

QIYOSIY ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK

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ETHEL LILIAN VOYNICH ASARLARI HAQIDAGI ILMIY
ISHLARNING KOMPARATIVISTIKASI¹**Xalliyeva Gulnoz Iskandarovna***“Jahon adabiyoti” kafedrasini mudiri,
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor**O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti Toshkent, O‘zbekiston**Email: gulnoz7410@mail.ru**ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5013-0792***Adamova Farangizbonu Jamol qizi***O‘qituvchi**Ma‘mun universiteti Xorazm, O‘zbekiston**Email: farangizbonuadamova@gmail.com**ORCID ID:0009-0002-4223-3841*

ANNOTATSIYA

KALIT SO‘ZLAR

Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik an’anaviy tarzda madaniyatlararo va tillararo aloqalarga e’tibor qaratib kelgan, biroq qiyosiy tadqiqot paradigmlarini shakllantirishda poetikaning o’rni yetarlicha tizimlashtirilmagan. Etel Lilian Voynichning adabiy ijodi, xususan, uning “So‘na” asari qiyosiy adabiy diskursda poetika, mafkura va retsepsiyaning o‘zaro kesishuvi doirasida o‘rganish uchun qimmatli namunadir. Ushbu maqolada Etel Lilian Voynich ijodiga doir ilmiy tadqiqotlar qiyoslanadi. Unda G‘arb, rus va o‘zbek adabiyotshunosligidagi asosiy tadqiqot yo‘nalishlari, metodlari va kamchiliklarini aniqlash maqsad qilingan. Tadqiqotda tarixiy va nazariy poetika, retseptiv estetika hamda madaniyatlararo adabiy tahlil tamoyillariga tayanilgan holda qiyosiy, tarixiy-adabiy va tahliliy metodlardan foydalanilgan. Ilmiy tendensiyalar va metodologik izchillikni baholash maqsadida tanqidiy tadqiqotlar, tarjimalar va sharhlovchi manbalar tahlil qilingan. Voynich ijodiga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlarda, ayniqsa, XX asr rus adabiyoti doirasidagi izlanishlarda asosan “So‘na” romaniga e’tibor qaratilib, uning mafkuraviy, mifopoetik va psixologik jihatlari ta’kidlanadi. Voynichning boshqa romanlari esa, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslikda deyarli o‘rganilmagan. Maqola so‘ngida Voynichning adabiy merosi fanlararo qiyosiy tadqiqotlar uchun istiqbolli yo‘nalish ekani xulosa qilinadi. Kam o‘rganilgan asarlarni va ularning madaniyatlararo retsepsiyasini tizimli tahlil etish zamonaviy qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik rivojiga salmoqli hissa qo‘shishi mumkin.

Qiyosiy adabiyot, poetika, badiiy mahorat, she’riy asboblar, tarixiy poetika, nazariy poetika, adabiy tanqid.

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**СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ НАУЧНЫХ РАБОТ О
ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ ЭТЕЛЬ ЛИЛИАН ВОЙНИЧ****Халлиева Гульноз Искандаровна***Заведующая кафедрой мировой литературы,
доктор филологических наук, профессор**Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков
Ташкент, Узбекистан**Email: gulnoz7410@mail.ru**ORCID ID:0000-0001-5013-0792***Адамова Фарангизбону Джамаловна***Преподаватель**Университет Мамун Хорезм, Узбекистан**Email: farangizbonuadamova@gmail.com**ORCID ID:0009-0002-4223-3841***АННОТАЦИЯ**

В сравнительном литературоведении традиционно делается акцент на межкультурные и межъязыковые взаимодействия; однако роль поэтики в формировании парадигм сравнительных исследований недостаточно систематизирована. Литературные произведения Этель Лилиан Войнич, в частности «Овод», являются ценным материалом для изучения взаимосвязи поэтики, идеологии и ее интерпретации в сравнительном литературоведении. В данной статье проводится сравнение научных исследований творчества Этель Лилиан Войнич. Цель статьи – выявить основные темы исследований, методы и недостатки в западном, российском и узбекском литературоведении. В исследовании используются сравнительный, историко-литературный и аналитический методы, опирающиеся на принципы историко-теоретической поэтики, теории восприятия и межкультурного литературного анализа. В статье с целью выявления научных тенденций и методологической обоснованности рассматриваются критические работы, переводы и комментарии. Установлено, что исследования произведений Войнич часто ограничиваются романом «Овод», что особенно характерно для работ русских литературоведов XX века, в которых внимание сосредоточено на идеологических, мифопоэтических и психологических аспектах. Другие романы Войнич недостаточно изучены в сравнительном и переводческом литературоведении. В заключении статьи делается вывод о том, что литературное наследие Войнич представляет собой перспективную область для междисциплинарных сравнительных исследований. Систематический анализ малоизученных произведений и их межкультурной рецепции может внести значительный вклад в развитие современного сравнительного литературоведения и переводоведения.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА

Сравнительное литературоведение, поэтика, художественное мастерство, поэтические приемы, историческая поэтика, теоретическая поэтика, литературная критика..

**COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS ON THE WORKS
OF ETHEL LILIAN VOYNICH****Khallieva Gulnoz Iskandarovna***Head of the Department “World Literature”**Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor**Uzbek State University of World Languages Tashkent, Uzbekistan**Email: gulnoz7410@mail.ru**ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5013-0792***Adamova Farangizbonu Jamol kizi***Teacher**Department of Romano-Germanic Philology, Mamun University**Email: farangizbonuadamova@gmail.com**ORCID ID:0009-0002-4223-3841*

ABSTRACT

Comparative literary studies have traditionally emphasized cross-cultural and cross-linguistic interactions; however, the role of poetics in shaping comparative research paradigms has not been sufficiently systematized. Ethel Lilian Voynich’s literary works, in particular “The Gadfly” are a valuable example for studying the intersection of poetics, ideology, and reception in comparative literary discourse. This article compares scholarly research on Ethel Lilian Voynich’s works. It aims to identify the main research themes, methods, and shortcomings in Western, Russian, and Uzbek literary studies. The study uses comparative, historical-literary, and analytical methods, drawing on the principles of historical and theoretical poetics, reception theory, and cross-cultural literary analysis. Critical studies, translations, and explanatory frameworks are examined to assess scholarly trends and methodological consistency. Studies of the Voynich manuscript often focus on “The Gadfly” especially in studies of 20th-century Russian literature, emphasizing its ideological, mythopoetic, and psychological perspectives. Voynich’s other novels, in particular, have been understudied in comparative and translation studies. The article concludes that Voynich’s literary legacy is a promising area for interdisciplinary comparative research. Systematic analysis of lesser-studied works and their cross-cultural reception can make a significant contribution to the development of modern comparative literature and translation studies.

KEY WORDS

Comparative Literature, Poetics, Artistic Mastery, Poetic Devices, Historical Poetics, Theoretical Poetics, Literary Criticism.

INTRODUCTION

The literary works of Ethel Lilian Voynich are part of the English literary tradition of the 19th and early 20th centuries. As in other national literatures of this transitional period, many works of English prose revived literary genres; in addition, the romantic understanding of the relationship between man and the world was revived. The question of man's existence in the world is reflected in such works from a special point of view in the absolute, universal contradiction between the universal and the social. The humanistic resolution of this contradiction requires not only a radical change in certain life conditions but also a rebirth in the inner world of man. Ethel Lilian Voynich (1864-1969) is one of the most famous Irish writers of the English-speaking literary world. He is recognized by many critics as one of the most talented writers today. Ethel Lilian Voynich did not receive any major literary awards or official honors during her lifetime. His works are written in different genres: so far, six novels by the writer "Stories from Garshin" (1893), "The Gadfly" (1897), "Jack Raymond" (1901), "Olive Latham" (1904), "An Interrupted Friendship" (1910), "Put Off Thy Shoes" (published in 1945).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Comparative analysis is different from simple analysis. Traditional analysis consists of objects and their components. Researchers need to know this. In addition to the actions mentioned above, comparative analysis is also focused on comparing the components of the objects of analysis with each other. The purpose of comparative analysis is to identify similarities and differences between the compared objects (Xalliyeva G., Kholikov B., 2023, 42-56). Alexey Viktorovich Mironov wrote a research paper entitled "Mythopoetics of Ethel Lilian Voynich's novel Gadfly from the point of view of modern myth theories" (Fremantle A., 1975, 629-37). The main attention is focused not only on the historical content of the work, but also on its metaphorical and mythical structure. Also, Ethel Lilian Voynich and Anne Fremantle, another scholar who studied her works. She explored the unprecedented popularity of Gadfly in Russia. There, Voynich's works became revolutionary classics. She analyzed how the novel clashed with the Soviet Union's ideals of resistance, sacrifice, and renunciation of oppression (Fremantle A., 1975, 640-48). Patrick Woddington (1930-2019) is a famous British literary critic and translator, known for her expertise in the field of Russian and European literature. She has focused on the interaction between English and Russian literary traditions and has contributed significantly to the study of Ethel Lillian Voynich and her novel The Gadfly (MironovA., 2002, 69-75).

METHODOLOGY

The assessment of the results of the comparison largely depends on the extent to which the tasks of comparative analysis considered above have been fulfilled. In the scientific literature, there are historical, epistemological, logical, methodological, spiritual-ideological and other criteria for an objective assessment of the results of the comparison.

