

Comparative analysis article
“Romeo and Juliet” and “O‘tkan kunlar”

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Annotation: "Romeo and Juliet" is a timeless tragedy written by William Shakespeare, exploring the ill-fated love story between two young individuals from feuding families. Set in Verona, Italy, the play follows the passionate and forbidden romance between Romeo Montague and Juliet Capulet, leading to a series of tragic events. Through poetic language, dramatic tension, and themes of love, fate, and societal constraints, Shakespeare's masterpiece captures the intensity and consequences of impulsive decisions driven by love.

The article describes the use of artistic tools in the English translation of Abdulla Qadiri's novel "O‘tkan kunlar". We will consider how this novel was translated into English, and whether the means of artistic representation in the process of translating the work of art have preserved their structure and meaning in English.

Key words: love story, tragedy, feuding families, Verona Italy, Romeo Montague, Juliet Capulet, societal constraints, family conflict, enduring love.

I CHOSE TO COMPARE 'ROMEO AND JULIET' PLAY BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE AND 'O‘TKAN KUNLAR' NOVEL BY ABDULLA KADIRIY.

Some facts about two masterpieces !

Literature provides a diverse array of stories that explore universal themes and emotions across cultures. William Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" and Abdulla Kodiriy's "O‘tkan Kunlar" are two iconic works that delve into the complexities of love, tragedy, and societal constraints. While both narratives involve forbidden love and the consequences that result, they differ in terms of cultural context, setting, and character portrayals. This essay will compare and contrast these two masterpieces to highlight the distinct perspectives they offer on timeless themes.

Contrast between them!

"Romeo and Juliet" is set in 16th-century Verona, Italy, where the societal norms and expectations of the time greatly impact the young lovers' fate. Shakespeare crafts a narrative deeply rooted in Western culture, exploring themes of honor, family loyalty, and the clash between individual desires and societal constraints. On the other hand, "O'tkan Kunlar" is set in 19th-century Uzbekistan during the Kokand Khanate, a time of political instability and cultural transformation. Kodiriy's novel reflects the rich heritage and traditions of Central Asia, highlighting the challenges faced by individuals caught between tradition and modernity. The cultural contexts of both works shape the characters' motivations and actions, providing distinct perspectives on the consequences of forbidden love.

Setting

About setting "Romeo and Juliet " and "Lost Spring"

Verona, the setting of "Romeo and Juliet," is a bustling city characterized by feuding families and a rigid social hierarchy. Shakespeare's vivid descriptions of the cityscape and its various locales contribute to the sense of a divided society. The iconic balcony scene takes place in the Capulet family's orchard, emphasizing the lovers' desire to transcend their surroundings. Conversely, "O'tkan Kunlar" unfolds in the picturesque landscapes of Uzbekistan, with its vast deserts, serene oases, and grand palaces. The setting not only enhances the novel's aesthetic appeal but also symbolizes the characters' longing for freedom and escape from societal constraints. Both works utilize their settings to convey the characters' desires and the challenges they face in pursuing their love. Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" takes place in the city of Verona (Italy) during the Renaissance, and "Bygone Days" takes place between a young man from Tashkent and a girl from Margilan at the beginning of the 20th century. The opposites suggest unique cultural backgrounds and social influences that shape the characters' actions and the consequences of their love. The language and writing style also differ between the two works. Shakespeare's play employs poetic language, sonnets, and lively wordplay, enhancing the emotional impact of the story. In contrast, "O'tkan Kunlar" is written in simple, straightforward language accessible to elementary readers, maintaining a direct and relatable tone. Shakespeare presents the protagonists of Romeo and Juliet as impulsive and

passionate teenagers who reject society's expectations of love. Romeo's romanticism and Juliet's determination create a sense of urgency and intensity, culminating in a tragic ending. In contrast, Days of Gone offers a more nuanced portrayal of its characters. The hero of the play is a representative of the Otabek intellectual family. His love embodies Silver's duty to the family, his inability to stay away from his family. Qadiri's images are multifaceted and reflect the complexity of their cultural and historical conditions.

Despite differences in setting, cultural context, and style, Romeo and Juliet and Days of Bygone explore themes of passionate love and tragic consequences. While "Romeo and Juliet" immerses readers in Shakespeare's poetic language and the feel of Renaissance Verona, "Days Bygone" offers a more intimate tale of two lovers on opposite sides of a mountain. Both stories are about love. serve as eternal reminders of its power and consequences.

Conclusion:

"Romeo and Juliet" and "O'tkan Kunlar" both explore the themes of forbidden love and the sacrifices individuals make in pursuit of their desires. While Shakespeare's tragedy showcases the clash between love and societal expectations in Renaissance Italy, Kodiriy's novel presents a similar conflict within the context of 19th-century Uzbekistan. Both works offer unique insights into the human condition and the complexities of love. Whether through Shakespeare's timeless prose or Kodiriy's evocative storytelling, readers are reminded of the enduring power of literature to transcend time, culture, and geographical boundaries.

Literatures:

1. „Romeo and Juliet” William Shakespeare
2. „O'tkan kunlar” Abdulla Kadiri

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