

THE DEPICTION OF HUMAN AND SOCIETY RELATIONS IN THE LITERARY WORKS OF A. J. CRONIN AND ABDULLA QAHHOR

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Annotation. *This article examines the depiction of human and society relations in the literary works of A. J. Cronin and Abdulla Qahhor. The research reveals that despite differences in cultural and historical backgrounds, both authors employ realistic literary techniques to criticize social injustice and highlight humanistic ideals.*

Keywords: *comparative literature, realism, human and society, social criticism, humanism, literary analysis, social inequality, artistic representation.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается художественное изображение взаимоотношений человека и общества в произведениях А. Дж. Кронина и Абдуллы Каххара на основе сравнительно-литературного анализа. Результаты показывают, что, несмотря на различия в культурном и историческом контексте, оба писателя используют реалистические художественные приемы для критики социальных проблем и утверждения гуманистических идеалов.*

Ключевые слова: *сравнительное литературоведение, реализм, человек и общество, социальная критика, гуманизм, литературный анализ, социальное неравенство, художественное изображение.*

Introduction. The relationship between individuals and society has been a central concern of literature throughout history. Writers often explore how social environments shape human behavior, influence moral choices, and affect personal development. Literary works not only reflect social realities but also provide critical perspectives on the problems and contradictions existing within society. Therefore, the study of human–society relations remain one of the most significant areas of literary research. Among the writers who devoted considerable attention to social issues are A. J. Cronin and Abdulla Qahhor. Although they belonged to different literary traditions and cultural backgrounds, both authors focused on the lives of ordinary people and their struggles against social injustice. Their works reveal the impact of economic hardship, social inequality, and moral dilemmas on individual lives. Through realistic depictions of society, both writers sought to expose social problems and promote humanistic values. A. J. Cronin is widely recognized as one of the prominent representatives of twentieth-century British realism. His novels frequently address the conflict between personal integrity and social institutions.

Literature review. In *The Citadel*, for example, Cronin examines the corruption of medical institutions and the moral challenges faced by professionals. Similarly, *The Stars Look Down* portrays the difficult living conditions of mining communities and the consequences of social inequality.[1:2] Abdulla Qahhor occupies a special place in Uzbek literature due to his realistic portrayal of everyday life and his deep understanding of

human psychology. His stories often focus on common people who face poverty, injustice, and social pressures. Through concise yet powerful narratives, Qahhor exposes various social problems and highlights the dignity and resilience of ordinary individuals.[3] The comparison of these two writers is particularly valuable because it demonstrates how similar social concerns can be expressed within different cultural and historical contexts. Both Cronin and Qahhor use realism as a means of social criticism and emphasize the importance of moral responsibility. Their literary works encourage readers to reflect on the relationship between the individual and society and to consider the ethical implications of social structures. This study aims to analyze the depiction of human and society relations in the literary works of A. J. Cronin and Abdulla Qahhor. Special attention is given to the representation of social conflicts, the influence of social conditions on character development, and the authors' approaches to social criticism and humanism.

Research Methodology. This study employs a comparative literary approach to examine the depiction of human and society relations in the works of A. J. Cronin and Abdulla Qahhor. Comparative literature provides an effective framework for identifying both similarities and differences in the artistic representation of social issues across different cultural and literary traditions. The research is based on qualitative textual analysis. Selected literary works by A. J. Cronin, including *The Citadel* and *The Stars Look Down*, as well as Abdulla Qahhor's stories such as "*Bemor*", "*O'g'ri*", and "*Anor*", constitute the primary sources of the study. These works were chosen because they vividly portray the interaction between individuals and society and reflect important social realities of their respective periods. The analysis focuses on several aspects: the portrayal of social inequality, the influence of social conditions on character development, the representation of moral values, and the authors' criticism of social injustice. In addition, attention is paid to artistic devices, characterization, and narrative techniques employed by both writers to convey their social messages. The study also draws upon theoretical concepts from realism and humanistic literary criticism. By combining comparative and interpretative methods, the research seeks to reveal how two writers from different cultural backgrounds address universal human concerns and social problems through literature.

