

**BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

FAYZIYEVA KOMILA AXROROVNA

**VASHINGTON IRVING IJODIDA ISLOMIY MOTIVLARNING
G‘OYAVIY POETIK XUSUSIYATLARI**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

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AVTOREFERATI**

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon adabiyotshunosligida ijodkorlar orasidagi adabiy aloqalar va adabiy ta'sir, ushbu jarayonning rivojlanish tarixi, taraqqiyot xususiyatlari va poetik qonuniyatlarini aniqlash, muayyan yozuvchi ijodining dunyo adabiyotidagi g'oyaviy, badiiy mavqeyi va qiymatini belgilash, badiiy sintez, mushtaraklik va individual mahorat qirralarini ochish, muallif hamda badiiy asar kitobxon munosabatlarini, adib ijodidagi ijtimoiy-ruhiy omillar, uni qurshagan muhit, hayotga ijtimoiy-madaniy munosabati, axloqiy qarashlari tasviri masalalari tadqiqiga qiziqish yanada kuchaydi. Amerikalik adib Vashington Irving ijodini adabiy ta'sir aspektida qiyosan o'rganish, uning asarlarida islomiy motivlarning badiiy voqelanishi va unda namoyon bo'lgan adib mahorati muammosini tadqiq etish, uning tarbiyaviy, sentimental, falsafiy xarakterini belgilash, badiiy-adabiy tafakkurini, ma'naviy-axloqiy negizlarini, umuminsoniy qadriyatlarini mustahkamlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo adabiyotshunosligida Sharq adiblari ijodining G'arb adabiyotiga, asarlari, shuningdek, qahramonlari taqdiriga, badiiy asar syujetiga ta'siri, Sharq va G'arb voqeligining tavsifi, Sharq va islomiy motivlar tasnifi masalalari borasida keng ko'lamlı tadqiqotlarda atroflicha tahlil etilgan. Shu sababli ma'lum bir davr sharoitida qalam tebratgan yozuvchining ijtimoiy muhiti va milliy ma'naviyati, Amerika badiiy asarlarida islomiy g'oya orqali inson olamini, qarashlarini yoritish mahoratini o'rganish, Sharq va G'arb adabiy an'analari sintezini muayyan ijodkorlar asarlari misolida adabiy ta'sir va tipologik aspektda tekshirish, jahon adabiyotshunosligida ulug' adiblar asarlarining o'zaro ta'sirini tadqiq etish, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik sohasining ilmiy talqin doirasini kengaytirish, tarixiy asarlarda badiiy zamon konsepsiyasini shakllantirish imkonini beradi.

Mustaqillik yillarida o'tgan asrlardagi o'zbek adiblari asarlari motivlari ijodidagi yangi ijtimoiy-siyosiy dunyoqarashlar asosida Sharq va G'arb adabiy an'analari hamda tafakkurining murakkab sintezi sifatida o'rganilishiga keng imkoniyatlar yaratildi. Istiqloлга qadar XIX-asr romantizm adabiyoti namunalari, adiblari ijodi g'oyaviy-badiiy jihatlardan keng tadqiq qilingan bo'lsa-da, bugungi adabiyotshunoslikdagi yangi tahlil metodlariga tayangan holda Amerika romantizm yo'nalishida islomiy motivlar ta'sirida yaratilgan badiiy ijodni alohida o'rganish zaruriy vazifalardan biri qilib belgilandi. Shu jihatdan, "Har birimiz davlat tiliga bo'lgan e'tiborni mustaqillikka bo'lgan e'tibor deb, davlat tiliga ehtirom va sadoqatni ona Vatanga ehtirom va sadoqat deb bilishimiz, shunday qarashni hayotimiz qoidasiga aylantirishimiz lozim".¹ Ushbu masalalarning ustuvor strategik yo'nalish sifatida belgilab qo'yilishi adabiyotshunoslik va qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik sohalarida ham ilmiy izlanishlar ko'lami hamda ko'rsatkichini yanada ko'tarishga keng imkoniyatlar yaratdi. Xususan, XIX-asr Amerika adabiyoti namoyandasi Vashington Irving ijodida islomiy motivlar ta'siri masalasini atroflicha

¹ Milliy o'zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchiligimiz timsoli. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning o'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o'ttiz yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanalı marosimdagi nutqi // Xalq so'zi. – Toshkent, 2019, 22 oktyabr. – № 218 (7448). – B. 1.

ilmiy asosda tekshirish tahlilga tortish jahon adabiy-ilmiy jamoatchiligini xabardor etish yo'lida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida", 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son "Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarorlari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 18-maydagi 376-son "Jahon adabiyotining eng sara namunalarini o'zbek tiliga hamda o'zbek adabiyoti durdonalarini chet tillariga tarjima qilish va nashr etish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori va mavzuga oid boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya tadqiqoti muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon adabiyotshunosligida XIX-asr Amerika adabiyoti tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilgan bo'lsa-da, ularda islomiy motivlar mavzusi yetarlicha tadqiq etilmagan. Jumladan, xorijiy olimlar S.J.Fakahani, M.S.Steven, H.M.Losxki va B.Maykllar² tomonidan yaratilgan tadqiqotlarda 1848-yil Nyu-York tarixini Irving tasvirida, "Algambra" asari fonida manbalar va motivlarni hamda xalq tarixini adabiy fonda asoslab o'rganish masalasiga e'tibor qaratilgan. Rus olimlaridan Yu.V.Barabanova, Ye.V.Mixaylova, S.V.Tyurin, Ye.M.Apenkolar³ning tadqiqotlarida Amerika romantik novellalari tarixi va janr nazariyasi, XIX-asrning 20-30-yillarida Vashington Irving Rossiyaga ta'siri masalasi, V.Irving romantik to'plamlari "Eskizlar kitobi"da janr va an'analar masalalari o'rganilgan.

² Fakahani, Susan Jamil. "W.Irving The Alhambra: Background, Sources and Motifs". PhD. diss. Florida State University, 1988.; Stevens, Michael S., "Spanish Orientalism: Washington Irving and the Romance of the Moors". Dissertation, Georgia State University, 2007.; Loschky, Helen M. "Washington Irving Knickerbocker's History of New York: Folk History as Literary Form". PhD, diss., Brown University, 1970.; Black, Michael. "Washington Irving A History of New York with Emphasis on the 1848 Revision", PhD. diss., Columbia University, 1967.

³ Барабанова Ю.В. Романтические сборники Вашингтона Ирвинга. Автореферат канд. дисс. – СПб, 1995.; Михайлова Е.В. «Книга эскизов» Вашингтона Ирвинга (проблематика, жанр, традиция). Автореферат канд. дисс. – СПб, 1994.; Тюрин С.В. Рецепция Вашингтона Ирвинга в России 20-30-х годов XIX века. Автореферат канд. дисс. – Ленинград, 1979. – С. 20.; Апенко Е.М. Американская романтическая новелла (к вопросу истории и теории жанра). Автореферат канд. дисс. – Ленинград, 1979. – С. 12.

O‘zbek olimlaridan S.Jabborov, P.A.Qurbonov va A.Mahmudov⁴ning ishlarida Bayron ijodida Sharq va sharqona motivlar tavsifi, G.E.Lessing ijodida Sharq va G‘arb voqeligining tavsifi o‘rganilgan.

Richard Cheyzning “Amerikada roman va romanchilik an‘analari”, Marius Byulining “Ekssentrik obzor (klassik Amerika romanchiligida shakl masalasi)” fundamental tadqiqotlari mavjud.

Dissertatsiya ishi uchun asos bo‘lgan Vashington Irving ijodiga bag‘ishlab bir necha monografiya va risolalar, doktorlik va nomzodlik dissertatsiyalari yaratilgani ma‘lum.

Umuman, mazkur dissertatsiya Vashington Irving ijodidagi islomiy motivlarning g‘oyaviy poetik xususiyatlarini o‘rganish nuqtai nazaridan maxsus tadqiq etilmagan.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya Qarshi davlat universitetining “Xorijiy tilshunoslik, adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb muammolari” ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi Vashington Irving ijodida islomiy motivlarning g‘oyaviy poetik xususiyatlarini o‘rganishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

XIX-asr Amerika romantizm adabiyotining tug‘ilishi va shakllanishiga ta‘sir ko‘rsatgan ma‘rifatchilar g‘oyalari, ingliz romantiklari asarlaridagi tarixiylik va badiiylik uyg‘unligidagi cheksiz hayotiy manzaralar aks etgan yozuvchilar va ularning ijod namunalarini aniqlash;

G‘arb adiblari Fransua-Mari Arue (Volter) va Jonaton Svift o‘z asarlarida fantastik voqealarni haqiqatan bo‘lganday tasvirlashga bo‘lgan urinishlarini ochib berish;

Vashington Irving badiiy va ijtimoiy, siyosiy, axloqiy mavzularda ijod qilishiga ta‘sir etgan manbalarni asoslash;

Vashington Irving “Muhammad hayoti” romanida ilk musulmonlarning birinchi hijrati bo‘lgan safarga Usmon ibn Affon yetakchi bo‘lgani va payg‘ambarimiz hayotiga suiqasdlar va fojialarga sabab bo‘lgan voqealarning tarixiyli va badiiy tasvirini tahlil qilish;

Vashington Irving “Rip van Vinkl” novellasida 20-yil davomida bir qishloq, jamiyat, xalq hayotida yuz bergan muhim, ijtimoiy, siyosiy o‘zgarishlar tasvirini dalillash;

Vashington Irvingning “Al-Hamro” turkumidagi “Mavrning vasiyati afsonasi” (“The Legend of the Moor’s Legacy”) novellasining syujetida “Al-Hamro” saroyidagi real voqealarni ko‘rsatish orqali xronotop masalasini isbotlash;

⁴ Jabborov S., I.V.Gyotening – G‘arbu-Sharq devoni // Matn. Talqin. Tarjima. Filol.fan. nomzodi ... diss. avtoreferati. – Toshkent, 1995. – B. 168; Qurbonov P. Bayron ijodida Sharq va sharqona motivlar tavsifi (qiyos va tarjima): Filol.fan. bo‘yicha fals. doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Samarqand, 2019. – B. 50; Mahmudov A.; G.E.Lessing ijodida Sharq va G‘arb voqeligining tavsifi (qiyos va tarjima). Filol.fanl.bo‘yicha fals. doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Buxoro, 2020. – B. 60; Ixtiyarov A.A. “Martin Iden” va “Sarob” romanlaridagi tipologik oxshashliklar va oziga xoslik – Adabiyotshunoslik (ingliz) – Buxoro, 2014. – B. 91.

Tadqiqotning obyektini sifatida Washington Irvingning “Muhammad hayoti” va “Al-Hamro” turkumi hamda Qur’oni karim oyatlarini tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini Amerika adabiyotida XIX-asrda shakllangan yirik yo‘nalishlardan biri romantizm davri ijodkori Washington Irving asarlaridagi islomiy motivlar ta’siri tahlili tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada tarixiy-qiyosiy, qiyosiy-tipologik, germevtik, biografik, tavsiflash, kognitiv-diskursiv metodlardan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:

Amerika romantizm adabiyotining tug‘ilishi va shakllanishiga fransuz ma’rifatchilari, ingliz romantiklari asarlari qatorida islomiy motivlardagi cheksiz hayotiy manzaralar ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatib Washington Irvingning badiiy mahoratiga xos takomil belgilari, individuallik hamda umumiylik, yaqinlik va mushtaraklik qirralari aniqlangan;

Washington Irving ijodida islomiy motivlarning g‘oyaviy poetik xususiyatlari muallif tafakkuri, individual o‘ziga xos uslubi, badiiy mahorati, dunyo poetikasini talqin etishidagi badiiy psixologizm, badiiy-estetik asoslari, shakl va mazmun yaxlitligi tamoyillari orqali namoyon bo‘lishi isbotlangan;

Washington Irvingning “Al-Hamro” turkumidagi “Mavrning vasiyati afsonasi” (“The Legend of the Moor’s Legacy”), “Muhammad hayoti” asarlarida tarixiylik va badiiylik uyg‘unligi, o‘tkir syujetli sarguzasht roman ekanligi, dramatismga boy bo‘lgani, ilk musulmonlarning birinchi hijrati bo‘lgan safaridagi fojiviy voqealar badiiy, tarixiy real tafsilotlar asosida voqelanganligi asoslangan;

Washington Irving ijodiy davrining yuksalish, kulminatsiya va pasayish bosqichlari real zamon va makon universumida islomiy motivlarning g‘oyaviy poetik elementlari ijtimoiy-siyosiy holat, yozuvchi shaxsiy dunyoqarashidagi o‘zgarishlar, turli ijtimoiy-tarixiy qarashlar to‘qnashuvi kabi omillar ta’sirida konstruktiv funksiyalari vositasida ifodalanganligi dalillangan;

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari. Washington Irvingning romantik, ijtimoiy, siyosiy, axloqiy mavzulardagi asarlari tahlili va tadqiqi bugungi kun yoshlari ilmiy dunyoqarashi va badiiy tafakkurini yanada rivojlantirishga xizmat qilishi, hamda buyuk amerikalik yozuvchi ijodidagi Amerika romantizm adabiyotiga xos ustun xususiyatlar adabiy meros sifatida jahon adabiyotiga ta’siri ochib berilgan;

Washington Irving ijodining o‘zbek adabiyotiga ta’siri, xususan, uning romantik asarlarining tarixiylik va badiiylikning o‘ziga xos jihatlari tahlil etilishi, qo‘yilgan muammolarni tadqiq etish natijasida chiqarilgan xulosa va umumlashtirilgan fikrlar o‘zbek adabiyoti uchun eng muhim zaruriy ilmiy ma’lumot berishi, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar yaratishda manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi, tarjima, adabiyotshunoslik va qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik fanlarini o‘qitishda amaliy jihatdan yordam berishi asoslangan;

