorized into typological tables to allow for a clearer comparison between the two authors in terms of recurring archetypes and roles.
- **Thematic Coding:** Recurring themes such as survival, moral dilemmas, and resilience were coded across the texts, facilitating a more structured analysis of how these themes are manifested in character behavior and narrative progression.

Results:

The comparative analysis revealed several key findings:

1. **Characterization:** Both authors depict complex, multi-dimensional characters, but Qahhor's protagonists are more embedded in social contexts, while Hemingway's are often defined by individual existential battles.
2. **Narrative Style:** Qahhor and Hemingway share a concise, understated narrative style, yet Qahhor's language tends to be more culturally infused, while Hemingway's is stark and focused on universal human experiences.
3. **Themes:** Both authors explore themes of struggle and resilience, but Qahhor's characters deal with socio-political challenges, while Hemingway's characters confront existential and philosophical dilemmas.

Conclusion:

The typological study of Abdulla Qahhor and Ernest Hemingway's characters demonstrates that, despite significant cultural and historical differences, both authors masterfully depict the complexities of human nature. While Qahhor's characters are influenced by the social

and political realities of Soviet-era Uzbekistan, Hemingway's characters reflect the disillusionment and individualism of post-war America. The research shows that both writers employ minimalistic, yet deeply symbolic narrative techniques, allowing readers to engage with the internal conflicts of their characters. This comparative analysis enhances our understanding of how different cultural contexts shape literary characterization while highlighting universal aspects of the human experience.

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