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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE INTERPRETATION OF TRAVEL AND ITS REPRESENTATION AS A GENRE IN TRAVEL NOVELS IN UZBEK AND WORLD LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The first travel books appeared as works based on the motives of travel and adventure. The motive of travel has gone through phased stages in Uzbek folklore and classical literature and appeared in the form of national-modern travelogues, embodying artistic, aesthetic, social, educational, educational and intellectual content. The travelogue genre is a relatively little-studied area of literary criticism. But this genre is widespread in the world, including European and American literature. Accordingly, scientific studies of this genre were developed in the literary criticism of those regions in connection with much more ancient times. The elucidation of the historical process of development, the principles of development and the poetic features of the works of travelers is intended to substantiate the role and significance of our national travelogues in revealing the new possibilities of this genre.

KEYWORDS

Travel writings, expedition, genre of travel notes, travel motif in fiction, author-tourist, folklore travel notes, interpretation of an adventure travel plan, adventurous travel.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that in the field of world literature, the reader will not be interested in works on the

interpretation of travel. Researchers of world literary criticism are studying the works of travelogue as a

literary genre with great interest. Literary critics are drawn to the fact that information in the form of a clear message is combined with an artistic texture and is presented to the reader, combining the features of both a work of art and a scientific treatise. The dictionary meaning of the term travelogue, its definitions, the emergence of travelogue as a genre, the concept of the motive of travel, its features, a comparative analysis of travelogue in Uzbek and world literature, the death of the authors of the travelogue and the approach are discussed. The idea of traveling to holy places is present in all world religions. Travels are described in harmony with the experiences of the author-tourist, personal interests, human and social status, vibrations of the soul as an individual creator. In our age, interest in the whole world, the need for global information and understanding of the world have increased to an unprecedented level. This same need determines the perspective of the travelogue and travelologists in the literature. The fact that the works of the travelogue genre are being studied by scientists in Russia and the countries of Central Asia within the framework of various problems of world literary criticism and philological research is being carried out indicates that the topic is becoming universal. Such scientific research will stimulate the development of further studies of this genre in world literary criticism. The basis of self-consciousness is global awareness, global integration, comparison, comparison, seeing a lot and knowing a lot. In travelogues, one can clearly

see the attitude of a person to the world and world problems. The works created in this genre convey to the reader the most reliable gospels about the present, like a bell ringing in the distant and recent history of mankind. When a reader who has begun to read travel stories gets acquainted with distant and nearby unfamiliar lands, foreign settlements, foreign peoples, their way of life, geography, nature, architecture, history and modernity of their places of residence, then comparison and comparison passes from the tourist-author to the reader. As the great ones say, enlightenment comes from comparison and comparison. The travelogue genre is a relatively little-studied area of literary criticism. However, in the world, including European and American literature, the term "journey" is widely used as a genre in events related to travel. Accordingly, the scientific study of this genre was developed in the literary criticism of these regions in connection with ancient times.

In Russian literature, the nature, features, development and improvement of travelogues are also studied. In general, the genre aspect has been fully studied, in particular, a number of works by P. Adams, C. Blanton, P. V. Alekseev, V. M. Guminsky, dedicated to her by V. A. Mikhailov, N. M. Maslova. , Stetsenko E. A., Sornikova M. Ya., Shachkova V. A. et al.¹. Literary genealogy, since the time of Aristotle, has been repeatedly criticized (in particular, N. L. Leiderman writes about it in detail [6]). At the same time, it is the

genre approach to a literary text that traditionally turns out to be the most effective. Researchers reflect on the different forms of existence of travel prose - diaries, epistolaries, memoirs, memoirs, travel essays, travel novels, etc. G. N. Pospelov, V. V. Vinogradov, B. V. Tomashevsky, G. O. Vinokur, N. S. Bolotnova, N. M. Kozhina and others. Genre and stylistic features of T. G. Roschektaeva's travel essay³ have been thoroughly studied, its journalistic nature and close connection with the author's idiosyncrasy have been revealed. Artistic speech is considered in detail in the works of T. A. Van Dyck, A. J. Greimas, J. Jenette, M. Foucault, N. D. Arutyunov, E. S. Kubryakov⁴. Traveling speech is the subject of scientific interests of G. A. Zhilicheva, V. M. Rusakov and others. In particular, it is noted that the travelogue research methodology includes at least four aspects: semiotic, linguistic, praxeological, cratological in their synchronic and diachronic understanding [10, p. 15]. Among the major theorists of narratology, one should name Ts. Todorov, R. Barthes, J. Genette, V. Schmid, B. A. Uspensky and others. 1. A number of works by E. R. Ponomarev, O. V. Kublitskaya (Mamurkina); An example of a story is, first of all, to know the change in place and circumstances of X. Jalilov, as well as literary critics I. Gafurov, A. Rasulov, U. Normatov, S. Sadiq, B. Karim and A. Nurmatov, the main features of travel notes of recent years, tourist-author's worldview and artistic features of travel notes has scientific articles. The fictitious situation of each journey creates a moral clarity of the image and In