Ommaviy axborot vositalarida o‘zaro do‘stlik va adabiy aloqalarni mustahkamlash, hamda milliy adabiyotimiz rivojidadagi o‘rnini ko‘rsatish va targ‘ib qilishda manba bo‘lib xizmat qilishi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarning ishonchliligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha chiqarilgan xulosalarning aniqligi, muammoning aniq qo‘yilishi, ishda qo‘llanilgan yondashuv va usullar, amalga oshirilgan tahlillarning tarixiy-qiyosiy, qiyosiy-tipologik,

germenevtik, biografik, tavsiflash, kognitiv-diskursiv kabi usullar bilan asoslanganligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Mazkur dissertatsiya natijalaridan adabiy ta'sir muammolarini, yozuvchi uslubini, badiiy adabiyotning eng muhim yo'nalishlarini tashkil etadigan Amerika adabiyotini, romantizmning shakllanish masalasini yoritishga bag'ishlangan ilmiy ishlarda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati dissertatsiya faktik materiallari va ilmiy xulosalaridan bakalavriat yo'nalishlari va magistratura mutaxassisliklari uchun "Adabiyotshunoslik nazariyasi", "Jahon adabiyoti" o'quv kurslari, o'rta ta'lim "Adabiyot" o'quv predmeti bo'yicha darslik, o'quv qo'llanma, o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmalar yaratishda, ma'ruza va seminar mashg'ulotlarini olib borishda, bitiruv malakaviy va magistrlik ishlarini bajarishda, Amerika adabiyoti tarixidan maxsus kurslar yaratishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Vashington Irvingning ijodida islomiy motivlarning g'oyaviy poetik xususiyatlarini o'rganish yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar va amaliy takliflar asosida:

Vashington Irving ijodida islomiy motivlarning g'oyaviy poetik xususiyatlari muallif tafakkuri, individual o'ziga xos uslubi, badiiy mahorati, dunyo poetikasini talqin etishidagi badiiy psixologizm, badiiy-estetik asoslari, shakl va mazmun yaxlitligi tamoyillari orqali namoyon bo'lishiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy tadqiqot institutida 2017-2020-yillarda bajarilgan FA-F1-005 "Qoraqalpoq folklorshunosligi va adabiyotshunosligini tadqiq qilish" mavzusidagi fundamental ilmiy loyiha bajarishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limining 2023-yil 22-maydagi № 17.01/37-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida Vashington Irving ijodida islomiy motivlar ta'siri badiiy tahlili bilan bog'liq muammolar qiyosiy aspektda o'rganilib, yechimlari tavsiya qilingan;

Vashington Irving ijodiy davrining yuksalish, kulminatsiya va pasayish bosqichlari real zamon va makon universumida ijtimoiy-siyosiy holat, yozuvchi shaxsiy dunyoqarashidagi o'zgarishlar, turli ijtimoiy-tarixiy qarashlar to'qnashuvi kabi omillar ta'sirida asarlarda hayot haqiqatlari lisoniy elementlarning konstruktiv funksiyalari orqali namoyon bo'lganligi oid nazariy va amaliy materiallardan Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutida 2020-2021-yillarda amalga oshirilgan Yevropa Ittifoqining Tempus dasturi oid xulosalardan 2020-2021-yillarga mo'ljallangan Tempus Project 544161-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK-TEMPUS-JPCR Aston University DeTEL "Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the development of blended Masters Programmes" mavzusidagi innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasini bajarishda foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillar institutining 2023-yil 2-martdagi № 605/30.02.01-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada XIX-asr Amerika romantizm davri adabiyotiga Sharq ijodkorlari ta'siri doirasini o'rganish uchun ishlab chiqilgan tavsiyalardan, o'quv jarayonini tashkil etishga va loyihalarni rivojlantirishga erishilgan;

Vashington Irvingning “Al-Hamro” turkumidagi “Mavrning vasiyati afsonasi” (“The Legend of the Moor’s Legacy”), “Muhammad hayoti” asarlarida tarixiylik va badiiylik uyg’unligi, o‘tkir syujetli sarguzasht roman ekanligi, dramatismga boy bo‘lgani, ilk musulmonlarning birinchi hijrati bo‘lgan safaridagi fojiviy voqealar badiiy, tarixiy, real tafsilotlar asosida voqelanganligi doir xulosalardan Qarshi teleradiokanalida “Nasaf TV” ko‘rsatuvi ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Qarshi teleradiokanalining 2022-yil 20-iyundagi 1/203-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada tadqiqotning Amerika romantizm adabiyotida Vashington Irving romanlari badiiy va ijtimoiy-siyosiy, axloqiy mavzularda yozilganligi haqidagi tahliliy fikrlar va nazariy xulosalar ko‘rsatuv mazmunini boyitishga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 7 ta, jumladan 2 ta xalqaro va 5 ta respublika ilmiy-anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 15 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarni chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6 ta maqola, ulardan, 4 tasi respublika va 2 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Umumiy hajmi 151 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zaruriyati asoslangan, uning maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan hamda tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy etish, nashr qilingan ishlar va ishning tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Vashington Irving ijodining Amerika romantizm adabiyotiga qo‘shgan hissi**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, ikki fasldan tarkib topgan. Bob fasllarida Angliya mustamlakachiligi davrining badiiy adabiyotda aks etishi va Amerika romantizm adabiyotida falsafa va badiiy ijod mahsuli o‘rganilgan.

Ma’lumki, Amerika adabiyotida romantizm ruhi tug‘ilishida Yevropadan avvalroq kelib, quldorlarga qarshi kurashayotgan kuchlar va buyuk fransuz inqilobini keltirib chiqargan Jan-Jak Russo g‘oyalaridan ta’sirlangan adiblar, shoirlar, jurnalistlar, publitsistlar iste’dodli, insonparvar, taraqqiyparvar ijodkorlar kuchli ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. Yevropa adabiyotiga nisbatan juda yosh bo‘lgan AQSh adabiyoti tez orada eski dunyo (Angliya, Germaniya, Fransiya) adabiyotidan o‘zib ketgani e’tirof qilindi. Herman Melvill (“Mobi Dik”), Harriet Bicher-Stou (“Tom tog‘aning kulbasi”), Jeyms Fenimor Kuper (“Iztopar”, “Josus”, Chingachkuk haqida 5 roman), Vashington Irving (“Rip van Vinkl”, “Annet Delabr”, “Arab munajjimi”, “Al-Hamro” turkumi, Edgar Po (“Asherlar uyi”, “Morella”, “Vaqt o‘rog‘i”), Genri

Toro (“Uolden”, “Fuqaro va davlat”), Ralf Emerson (“Tabiat”) asarlarini yozgan, yorqin siymolar tez orada jahon aro shuhrat qozondi.

Adabiy tanqid dahosi Vissarion Grigoryevich Belinskiy AQSh adabiyotida badiiylik, xarakterlar, ruhiy holatlar (psixologizm) kuchli ekani haqida yozdi. U avval Angliya romantizmining yetuk vakili Valter Skottning “Ivanhoe” (“Ayvenggo”) romanidagi qahramonning ma’shuqasi Rebekka bilan munosabatlaridagi dramatismni va chuqur psixologizmni maqtaydi: “Bu bir ajoyib kartina sifatida, ishq va dard bilan mast bo‘lgan o‘quvchining nigohiga bu kartina o‘zining chuqur foni bilan qanday cheksiz manzara ochadi”⁵. Shundan so‘ng Vissarion Grigoryevich Belinskiy Yevropadan Amerika sahrolariga va changalzor o‘rmonlariga kelib, bu joylarni qayta kashf etayotgan qahramonlarning xarakterlarini, psixologiyasini–ruhiy olamini chuqur ochgan Fenimor Kuperning badiiy mahoratini maqtaydi: “Kuperning “Sahroda yo‘l ko‘rsatuvchi” nomli asari ... dramatik romanning yuksak namunasidir. Umrining eng yaxshi yillarini Amerikaning katta, qalin o‘rmonlarida ... o‘tkazgan, ulug‘ tabiatning keng erkinligiga berilib, tangri yaratgan ulug‘ borliqning hashamatli sukunatida tangri bilan balandparvoz suhbat qurishni istagan, tabiati chuqur va qudratli ruhga ega bo‘lgan, arslon kabi mard bo‘lishiga qaramay nozik qalb egasi bo‘lgan odam hayot yo‘lida ayollik olamining go‘zal, latif bir namunasiga yo‘liqadi va asta-sekin ishq uning butun vujudini egallaydi”. Mashuqasi, Angliyadan yangi dunyoga kelgan kichik amaldorning qizi Mabel, otasining adyutanti bo‘lgan yosh harbiy yigit Jaspersni sevib qoladi. Bosh qahramon, o‘rmon arsloni Patfaynder raqibiga o‘z sevgilisini topshirishga ruhiy qudrati yetadi.

Inson qadr-qimmati, shaxs erkinligi, adolatli davlat boshqaruviga doir ijtimoiy-siyosiy adabiyot bilan jamoat arboblari Tomas Peyn, Tomas Jefferson, Benjamina Franklin shug‘ullandilar. Bu yozuvchi va davlat arboblari o‘tkir publitsistik maqola va murojaatlari bilan, Parlamentdagi nutqlari bilan yangi davlat boshqaruvida irqchilikka va quldorlikka qarshi kurashdilar. Inson qadri qora tanlilar uchun ham kerak, – dedilar.

Benjamina Franklin falsafiy asarlarida davlatga faqat yirik mulkdorlar, boylar rahbarlik qilishiga qarshi chiqadi. U ilm-fanni rivojlantirishni, ma’rifatchilikni, diniy bag‘rikenglikni, xalqaro tinch-totuvlikni quvvatlaydi. Ta’lim sohasida xalq ommasiga yo‘l ochadi. Mahalliy “yovvoyilar” qora tanlilar insonparvar ekanligini ta’kidlab, hindularda politsiya ham yo‘q, – deydi.

Angliya mustamlakachiligidan ozodlik uchun kurashda faol qatnashgan adabiyotning ikkinchi yorqin vakili Tomas Jefferson (1743-1826) “Mustaqillik deklaratsiyasi”ni yozgan va barcha asarlarida odam savdosiga, quldorlikka qarshi inson huquqlari uchun kurashgan. Tomas Jefferson inson boshqa insonlarni ekspluatatsiya qilishga, qul qilib ishlatishga haqli emas, – deydi. U Jan-Jak Russo g‘oyalaridan ilhomlanadi. Tomas Jefferson yozgan “Mustaqillik deklaratsiyasi” (“The Declaration of Independence”)da quyidagi gumanistik g‘oyalar bor: Biz mana bu haqiqatlar uchun kurashamiz: “Tangri barcha insonlarni teng qilib yaratgan va barcha insonlarga quyidagi huquqlarni ne’mat qilib bergan: yashash huquqi; ozod

⁵ Белинский В.Г. Поэзиянинг хил ва турларга бўлиниши. – Т.: “Ўздав нашр”, 1955. – Б. 158.

va baxtli yashash huquqi. Davlat, hukumat insonlarning shu huquqlarini himoya qilish uchun xalqning istagi bilan tashkil etilgan. Agar davlatning biror tuzumi mana shu maqsadlarga javob bermay, to'sqinlik qilsa, bunday davlat tuzumini yo'qotib, boshqasini o'rnatish kerak, toki yangi tuzum xalq uchun baxt-saodat keltirsin".⁶

Vashington Irving kabi mansabdor, elchilik xizmatida bo'lmagan Fenimor Kuper (1789-1951) bolalik chog'larida qishloq maktabida, so'ng Yel kollejida o'qidi. Otasi katta yer egasi, plantator-fermer serjahl Vilyam Kuper 16 yoshli o'g'lini 1806-yilda Yevropaga borayotgan "Stirling" kemasiga matroslikka berdi. F.Kuper yoshlik, yigitlik chog'larida dengiz flotida ishladi, dengizchilarning kemalarini ag'daruvchi bo'ron va dolg'alarda og'ir mehnatini ko'rdi. U Yevropa adabiy hayoti bilan yaqindan tanishish maqsadida 7 yil Angliyada yashadi, shu yillarda u 7 ta katta romanlarini yozdi. Bu romanlari Amerikada bosilib chiqishi bilan dunyoning barcha tillariga tarjima qilindi. Nataniel Gotorn, Vashington Irving novellada, Fenimor Kuper va Herman Melvil romannavislikda xalqaro shuhrat qozonishdi.

Amerika romantiklari Vashington Irving, Genri Uodsvort Longfello, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Genri Devid Toro, Herman Melvill ham ozod inson haqida utopik g'oyalarni amalga oshirishda Fransua Rable va Jan-Jak Russo asarlaridan foydalangan.

Manbalarga qaraganda, XVIII-asrning ikkinchi yarmida (1776-1783) Amerika qit'asining shimolida Angliya mustamlakachilariga qarshi ozodlik kurashi (yetakchilari Jorj Vashington, Avraam Linkoln, Benjamin Franklin, Tomas Jefferson, Tomas Peyn va boshqalar) buyuk fransuz inqilobidan (1789-1795) avvalroq boshlangan.⁷ Unda ba'zi fransuz ziyolilari ham qatnashgan.

