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ARTISTIC INTERPRETATION OF WAR AND HUMAN DESTINY IN ENGLISH
AND UZBEK LITERATURE: A COMPARATIVE-TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS
(THE NOVELS “A FAREWELL TO ARMS” AND “HORIZON”)

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Annotation: This article studies the artistic interpretation of human fate in wartime in English and Uzbek literature from a comparative-typological point of view. The novels “A Farewell to Arms” by Ernest Hemingway and “Horizon” by Said Ahmad were chosen as the objects of the research. In these works, the impact of war on human life, psyche, worldview, family and social relations is analyzed. During the research, attention is paid to the individual and collective fate of the heroes, their spiritual experiences, life choices, the features of artistic expression of such motifs as love, separation, loss, fear and hope. Based on the methods of comparative-typological, historical-comparative, psychological and artistic-aesthetic analysis, the two writers’ attitude to the war phenomenon and the similarities and differences in describing human fate are identified. The results of the study show that in Hemingway's novel, human destiny is interpreted mainly through the inner world and spiritual tragedy of the individual, while in Said Ahmad's novel "Horizon" the destiny of the individual is depicted inextricably linked with the family, society and national environment. In both works, the tragic essence of war, the value of human life, universal human values such as peace, love and humanity are manifested as the leading ideological content. The results of the article serve to understand the specific and general aspects of the issue of war and human destiny in various national literatures.

Keywords: war, human destiny, comparative typological analysis, English literature, Uzbek literature, Ernest Hemingway, Said Ahmad, "A Farewell to Arms", "Horizon", war literature, human psyche, individual destiny, collective destiny, love, separation, loss, peace, artistic interpretation.

In the history of mankind, war, as one of the most difficult and tragic social phenomena, has had a direct impact on human life, the development of society and the fate of peoples. Armed conflicts that occurred in different historical periods have left a deep mark not only on political, economic and territorial changes, but also on the spiritual world, psyche, moral views and perceptions of life. Therefore, the theme of war has formed as one of the most important and permanent themes of world literature. Literature interprets war artistically not as a simple historical event or political phenomenon, but as a complex human struggle between life and death, love and separation, hope and despair, courage and fear. In works of art dedicated to war, along with the depiction of historical events, the issue of human fate occupies a central place. Because the most serious consequences of war are manifested, first of all, in human life. A soldier on the battlefield,

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a mother waiting for her loved one, a woman who lost her husband, a child spending her childhood in war conditions, an old man carrying a heavy burden of labor - all these represent different aspects of war. Therefore, the artistic interpretation of human fate in war literature is one of the issues of particular scientific importance.

The relationship between man and complex historical conditions plays an important role in the work of Ernest Hemingway, a major figure in Anglo-American literature, and Said Ahmad, a prominent representative of Uzbek literature. Despite the fact that these two creators belong to different national, cultural and historical environments, their works deeply artistically express the state of man in the face of life's trials, his personal choices, spiritual experiences and fate. Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms" and Said Ahmad's novel "Horizon" are in this respect important artistic sources for comparative and typological analysis.

Study, the concept of "human destiny" is considered not only as the life path of an individual hero, but also within the framework of the relationship of the individual with history, society, war and the social environment. War destroys a person's previous way of life, changes his ideas about the future and leaves him with new choices. Therefore, in war conditions, human destiny is formed at the complex intersection of individual and social factors. Fiction illuminates this complex process through images, conflicts, psychological images and artistic details. War and human relations are one of the artistic problems that have existed in world literature for a long time. While in heroic epics, war is often depicted in connection with courage, glory and national interests, in modern literature its interpretation from a tragic and humanistic point of view has intensified. In particular, the world wars that took place in the 20th century seriously tested humanity's ideas about progress, civilization and humanity. In the literature of this period, great attention was paid to revealing the impact of war on the human psyche and destiny, rather than on its external appearance. One of the important features of the modern war novel is that it interprets war not as a means of romanticizing heroism, but as a tragic test of human life. In war conditions, a person's usual moral criteria, ideas about life, and plans for the future are violated. A person faces the threat of death, separation, violence, and uncertainty. As a result, complex psychological processes occur in his inner world.

The centrality of human destiny in the artistic depiction of war is associated with the anthropocentric nature of literature. History can record war through states, armies, and political processes, but fiction shows the internal and spiritual consequences of war in human life. A single historical event is reflected differently in the lives of different people. Therefore, war in works of art is often interpreted through the personal fate of heroes.

In Ernest Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms", war is understood not through extensive political and historical details, but through the life experience and spiritual experiences of the main character. Frederic Henry, as a person who has seen war from the inside, understands its cruelty and meaninglessness. War changes not only the external life of the hero, but also his inner world. His attitude to life, love, and visions of the future acquire new meaning during the war experience.