Uzbek literary criticism, the writing of works on the theme of travel goes back to the samples of classical literature. Among the samples of folklore "Alpomys", "Gorogly", "Ravshan" and similar epics contain events related to the concept of travel, and they ensure the saturation of the content of the epic with adventures. The work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur "Baburnama" was one of the most important works in this regard. The elucidation of the historical process of development, the principles of development and the poetic features of the travel writing genre is intended to substantiate the role and significance of our national travel writing in revealing the new possibilities of this genre. literature. Of course, this is no coincidence. In ancient times, when there were no modern means of communication and communication, traveling was one of the few ways to broaden one's horizons. At the same time, military campaigns and trade caravans also involved travel by land or sea. However, the journey has another dimension - symbolic, philosophical. Human life is also a unique journey. The attention of the authors of works of art is always riveted to the fate of a person, the development of personality and the events that affect it. The change in background color, the departure of the hero from his usual way of life, the drama of situations that now and then force him to make a choice - all this means a fertile field of activity for those who seek to show a personality in development. In most cases, it is easy to see that the hero's path is not a mindless walk, but a purposeful

movement. However, the purpose and reasons for the trip may be different. The point of view of the creator, reflected in the works on the theme of travel, created in Uzbek literature, shows the gradual development of scientific, social, spiritual, educational information in harmony with artistic and journalistic interpretation. The emergence of the genre of travel notes, the fact that the first travel notes were of a pilgrimage nature, their gradual improvement, the ideological-artistic, artistic-aesthetic and social-educational characteristics of the first samples of the genre in Uzbek literature are based; Navodirul vakoye by Ahmad Donish, Journey by Mukimi, Bayoni Dar Safari Tashkent by Nadim Namangani, Kasdi Safar by Mahmudhoji Behbudi, Indian Tourist by Abdurauf Fitrat, Among the Ruins by Cholpon, Cattako by Haji Muin. that the ideas of the Enlightenment, reflected in the national renaissance and contemporary travelogues such as Rgan's Memoirs, were promoted by comparison and juxtaposition; The influence of politics and ideological models of the Shura era is revealed in Oybek's Pakistani Memoirs, Abdullah Kahhor's Indian Memoirs, Gafur Ghulam's Hoki Musallo, Takhti Safar; In Uzbek folk tales and epics, the motive of travel is considered one of the important motives that set the plot in motion, and the presence of educational, aesthetic and educational tasks in travel stories, as well as in fiction, can be seen in the following places; The collection of hadiths of Imam Bukhari "Al-jami' as-sahih" also mentions the necessity, gratitude and miracle of the path, as well as

its difficulties, responsibility and difficulties. In Islam, the rules for performing acts of worship to a person embarking on a journey are set out on the example of our Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him. In addition, the great thinkers of the Islamic world, "Knowledge Leading to Bliss" by Abu Hamid al-Ghazali and "Futuvvatnamai Sultani" by Hussain Waiza Koshifi, have valuable travel thoughts. Russian scholars who have studied guide works, their emergence and thorough research, unanimously associate the appearance of this genre in Russian literature with the birth of Christianity in Ancient Rus' in the 10th century. Russian researchers point to the writings, which describe in detail the visit of Abbot Daniel to the Holy Land (the place where Jesus lived and was crucified) in 1106-1107, as the first example of the genre of travel notes (khodzheni) in ancient Russian literature. Pilgrimage travel notes, created in the 12th century in ancient Russian literature, can be regarded as writings-creations. Travel stories are the oldest genre of journalism.

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