Analysis and Results. The analysis demonstrates that both A. J. Cronin and Abdulla Qahhor place the individual at the center of their artistic narratives and portray society as a powerful force influencing human destiny. Although the writers belong to different literary traditions, their works reveal common concerns regarding social inequality, poverty, injustice, and moral responsibility. One of the most prominent findings is the depiction of social inequality. In *The Stars Look Down*, Cronin presents the harsh living conditions of miners and exposes the exploitation of the working class by powerful social institutions. The novel illustrates how economic conditions limit personal opportunities and shape individual destinies. Similarly, Qahhor's stories portray the difficulties faced by ordinary people who struggle against poverty and social hardship. Characters in "*Bemor*" and

“O’g’ri” often find themselves trapped by circumstances beyond their control, reflecting broader social realities. Another important finding concerns the influence of society on individual moral choices. Cronin’s characters frequently encounter conflicts between personal integrity and social expectations. For example, in *The Citadel*, Andrew Manson initially enters the medical profession with idealistic goals but gradually faces ethical dilemmas caused by corruption and material interests. Through this character, Cronin criticizes social structures that undermine moral values. A similar tendency can be observed in Qahhor’s prose. His characters often experience psychological and social pressures that test their moral strength. Despite difficult circumstances, many of them preserve their humanity and dignity. This reflects the author’s belief in the resilience of ordinary people and his commitment to humanistic ideals. The study also reveals differences in the artistic representation of society. Cronin typically presents large-scale social systems and institutional structures, emphasizing their impact on individuals. His novels often address issues related to industry, medicine, and social class. Qahhor, on the other hand, focuses more closely on everyday life and personal experiences. Through concise narratives and realistic details, he highlights social problems at the level of individual families and local communities.

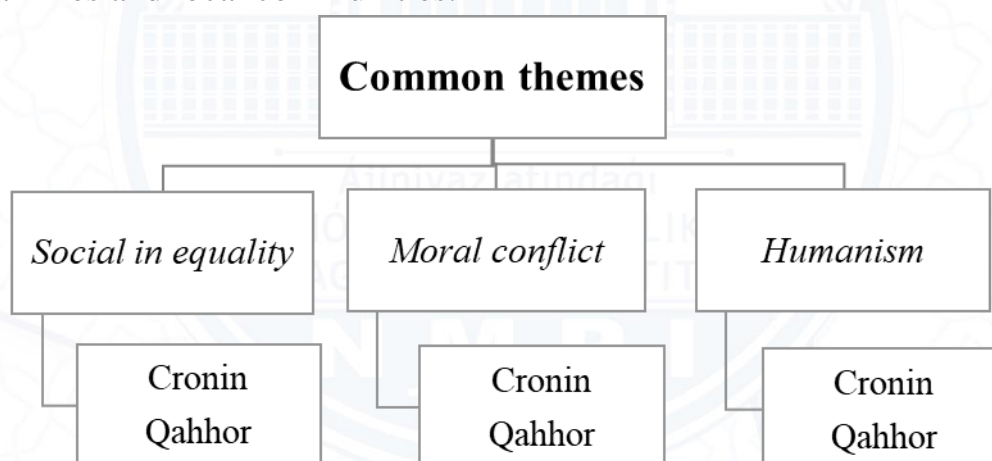


Figure 1. Shared thematic concerns in the works of A. J. Cronin and Abdulla Qahhor.

Furthermore, both authors employ realism as a means of social criticism. Their realistic descriptions of life enable readers to understand the complexities of social relations and encourage reflection on issues of justice, responsibility, and human dignity. As a result, their works remain relevant not only as literary achievements but also as valuable commentaries on society.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the comparative analysis of the literary works of A. J. Cronin and Abdulla Qahhor demonstrates that the relationship between the individual and society occupies a central position in their artistic vision. Despite differences in cultural background, language, and historical context, both writers share a profound concern for the lives of ordinary people and the social forces that shape human experience. The study reveals that social inequality, poverty, injustice, and moral conflict are among the major themes explored by both authors. Through realistic characterization and detailed

depictions of everyday life, Cronin and Qahhor expose the challenges faced by individuals within society and highlight the consequences of social and institutional shortcomings. Their works emphasize that personal destinies are often closely connected to social circumstances and that individuals frequently struggle to preserve their dignity and moral values in difficult conditions. Furthermore, the analysis indicates that both writers employ realism not merely as a literary technique but also as a means of social criticism. Cronin focuses primarily on institutional problems and broader social structures, while Qahhor pays greater attention to the experiences of ordinary people and local social realities. Nevertheless, both authors advocate humanistic ideals and encourage readers to reflect on issues of justice, responsibility, and compassion. Another important finding of this research is that the artistic representation of human–society relations in the works of Cronin and Qahhor possesses both national specificity and universal significance. While their narratives are rooted in particular social and cultural environments, the themes they address transcend geographical and historical boundaries. Their portrayals of human suffering, moral struggle, and the search for dignity remain relevant to contemporary readers. Therefore, the literary heritage of A. J. Cronin and Abdulla Qahhor contributes significantly to the understanding of social reality and human values in literature. Their works continue to serve as important examples of realistic prose that combines artistic excellence with social awareness. Future studies may further explore other aspects of their творчество, including narrative strategies, character psychology, and the representation of ethical values in different cultural contexts.

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