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In Said Ahmad's novel "Horizon", human destiny is seen in a broader social environment. The lives of the heroes in the work are inextricably linked with relationships in the family, neighborhood, work team, and society. Complex historical conditions directly affect the life of an individual person. Therefore, the formation of human destiny in the novel is described not only through the internal experiences of the individual, but also through the system of social relations surrounding him. Comparative study of works of art belonging to different national literatures is one of the important methodological directions of literary criticism. Comparative literary studies allow us to identify the commonalities and distinctiveness between the artistic experience of different peoples. In particular, comparative-typological analysis of works that do not have direct literary influence or genetic connection is important for identifying common artistic patterns that have developed in different cultural environments.

Comparative-typological analysis, the main attention is paid not to the external similarity of the works, but to how similar historical or human problems are expressed in different artistic systems. From this point of view, the novels "A Farewell to Arms" and "Horizon", although they belong to different national literatures, have certain typological commonalities in the artistic depiction of the fate of man in complex historical conditions. In both works, a person encounters powerful historical and social processes that exist outside of himself. War, social environment and historical changes interfere with the personal lives of the heroes and play an important role in determining their future. However, the artistic interpretation of these processes is formed differently depending on the national worldview and individual style of each writer. In Hemingway's work, the individual is more at the center of individual consciousness and personal experience. The hero searches for the meaning of his life in complex external conditions. In Said Ahmed's novel, the individual is not imagined as separated from collective and social relations. The fate of the hero is closely connected with the fate of the family and society.

Comparative-typological analysis allows us to study the differences in the work of the two writers not as simple national differences, but as a manifestation of different artistic systems of thought. The main areas of analysis in the study are the artistic interpretation of the issue of human fate, the system of heroes, conflicts, spiritual experiences, historical environment and artistic space. Ernest Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms" is one of the important examples of world literature on the theme of war. The work describes changes in the vital values and spiritual world of a person against the background of the First World War. The fate of Frederic Henry is at the center of the novel, and the events of the war are understood mainly through his personal experience. An important artistic feature of the work is the depiction of the relationship between war and personality from an individual point of view. Frederic Henry initially appears as a person living in a war environment. However, as events develop, he begins to understand the essence of war differently. Injuries, deaths, chaos, and retreats change the previous ideas about war in his mind.

Hemingway describes the hero's spiritual transformation not through lofty statements, but through life situations and artistic details. This is an important feature of

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the writer's individual style. The hero's inner world is often revealed through his actions, short dialogues, and external observations. War is not only an external event in the fate of Frederic Henry. It is a force that shapes and changes the hero's personal worldview. As a result of the war, he becomes more deeply aware of the instability of life and the vulnerability of man to fate. At the same time, love appears in his life as a spiritual refuge.

The contrast of love and war in the novel further deepens the tragic essence of human destiny. While war is associated with death and destruction, love is depicted as a desire to preserve life and humanity. However, the individual's dreams of a peaceful and happy life collide with the cruel consequences of historical events. Therefore, in the novel "A Farewell to Arms", human destiny is not presented as a predetermined and unchanging process

ess, but as a complex combination of coincidences, historical events and personal choices. This is one of the important aspects of the philosophical content of the novel. Said Ahmad's novel "Horizon" describes the life and human destinies of the Uzbek people in a complex historical period on a wide artistic scale. In the work, the fate of the individual is closely connected with social and family relations.

The lives of people in the novel are not described only in terms of personal problems. Each hero lives within a certain social environment, national values, and family relations. Therefore, human fate is not considered in isolation from changes in society and historical circumstances. In the work, a difficult period affects people's everyday lives. Difficulties in life, work, family responsibilities, and human relationships are manifested as important factors shaping the fate of the heroes. War and other historical trials change the usual way of life of a person. In the novel "Horizon", human fate is often intertwined with the fate of the family. The tragedy experienced by one person also affects the lives of his loved ones. Thus, individual fate becomes part of the collective and social fate. Said Ahmad reveals the complex life situation of people through the national environment and scenes of everyday life. In the work, the characters of the heroes are revealed through their reaction to certain social situations. This aspect gives a realistic character to the artistic interpretation of human fate in the novel. The trials in the lives of heroes do not end only with tragedy and loss. The support of people for each other, their connection with family and community, and their patience create the opportunity to continue life. In this regard, in the novel "Horizon", human fate is associated not only with individual tragedy, but also with the concepts of spiritual endurance and life struggle.

