



Literary Formation And Dynamics Of Social Change As Exemplified By Mark Twain And Muqimi

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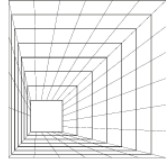
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Abstract: This article comparatively analyzes literary formation and the dynamics of social change in Western and Eastern literature through the works of Mark Twain and Muqimi. Both authors' lives and works emerged under specific historical and social conditions, and their artistic heritage illuminates the social, cultural, and moral problems in their respective societies. The research extensively covers the stages of literary formation, the application of realism and satirical elements, linguistic issues in translation practice, and connections with folklore and journalistic traditions. The analysis results reveal artistic approaches aimed at forming social consciousness in the works of Mark Twain and Muqimi.

Keywords: Mark Twain, Muqimi, literary formation, social change, realism, satire, translation, comic literature, cultural context, artistic consciousness, literary thinking.

Introduction: Literature is a product of artistic thinking that is closely connected with humanity's historical, social, and cultural development. Each writer's works are formed in harmony with the social problems, ideological views, and aesthetic requirements of a particular period. Mark Twain and Muqimi, representatives of Western and Eastern literature, lived and created during periods of difficult social transition for their peoples. In their works, they highlighted pressing issues such as moral crisis, inequality, injustice, and the need for spiritual awakening among the people. This article provides a comparative analysis of the literary formation process and attitudes toward social changes based on the works of these two authors. Literature, as an artistic reflection of society's life, embodies the social, cultural, and political changes occurring in a particular period. In this regard, the life and creative direction of writers are considered important sources reflecting the intellectual and spiritual state of their era. Through a comparative study of Mark Twain and Muqimi's works, it is possible to identify similarities and differences in the stages of literary formation and attitudes toward social changes in Western and Eastern literature. Both writers lived during critical turning points in their nations' lives and contributed to the formation of social consciousness through literary creativity. Mark Twain lived during a changing period in American history, and his works deeply illuminated the social contradictions of the 19th century, racial inequality, moral crisis in society, and issues of personal freedom. Muqimi is one of the poets who gave artistic expression to the complex political climate in the history of Turkestan peoples, social inequality, and the people's need for spiritual awakening.

Literature Review: Mark Twain's work was primarily formed within the framework of American realism, and his novels such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* stand out for their criticism of class differences, racial inequality, and false moral values in American society. In an analytical work written by Kuić, the impact of Twain's works on young readers and their role in shaping moral and social consciousness are emphasized. At the same time, Rajabova and Khurramova's article deeply covers linguistic problems in translating anthroponyms in Twain's works into Uzbek, and the impact of cultural differences on translation quality and semantic consistency. The work of Muqimi, a brilliant representative of Eastern literature, artistically reflects the socio-cultural life of the Turkestan peoples through comic-satirical works. Saydaliyeva and Muhitdinova extensively discuss



Muqimi's place in Uzbek comic literature, his exposure of negative vices in society through satire, and his striving to spiritually awaken the people. In a study conducted by Madumarova, Muqimi's poetic style, his influence from folklore, and the place of his literary heritage in a cultural context are evaluated.

In Kuić's work *Mark Twain and His Novels*, the author studies Mark Twain's artistic creativity and his works, as well as discussing the place of these works in youth and children's literature. The researcher mainly analyzes Twain's famous novels such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and studies the methods of illuminating the social and cultural problems of American society during that period. Kuić highlights the differences between children and adults in Twain's works, their mutual relationships, and social class and racial inequalities in society.[1] The researcher emphasizes that Twain strived to develop moral and social consciousness in young readers by highlighting social justice, equality, class differences, and racial issues in his artistic works. At the same time, Kuić analyzes Twain's works from the perspective of children's literature and tries to emphasize that these works are significant not only for children but also for adults. Twain's work encourages young people to think about problems in society and helps them make moral choices. The researcher uniquely shows the social and cultural changes in Mark Twain's works, as well as his importance in literature.