The historical criterion is an assessment of the extent to which the results of the comparative analysis correspond to the facts of history. The epistemological criterion is an assessment of the results of the comparative analysis from the point of view of their compliance with the laws and principles of the theory of knowledge.

The logical criterion is an assessment of the compliance of the results of the comparative analysis with the requirements of the laws of logic.

The methodological criterion is an assessment of the methods to which the results of the comparative analysis correspond or do not correspond.

The spiritual-ideological criterion is an assessment of the extent to which the results of the comparative analysis correspond to the spirituality and ideological goals of society.

Thus, the above criteria allow us to evaluate the results of comparative analysis and determine the scientific and theoretical aspects of comparative research. The following historical and methodological criteria were used in the study of Ethel Lilian Voynich's works.

The main goal of this methodology is to study how Voynich's personal life, social environment, and political views influenced his works. Scholars link his revolutionary writings to his own life, especially his participation in the Garibaldi movement, his political activism, and his upbringing in his youth. A. M. Skabichevsky — Ethel analyzed Voynich's revolutionary ideas in the context of literary processes of the early 20th century.

In Western literary studies, especially in England, the USA and Italy, scholars have studied Voynich's works. Sylvia Pankhurst (a British revolutionary) and a number of Western scholars have described Voynich as “a political thinker as a woman writer”. In the studies, the main object of analysis was the crisis of individualism, conscience and faith in the image of Arthur (The Gadfly). Western studies study Voynich as a woman writer from the perspective of her contribution to political feminist literature. The image of Gemma - as a politically conscious woman - is illuminated through feminist theories. The collapse of conscience and faith in the psychology of the characters has been analyzed using psychoanalytic methods. Uzbek researchers, especially in literary analyses of the 1980s-1990s, have illuminated Voynich's works through the prism of spirituality, morality, conscience

and social conflicts. Literary scholars such as M. Yuldoshev and A. Abdullayev have shown the spiritual and moral upheavals in society through the conflicts in the novel. In the 2000s, scientific articles sought artistic similarities between Voynich's works and Eastern literary traditions (for example, Navoi's moral didactics). In terms of the level of study, it is mainly available in English-language sources in the West. The number of academic monographs is limited. Apart from "The Gadfly", other works by Voynich (for example, Olive Latham or An Interrupted Friendship) have been little studied. If we look at the studies of Ethel Lilian Voynich's works in the East, scientific articles and analyses are often limited to translations and popular books.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In general, Ethel Lilian Voynich's literary work belongs to the heritage of the English literary tradition of the early 19th and 20th centuries. As in other national literatures of this transitional period, romantic pathos is revived in many works of English prose. The romantic concept of the relationship between man and the world is revived as a romantic movement of the border. The 19th and 20th centuries are often referred to as having significant artistic potential, in such a work the question of the existence of a person in the world arises from a particular point of view, from the absolute, universal opposition between the universal and the social. It requires a radical change in life conditions, but also the inner world of a person, so to speak, rebirth. Such views are characteristic not only of the works of Ethel Lilian Voynich, but also of several writers; The works of Conrad (1857-1924), D.R. Kipling (1865-1936), R.L. Stevenson (1850-1894), A. Conan Doyle (1859-1930) are also characteristic.

Ethel Lilian Voynich has 5 famous works. Three of them are related to the fate of Arthur Burton ("Gadfly", "Interrupted Friendship", "Put Off Thy Shoes"). As for the novel "Jack Raymond", it tells the story of England at the beginning of the 19th century. Ethel Lilian Voynich's Jack Raymond is less popular than her more famous novel Gadfly. Jack Raymond, published in 1901, reflects Voynich's continuing interest in psychological and social dynamics. The novel explores the story of Jack Raymond, a young Englishman whose life is marked by internal contradictions and external challenges. Researchers and literary critics have examined The Gadfly and Jack Raymond in the context of their overall work, focusing on its themes, character development, and social criticism. The main directions of study are as follows:

Literary criticism: scholars analyze the novel's personal identity, moral problems, and opinions about social norms.

Historical Context: Researchers examine how the novel reflects Voynich's political and philosophical beliefs, including his advocacy of socialism and humanitarianism.

Comparative Studies: Some studies compare Jack Raymond to Gadfly, exploring recurring themes such as sacrifice, individualism, and social reform.