Amerika romantizmi ham Yevropa romantizmidan ta'sirlanib, adiblar o'z ijodlarida fantaziya, ruhiyatni ochish, sir saqlash, qo'rquv uyg'otish kabi holatlardan bosh qahramonlarning xarakterlarini ochish uchun foydalanadilar. Edgar Po "Vaqt o'rog'i" hikoyasida kuchugi bilan sayrga chiqqan nozik-nafis ayolning atrofni ko'zdan kechirish uchun minora soatidan boshini chiqarib, atrofni tomosha qilayotganida soat mili orqaga qaytmay, faqat oldinga yurgani uchun ayolning boshi uzilib tushganini hajviy ruhda tasvirlaydi. Edgar Allan Po amerikalik yozuvchi "Ligeyya", "Morella" hikoyalarida murakkab va sirli ruhiy holatlarni ko'rsatadi.⁸ Vashington Irving "Dolf Xayliger" novellasida real hayotiy badiiy detallar Gudzon daryosi va uni o'rab turgan tog'larning ulug'vor manzaralari bilan bir vaqtda sirli arvoah-ajina epizodlari tasviri qo'shib ketadi. "Uyqudagi pastlik" hikoyasida V.Irving qishloq maktabi o'qituvchisining bo'ydor va ozg'inligi, qosh-ko'zi, burni ko'rimsiz o'quvchisining ota-onasi bilan suhbatlashuvga borganida shirinso'zligi va ishtahasi karnayligi (uni o'rmondagi anakonda ilon kabi ko'p ovqatni o'ziga singdirgani) kabi salbiy hislatlari bilan bir vaqtda u darsdan keyin yuqori sinf o'quvchilariga qo'shib koptok o'ynab, kulib, hazil bilan bolalarni zeriktirmasligi, ularning uylariga borganida qiziqarli voqealarni aytib berishi, istagan o'smirlarga va qizlarga diniy duolarni jo'rlikda aytishni o'rgatishi kabi yaxshi hislatlarini ham

⁶ История американской литературы в 2-х томах. 1 – том. – Москва: «Просвещение», 1971. – С. 45–46.

⁷ История американской литературы в 2-х томах. 1 – том. – Москва: «Просвещение», 1971. – С. 35–46.

⁸ Эдгар Аллан По. Полное собрание рассказов. – Москва: «Наука», 1970. – С. 810.

tasvirlaydi. Yozuvchi bu adabiy qahramoni aqlli bo'lgani uchun uni doimo masxara qiluvchi raqibi bilan olishmaydi, o'zini vazmin tutishni, munosib javob aytishni ham biladi. Boshsiz chavandozdan juda qo'rquvini yozuvchi ham realizm, ham romantizm ruhida tasvirlaydi.⁹

Vashington Irving sevgi mavzusidagi "Annet Delabr" novellasida ko'ngil olamini, sevgilisini dengiz safarida yig'lab dom-daraksiz yo'qolib ketgan yigitni kutaverib, jinni bo'lib qolganini tasvirlashda so'z san'atidan foydalanuvchi so'z san'atkori sifatida emas, ruh san'atkori sifatida ish ko'rishini namoyon bo'ldi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi "**Vashington Irving ijodida realizm va romantizm uyg'unligi**" deb nomlangan bo'lib, ikki fasldan iborat. Bob fasllarida Romantizmning shakllanishi va Yevropa adiblarining Sharq madaniyatiga bo'lgan munosabati va Vashington Irving ijodida Andalusiya, arab-ispans madaniyati davrining badiiy tasviri tahlil qilingan. Yevropa va Amerikada Sharq hayoti va madaniyatiga qiziqish olimlar va shoirlarga kuchli ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Olmon dahosi, "G'arb-u Sharq" devonining muqaddima qismlarida Gyote Yohan Volfgang — nemis yozuvchisi va mutafakkiri asosan Eron shoirlari Firdavsiy (vaf. 1030), Anvari (vaf. 1152), Nizomiy Ganjaviy (vaf. 1180), Jaloliddin Rumiy (vaf. 1262), Sa'diy Sheroziy (vaf. 1291), Hofiz Sheroziy (vaf. 1389), Jomiy (vaf. 1494) hayoti va ijodiga katta e'tibor beradi. Yo.V.Gyote Sulton Mahmud e'tiborini qozongan Firdavsiyning "Shohnoma"da o'tmishda qahramonliklar ko'rsatgan buyuk bahodirlarni madh etganini aytadi. U Jaloliddin Rumiy panteizmi (barcha olamlar Haq taoloning jamoli)ga e'tibor beradi. Yo.V.Gyote devonning kirish qismida hindlar dinini, butparastlikni qoralab, G'aznaviyni maqtaydi. U Sharq shoirlarining ijodini, poetikasini, falsafasini o'rganishda olmonlardan hech bir olim Faransuz adibi va faylasufi Jan-Pol Rixterga teng kelolmasligini ta'kidlaydi.¹⁰ Ishimizning avvalgi bobida adabiy tanqid dahosi V.G.Belinskiyning poeziyada lirizmning ahamiyatini Jan-Pol Rixter yaxshi tushungani haqidagi fikrini keltirgan edik.

Vashington Irving "Rip van Vinkl" novellaning boshlanish qismida adabiy qahramon yashagan muhitni (xronotopni), Ripning xarakterini realistik ruhdagi detallar tafsilotlari bilan tasvirlaydi. Ripning xotini uni uy-ro'zg'or ishlariga qarashmagani uchun doimo koyishidan bilamizki, bu oilada qullar mehnatidan foydalanilmaydi. Masalan, "One autumn day, Rip goes into the mountains with his dog Wolf. He hears someone shout his name and turns round to see a little man wearing old-fashioned Dutch clothes and carrying a barrel of liquor. He motions to Rip to help him carry the barrel". Ushbu jumladagi "a little man wearing old-fashioned Dutch clothes and carrying a barrel of liquor", hamda The men are playing nine pins, which creates a noise like thunder in the surrounding mountains¹¹ namunasida mustamlaka davridagi muhit davrga hos kiyim, odat va muhit asnosida oydinlashadi. Yuqoridagi matn tarjimasiga batafsil nazar solganimizda ham bu majozni kuzatish mumkin. (Kuz kunlarining birida Rip iti Bo'ri bilan tog'larga boradi. U kimdir uning ismini qichqirayotganini eshitadi va orqasiga o'girilib, eski

⁹ Вашингтон Ирвинг. Новеллы. – Москва: «Правда», 1985. – С. 51–61.

¹⁰ Гёте И.В. Западно-восточный диван. – Москва: «Наука», 1988. – С. 223.

¹¹ John Quidor. Depiction of Rip Van Winkle. Housed at Art Institute of Chicago. – 1829. – P. 18. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Sketch_Book_of_Geoffrey_Crayon,_Gent.

moda golland kiyimlarini kiygan va bir bochkada spirtli ichimlik ko'tarib yurgan kichkina odamni ko'rdi. U Ripga barrelni ko'tarishda yordam berish uchun ishora qiladi). (Tarjima bizniki – K.A.Fayziyeva).

Romantizm adabiyotining muhim xususiyatlaridan biri asar syujetida fantaziya, ajoyib-g'aroyib voqealarning real voqealarga aralashib ketishidir. Antik adabiyotda Arastu (Aristotel) bu qoidani barcha badiiy asarlarga taalluqli deb biladi. "Shoirning vazifasi haqiqatan bo'lib o'tgan voqea haqida emas, balki sodir bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan, demak, bo'lishi zarur bo'lgan voqea haqida so'zlash (yozish)dir. Zero, tarixchi va shoir biri-biridan nazmda, boshqasi esa nasrda yozishi bilan farqlanmaydi. Tarixchi va shoir shu bilan farqlanadiki, ularning biri haqiqatdan bo'lgan, ikkinchisi esa bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan voqea haqida so'zlaydi (yozadi)".¹²

Vashington Irving "Al-Hamro" turkumidagi asarlaridan "Uch go'zal malika rivoyati" ("Legend of the Three Beautiful Princesses")da quyidagi sharq madaniyati bilan bog'liq jihatlarni ko'rish mumkin: "In old times there reigned a Moorish king in Granada, whose name was Mohamed, to which his subjects added the appellation of El Hayzari, or "The Lefthanded".¹³ Jumladan, (Qadimda Granadada Mavriy podshosi hukmronlik qilgan, uning ismi Muhammad edi, uning qo'l ostidagilar unga El-Xayzari yoki "Chapqo'l" nomini qo'yishgan.) (Tarjima bizniki – K.A.Fayziyeva).

Vashington Irving "Al-Hamro" turkumidagi "Shahzoda Ahmad al-Komil afsonasi" ("Legend of Prince Ahmed al-Kamel") yoki "Ishq qalandari" ("The Pilgrim of Love") nomli badiiy-falsafiy asarida sharqona ishq falsafasini o'zi bilganicha talqin etadi. Masalan, "The astrologers countenanced them in their foresight, predicting every thing in his favor that could make a perfect prince and a prosperous sovereign. One cloud only rested upon his destiny, and even that was of a roseate hue: he would be of an amorous temperament, and run great perils from the tender passion".¹⁴ (Ya'ni, Munajjimlar bashoratlarini aytishdi, uni ideal shahzoda va gullab-yashnab tarbiya qilishlari mumkin bo'lgan hamma narsani uning foydasiga bashorat qilishdi. Bitta bulut uning taqdiriga hafla turardi, hattoki bu atirgul rangda edi: u ishqiboz xarakterga ega bo'ladi va nozik ehtiros tufayli katta xavf tug'diradi.) (Tarjima bizniki – K.A.Fayziyeva). Amerika romantizm adabiyotining nodir asarlaridan biri bo'lgan bu asarida V.Irving iste'dodining ko'p qirralari: til boyligi, rangin va shiradorligi, syujetning hayotiyliigi va xayoliyligi, sharqona ilm-ma'rifatdan xabardorligi ko'rinadi. Asar syujetida Granada sultoni yakka, yolg'iz o'g'li, shahzoda Ahmadni bashoratchilar aytgan ishq, sevgi keltiradigan falokatlaridan asrash uchun Al-Hamro qasridan yuqoriroqda, tog' etagida Xeneralife (Xorun Xalifi) qasrini quradi. Bu qasr bog'lari va gulzorlarida sayr qiladi va Misr piramidalari ichidagi sirli bitiklarni va boshqa bilimlarni o'rganib kelgan kekxa muallimi-ustozidan juda ko'p fanlarni o'rganib olgani uchun shahzoda

¹² Арасту. Поэтика. – Т. 2004. – С. 29.

¹³ Washington Irving. "The Alhambra". – 1832. – P. 180. <https://www.andalucia.com/cities/granada/tales-of-the-alhambra.htm>.

¹⁴ Washington Irving. "The Alhambra". – 1832. – P. 133. <https://www.andalucia.com/cities/granada/tales-of-the-alhambra.htm>.

Ahmadning ismiga al-Komil sifatini qo‘shib aytadi.¹⁵ Ustozi shahzoda Ahmadga zerikmasligi uchun qushlarning tilini ham o‘rgatadi. Shahzoda Ahmad Lochin, Boyqush, Ko‘rshapalak, Kabutar, Qaldirg‘och kabi qushlar bilan do‘stlashib suhbatlashadi.

Novella qahramonlaridan yana o‘tkir xarakterli, ashaddiy poraxo‘r, tamagir, ochko‘z va zolim kishilarning alkald-hokim, algvasel-mirshab, politsiyachi, chaqimchi sartarosh asar syujetini harakatga keltiradi. Novella syujetida bu uch shaxsning tashqi qiyofasi ham, ichki, ma‘naviy qiyofasi ham real hayotdagi kabi aniq chiziladi. Adib chaqimchi sartarosh haqida nafrat bilan bunday yozadi: “Baxtga qarshi suv sotuvchi Perexilning uyi qarshisida yangiliklarni bilishga va tarqatishga qiziquvchi, dunyodagi barcha xabarchilarning ashaddiysi, Seviliya sartaroshidan ham xushomadgo‘ylikda qolishmaydigan, oyoqlari o‘rgimchaknikiday, ayyor, makkor, mug‘ombir sartarosh Pedriyo yashar edi. U kechasi bilan uxlamay, suv sotuvchi Perexil qandaydir yukni eshagiga ortib, Xenil daryosi sohiliga ko‘mib qaytganini bilib oldi va erta tongda yangilikni aytish uchun issiq suvli tog‘ora, sovun, ustarani olib, alkald-hokimning uyiga yugurdi. U hokimning soqolini sovun bilan yumshatib, yangilikni ham zavq bilan ayta boshladi:

– Dunyoda g‘alati ishlar bo‘lganiga hayronman. Bir kechaning o‘zida o‘g‘rilik, qotillik, o‘likni ko‘mish bo‘lsa-ya!¹⁶

Vashington Irving “Al-Hamro” turkumidagi “Mavrning vasiyati afsonasi” (“The Legend of the Moor’s Legacy”) asari syujetida ba‘zi mantiqsizliklarga ham yo‘l qo‘yadi. Granada shahrida arab yozuvidagi talisman-tilsimni o‘qishni biladigan, yana bir mavr-arab borligini yer ostidagi buloq, chashma oldida og‘ir kasallikka uchragan mavr-arab bilmasmidi? Yoki u yashirin xazinasini o‘z millatdoshi bo‘lgan mavrga qoldirmay yoki bunga imkon topolmay, kambag‘al, serfarzand, yer osti bulog‘i, chashmasidan suv tashib sotuvchi ispan mehnatkashiga yordam berishni o‘ylaganmi?¹⁷ Yozuvchi asar syujetini rivojlantirib, poyoniga yetkazuvchi ikkinchi mavrdan foydalanib, u bilan yashirin xazinani topsalar, bo‘lishuvga rozi bo‘lishi voqea mantig‘iga muvofiq keladi.

