

Date: 17th September-2026

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE DEPICTION OF WAR AND FRONTLINE SCENES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK NOVELS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF E. HEMINGWAY'S NOVELS "A FAREWELL TO ARMS" AND S. AHMAD'S "HORIZON")

Kholmuradova Madina Abdimalik qizi

Researcher, Karshi State University

Email: madinakholmuradova3@gmail.com

ORCID: 0009-0005-3120-3219

Annotation: This article presents a comparative analysis of the artistic interpretation of the theme of war in Anglo-American and Uzbek literature using the novels “A Farewell to Arms” by E. Hemingway and “Horizon” by S. Ahmad. The study examines the features of the depiction of war and front-line scenes, the psyche of the heroes, human fate, separation, loss, love and hope in both works. Based on the methods of comparative-typological, historical-comparative and artistic-aesthetic analysis, the writers’ attitude to the war phenomenon and the similarities and differences in the expression of national and universal values are identified. The results of the study show that in E. Hemingway’s novel, war is mainly depicted through the spiritual tragedy and internal experiences of an individual, while in S. Ahmad’s novel “Horizon” war and its consequences are widely covered in connection with the life of the people, family and front-line life. The article substantiates the close connection of the image of war with the artistic space, the system of images and national literary traditions.

Keywords: war, front, front-line, comparative literature, Ernest Hemingway, Said Ahmad, "A Farewell to Arms", "Horizon", artistic image, hero's spirit, individualism, national values, human destiny.

War is one of the most complex, tragic and contradictory social phenomena in the history of mankind, and its impact on human destiny, social life and national thinking is widely reflected in world literature. In works dedicated to the theme of war, along with events on the battlefield, life on the front line, the spiritual experiences of civilians, difficulties in everyday life, separation, longing, endurance and the state of a person in the face of difficult life trials also play an important role. In this regard, the comparative study of the artistic depiction of war and front-line scenes on the example of various national literatures is one of the current directions of literary criticism. One of the writers who vividly described the true essence of war in world literature and its destructive impact on the human psyche is Ernest Hemingway. His novel “A Farewell to Arms” was created against the backdrop of the events of the First World War, and the work deeply artistically interprets issues such as the cruelty of war, the instability of human life, the mental state of soldiers, fear, despair and love. Hemingway describes war not as a source of heroism and glory, but as a tragic event that destroys the physical and spiritual world of a person.



Date: 17th September-2026



Through the front scenes in the novel, along with the external events of the war, the internal spiritual struggle of a person is revealed. In Uzbek literature, war and its impact on the life of the people are also reflected in many works of art. Said Ahmad's novel "Horizon" is one of the works that broadly describes the life, social relations, and human destinies of the Uzbek people in a difficult historical period. The work describes the war years and life at the front inextricably linked with the daily life of the people. In particular, the fate of people who went to the front, the mental suffering experienced by their loved ones, the work of women, the elderly, and the struggle for life of women, the elderly, and the youth who remained at the front constitute an important ideological and artistic layer of the novel. Said Ahmad reveals the impact of the war on the life of the people through the national environment, family relationships, and human values. A comparative study of the novels "A Farewell to Arms" by E. Hemingway and "Horizon" by S. Ahmed allows us to determine how the phenomenon of war is interpreted in works of art created in different historical and national conditions. In both works, war is manifested as a force that changes the fate of a person and tests his views on life. However, the writers' methods of creating war scenes, the principles of depicting the psyche of the heroes, the means of reflecting national life, and the artistic style differ from each other.