The article by N.S.Rajabova and M.B.Khurramova, *Analysis of Problems in Translating Anthroponyms from English to Uzbek in Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"* is dedicated to linguistic difficulties in the translation process of anthroponyms in Mark Twain's work. The authors examine the complexities in translating personal names used in the work, including cultural and regional differences. The correct interpretation of anthroponyms and the need to consider cultural context are emphasized.[2] In the translation process, some names may not properly adapt to the Uzbek language because cultural characteristics and language structures can be different. The article also discusses difficulties in transcribing and adapting anthroponyms, as well as the translator's role in creating a spiritual world. This research is important for studying translation practice and cultural-linguistic problems. Mark Twain's literary formation was based on journalistic activity and folklore traditions, and he elevated American realism to a high artistic level in the prose genre.

Mark Twain's work *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* was published in Uzbek through I.Muslim's translation by the Sharq Publishing and Printing Joint-Stock Company's main editorial office in 2019.[3] This work is one of Mark Twain's most famous and dynamic works, depicting the adventures of the young boy Tom Sawyer. The work explores not only the peculiarities of childhood and the process of self-awareness but also problems related to social and moral values. The translated work shows the difficulties in adapting Mark Twain's complex language and satire to the Uzbek language and expressing them in a different cultural context. This translation also creates an opportunity for Uzbek readers to understand Twain's literary heritage more deeply. In his novels such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, realism and critical satire are harmonized. In these works, mature problems in society are revealed through children. Mark Twain was close to readers through the simplicity of his language, folk style, and vivid descriptive tools. The task of awakening social consciousness in his works was carried out especially through criticism of racial inequality, slavery, and false moral values. The author tried to show the crisis of human values during a period when capitalist relations were strengthening in American society. This shows that his creative position was directed toward the critical formation of social consciousness.

In the article *The Role of Mukimi in Uzbek Comic Literature* by L.Saydaliyeva and M.Muhitdinova, Muqimi's role in Uzbek comic literature and his literary heritage are analyzed.



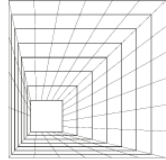
Muqimi, mainly known for his satirical and comic works, greatly influenced not only Uzbek but all Turkic peoples' comic literature.[4] The article covers Muqimi's works written in the satirical genre directed at social, moral, and political issues, his comic style, and the literary results achieved through this style. Additionally, the article analyzes how Muqimi's comic work played an important role in developing satire and comedy in Uzbek literature, the critical thoughts against society in his works, and how they are reflected in modern literature. The article helps to understand Muqimi's literary heritage more deeply and scientifically demonstrates his place in comic literature.

In M.Madumarova's article *A Look at Muqimi's Life and Work*, Muqimi's artistic creativity and his place in Uzbek literature are analyzed from a scientific point of view. Muqimi left a great literary heritage not only for the Uzbek people but for the entire Turkic world through his poetic creations. Madumarova pays special attention to Muqimi's artistic means of expression, his poetic style, and his place among the people.[5] He is known as a poet who covered social-political, moral, and cultural issues in his work. Also, the article analyzes the connection of Muqimi's work with various literary movements and genres. Madumarova scientifically demonstrates how Muqimi's literary heritage contributed to the development of Uzbek literature. This analysis helps to study Muqimi's work more deeply and to better understand his place in Uzbek literature.

Muqimi's literary formation begins in traditional forms of Eastern poetics, particularly in genres such as ghazal, rubai, and qit'a. In his poetry, he tried to express the pain of the people, social indifference, and ideas against oppression and ignorance. Muqimi took the path of literary renewal based on folklore and classical literature traditions. He encouraged people not to be indifferent to their condition through poems written in social satire, humor, and critical spirit. Especially in his humorous works, vices such as ambition, illiteracy, incompetence, and indifference are criticized. For Muqimi, literary creativity was viewed not only as an aesthetic purpose but also as a means of social spiritual education.