Vashington Irving “Al-Hamro” (“Qizil qasr”) turkumidagi novellalari, “Shahzoda Ahmad al-Komil afsonasi” (“Legend of Prince Ahmed al-Kamel”) yoki “Ishq qalandari” (“The Pilgrim of Love”), “Al-Hamro guli rivoyati” (Legend of the Rose of the Alhambra) yoki “Lochin tutgan soqchi yigit” (A guard boy holding a falcon), “Mavrning vasiyati afsonasi” (“The Legend of the Moor’s Legacy”), “Komendant Mango va askar rivoyati”, (“Governor Manco and the Soldier”), “Tosh hovlining siri” (“The Secret of the Stone Yard”) asarlari bilan Amerikada va Yevropada shon-shuhrat qozondi. Rossiyada A.V.Jukovskiy, A.S.Pushkin kabi daho shoirlar Vashington Irving asarlaridan ilhomlanib, balladalar va poemalar yozdilar. Fransiyada romantizm adabiyoti yetakchilaridan Fransua Shatobrian “Abenserrahlarning so‘ngisi”¹⁸ rivoyatida ispan qizi va Ibn Sirojlar sulolasining

¹⁵ Вашингтон Ирвинг. «Легенда о принце Ахмеда Аль Камель, или Паломник любви» Новеллы. – Москва, 1985. – С. 289–306.

¹⁶ O‘sha joydan: – С. 336.

¹⁷ Вашингтон Ирвинг. «Завещание маври». Новеллы. – Москва, 1985. – С. 341.

¹⁸ История американской литературы. Часть I. – Москва: «Просвещение», 1971. – С. 94.

so‘ngi vakili bo‘lgan arab shahzodasining diniy e‘tiqodlarining kelishmasligi sababli sevgisi fojiali tugashi tasvirlanadi.

Vashington Irving Ispaniyada IX-X-asrlarda arablar hukmronlik qilgan davrda xristianlar bilan musulmonlar tinch-totuv yashab, ajoyib arxitektura, falsafa, adab fanlari (tarix, husnixat, musiqa, she‘riyat) meditsina, astronomiya, ximiya va boshqa fanlar rivojlangani haqidagi manbalar bilan tanishdi. Atoqli sharqshunos, filolog olimlar aniqlashicha, antik davr mutafakkirlari Galen (Jelinus), Ptolemey (Batlimus), Platon (Aflotun), Aristotel (Arastu) asarlari yo‘qolib ketganida bular va suryoniy tilidan xristian xalqlarining tiliga qayta tarjima qilingan.¹⁹ Bu asarlarning nusxalari Ispaniya davlat arxivlarida va iezuitlarning kollejlarda saqlanib qolgan. Iezuitlar Fransiyadagi masonlar kabi, iste‘dodli yoshlarga bilim berib, baland martabalarga yetkazadi va ular topgan mol-mulklarni o‘zlashtirib oladilar. Lekin, lezuitlar o‘z farmoniga bo‘ysunmagan a‘zolarini shafqatsiz jazolab, jinnixonalarga tiqadilar va yo‘q qiladilar. Iste‘dodli fransuz adibi Ejen Syu “Agasfer” romanida shu haqida yozadi.²⁰

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Johiliya davri va Vashington Irving “Muhammad hayoti” kitobida tarixiylik va badiiylik”** deb nomlangan, uchinchi bob uch fasldan iborat bo‘lib, unda Vashington Irving arablar hayotining johiliya davri haqida, “Muhammad hayoti” romanida tarixiylik va “Muhammad hayoti” romanida badiiylik tahlili kuzatiladi. Vashington Irving va uning islom madaniyatiga munosabati Yevropa ma‘rifatchilarining qarashlaridan farq qilish sabablari tadqiq etiladi.

V.Irving “Muhammad hayoti” asarida ham tarixchi, ham yozuvchi sifatida ish ko‘radi. O‘sha vaqtlarda “Qur‘on” va olti sahih hadis to‘plamlari (imom Muhammad al-Buxoriy, imom Muslim ibn Hajjoj, imom Ahmad Xanbal, at-Termiziy, Doromiy-Samarqandiy, Sijistoniy) Tabariy, Qisoiy, Navoiy yozgan “Payg‘ambarlar tarixi” ingliz, fransuz, olmon tillariga tarjima qilingan edi. V.Irving o‘z asarini juda uzoqdan boshlaydi. Arablar o‘z naslini Nuhning o‘g‘li Somga ulaydi.²¹

Qadimgi arablar, Som avlodlaridan eng mashhurlari deb, Vashington Irving Od va Samud qabilalarini eslab, Qur‘onda ular zolimligi sababli yo‘q qilingan, ba‘zi qabilalar boshqalariga qo‘shilib, nomi o‘zgargan, deydi.²² U Ibrohimning o‘g‘li Ismoil 12 o‘g‘il farzand ko‘rib, arablar shundan so‘ng ko‘payganligini aytadi. Arabiston yarimoroli janubidagi o‘troq arablar o‘tovlarda emas, uy va saroylarda yashagan va bog‘larda, dalalarda yetishgan ziravorlarni, nahang ovlovchilar topgan mushk-anbarlarni dengizchi savdogarlardan olib, jahon bozorlariga yetkazib, boy-badavlat bo‘lib ketgan edilar. Janubiy Arabistonda mustaqil Ximiyariylar davlati, keyinroq Eron va Bobil saltanatiga vassal, tobe bo‘lgan davlat rahbari, Eron shahzodasi Bahromga tarbiyachi bo‘lib, unga yetti gunbazni Xovarnaq qasrini qurib bergan Nou‘mon ibn Munzir haqida Firdavsiy Shohnomasida,²³ “Ayyomul-arab”

¹⁹ И.М.Фильштинский, Б.Я. Шидфар. Очерк Арабо-мусульманской культуры VII–XII вв. – Москва, 1971. – С. 124.

²⁰ Эжен Сю.Агасфер, Ю.Данилина. – Москва., 2008. – С. 368.

²¹ Ирвинг В. «Жизнь Мухаммеда». – Алма-Ата, «Жазушы», – Москва «ИИИ», 1990. – С. 13

²² Ирвинг В. «Жизнь Мухаммеда». – Алма-Ата, «Жазушы», – Москва «ИИИ», 1990. – С. 2.

²³ А.Фirdavsiy. Shohnoma. – Toshkent, O‘zb. Milliy entsiklopediyasi. – T. Mirtemir tahriri ostida. Qayta nashrga tayyorlagan M.Mahmudov, 2018. – B. 622–630.

kitobida,²⁴ Abul-Faraj Isfaxoniyning “Kitob al-og‘oniy” (“Qo‘shiqlar kitobi”) asarida,²⁵ Alisher Navoiyning “Sab‘ai Sayyor” va “Tarixi anbayo va hukamo” asarlarida qimmatli ma‘lumotlar bor.²⁶

Vashington Irving “Muhammad hayoti” kitobida yozishicha, islom payg‘ambari bolalik chog‘laridan aql-farosati, Ka‘ba tarixini, o‘tgan nabiy-larni yaxshi bilishi, savdo-sotiq va odamlarning o‘zaro munosabatlarida yuksak axloq me‘yorlarini yaxshi bilishi bilan o‘z qabiladoshlarini hamda nasroniy ba‘zi olimlarni hayron qoldirgan.²⁷

Vashington Irving tarixiy manbalar asosida yozishicha, o‘z kuch-qudrati bilan maqtalغان Od va Samud qabilalarini xudo halok etgandan so‘ng yarimorol janubida qahtoniylar Yamanda davlat qurgan.²⁸ Bu yerda Sabo (yevropacha – Sava) saltanatida afsonaviy Sabo malikasi Bilqis parini Bani Isroil podshohi Dovud sevib qolgani haqida juda ko‘p mualliflar yozadi. V.Irving manbalar asosida yozishicha, Kaxtonning Arab ismli bir o‘g‘li Yaman davlatini quradi. Barcha arablar Kaxtonning shu o‘g‘lidan tarqalgan. Kaxtonning yana bir o‘g‘li Jurham (yoki Jurhum) Ka‘ba quriladigan Hijozda yashadi.

Vashington Irving “Muhammad hayoti” kitobida sahroyi arablarning karvonlarini “cho‘ldagi kemalar” deb ataydi. Badaviylarning asosiy kasbi o‘z tuyalaridan karvonlar tuzib, savdogarlarni va ularning mollarni aytgan joylariga yetkazish, (mayin yungli qo‘ylar, ziravorlar, mushk anbar, shifobahsh giyohlar, kamon, nayza, qilich yaxshi baholanar) edi. Sahroyi arablar karvon yo‘llarini yaxshi bilar, kechasi yulduzlarga qarab yo‘l topar edilar.

Vashington Irving arab qabilalari tarixini juda qisqa tushuntiradi. Arab avlodlaridan Jurhum naslidan bo‘lgan Hijoz arablari Ibrohimning hurmati sababli bo‘lsa kerak, Hojar va uning o‘g‘li Ismoilni hursand bo‘lib kutib oladilar. Ismoil o‘sib, ulg‘ayib, fazilat va qobiliyatlarini ko‘rsatganida Hijozdagi qabila boshliqlaridan biri unga qizini berib, kuyov qilib oladi.²⁹

Vashington Irving “Muhammad hayoti” kitobida Ismoilning mehnatsevarligi, yaxshi xulqi barcha arablarga xush kelgani aytiladi. Islom davrida Makka faqat sajdagoh – Ka‘ba bo‘lib qolmasdan yaxshi uylari, ko‘chalari, bozorlari bo‘lgan obod shaharga aylanganini “In process of time, by God’s command, he understood to rebuild the Caaba, on the precise site of the original tabernacle of clouds. In this pious work he was assisted by his father Abraham”³⁰ tasviri keltirilgan jummalarda xronotop hamda peyzaj o‘z o‘rnida me‘yor va tartib bilan asoslangan. (“Vaqt o‘tib, Xudoning amri bilan u Ka‘bani bulutlar chodirining aniq joyida qayta qurishni tushundi. Bu taqvodor ishda unga otasi Ibrohim yordam berdi”.) (Tarjima bizniki – K.A.Fayziyeva).

Vashington Irving “Muhammad hayoti” kitobida tarixchi sifatida sahro arablari badaviylarning johiliya davridan buyon yo‘qolmay kelayotgan ijtimoiy tuzumi,

²⁴ Аравийская старина. Дни арабов. – Москва: «Наука», 1983. – С. 84.

²⁵ Абул-Фараж Исфгани. Книга песен! – Москва: «Наука», 1980. – С. 45–240

²⁶ Alisher Navoiy. Sab‘ai Sayyor. Tarixi anbiyo va hukamo. www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi. – B. 52.

²⁷ Ирвинг В. «Жизнь Мухаммеда». – Алма-Ата, «Жазушы», – Москва «ИИИ», 1990. – С. 4.

²⁸ Ирвинг В. «Жизнь Мухаммеда». – Алма-Ата, «Жазушы», – Москва «ИИИ», 1990. – С. 6.

²⁹ Ирвинг В. «Жизнь Мухаммеда». – Алма-Ата, «Жазушы», – Москва «ИИИ», 1990. – С. 20.

³⁰ Washington Irving. “Life of Muhammad”. – London: York street, Covent Garden, 1874. – P. 17.

yashash tarzi haqida ilmiy manbalar asosida ma'lumot beradi. Badaviylar bir necha qabila va urug'larga bo'linadi. Har bir qabilaning amiri va urug'ning shayxi bo'ladi. Bunday rahbarlik ota-bobolardan meros bo'lib o'tadi. Gohida vaziyat talab qilganida boshqa amir yo shayx saylanishi mumkin. Bunday rahbar o'z qabilasida (va yo qabilalar ittifoqida) o'zining donoligi, jasurligi va Muhammad Abu Nasr Forobiy aytgan 12 xislatga ega bo'lib, hurmatli odam bo'lishi kerak. Amir yo shayx urush va tinchlik, dushman qabilalarga munosabat, yaxshi niyatli, hurmatli mehmonni kutib olish kabi masalalarni hal etish huquqiga ega edi.³¹

Johiliya davri arablarining hayotida dushman qabilalar o'rtasida doimo urush-janjal, qonli to'qnashuvlar bo'lib turganini Vashington Irving tarixchi sifatida to'g'ri ko'rsatadi. Savdo karvonlariga tuyalar va otlarini ijaraga berib turishgan, o'zlari yo'l ko'rsatib borgan, qaroqchilarning hujumiga uchrasalar, karvonni himoya qilgan. Lekin, V.Irvingning yozishicha, badaviylar (sahro arablari) boy, badavlat, hashamatli yashovchi odamlarni emas, oltinlarni, dur, gavharlarni yaxshi ko'radigan, qizg'anchiq, hasis savdogarlarni yomon ko'rar edilar va karvonlarini talashni, qo'shni qabilalarning tuyalarini o'g'irlashni, qizlarini olib qochishni jasurlik, qahramonlik deb bilishgan,³² shuningdek, uning ta'kidlashicha "Johiliya davri arablari qiz farzand ko'rishni baxtsizlik deb bilgan, chunki qiz bola ular fikricha, jang qilishga yaramaydi, dushmanga asir tushib qolsa, o'z ota-onasi, qabilasi sha'niga dog' tushiradi deb, qizlarini o'ldirib yoki o'ldirmay, tiriklay ko'mib yuborishgan."³³ Qolaversa, V.Irving o'sha vaqtda Muhammadning Qur'on so'zlarini o'zi aytganiga ishonmaydiganlar unga Isfahon (Eron)dan kelgan donishmand do'sti Salmon Forsiy yordam bergan degan fikrni tarqatishganini yozadi. Qur'onning 16-surasida shu haqda ishora borligini aytadi. U "Qur'on"dan quyidagi oyatlarni keltiradi: "Aniqlim, biz ularning (mushriklarning) Qur'onni Muhammadga biror odam o'rgatmoqda" deyotganini bilurmiz. Lekin ularning bu da'volari puchdir, chunki ular ishora qilayotgan kimsaning tili ajamiy, bu (Qur'on) ochiq-ravshan arabiydir".