The main purpose of this article is to conduct a comparative analysis of the features of the depiction of war and front-line scenes in the novels "A Farewell to Arms" by E. Hemingway and "Horizon" by S. Ahmed. The study will highlight the similarities and differences in the depiction of war, the human psyche, the artistic function of the front and front-line space, and the expression of national and universal ideas in both works. This comparative analysis serves to provide a deeper understanding of the artistic interpretation of the theme of war in Anglo-American and Uzbek literature, as well as to assess the tragic consequences of war on human and social life from the point of view of artistic thinking. The theme of war is one of the important areas widely studied in world literary studies. In literary studies, special attention is paid to such issues as the artistic characteristics of war works, the impact of war on the human psyche, the depiction of front-line life, the relationship of historical truth and artistic texture. In particular, the world wars that took place in the 20th century had a strong influence on the work of many writers and led to the creation of novels and stories that reflect the tragic consequences of war for humanity. The work of Ernest Hemingway and his novel "A Farewell to Arms" have been studied by many researchers in world literary studies. In scientific works dedicated to Hemingway's works, the writer's war experience, realism, individual style, and views as a representative of the "lost generation" have been one of the main objects of research. Researchers emphasize that in addition to the direct combat events of World War I, the novel highlights the impact of war on the human mind and psyche as an important artistic issue. In particular, Hemingway's laconic and simple artistic style allowed him to depict complex psychological situations in a natural and believable way.

In the study of Hemingway's work, his "iceberg theory" is of particular importance. According to this theory, only a certain part of the events and emotions in the literary text

Date: 17th September-2026



is directly expressed, and the main meaning is understood through the hidden layer under the text. In the novel "A Farewell to Arms", the horror of war is often revealed not through detailed images, but through the actions of the characters, short dialogues and mental states. Therefore, when studying the depiction of war in the novel, it is necessary to pay attention not only to the plot events, but also to the writer's artistic means of expression and methods of psychological depiction.

Said Ahmad's work has also been widely studied in Uzbek literary criticism. The artistic reflection of people's life, human destiny, social relations, national values and historical events in his works is one of the main areas of research. Scientific views on the novel "Horizon" emphasize the work's broad description of people's life, the diversity of the system of images, and its importance in revealing the spiritual world of the Uzbek people. The novel depicts war and front-line life in close connection with people's daily lives, family relationships, and labor processes.

The depiction of front-line life is of significant scientific importance in the analysis of Said Ahmad's novel "Horizon". Because the main consequences of the war are manifested not only on the battlefield, but also in the lives of civilians. The replacement of men who went to the front by women, the elderly, and the young, their life in difficult labor conditions, and the increase in family and social responsibility are revealed in the work through the life of the people. These aspects make it possible to evaluate the novel "Horizon" as an important artistic source in the study of wartime and front-line life.

Although the works of Hemingway and Said Ahmad have been studied separately, insufficient attention has been paid to the direct comparative study of war and front-line scenes in the novels "A Farewell to Arms" and "Horizon". In this regard, this study is significant in that it aims to identify common and specific aspects of the artistic perception of the war phenomenon by representatives of two different national literatures.

As a result of the comparative analysis, it can be determined that both novels have common themes such as the impact of war on human destiny, spiritual experiences, separation and loss, and the struggle between life and death. At the same time, in the novel "A Farewell to Arms", the spiritual tragedy of an individual person and a personal attitude towards war take the leading place, while in the novel "Horizon" the general state of people's life, family, neighborhood and society in war conditions is more broadly described. Thus, existing scientific views indicate that a comparative study of these two novels allows us to more deeply determine the national and universal characteristics of war and front-line scenes.

In order to identify the features of the artistic depiction of war and front-line scenes in the novels "A Farewell to Arms" by E. Hemingway and "Horizon" by S. Ahmad, the methodology of comparative literary analysis was used. The main approach of the study is based on comparing the artistic interpretation of the war phenomenon, its impact on the human psyche and its reflection in social life in works belonging to two different national literatures.

Date: 17th September-2026

Ernest Hemingway's novels "A Farewell to Arms" and Said Ahmad's "Horizon" were selected. Despite the fact that these works were created in different historical, cultural and national environments, war and its impact on human life are manifested in them as one of the important themes. Therefore, a comparative study of the works allows us to identify the general and national characteristics of the depiction of war.

A comparative-typological method was used. Using this method, the war scenes in both novels, the psychological state of the heroes in war conditions, the depiction of life on the front and in the post-war period, and the expression of human values were compared. Comparative analysis served to identify similarities and differences in the works.

Also, based on the historical-comparative method, the period of creation of the novels and the artistic interpretation of the historical events reflected in them were studied. While the novel "A Farewell to Arms" reflects the events of the First World War, the novel "Horizon" depicts the complex historical period of the Uzbek people and the scenes of social life associated with the war. Therefore, the analysis of the events in the works without separating them from their historical and social context was determined as an important methodological principle.