This study is devoted to a comparative-typological study of the artistic interpretation of human fate in wartime conditions in English and Uzbek literature based on Ernest Hemingway's novels "A Farewell to Arms" and Said Ahmad's "Horizon". The results of the study showed that, despite the fact that both novels were created in different historical, national and cultural conditions, one of the main ideological issues that unites them is the fate of man in the face of complex historical processes, in particular, war and its consequences. As a result of the analysis, it was found that war is depicted in the works of both writers not only as a military or political event, but also as a force that radically changes a person's life views, spiritual world and personal destiny. In wartime, a person is

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separated from his usual way of life, his ideas about the future are distorted, and he faces complex contradictions such as life and death, love and separation, hope and despair. In this regard, in both novels, human destiny is shaped by the complex interplay of historical events and personal choices. In E. Hemingway's novel "A Farewell to Arms", human destiny is revealed, first of all, through the inner world and spiritual experience of an individual. The image of Frederic Henry is a central image that expresses the profound impact of war on human worldview. The hero is forced to reconsider his ideas about life, death, human relationships, and the future during the events of the war. Hemingway expresses the cruelty of war not through lofty or romantic images, but through simple life events, short dialogues, psychological situations, and artistic details. In the novel, war appears as an external force that affects a person's personal freedom and life choices. While Frederic Henry's fate shows how vulnerable a person is to historical processes, his decisions also reflect the individual's desire to determine his own life path to a certain extent. Therefore, in Hemingway's novel, human fate is interpreted not in a fatalistic way, but as a complex relationship between external circumstances and individual choices. In Said Ahmed's novel "Horizon", human fate is depicted in relation to the broader social and national environment. The lives of the characters in the work cannot be imagined in isolation from relationships in the family, neighborhood, work team, and society. Complex historical circumstances not only affect the life of an individual person, but also determine the fate of entire families and communities. Therefore, in the novel, individual fate is often manifested as a component of collective fate. An important feature of the novel "Horizon" is that it reveals a person's struggle against difficult life trials through his social and spiritual connections. Family, neighborhood, mutual assistance, and human solidarity are described as important factors in the heroes' overcoming life's difficulties. This aspect indicates that Said Ahmad views human fate not from an individual, but from a social and collective point of view. Comparative-typological analysis has shown that both novels have a number of common artistic and ideological aspects. In particular, such motifs as the tragic nature of war, the value of human life, death and loss, love and separation, fear and hope form the content basis of both works. These motifs show that war is a common tragedy for humanity, regardless of which nation or society it belongs to. However, these commonalities are expressed in different artistic forms. Hemingway focuses on the traces of war in the human psyche, the conflicts in the individual consciousness and the inner loneliness of the individual. Said Ahmed reveals the fate of man through a broad system of social relations. Therefore, while in the novel "A Farewell to Arms" individual tragedy and personal spiritual experience are leading, in the novel "Horizon" collective experience related to the life of the family, society and people takes precedence. The results of the study also showed that the artistic space and historical environment play an important role in the interpretation of human fate. In the novel "A Farewell to Arms", the front-line space is associated with danger, chaos and the possibility of death, and is an important factor shaping the mental state of the hero. In the novel "Horizon", the home, neighborhood, family and social environment appear as the main artistic space that determines the fate of a person. These spaces emphasize the inextricable link between the personal life of the

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hero and the life of society. The analysis of the motives of love and separation also showed that these motives are important in revealing the tragic aspects of human fate in both novels. In Hemingway's novel, love is interpreted as a spiritual refuge for a person in war conditions and a desire to continue life. However, the general tragic atmosphere of war shows that personal happiness is not permanent and guaranteed. In the novel by Said Ahmed, human relationships, family ties and collective solidarity appear as a spiritual support in overcoming life's trials. The comparative-typological approach of this study, rather than searching for a direct literary influence or historical connection between the two works, made it possible to identify artistic interpretations of similar universal problems in different national literatures. As a result, it was found that the relationship between man and history, individual and society, individual choice and external circumstances constitutes an important artistic and philosophical basis of both novels. In general, Ernest Hemingway's novels "A Farewell to Arms" and Said Ahmad's "Horizon" illuminate the impact of war and complex historical conditions on human fate from different artistic perspectives. While Hemingway reveals the inner world and individual tragedy of a person through deep psychological images, Said Ahmad describes human fate in connection with the life of the people, family relationships and the social environment. Thus, the study shows that although the theme of war in English and Uzbek literature has a universal content, its artistic interpretation is formed differently based on national literary traditions, historical experience and the individual aesthetic views of the writer. In the case of both novels, war is not only a historical event for humanity, but also a complex phenomenon that tests humanity, spirituality, and life values. Therefore, a comparative-typological study of the novels "A Farewell to Arms" and "Horizon" creates an important scientific basis for a deeper understanding of the artistic interpretation of the problem of human destiny in world and Uzbek literature, as well as for identifying the national and universal characteristics of the theme of war.

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