Vashington Irving barcha arablarning nisbatan tinchlik vaqtida qabilachilik tuzumi haqida "Muhammad hayoti" kitobida yozadi: Juda qadim zamonlardayoq arablar ko'chmanchi-chodirlarda yashovchi arablar va chiroyli uylar bor shaharlarda va qasrlarda, bog'larda yashovchi o'troq arablarga bo'linib ketgan edi. Ko'chmanchi arablarda mol, qo'y, tuyalar ko'p bo'lsa, o'troq arablar (Arabiston yarim orolining janubida) tog'lar orasidagi vodiylarda bog'dorchilik va savdogarlik bilan shug'ullanar edilar. Janubdagi o'troq arablar xurmozor, uzumzor bog'larda mehnat qilib, boylik topganlarida, ko'chmanchi arablar qabilachilik tuzumida bo'lib, mol, qo'y, tuyalarini o'tlatish, boqish uchun suv va daraxt soyasini izlab, ko'chib yashar edilar.

Vashington Irvingning yana yozishicha, johiliya davri arablari qiz farzand ko'rishni baxtsizlik deb bilgan, chunki qiz bola ular fikricha, jang qilishga

³¹ O'sha joydan: – С. 6.

³² O'sha joydan: – В. 6.

³³ Ирвинг В. «Жизнь Мухаммеда». – Алма-Ата, «Жазушы», – Москва «ИИИ», 1990. – С. 11.

yaramaydi, dushmanga asir tushib qolsa, o'z ota, onasi, qabilasi sha'niga dog' tushiradi deb, qizlarini o'ldirib yoki o'ldirmay, tiriklay ko'mib yuborgan.³⁴

Vashington Irving sobiylikni (yulduzlarga sig'inishni) arablar dini, olovga sig'nishni (zardushtiylikni) mug'ullar, forslar dini deb, grek (yunon) faylasuflaridan kelgan to'rt unsur bir-biriga aralashib bu moddiy olam yaralgani g'oyasini barcha xalqlarda e'tiqodi bo'lganini aytadi. Ta'kidlash lozimki, arablar va barcha xalqlarni turli butlarga, turli tabiat kuchlariga, turli ma'budlarga emas, barcha olamlarni va insonlarni, podshohlarni va podshohliklarni paydo qilgan va yo'q qilgan yakka-yagona xudoga ibodat qilishni o'rgatuvchi daho (payg'ambar Muhammad)ning tug'ilishini Amerika mumtoz adibi Vashington Irving tarixchi va adib sifatida tasvirlaydi.

Shu o'rinda Vashington Irving "Qur'on" oyatlari nozil etilayotgan davrda uning rostligi haqida, Muhammadning payg'ambarligi haqida shubha qiluvchilar ko'p bo'lganidan yaxshi xabardorligini ko'ramiz. U keyingi boblarda ham payg'ambar Muhammad hayotiga doir barcha voqealarning tafsilotlarini tarixiylik va badiiylik qonunlari asosida tadqiq etadi.

XULOSA

1. Amerika romantizm adabiyotida Avraam Linkoln, Jorj Vashington, Tomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Henri Toro, Filipp Freno, Tomas Peyn kabi siyosiy va davlat arboblarning ingliz mustamlakachilariga qarshi kurashi bilan aloqador voqealar, shuningdek, ozod va adolatli davlat qurish uchun mazkur yetakchilarning ijodiy kurash harakati yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi.

2. Romantizm adabiyotining muhim xususiyatlaridan biri asar syujetida fantaziya, ajoyib-g'aroyib voqealarning real voqealarga aralashib ketishidir. Antik adabiyotda Aristotel bu qoidani barcha badiiy asarlarga taalluqli deb keltiradi. Aslida, romantizm yo'nalishida ijod qilgan yozuvchi va shoir tarixchi kabi haqiqatdan bo'lib o'tganini yozmaydi, ular bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan voqea haqida so'zlaydi. Shu o'rinda qisqa xulosa qilib aytganda, bo'lishi taxmin etilgan yo bo'lishi zarur bo'lgan voqea haqida so'zlash yoki yozish uchun g'oya davr muhitidan kelib chiqib tanlanadi.

3. Islom axloqshunosligida va shariatida quldorlik butunlay tugatilmagan bo'lsa ham, qul egalarining qullarga jabr-zulm qilishi, urishi, so'kishi, qamoqda saqlashi gunoh deb qoralangan. Qullarga ozodlik berish maqtalib, barcha insonlar xudoning quli deb hisoblangan. Takabburlik, zolimlik qoralanib, kamtarinlik, xushmuomalalik fazilat deb maqtaladi. Qadimiyat mutafakkiri Arastu ham "Katta Axloq" kitobida bularning umuminsoniy axloq me'yorlarini yozgan edi.

4. Vashington Irving "Rip van Vinkl" novellasining boshlanish qismida adabiy qahramon yashagan muhitni (xronotopni), qahramon Ripning xarakterini realistik ruhdagi detallar, voqealar, tafsilotlar bilan tasvirlaydi. Qolaversa, yozuvchining asardagi bosh qahramon tarixiy kechinmalari, voqealar rivoji va undagi fantaziyaga xoslik, xayoliy voqealar tasvirlanganligini kuzatgan holda yondashadi.

³⁴ O'sha joydan: – C. 11.

5. “Al-Hamro” turkumidagi novella rivoyatlarda magistral syujet asosiy voqea bilan shu voqeani keltirib chiqargan sabablar bir-biriga uzviy bog‘langan. “Mavr vasiyati afsonasi” rivoyatida asosiy voqea magistral syujet adabiy qahramon suv tashuvchi – saqqo Pedraning “Al-Hamro” qasrining yer ostidagi buloq oldida boy xazinalarning egasi bo‘lgan, og‘ir hasta mavr-arabni topishi, xazina topilganida shahar hokimi, mirshab va chaqimchi sartaroshning johil va ochko‘zligini ko‘rsatish, bu voqeada oilada sir saqlay olmagan ayollarning ta’sirini, magistral syujetning bir necha tarmoqlari mavjudligini ko‘rsatdi.

6. Vashington Irving “Al-Hamro” turkumidagi asarlarini rivoyat janriga kiritmasa–da, aslida adib bu asarlarida hayot haqiqatlarini rangin, shirali, kinoya va lug‘atlarga boy tili bilan tasvirlaydi.

7. Romantizmga xos asarlarda obyektiv va subyektivlik mavjud bo‘lgani kabi baxtni ham shunday tasvirlashga bo‘lgan qarashlari kuzatiladi. Aristotel baxtni ikkiga bo‘lib, baxtli tole’ deganida insonning o‘ziga bog‘liq bo‘lmagan baxt-saodatni ma’rifatli oilada, obod, farovon vatanda tug‘ilish, baquvvat, chiroyli bo‘lish kabi taqdirni keltiradi. Insonga aynan shaxsning o‘ziga bog‘liq baxt-saodat bilim olish, mehnatsevarlik, kamtarinlik kabi jihatlari mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. Aslini olganda, ushbu fikrlar to‘g‘ri insonning dunyoga kelishi yaratgandan berilgan bo‘lsa, ikkinchi baxti mehnatlari evaziga kelishi novella qahramoni Dolf Xayliger misolida ochib berildi.

8. Vashington Irving bir necha novellalari syujetida adabiy qahramonlarini satira va yumor ohangiga mos ravishda tasvirlagan. “Annet Delarb” novellasida esa syujet va xarakterlarni lirizmga xos xususiyatlarni singdirgan holda tasvirlagan va ta’sirchan ifoda etilganligini aytish mumkin.

9. G‘arb olimlari, asosan, islom dini, falsafasi haqida ko‘p tadqiqotlar yozsada, Muhammad payg‘ambarning shaxsiy hayoti haqida Vashington Irving xolisona tarixiy va badiiy asar yozganini ko‘pchilik bilmaydi. Vashington Irving “Muhammad hayoti” asarida uning nasl-nasabini juda uzoqdan boshlamaydi. U kitobini birinchi bobida johiliya arablari, zardushtiylar, sobiylar – yulduzparastlar, butparastlar haqida yozganini yetarli deb o‘ylaydi.

10. Tadqiqot ishida Vashington Irving “Muhammad hayoti” Payg‘ambar haqida asarida keltirgan muhim ma’lumotlarni Qur’oni Karimda berilgan ma’lumotlar bilan qiyoslanganda V.Irving ma’lumotlari Qur’onga muvofiq kelishi kuzatiladi.

11. Vashington Irving “Qur’on” oyatlari nozil etilayotgan davrda uning rostligi haqida, Muhammadning payg‘ambarligi haqida shubha qiluvchilar ko‘p bo‘lganidan yaxshi xabardorligi ochiqlandi. Bob sahifalarida payg‘ambar Muhammad hayotiga doir barcha voqealarning tafsilotlari tarixiylik va badiiylik qonunlari asosida tadqiq etildi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
DSc.03/04.06.2021.Fil.72.03 AT BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY**

KARSHI STATE UNIVERSITY

FAYZIEVA KOMILA AKHROROVNA

**IDEOLOGICAL POETIC FEATURES OF ISLAMIC MOTIVES IN THE
CREATIVE WORKS OF WASHINGTON IRVING**

10.00.06 – Comparative literary criticism, contrastive linguistics and translation studies

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for a Doctor of Philosophy degree (PhD) in PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Bukhara – 2024

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INTRODUCTION (PhD thesis annotation)

Topicality and necessity of the thesis. Literary relations and literary influence among writers, the history of development of this process, progressive features and defining the poetic laws, determining the ideological-artistic position and value of a specific writer's work in the world literature, revealing the facets of artistic synthesis, revealing the harmony and individual skill, author-artwork-reader relations, the interest in the study of socio-spiritual factors in the work of the writer, the environment surrounding him, his socio-cultural attitude to life, and the image of his moral views has increased in the study of world literature. Comparative study of the work of the American writer Washington Irving in the aspect of literary influence, the artistic manifestation of Islamic motives in his works and the problem of author's skills manifested in it, determining the educational, sentimental, philosophical character, artistic-literary thinking, spiritual-ethical foundations, strengthening of universal human values play a great significance.

The impact of the works of Eastern writers on Western literature, the fate of their heroes, the plot of a literary work, the description of the reality of the East and the West, and the classification of Eastern and Islamic motives have been widely analyzed in studies of the world literature. For this reason, social environment and national spirituality of the writer who wielded his pen in the conditions of a certain period, the ability to illuminate the human world and views through the Islamic idea in American literary works, to analyze the synthesis of Eastern and Western traditions in the examples of the works of certain artists, to investigate the literary influence and typological aspects, to study the interaction of the works of great writers in world literature enables to expand the scope of scientific interpretation of comparative literary studies and form the concept of literary time in historical works.

Numerous opportunities have been created to study the motif of the creative works of Uzbek writers of past centuries as a complex synthesis of Eastern and Western literary traditions, Eastern and Western ideology on the basis of new socio-political visions of the world during the independence years. Until then, although the samples of the nineteenth century romanticism literature and writers have been widely studied from the creative-literary aspects, based on the new analysis methods in today's literary studies, the special study of artistic creations created under the influence of motives in the direction of American romanticism has been defined as one of the necessary tasks. Therefore, "Each of us should consider attention to the official language as concern for independence, respect and loyalty to the official language as respect and loyalty to the homeland, and make this approach the rule of our lives". Determining these issues as a priority strategic direction has created ample opportunities to further increase the scope and degree of scientific research in the fields of literary studies and comparative literary studies.¹ In particular, a thorough scientific investigation of the impact of Islamic motives on the creative

¹ Milliy o'zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchiligimiz timsoli. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning o'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o'ttiz yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi / Xalq so'zi. – Toshkent, 2019, 22 oktyabr. – № 218 (7448). – B. 1.

work of Washington Irving, a representative of American literature of the 19th century, determines the topicality of the research topic.

The present scientific study serves to a certain degree to achieve the objectives set out in the following legal documents: the Decree of the President PF-5847 “On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” from October 8, 2019; the Decree of the President PF-60 “On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022- 2026” from January 28, 2022; the Resolution of the President PQ-2789 “On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, organization, management and financing of scientific research” from February 17, 2017; the Resolution of the President PQ-5117 “On measures to bring the activities of popularization of foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level” from May 19, 2021; the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 376 “On measures to improve the system of publication and translation of the best examples of world literature into the Uzbek language, and masterpieces of Uzbek literature into foreign languages” from May 18, 2018 and other related documents.

Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic. The dissertation work was carried out in the line with the priority direction of Science and Technology Development of the republic. “Developing the Democratic and Legal Society Spiritual-Morally and Culturally, Forming Innovational Economics”.

Problem development status. Although important works have been created within the framework of world literature studies, which are dedicated to the study of American literature of the 19th century, the topic of Islamic motives has not yet been sufficiently researched. For instance, foreign scientists S.J.Fakahani, M.S.Stephen, H.M.Loski and B.Michael² drew attention to the issue of studying the history of New York in 1848 based on the image of Irving, sources and motives underlying the work “Alhambra”, and the history of the people based on the literary background. The history and genre theory of American romantic novels, the issue of Washington Irving’s influence on Russia in the 20s-30s of the 19th century, issues of genre and traditions in W.Irving’s romantic collections “The Sketch book” were studied in the researches of Russian scientists Yu.V.Barabanova, Ye.V.Mikhailova, S.V.Tyurin, Ye.M.Apenko.³

² Fakahani, Susan Jamil. “W.Irving, The Alhambra: Background, Sources and Motifs”. PhD. diss. Florida State University, 1988.; Stevens, Michael S., “Spanish Orientalism: Washington Irving and the Romance of the Moors”. Dissertation, Georgia State University, 2007.; Losecky, Helen M. “Washington Irving’s Knickerbocker’s History of New York: Folk History as Literary Form”. PhD, diss., Brown University, 1970.; Black, Michael. “Washington Irving’s A History of New York with Emphasis on the 1848 Revision”, PhD. diss., Columbia University, 1967.