The text analysis method was also used during the study. Through this method, the scenes related to the war and the front in the novels, pictorial means, dialogues, monologues, landscapes and artistic details were studied. Particular attention was paid to the language means, methods of depiction and symbolic elements used by the authors to create the atmosphere of war.

In addition, the internal experiences of the heroes during the war, fear, despair, separation, longing and the struggle for life were analyzed using the method of psychological analysis. While the depiction of the psyche of an individual hero plays an important role in Hemingway's novel, the interrelation of individual and collective mental states is studied in the work of Said Ahmad.

The study, using the method of artistic and aesthetic analysis, determined the composition of the novels, the system of images, artistic space and time, conflict, and the role of means of depiction in revealing the theme of war. As a result, it was analyzed that war and front-line scenes are not only a means of reflecting historical events, but also an important artistic element illuminating the spiritual and spiritual world of a person. Thus, this study is based on the harmonious use of comparative-typological, historical-comparative, text analysis, psychological, and artistic-aesthetic methods. This methodological approach makes it possible to identify the similarities and differences of war and front-line scenes in E. Hemingway's novels "A Farewell to Arms" and S. Ahmad's "Horizon", as well as to more deeply reveal their national and universal content. In the novels of E. Hemingway "A Farewell to Arms" and S. Ahmed "Horizon" it is shown that the phenomenon of war is interpreted as a general human tragedy. However, the artistic approach of the two writers to this phenomenon differs in their historical experience, national literary traditions and individual creative style. Comparative analysis shows that although war is depicted as a force that changes human life in both novels, in "A Farewell



Date: 17th September-2026



to Arms” the inner experiences of the individual person take precedence, while in the novel “Horizon” the impact of war on the life of the family, neighborhood and society is more widely covered. One of the main features of Hemingway’s depiction of war is his refusal to romanticize war. In the novel, the battlefield is embodied not as a place of heroism and glory, but as a place associated with fear, chaos, trauma and death. The spiritual transformation of the image of Frederic Henry is formed through the experience of war. The events he experiences lead to a reconsideration of the individual’s attitude towards war. In this regard, Hemingway depicts war not only as a historical or political event, but also as a complex life experience that tests the spiritual world of a person.

In the novel "Horizon", the issue of war is directly connected with wider social life, rather than with the inner world of an individual hero. Said Ahmed reveals the consequences of war on the front through the life of the people. In the work, the difficulties of everyday life, hard work, increased family responsibilities, and a sense of separation are manifested as one of the main signs of front-line life. These images show that the true scale of war is not limited to the battlefield, but that its consequences affect the entire society.

One of the important differences between the two works is related to the subject at the center of the artistic image. In Hemingway's work, the center is a separate person and his individual experience. The events of the war are perceived through the worldview and spiritual experiences of Frederic Henry. In the novel by Said Ahmed, although the fate of individual heroes exists, they are not depicted in isolation from the life of the people and society. The characters' personal problems are inextricably linked to family and social relationships.

The research also revealed that the artistic functions of the front and the front-line space are different. In the novel “A Farewell to Arms”, the front-line space is a space that represents danger and instability, showing a person living on the border between life and death. This space deepens the spiritual crisis of the hero. In the novel “Horizon”, the front-line space becomes an important artistic space that represents the continuity of social life, the daily struggle and spiritual endurance of the people.

In both works, the motifs of separation and love are closely intertwined with the image of war. War separates people from each other, tests human relationships, and changes perceptions of the future. While in Hemingway’s novel, love is shown as a temporary spiritual refuge from the cruel environment of war, in the novel “Horizon” human relationships, family, and collective solidarity are depicted as important values that help to continue life in difficult conditions.

It shows that war literature has a universal character that goes beyond national borders. Concepts such as fear, loss, longing, separation and hope constitute the common content of both novels. At the same time, the artistic expression of these common themes takes on a unique form under the influence of different cultural and national environments. While Hemingway reveals the tragedy of war through individualism and personal experience, Said Ahmed describes the consequences of war through collective life, family relationships and the endurance of the people.