Research Methodology: In the research, Mark Twain and Muqimi's works were studied based on the comparative-analytical method. The main focus was on the stages of literary formation, the social content of their works, stylistic features, and literary context. Linguistic and cultural problems in translation were analyzed through the descriptive-analytical method. Scientific articles, translated works, artistic sources, and critical analyses served as the main information sources in the research. In the work of both authors, the life, lifestyle, and system of social relations of the people are expressed through artistic images. While Mark Twain gave this portrayal through life scenes, interesting plots, and lively dialogues, Muqimi created deep philosophical content through poetic forms and symbolic expressions. Although both of their creative approaches were formed within the framework of the national literary space, they served to illuminate the painful aspects of people's lives and develop critical thinking through artistic thinking.

The process of social change constantly causes the emergence of new forms and contents in literature. Through Mark Twain's works, the trend of strengthening realism and exposing problems in society through satire intensified in Western literature. He deeply understood the socio-political conditions of his time and succeeded in artisticizing them through literary images. Muqimi, as a poet who came from among the people, illuminated conditions such as injustice, inequality, and spiritual weakness in society. In his poems, the pain of the people, their dreams, and spiritual state are central. Through a comparative analysis of Mark Twain and Muqimi's works, it is possible to understand more broadly the role of literature in society's life. While Twain's works artistically reveal issues of personal freedom, moral principles, young generation education, and national consciousness, Muqimi's poetry prioritizes ideas of social justice, spiritual awakening, and people's self-awareness. Creative formations emerged



under the influence of different cultural environments, historical periods, and national traditions. While Twain's works stand out for their adventurous plot, lively events, and simplicity, Muqimi's poetry is characterized by philosophical depth, satirical tone, and a system of images.

Analysis and Results: The analyses show that Mark Twain and Muqimi are creators who expressed important stages of literary formation in their time. Twain illuminated issues of social injustice, moral crisis, and personal freedom in American society through satirical realism in his works. Muqimi artistically expressed the socio-political life of Turkestan peoples, the pain and sorrows of the people, and the moral decline in society through comic and satirical genres. In the works of both authors, folklore, life realism, and moral criticism are harmonized. In translation, issues of cultural context and semantic compatibility appeared as serious problems for the translator.

Literary formation is not limited to aesthetic principles but is a factor determining a particular author's place and sphere of influence in social consciousness. In the examples of Mark Twain and Muqimi, this process is directly linked to social changes. Twain promoted ideas of humanity, equality, and justice against the background of changes in American society. Muqimi created an artistic expression of the struggle against political tyranny and spiritual decline in the history of Turkestan peoples. Both authors are creators who perceived the spiritual needs of the people in their work and responded to them. The literary formation of these authors is based on their attitude to their environment, their assessment of social reality, and the messages they wanted to convey to society through artistic thought.

Discussion: The fact that Mark Twain and Muqimi's works raise social issues that were relevant for their time connects them with modernity. Their literary heritage is still important for today's readers and helps to deeply understand universal values, humanity, equality, justice, and moral choice concepts. In this regard, their work goes beyond the framework of national literary thinking and becomes an integral part of universal culture. Twain and Muqimi skillfully used folk language, life images, and artistic means of expression in their styles to promote ideas of literary criticism and social reform. Their works were in tune with the times and played an important role in shaping the social consciousness of their era. Through such creators, literature appears not only as a source of aesthetic pleasure but also as a force awakening social consciousness. The works of Mark Twain and Muqimi have not lost their significance today. Their literary heritage serves as a rich source for social thinking, critical thinking, and spiritual elevation. Through analyzing the dynamics of literary formation and social changes, it is possible to show the direct impact of literature on society. In the works of these two great authors, there appears a complex but artistically deep expression of the relationship between human, society, and time.

Conclusion: A comparative study of Mark Twain and Muqimi's works reveals the interconnection between literary formation and social changes. Both creators illuminated the painful problems of their time through artistic means of expression and called society to conscious change. Their works harmonize realism and satire, folk language and imagery, moral criticism, and universal values. Linguistic and cultural differences that arose in the translation process appear as important factors in the full acceptance of these works by representatives of other cultures. This research contributes not only to literary analysis but also to translation theory and cultural communication fields both practically and theoretically.

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