³ Барабанова Ю.В. Романтические сборники Вашингтона Ирвинга. Автореферат канд. дисс. – СПб, 1995.; Михайлова Е.В. «Книга эскизов» Вашингтона Ирвинга (проблематика, жанр, традиция). Автореферат канд. дисс. – СПб, 1994.; Тюрин С.В. Рецепция Вашингтона Ирвинга в России 20-30-х годов XIX века. Автореферат канд. дисс. – Ленинград, 1979. – С. 20.; Апенко Е.М. Американская романтическая новелла (к вопросу истории и теории жанра). Автореферат канд. дисс. – Ленинград, 1979. – С. 12.

In the works of S.Jabborov, P.A.Qurbanov and A.Mahmudov⁴ from Uzbekistan, the description of Eastern and oriental motives in Byron's work, and the description of Eastern and Western reality in G.E.Lessing's work were studied "The Novel and Novelistic Tradition in America".

Richard Chase and "The Eccentric View (The Question of Form in the Classic American Novel)" by Marius Buley are considered fundamental studies.

It is known that several monographs and pamphlets, doctoral and candidate theses were created on the work of Washington Irving, which is the basis for the dissertation work.

In general, this dissertation differs from the above studies in that it refers to the study of the ideological and poetic characteristics of Islamic motives in Washington Irving's work.

Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific research works of the higher educational institution where the dissertation has been conducted. The theme of the dissertation has been carried out within the framework of the scientific research work plan of "Current problems of foreign linguistics, literary studies and translation studies" of Karshi State University.

The aim of the research work is to study the ideological poetic features of Islamic motives in the works of Washington Irving.

The tasks of the research work are as follows:

determination of the ideas of the enlighteners, who influenced the creation and formation of the American romanticism literature of the 19th century, and the writers and their examples of literary activities, whose works of English romantics reflect the endless scenes of life in harmony with the historicity and artistry;

revelation of the attempts of Western writers Francois-Marie Arouet better known as Voltaire and Jonathan Swift was an Irish satirist, poet to describe fantastic events in their works;

justification of the sources that influenced Washington Irving's work on literary and social, political and moral topics;

analysis of the historical and artistic description of the events that led to the first pilgrimage of early Muslims, Usman Ibn Affan, and the assassinations and tragedies in the life of our prophet in Washington Irving's novel "Life of Muhammet";

manifestation of the description of the important, social, political changes that occurred in the life of a village, society, nation in the 20s in the novel "Rip Van Winkle" by Washington Irving;

verifying the issue of chronotope by showing the real events in the palace "Alhambra" in the plot of the "The Legend of the Moor's Legacy" the short story of "Alhambra" series;

⁴ Jabborov S., I.V.Gyotening – G'arbu-Sharq devoni // Matn. Talqin. Tarjima. Filol.fan. nomzodi ... diss. avtoreferati. – Toshkent, 1995. – B. 168; Qurbonov P. Bayron ijodida Sharq va sharqona motivlar tavsifi (qiyos va tarjima): Filol.fan. bo'yicha fals. doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Samarqand, 2019. – B. 50; Mahmudov A.; G.E.Lessing ijodida Sharq va G'arb voqeligining tavsifi (qiyos va tarjima). Filol.fanl.bo'yicha fals. doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Buxoro, 2020. – B. 60; Ixtiyarov A.A. "Martin Iden" va "Sarob" romanlaridagi tipologik oxshashliklar va oziga xoslik – Adabiyotshunoslik (ingliz) – Buxoro, 2014. – B. 91.

The object of the research work are Washington Irving's "Life of Muhammad" and the legendary history of the "Alhambra" and verses of the Holy Koran.

The subject of the research work is the analysis of the impact of Islamic motives in the works of Washington Irving, the author of the romanticism, one of the major trends in American literature in the 19th century.

Methods of the research. Based on the purpose of the dissertation, historical-comparative, comparative-typological, hermeneutic, biographical methods were used in the work.

Scientific novelty of the research work includes the following:

it has been determined that the birth and formation of American romanticism literature was positively influenced by the works of French enlighteners and English romantics, as well as the endless scenes of life in Islamic motives, and the features of Washington Irving's artistic skills, individuality, generality, closeness and commonality;

it has been proven that Washington Irving's work has ideological poetic features of Islamic motives, are manifested through the author's thinking, individual unique style, artistic skill, artistic psychologies in the interpretation of world poetics, artistic-aesthetic foundations;

it has been proven that Washington Irving's "The Legend of the Moor's Legacy" and "Life of Muhammad" in the "Alhambra" series are historical and artistic works, an adventure novel with a sharp plot, it is rich in drama, that the tragic events of the first migration of the first Muslims took place based on artistic, historical and real details;

it has been based on the stages of rise, climax and decline of Washington Irving's creative period in the universe of real time and space, ideological poetic elements of Islamic motives, socio-political situation, changes in the personal worldview of the writer, and the conflict of different socio-historical views are constructive under the influence of factors;

Practical results of the research work are as follows: the analysis and research of Washington Irving's works on romantic, social, political and moral topics serve to further develop the scientific worldview and artistic thinking of today's youth, and the outstanding characteristics of the American romanticism literature in the work of the great American writer are revealed as a literary heritage, and their influence on world literature has been revealed;

the influence of Washington Irving's work on Uzbek literature, in particular, the analysis of the historical and artistic aspects of his romantic works, the conclusions and generalized opinions drawn as a result of the research of the set problems should provide the most important necessary scientific information for Uzbek literature, and serving as a source for creating research on comparative literary studies, practical help in teaching the subjects of translation, literary studies and comparative literary studies have been proved;

it has been determined that the mass media serves as a resource for strengthening mutual friendship and literary relations, and for showing and promoting the place of our national literature in development.

Authenticity of the research results. The accuracy of the conclusions drawn on the topic of the research, the precise setting of the problem, the approach and methods used in the work, the basis of the performed analyzes with historical-comparative, comparative-typological, hermeneutic, biographical, descriptive, cognitive-discursive methods, the practicality of theoretical ideas and conclusions are explained by the confirmation of the obtained results by authorized structures.

Scientific and practical value of the research results. The results of this dissertation are explained by the possibility of using the results of literary influence, the writer's style, American literature, which is the most important direction of fiction literature, in scientific works dedicated to elucidating the issue of the formation of romanticism.

The practical significance of the research results is based on the factual materials and scientific conclusions of the dissertation for the specialties of bachelors' and master's majors in "Theory of Literary Studies", academic course of "World Literature", secondary education textbooks on the subject "Literature", training. It is determined by the possibility of using it in the creation of teaching manuals, teaching-methodical guides, conducting lectures and seminars, completing graduate and master's theses, and creating special courses on the history of American literature.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific results and practical suggestions obtained from the study of the ideological and poetic features of Islamic motives in the works of Washington Irving:

theoretical conclusions regarding the ideological and poetic features of Islamic motives in the works of Washington Irving are manifested through the author's thinking, individual style, artistic skill, artistic psychologies in the interpretation of world poetics, artistic and aesthetic foundations, principles of integrity have been used in the fundamental project FA-F1-005 for 2017-2020 of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Research of the history of Karakalpak folklore and literature studies" (reference of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 17.01/37, dated March 10, 2023). As a result, within the framework of the project, problems related to the artistic analysis of the influence of Washington Irving were studied in a comparative aspect and solutions were proposed;

theoretical and practical materials regarding the fact that under the influence of factors such as the rise, culmination and decline of Washington Irving's creative period, the socio-political situation in the universe of real time and space, changes in the writer's personal worldview, the clash of different socio-historical views, the realities of life manifested in works through the constructive functions of linguistic elements used in the implementation of the innovative research project have been used in the Tempus Project for 2020-2021 544161-TEMPUS –1–2013–1–UK–TEMPUS–JPCR Aston University DeTEL the project "Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the development of blended Masters Programs" (reference of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages №605/30.02.01 dated March 2, 2023). As a result, it was possible to organize the educational process and develop projects from the recommendations

developed to study the scope of the influence of Eastern artists on the literature of the XIX century American romantic period, organizing the educational process and developing projects;

conclusions about the works of Washington Irving “The Legend of the Moor’s Legacy”, “Life of Muhammad” from the “Alhambra” cycle combine historicity and artistry, that it is an action-packed an adventure novel, rich in drama, the tragic events associated with the journey of the first Muslims in the first migration are expressed on the basis of artistic, historical, real details used in preparing the script for the “Nasaf-TV” program of the Kashkadarya regional TV and radio company (reference of Kashkadarya region of the National TV and Radio Company of Uzbekistan № 203 dated June 20, 2022). As a result, analytical thoughts and theoretical conclusions about the fact that Washington Irving’s novels were written on artistic, socio-political, and moral topics in the American romantic literature have served to enrich the content of the show.

Approbation of the research results. The results of the research were presented in the form of a lecture at 7 scientific-practical conferences including 2 foreign and 5 national ones.

Publication of the research results. 15 scientific works were published on the topic of the dissertation, including 6 articles in scientific publications recommended for publication the main scientific results of PhD dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 4 of them were published in national and 2 foreign journals.

The outline of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The total volume is 151 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction part of the dissertation contains such issues as topicality and necessity of the research, its goals and tasks, object and subject of the research work, its compatibility with the priority directions of the development of science and technologies of the Republic, and the scientific innovation and practical results of the research, the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results, implementation of research results, published works and information on the structure of the work.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called “**Contribution of Washington Irving’s Work to American Romanticism**”, and consists of two chapters. In the chapters, the reflection of British colonialism and the fight against slavery in fiction, Islamic motives in American romantic literature and Washington Irving’s work, and scientific-theoretical aspects based on philosophy and artistic creation in American romantic literature are studied.

It is known that during the birth of the spirit of romanticism in American literature, writers, poets, journalists, publicists are talented, humanitarian and progressive creators influenced by the ideas of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who came earlier from Europe and caused the forces fighting against the slavers and the great French revolution. It was acknowledged that American literature, which is very

young compared to European literature, soon surpassed the literature of the old world (England, Germany, France...). Bright figures who wrote the works of Herman Melville ("Moby Dick"), Harriet Beecher Stowe ("Uncle Tom's Cabin"), James Fenimore Cooper ("The Spy", 5 novels about Chingachkook), Washington Irving ("Rip van Winkle", "Annette Delabr", "Legend of the Arabian Astrologer" in the legendary history of the "Alhambra"), Edgar Allan Poe ("The fall of the House of Usher", "Morella", "The Reaper of Time", ...), Henry David Thoreau ("Walden", "Citizen and the state"), Ralph Waldo Emerson ("Nature") soon gained international fame.

Genius of literary criticism V.G.Belinsky wrote about the strength of artistry, characters, mental states in American literature. He first praised the drama and deep psychology of the hero's relationship with his lover Rebecca in the novel "Ivanhoe" by Walter Scott, a mature representative of English romanticism: endless landscape the picture opens up with its deep background.⁵ V.G.Belinsky praises the artistic skill of Fenimore Cooper, who deeply revealed the characters, psychology and spiritual world of the heroes who came to the American deserts and dense forests from Europe: Cooper's work entitled "Guide in the Desert", is a high example of a dramatic novel. A lion, deep in nature and powerful in spirit, who spent the best years of his life in the great, thick forests of America, indulging in the wide freedom of the great nature, desiring to converse with God in the luxurious silence of the great being created by God. A man with a tender heart, despite being brave, on the way of life meets a beautiful, gentle example of the feminine world, and gradually love takes over his whole being. His mistress, Mabel, the daughter of a small official who came to the New World from England, falls in love with Jasper, a young military man who is her father's adjutant. The main character, the forest lion Pathfinder, has the psychic power to hand over his lover to his rival.

Public figures Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin dealt with social and political literature on human dignity, personal freedom, and fair state management. These writers and statesmen fought against racism and slavery in the new state administration with sharp journalistic articles and appeals, speeches in the Parliament. Human dignity is also necessary for black people.

In his philosophical works, B.Franklin opposes the fact that the state is led only by big owners and rich people. It supports the development of science, enlightenment, religious tolerance and international peace. In the field of education, it opens the way for the masses. The local "savages" insist that blacks are humane and Indians do not even have police.

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) the second prominent representative of literature who actively participated in the struggle for freedom from British colonialism, wrote the "Declaration of Independence" and fought for human rights against human trafficking and slavery in all his works. He says that a person has no right to exploit and enslave other people. He is inspired by Rousseau's ideas. The Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson, contains the following humanist ideas: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created

⁵ Белинский В.Г. Поэзиянинг хил ва турларга бўлиниши. – Т.: "Ўздав нашр", 1955. – Б. 158.

equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.⁶

Like Washington Irving, non-consular Fenimore Cooper (1789–1851) attended a country school as a child and then attended Yale College. His father, a large landowner, planter-farmer sergeant William Cooper, gave his 16-year-old son as a sailor on the ship “Stirling” going to Europe in 1806. F.Cooper worked in the navy in his youth, he saw the hard work of sailors in storms and gales that overturned ships. He lived in England and France for 7 years in order to get acquainted with European literary life and during these years he wrote 7 major novels. These novels were published in America and translated into all languages of the world. Nathaniel Hawthorne, Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper and Hermann Melville in the novel have gained international fame.

American romantics Washington Irving, G.Longfellow, R.Emerson, H.Thoreau, H.Melville also used the works of F.Rable and Jean-Jacques Rousseau to implement utopian ideas about a free man.