Date: 17th September-2026



Comparative analysis shows that in studying war and front-line scenes, it is not enough to focus only on the similarity of events. Artistic space, system of images, psychological image and national values are the main factors determining the content of the theme of war. In the example of E. Hemingway's novels "Farewell, Gun" and S. Ahmed's "Horizon", the universal tragedy of war is interpreted based on different artistic and national views, which makes the comparative study of these works scientifically important and relevant. The study was devoted to a comparative study of the artistic depiction of war and frontline scenes in the novels "A Farewell to Arms" by E. Hemingway and "Horizon" by S. Ahmed. The results of the study showed that in both works, war is depicted as one of the most tragic events in human life, and its consequences are deeply reflected not only on the battlefield, but also in the spiritual world of a person, family relationships, and social life.

In E. Hemingway's novel "Farewell to Arms", war is depicted mainly through the fate of an individual person and his spiritual experiences. The writer interprets combat events not as a source of heroism and glory, but as a tragic event that leads to the devaluation of human life, spiritual crisis and moral losses. The life experience of the character of Frederic Henry reveals the impact of war on human worldview. Hemingway's laconic and simple style, psychological imagery and artistic details serve to more effectively express the cruelty of the war environment. In S. Ahmed's novel "Horizon", the war and its consequences are described in close connection with the life of the people and the scenes of the front. The work extensively covers the social and domestic difficulties caused by the war, the changes in families, the responsibilities borne by women, the elderly and the young. The life of the front demonstrates the patience, hard work, mutual assistance and spiritual strength of the people. In this regard, Said Ahmed reveals the consequences of the war within the framework of the fate of the individual hero, as well as the life of society and the people as a whole.

As a result of the comparative analysis, it was found that both novels contain common human motifs such as fear, separation, loss, love and hope. However, there are significant differences in the artistic interpretation of these motifs. While Hemingway focuses more on the inner world of the individual, his spiritual crisis and his individual attitude towards the war, Said Ahmed illuminates the broad social consequences of the war by describing the life of the people, family relationships and collective solidarity.

He showed that the artistic function of the front and the front-line space in the works is different. In the novel "A Farewell to Arms" the front is embodied as a struggle between life and death, a place of danger and instability, while in the novel "Horizon" the front-line space is manifested as an expression of the daily struggle of the people, the continuity of life and spiritual resilience. This difference is determined not only by the individual creative views of the writers, but also by the characteristics of the national and cultural environment to which they belong. In general, a comparative study of the novels "A Farewell to Arms" by E. Hemingway and "Horizon" by S. Ahmed allows us to understand more deeply the universal and national characteristics of the theme of war.

Date: 17th September-2026

Although both writers vividly expressed the tragic consequences of war for humanity in artistic terms, they depicted this tragedy from different artistic points of view. While Hemingway focused on the traces of war in the psyche of the individual, Said Ahmed covered its consequences in the life of the people and society on a wide scale. In conclusion, the artistic depiction of war and front-line scenes shows that they are closely connected with national literary traditions, historical experience and the individual style of the writer. In the example of these two novels, the cruelty of war, the value of human life, the importance of peace and the idea of preserving humanity are manifested as the main universal content. Therefore, a comparative study of these works serves as an important scientific basis for a broader and deeper study of the artistic interpretation of the theme of war in world and Uzbek literature.

REFERENCES:

1. Ahmad, S. (2017). *Ufq*. Toshkent: Sharq.
2. Hemingway, E. (1995). *A Farewell to Arms*. New York: Scribner.
3. Baker, C. (1972). *Ernest Hemingway: A Life Story*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
4. Baker, C. (1988). *Hemingway: The Writer as Artist*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
5. Donaldson, S. (Ed.). (1996). *The Cambridge Companion to Hemingway*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. Reynolds, M. S. (1999). *Hemingway: The Paris Years*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company.
7. Meyers, J. (1985). *Hemingway: A Biography*. New York: Harper & Row.
8. Young, P. (1966). *Ernest Hemingway: A Reconsideration*. University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press.
9. Wagner-Martin, L. (2007). *Ernest Hemingway: A Literary Life*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
10. Bloom, H. (Ed.). (2005). *Ernest Hemingway's A Farewell to Arms*. New York: Chelsea House Publishers.
11. Fussell, P. (1975). *The Great War and Modern Memory*. New York: Oxford University Press.