Patrick Woddington's biographical research on E. L. Voynich sheds light on her relationships with prominent revolutionaries, including her husband Wilfried Voynich, and how these relationships shaped the story of Gadfly. His research emphasizes the historical and ideological content that influenced the writing of the work. Patrick Woddington's research on Ethel Lilian Voynich focuses on key aspects of her work and her wider cultural and historical impact. He primarily studies the following topics in the works of E. L. Voynich:

a) *Historical content and revolutionary themes.* Woddington analyzed how Gadfly reflected revolutionary ideas of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including self-sacrifice, resistance to tyranny, and anti-clericalism. He noted how Voynich's involvement in revolutionary circles shaped his story, which aligned with the Russian revolutionary movement.

b) *Intercultural literary influence.* He explored the extraordinary popularity of Gadfly in Western Europe in Soviet Russia. Woddington attributed this to the novel's ideological alignment with Soviet ideals, particularly its focus on atheism and defiance against imperial power. His research notes how the novel became a symbol of rebellion and was adapted into Soviet plays, films, and educational programs.

c) *Literary techniques and symbols.* Woddington studied the novel's literary structure, including its use of symbolic imagery. He also focused on narrative style, including intense emotional tone and individual and systemic conflicts.

Thompson is a scholar of Russian and Eastern European literature and culture, focusing on the discourse of regional imperialism and colonialism. Although not directly related to extensive research on Ethel Lilian Voynich, Thompson's research on revolutionary and intellectual movements in Russia in the 19th and early 20th centuries can provide context for understanding the reception and influence of EL Voynich's Gadfly in Eastern Europe. In addition, his work examines how literature intersects with political and ideological foundations, which is relevant to discussions of how Voynich's Gadfly became a symbolic revolutionary text in Russia.

Barbara Heldt is a feminist literary scholar known for her contributions to the study of gender issues in Russian women writers and Slavic literature. B. Heldt's work on the role of women in literature and her literary feminist criticism can be

relevant to understanding the position of Ethel Lilian Voynich as a female writer dealing with themes of revolution, identity and gender.

For a specific study of Ethel Lilian Voynich, focusing on her novel *The Gadfly* and its cultural impact, we can divide it into several main areas:

1) The Soviet reception of the novel “*Gadfly*” – “*Gadfly*” was very popular in Soviet Russia, where it was considered a symbolic text of revolutionary literature. Scholars of Soviet literature see his themes of rebellion, patriotism and self-sacrifice.

2) Biographical Studies on Ethel Lilian Voynich - Margaret McMillan’s *Ethel Voynich: A Life* is one of several biographies of Voynich. This book explores his personal life, including his involvement in the Russian revolutionary movement and his relationship with Sidney Reilly. Macmillan explores his role as a writer and revolutionary sympathizer, as well as his life in Italy and his relationships with intellectual circles.

3) Feminist and Gender Perspectives - Barbara Heldt’s *Women and Revolution in Russian Literature* may not directly discuss Voynich, but it provides a useful framework for exploring the role of women in revolutionary literature. This is useful for understanding Voynich’s work as part of a broader tradition of women writers who tackled political and social issues. Examining the portrayal of women in revolutionary texts within the context of feminist literary criticism helps situate Voynich’s *Gadfly* within a broader discussion of the role of women in revolutionary politics and literature.

4) Revolutionary Themes in *Gadfly* - Scholars such as James R. McDonald and Catherine O’Neill have focused on *Gadfly*’s revolutionary and patriotic contexts, particularly in Russia, as a key text studied how it works. McDonald’s work on the cultural impact of *The Gadfly* in the early 20th century focuses on its role in inspiring youth movements, particularly among the working class, where the book was popular not only among the masses, but also as part of the ideological upbringing of Soviet Russia.

5) Cultural Influence and Reception – Research papers and dissertations on the global reception of *Gadfly* can provide insight into how Voynich’s work resonated with various political and cultural movements, especially socialist and socialist groups in Europe. These works often examine how the novel was adapted into plays and films, how it became a symbol of the struggle against oppressive regimes.

CONCLUSION

Ethel Lilian Voynich’s novel *The Gadfly* is of great mythological and literary importance, both as a literary contribution and as a world-studied work. The novel explores not only historical events, but also the inner world of man, social

justice, revolutionary ideas, betrayal and sacrifice. Voynich's novel "Gadfly" has a mythological structure, in which the processes of death and resurrection of the hero Arthur Burton are covered from a mythological point of view. Researchers, in particular Mironov Alexey Viktorivych, analyzed the mythopoetic structure of the novel, its mythological subtext and historical subtext. In Voynich's work, the religious and social questions that appeared in European culture at the end of the 19th century, as well as revolutionary ideas and their impact on society, were emphasized. The play, reflecting the revolutionary spirit, rebellion and spiritual suffering, sheds light on the cultural connections between Russia, Ireland and the West. Gadfly by Ethel Lilian Voynich is not only a unique representative of English literature, but also a work that has found its place in global literature as a revolutionary and political text. The study of its cultural and political influence opens new perspectives for modern literary studies and translation studies.

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