According to the sources, in the second half of the 18th century (1776-1783), the freedom struggle against the English colonists in the north of the American continent (led by George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, etc.) preceded the great French Revolution (1789-1795) started some French intellectuals also participated in it.⁷

American romanticism is also influenced by European romanticism, and writers use fantasy, opening of psyches, keeping a secret, instilling fear in their works to reveal the characters of the main characters. In the story “The Scythe of Time” Edgar Allan Poe humorously describes how a delicate and elegant woman, who went for a walk with her dog, took her head out of the tower clock to look around, and while looking around, the clock wheel did not go back, but only went forward, and the woman’s head fell off. Edgar Allan Poe shows complex and mysterious mental states in the stories “Ligeia” and “Morella”.⁸ Washington Irving’s novella “Dolph Heiliger” reflects real-life artistic details the majestic views of the Hudson River and the surrounding mountains are mysterious at the same time. The image of the ghost-wrinkle episodes will be added. In the story “The Legend of Sleepy Hollow”, W.Irving describes the tall and thin rural school teacher, his sweetness and appetite when he went to talk to the parents of his blind pupil (he at the same time, with his negative feelings, such as absorbing a lot of food like an anaconda-snake in the forest), he joins the upper class students in playing ball after school, laughs and jokes, and tells interesting stories when he goes to their houses,

⁶ История американской литературы в 2-х томах. 1 – том. – Москва: «Просвещение», 1971. – С. 45–46.

⁷ История американской литературы в 2-х томах. 1 – том. – Москва: «Просвещение», 1971. – С. 35–46.

⁸ Эдгар Аллан По. Полное собрание рассказов. – Москва: «Наука», 1970. – С. 810.

describes his good feelings, such as teaching young boys and girls to recite religious prayers with accompaniment. Because this literary hero of the writer is smart, he is not always taken with his opponent who mocks him, he knows how to restrain himself and give an appropriate answer. The writer describes his fear of the headless horseman both in the spirit of realism and romanticism.⁹

Washington Irving as a word artist who uses the art of words to describe the world of the soul in the love novella “Annette Delarbre” as he waits for the young man who cries and goes missing on a sea voyage and becomes mad, he works as a soul artist.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **“The combination of realism and romanticism in the work of Washington Irving”** and consists of two chapters. In the sections of the chapter, the attitude of European writers to Eastern culture and the birth of romanticism and the artistic image of Andalusia and the period of Arab-Spanish culture in Washington Irving’s work are analyzed. Interest in Eastern life and culture in Europe and America had a strong influence on scientists and poets. The German genius, in the introduction parts of the “East and West” book, Goethe mainly Iranian, Persian poets Firdawsi (d.1030), Anvari (d.1152), Nizami Ganjavi (d.1180), Jalaluddin Rumi (d.1262), Saadi Shirozi (d.1291), Hafiz Shirozi (d.1389), Jomiy (d.1494) pays great attention to his life and work. Goethe states Sultan Mahmud’s attention to Firdawsi’s “Shahnama” in which he praised great heroes who had shown heroic deeds in the past. He pays attention to Jalaluddin Rumi’s pantheism (all worlds are the sum of the Supreme Truth). In the introduction to the book, Goethe condemns the Indian religion and idolatry and praises Ghaznavi.¹⁰ He emphasizes that no German scientist can equal Johann Paul Richter in studying the works, poetics, and philosophy of Eastern poets. In the previous chapter of our work, we presented the opinion of the genius of literary criticism, V.G.Belinsky, that Johann Paul Richter understood the importance of lyricism in poetry. He said, “Lyricism is the blood and soul of poetry”.

In the opening part of the short story, Washington Irving describes the environment (chronotope) in which the literary hero lived, the character of Rip, with details in a realistic spirit. We know that this family does not use slave labor from the fact that Rip’s wife constantly scolds him for not taking care of the household chores. For instance, one autumn day, Rip goes into the mountains with his dog Wolf. He hears someone shout his name and turns round to see a little man wearing old-fashioned Dutch clothes and carrying a barrel of liquor. He motions to Rip to help him carry the barrel. In the extract of “a little man wearing old-fashioned Dutch clothes and carrying a barrel of liquor” and “The men are playing nine pins, which creates a noise like thunder in the surrounding mountains”¹¹ the environment of the colonial period is clarified by clothes, customs and condition of the period. This metaphor can also be observed when we take a closer look at the translation of the above given text.

⁹ Вашингтон Ирвинг. Новеллы. – Москва: «Правда», 1985. – С. 51–61.

⁴⁴ Гёте И.В. Западно-восточный диван. – Москва: «Наука», 1988. – С. 223.

¹¹ John Quidor. Depiction of Rip Van Winkle. Housed at Art Institute of Chicago. – 1829. – P. 18. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Sketch_Book_of_Geoffrey_Crayon,_Gent.

One of the important features of romanticism literature is the mixing of fantasy, wonderful and strange events with real events in the plot of the work. Aristotle considered this rule to apply to all works of art in ancient literature. “The task of a poet is not to speak (write) about an event that has actually happened, but about an event that is expected or may happen, it is expected to happen or must happen. After all, the historian and the poet do not differ from each other by the fact that one writes in verse, and the other in prose ... The difference between a historian and a poet is that one of them talks about an event that actually happened, and the other one that could happen”.¹² The following aspects related to eastern culture can be seen in “Legend of the Three Beautiful Princesses” from Washington Irving’s “Alhambra” series: In old times there reigned a Moorish king in Granada, whose name was Mohamed, to which his subjects added the appellation of El Hayzari, or “The Lefthanded”.¹³

Washington Irving interprets the Eastern philosophy of love as he knows it in his literary and philosophical work entitled “The Legend of Prince Ahmed Al-Kamel” or “The Pilgrim of Love” of his “Alhambra” series. For instance, The astrologers countenanced them in their foresight, predicting every thing in his favor that could make a perfect prince and a prosperous sovereign. One cloud only rested upon his destiny, and even that was of a roseate hue: he would be of an amorous temperament and run great perils from the tender passion.¹⁴ Many aspects of W.Irving’s talent: richness of language, richness of color, vitality and imagination of the plot, his awareness of Eastern knowledge and enlightenment are reflected in this book, which is one of the rare works of American romantic literature. In the plot of the play, the Sultan of Granada builds the Kheneralife (Harun Khalifa) castle at the foot of the mountain above the “Alhambra” castle to protect his only son, Prince Ahmed, from the disasters predicted by love and love. He walks in the gardens of this castle, and because he learned so many sciences from his old teacher, who studied the mysterious writings inside the Egyptian pyramids and other knowledge, he adds the quality of al-Kamil to the name of Prince Ahmed.¹⁵ His teacher also teaches Prince Ahmed the language of birds so that he does not get bored. Prince Ahmed makes friends and talks with birds such as Falcon, Owl, Bat, Pigeon and Swallow.

Among the characters of the short story, the alcalde-governor, algovesel-guard, policeman and a slanderer barber with a sharp character, greedy and oppressors move the plot of the work. In the plot of the novella, both the external and the internal, spiritual world of these three persons are clearly drawn, as in real life. The writer writes the followings about the slanderer barber with contempt: “Unfortunately, opposite the house of Perehil there lives a sly, cunning barber Pedrillo, the water-carrier, who is interested in knowing and spreading news, the

¹² Арасту. Поэтика. – Т. 2004. – С. 29.

¹³ Washington Irving. “The Alhambra”. – 1832. – P. 180. <https://www.andalucia.com/cities/granada/tales-of-the-alhambra.htm>.

¹⁴ Washington Irving. “The Alhambra”. – 1832. – P. 133. <https://www.andalucia.com/cities/granada/tales-of-the-alhambra.htm>.

¹⁵ Вашингтон Ирвинг. «Легенда о принце Ахмеда Аль Камель, или Паломник любви» Новеллы. – Москва, 1985. – С. 289–306.

most ardent of all the messengers in the world, who is not flattered even by the barber of Seville, has legs like a spider. He didn't sleep all night, he found out that the water seller Perehil had returned to the bank of the Xenil river with some cargo on his donkey, and early in the morning he ran to the alcalde-governor's house with a hot water bottle, soap, and a razor to tell him the news. He softened the mayor's beard with soap and began to tell the news with pleasure:

– I am surprised that strange things happened in the world. A robbery, a murder, and a burial in one night!¹⁶

Washington Irving allows some illogicalities in the plot of the “The Legend of the Moor's Legacy” of the “Alhambra” series. Wasn't the Moor-Arab aware who was seriously ill in front of an underground spring know that there is another Moor-Arab in Granada who knows how to read talisman-secrets written in Arabic script? Or did he not leave his hidden treasure to his countryman, the Moor, or was he unable to do so, but thought to help the poor, childless, Spanish laborer who carried water from an underground spring and sold it?¹⁷ It is logical for the writer to develop the plot of the work and use the second Moor to bring it to the end and agree to share it with him if they find the hidden treasure.

Washington Irving gained fame in America and Europe with his short stories in series of the “Alhambra” (“The Red Castle”), “Legend of Prince Ahmed al-Kamel” or “The Pilgrim of Love”, (“Legend of the Rose of the Alhambra”) or “A guard boy holding a falcon”, “The Legend of the Moor's Legacy”, “Governor Manco and the Soldier”, “The Secret of the Stone Yard”. In Russia, genius poets such as A.V.Jukovsky and A.S.Pushkin wrote ballads and poems inspired by the works of Washington Irving. Francois Chateaubriand, one of the leaders of romantic literature in France, describes the tragic end of love between a Spanish girl and an Arab prince, the last representative of the Ibn Siraj dynasty, due to the difference in their religious beliefs.¹⁸

Washington Irving got acquainted with the sources about the period when the Arabs ruled in Spain in the 9th–10th centuries, when Christians and Muslims lived in peace, and wonderful architecture, philosophy, literary sciences (history, music, poetry), medicine, astronomy, chemistry and other sciences were developed. According to the famous orientalist and philologist, when the works of ancient thinkers Galen, Ptolemy, Plato, Aristotle disappeared, they were re-translated from the Syriac language into the language of the Christian peoples. Copies of these works are kept in Spanish state archives and Jesuit colleges.¹⁹ The Jesuits, like the Freemasons in France, educate talented young people, promote them to high positions, and appropriate the wealth they find. However, the Jesuits cruelly punish members who disobey their orders, put them in insane asylums and destroy them. The talented French writer Eugène Sue writes about this in his novel “Ahasverus”.²⁰

¹⁶ O'sha joydan: – С. 336.

¹⁷ Вашингтон Ирвинг. «Завещание маври». Новеллы. – Москва, 1985. – С. 341.

¹⁸ История Американской литературы. Часть I. – Москва: «Просвещение», 1971. – С. 94.

¹⁹ И.М.Фильштинский, Б.Я. Шидфар. Очерк Арабо-мусульманской культуры VII–XII вв. – Москва, 1971. – С. 124.

²⁰ Эжен Сю. Агасфер, Ю. Данилина. – Москва., 2008. – С. 368.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called **“Historicity and poetics in the book of Washington Irving “Life of Muhammad” and the Jahiliya period (Age of Ignorance)”**, and consists of three chapters. Washington Irving’s talks about the life of the Arabs of the Jahiliya period, historicity and poetics of the novel of “Life of Muhammad”, Washington Irving and his attitude to islamic culture which is different from the views of European enlighteners, and their reasons are explored.

W.Irving works as both a historian and a writer in “Life of Muhammad”. At that time, the “Qur’an” and six collections of authentic hadiths (Imam Muhammad al-Bukhari, Imam Muslim ibn Hajjaj, Imam Ahmad Hanbal, at-Termiziy, Doromi-Samarkandi, Sijistani) Tabariy, Qisoiy, Navoiy wrote “History of Prophets” was translated into English, French, German. W.Irving starts his work very far. The Arabs trace their lineage to Som, the son of Noah.²¹

Washington Irving remembers the tribes of Ad and Thamud as the most famous of the ancient Arabs and says that they were destroyed in the Qur’an because of their oppression, and some tribes joined others and changed their names.²² He says that Abraham’s son Ishmael had 12 sons, and the Arabs multiplied after that. The settled Arabs in the south of the Arabian Peninsula lived in houses and palaces, not in the fields, and they took the spices grown in the gardens and fields, and the musk-stores found by the hunters from the seafaring merchants, delivered them to the world markets and became rich. About Nuh Ibn Mansur, who was the leader of the independent Khimariy state in South Arabia, later a vassal and subordinate state of Iran and Babylon, he was the tutor of the Iranian prince Bahram, who built the seven-domed Khawarnaq castle for him, in Firdowsi’s Shahnameh,²³ in the book “Ayyomul-arab”,²⁴ Abul-Faraj Isfakhani’s “Kitob al-og’onyi” (“Book of Songs”),²⁵ Alisher Navoi’s “Sab’ai Sayyor” and “The history of saints and scientists” contain valuable information.²⁶

Washington Irving wrote in the book “Life of Muhammad” that the prophet of islam had intelligence from his childhood, a good knowledge of the history of the Kaaba, past prophets, trade and human relations. He surprised his tribesmen and some Christian scientists with his good knowledge of moral standards.²⁷

Based on historical sources, Washington Irving writes that after God destroyed the tribes of Od and Thamud, who were praised for their power, the Qahtans established a state in Yemen in the south of the peninsula.²⁸ Here, many authors write about the legendary Sabo princess Bilqis, the king of Bani Israel, who fell in love with her in the kingdom of Sabo (Sava). W.Irving writes based on the sources that Caxton’s son named Arab will build the Yemeni state. All Arabs are descended from

²¹ Ирвинг В. «Жизнь Мухаммеда». – Алма-Ата, «Жазушы», – Москва «ИИИ», 1990. – С. 13

²² Ирвинг В. «Жизнь Мухаммеда». – Алма-Ата, «Жазушы», – Москва «ИИИ», 1990. – С. 2.

²³ Firdavsiy. Shohnoma. – Toshkent, O‘zb. Milliy entsiklopediyasi. – T. Mirtemir tahriri ostida. Qayta nashrga taуuorlagan M.Mahmudov., 2018. – B. 622–630.

²⁴ Аравийская старина. Дни арабов. – Москва: «Наука», 1983. – С. 84.

²⁵ Абул-Фараж Исфгани. Книга песен! – Москва: «Наука», 1980. – С. 45–240

²⁶ Alisher Navoiy. Sab’ai Sayyor. Tarixi anbiyo va hukamo. www.ziyouz.com kutubxonasi. – B. 52.

²⁷ Ирвинг В. «Жизнь Мухаммеда». – Алма-Ата, «Жазушы», – Москва «ИИИ», 1990. – С. 4.

²⁸ Ирвинг В. «Жизнь Мухаммеда». – Алма-Ата, «Жазушы», – Москва «ИИИ», 1990. – С. 6.

this son of Caxton. Another son of Caxton, Jurham (or Jurhum), lived in Hijaz, where the Kaaba was built.

Washington Irving in his book “Life of Muhammad” calls the caravans of the desert Arabs “ships in the desert”. The main profession of the Bedouins was to make caravans from their camels and transport the merchants and their goods to the specified places (sheep with soft wool, spices, musk, medicinal herbs, bows, spears, swords were valued). The Arabs of the desert knew the caravan routes well, they used to find their way by looking at the stars at night.

Washington Irving explains the history of Arab tribes very briefly. The Arabs of Hejaz, who are from the Jurhum lineage, are probably out of respect for Abraham, and happily welcome Hajar and her son Ismael. When Ismael grew up and showed his virtues and abilities, one of the chiefs of the tribe in Hejaz gave him his daughter and took him as his son-in-law.²⁹

In Washington Irving’s book “Life of Muhammad”, Ismael’s hard work and good behavior were welcomed by all Arabs. During the Islamic era, Makkah became a prosperous city with good houses, streets and markets, not just a place of worship - Caaba. “In process of time, by God’s command, he understood to rebuild the Caaba, on the precise site of the original tabernacle of clouds. In this pious work he was assisted by his father Abraham”³⁰ In the described sentence, the chronotope and the landscape are based on norms and order.

In the book “Life of Muhammad” Washington Irving as a historian provides information based on scientific sources about the social system and way of life of the desert Arabs-Bedouin, which has not disappeared since the time of Jahiliyya. Bedouins are divided into several tribes and clans. Each tribe has an emir and a clan sheikh. Such leadership is inherited from ancestors. Sometimes, when the situation demands, another emir or sheikh may be elected. Such a leader should be a respected person in his tribe (or union of tribes) with his wisdom, courage and 12 qualities mentioned by Muhammad Abu Nasr Farabi. An amir or a sheikh had the right to decide on issues such as war and peace, treatment of hostile tribes and the reception of well-meaning and honorable guests.³¹

As a historian, Washington Irving rightly shows that in the life of the Arabs of the Jahiliyya era, there were always wars, quarrels and bloody conflicts between the enemy tribes. They rented camels and horses to trade caravans, guided them and protected the caravan if it was attacked by robbers. But, according to W.Irving, the Bedouins (desert Arabs) hated not the rich, prosperous, luxurious people, but the hot-tempered, greedy merchants who loved gold, diamonds and gems, and they hated robbing their caravans, robbing the neighboring tribes they considered stealing their camels and taking away their daughters as courage and heroism.³² Washington Irving also wrote that the Arabs of Jahiliyyah considered it a misfortune to have a daughter, because in their opinion, a girl child was not fit to fight and if she was captured by the enemy, she would tarnish the honor of her father, mother and tribe.

²⁹ Ирвинг В. «Жизнь Мухаммеда». – Алма-Ата, «Жазушы», – Москва «ИИИ», 1990. – С. 20.

³⁰ Washington Irving. “Life of Muhammad”. – London: York street, Covent Garden, 1874. – P. 17.

³¹ O’sha joydan: – С. 6.

³² O’sha joydan: – В. 6.

He buried them alive without killing them.³³ According to Washington Irving, at that time, those who did not believe that Mahomet himself spoke the words of the Qur'an spread the idea that he was helped by his friend Salman Farsi, a sage from Isfahan (Iran). W.Irving says that there is a hint about this in the 16th chapter of the Qur'an. He quotes the following verses from the Qur'an: "Verily, we know that they (polytheists) say that someone is teaching Muhammad the Qur'an". (But these claims of theirs are futile, because the language of the person they are referring to is non-Ajami, this (Qur'an) is clearly Arabic).

Washington Irving writes about the tribal system of all Arabs in the time of relative peace in the book "Life of Muhammad": In very ancient times, the Arabs were divided into nomadic Arabs who lived in tents and settled Arabs who lived in cities with beautiful houses and palaces and gardens. Nomadic Arabs had a lot of cattle, sheep, and camels while settled Arabs (in the south of the Arabian Peninsula) engaged in horticulture and trade in the valleys between the mountains. While the settled Arabs in the south earned wealth by working in palm groves and vineyards, the nomadic Arabs lived in a tribal system, looking for water and tree shade to graze and feed their sheep and camels.

Washington Irving also wrote that the Arabs of Jahiliyyah considered it a misfortune to have a girl child, because in their opinion, a girl child is not fit to fight, and if she is captured by the enemy, she will tarnish the honor of her father, mother, and tribe. He buried them alive without killing them.³⁴

Washington Irving called sabianism (worship of the stars) the religion of the Arabs, fire worship (Zoroastrianism) the religion of the Mongols and Persians, and the idea that the material world was created by mixing four elements from the Greek philosophers. He says that there was a faith of the natives. It should be noted that the genius who taught the Arabs and all nations to worship not different idols, different forces of nature, different gods, but the one and only god who created and destroyed all worlds and people, kings and kingdoms. American classical writer Washington Irving describes the birth prophet of Muhammad as a historian and writer.

Here we see that Washington Irving was well aware that during the time when the verses of the "Qur'an" were being revealed, there were many people who doubted the authenticity of the Qur'an and the prophethood of Muhammad. In the following chapters, he studies the details of all events related to the life of the Prophet Muhammad based on the laws of historicity and artistry.

CONCLUSION

1. American romanticism literature is associated with the leaders of the movement to build a free and just state such as Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Henri Thoreau, Philipp Freneau, Thomos Paine associated with the struggle of statesmen against the British colonialists, lived alone in the forest.

³³ Ирвинг В. «Жизнь Мухаммеда». – Алма-Ата, «Жазушы», – Москва «ИИИ», 1990. – С. 11.

³⁴ O'sha joydan: – С. 11.

2. One of the important features of romanticism literature is the intermingling of fantasy, wonderful and strange events with real events in the plot of the work. In ancient literature, Aristotle cites this rule as applicable to all works of art. In fact, a writer and a poet who works in the direction of romanticism, like a historian, do not write about what actually happened, they talk about what could happen. In short, it can be said that the idea to speak or write about an event that is supposed to happen or needs to happen is chosen based on the environment of the time.

3. In Islamic ethics and sharia, even though slavery has not been completely abolished, it is a sin for slave owners to oppress, beat, curse and keep slaves in prison. Giving freedom to slaves was praised and all people were considered slaves of God. Arrogance and tyranny were condemned and humility and politeness were praised as virtues. The ancient thinker Aristotle also wrote these universal moral standards in the book "Great Ethics".

4. In the opening part of the novella "Rip van Winkle", Washington Irving describes the environment (chronotope) in which the literary hero lived, the character of the hero Rip with realistic details and events. In addition, it is observed that the author approached the historical experiences of the main character in the work, the development of events and the nature of fantasy in it, as well as the fact that imaginary events are depicted.

5. In the series of legendary history of the "Alhambra", the main plot and the reasons of this event are inextricably linked. The main event in the narrative "The Legend of the Moor's Legacy" is the main plot-literary hero Pedra, the water-carrier finds a seriously ill Moor-Arab who owns rich treasures in front of the underground spring of the "Alhambra" castle. Showing the ignorance and greed of the mayor and the barber when the treasure was found, the influence of the women who could not keep a secret in the family and on this event there are several branches of the main plot.

6. Although Washington Irving does not include his works in the "Alhambra" series in the narrative genre, in fact, the writer describes the realities of life in his works with colorful, meaningful, ironic and vocabulary-rich language.

7. There are objective and subjective aspects, as well as their views on describing happiness in works of romanticism literature. Aristotle divides happiness into two parts and defines happiness independent of a person as being born in an enlightened family, in a prosperous country, and being strong and beautiful. It shows the existence of aspects such as happiness, learning, hard work and humility that depend on a person. In fact, these ideas are correct, if the birth of a person is given from creation, then the second happiness comes as a result of labor, as revealed by the example of Dolph Heiliger the hero of the novel.

8. Washington Irving described his literary characters in the plot of several of his novels in accordance with the tone of satire and humor. In the short story "Annette Delarbre", he describes the plot and characters with lyricism.

9. Although Western scientists write a lot of research on Islamic religion and philosophy, not many people know that Washington Irving wrote an objective historical and artistic work about the personal life of the Prophet Muhammad. Washington Irving's "Life of Muhammad" does not begin his genealogy very far.

He thinks that it is enough that he wrote in the first chapter of his book about the Jahiliyyah Arabs, Zoroastrians, Sabians-star worshipers, pagans.

10. In our research work, we compared the important information provided by Washington Irving in his book “Life of Muhammad” about the Prophet with the information given in the Qur’an. W.Irving’s information is observed to be in accordance with the Qur’an.

11. We see that Washington Irving was well aware of the fact that there were many who doubted the authenticity of the Qur’an and the prophethood of Muhammad at the time when the verses of the Qur’an were revealed. In the next chapters, he studies the details of all events related to the life of the Prophet Muhammad based on the laws of historicity and art.

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КАРШИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ФАЙЗИЕВА КОМИЛА АХРОРОВА

**ИДЕЙНО-ПОЭТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИСЛАМСКИХ
МОТИВОВ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ ВАШИНГТОНА ИРВИНГА**

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования состоит в выявлении идейно-поэтические особенности исламских мотивов в творчестве Вашингтона Ирвинга.

В качестве **объекта исследования** были выбраны цикл «Жизнь Мухаммеда» и «Альгамбра» Вашингтона Ирвинга, а также аяты из Священного Корана.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

выяснено, что на зарождение и становление американской романтической литературы положительно повлияли бесконечные жизненные сцены в исламских мотивах, английских романтиков, также определены характерные черты художественного мастерства Вашингтона Ирвинга, грани индивидуальности и общности, близости и единства.

доказано, что идейно-поэтические особенности исламских мотивов в творчестве Вашингтона Ирвинга проявляются через авторское мышление, индивидуальный стиль, художественное мастерство, художественный психологизм в мировой поэтики, художественно-эстетические основы, принципы целостности формы и содержания;

доказано, что в произведениях Вашингтона Ирвинга «Легенда о завещании Мавра» (“The Legend of the moor’s Legacy”), «Жизнь Мухаммеда» сочетаются историчность и художественность, что это остросюжетный приключенческий роман, богатый драматизмом, трагические события, связанные с путешествием первых мусульман в первом переселении выражены на основе художественных, исторических, реальных подробностей;

обосновано, что под влиянием таких факторов, как взлет, кульминация и упадок творческого периода Вашингтона Ирвинга, социально-политическая ситуация в универсуме реального времени и пространства, изменения в личностном мировоззрении писателя, столкновение различных социально-исторических взглядов, реалии жизни проявляются в произведениях через конструктивные функции языковых элементов;

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе полученных научных результатов и практических предложений по изучению идейно-поэтических особенностей исламских мотивов в творчестве Вашингтона Ирвинга:

теоретические выводы о том, что идейно-поэтические особенности исламских мотивов в творчестве Вашингтона Ирвинга проявляются через авторское мышление, индивидуальный стиль, художественное мастерство, художественный психологизм в мировой поэтики, художественно-эстетические основы, принципы целостности формы и содержания использованы при выполнении фундаментального научного проекта № FA-F1-005 по теме «Исследование каракалпакской фольклористики и литературоведения» выполненного в Каракалпакстанском научно-исследовательском институте гуманитарных наук в 2017-2020 гг. (справка №17.01/37 Каракалпакстанского отделения академии наук Узбекистана от 22 мая 2023 года). В результате в рамках проекта проблемы, связанные с художественным анализом влияния исламских мотивов в творчестве

Вашингтона Ирвинга, были изучены в сравнительном аспекте и предложены решения;

теоретические и практические материалы относительно того, что под влиянием таких факторов, как взлет, кульминация и упадок творческого периода Вашингтона Ирвинга, социально-политическая ситуация в универсуме реального времени и пространства, изменения в личностном мировоззрении писателя, столкновение различных социально-исторических взглядов, реалии жизни проявляются в произведениях через конструктивные функции языковых элементов использованы при выполнении инновационного исследовательского проекта Европейского Союза Tempus Project 544161-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-UK-TEMPUS-JPCR Aston University DeTEL по теме “Developing the Teaching of European Languages: Modernizing Language Teaching through the development of blended Masters Programmes” реализованного в 2020-2021 годах в Самаркандском государственном институте иностранных языков (справка № 605/30. 02. 01 Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков от 2 марта 2023 года). Результатом стали рекомендации, разработанные для изучения сферы влияния восточных творцов на литературу эпохи американского романтизма XIX века, организации образовательного процесса и разработки проектов;

выводы о том, что в произведениях Вашингтона Ирвинга «Легенда о завещании Мавра» (“The Legend of the moor’s Legacy”), «Жизнь Мухаммеда» из цикла «Альгамбра» сочетаются историчность и художественность, что это остросюжетный приключенческий роман, богатый драматизмом, трагические события, связанные с путешествием первых мусульман в первом переселении выражены на основе художественных, исторических, реальных подробностей использованы при подготовке сценария передачи «Насаф-ТВ» на Каршинском телерадиоканале (справка №1/203 Каршинской областной телерадиокомпании от 20 июня 2022 года). В результате аналитические мысли и теоретические выводы исследования о том, что в американской романтической литературе романы Вашингтона Ирвинга написаны на художественные и социально-политические, моральные темы, послужили обогащению содержания передачи.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения и списка литературы. Объем диссертации составляет 151 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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