

COMPARISON OF TWO WORKS

Kalandarova Dilafruz Abdujamilovna

PhD, Associate professor of Tashkent State Pedagogical University

named after Nizami e-mail: d.kalandarova2022@gmail.com

tel: +99911339677

Yakubova Zebuniso Yorkinjanovna

Tashkent State Pedagogical University Named after Nizami

2nd year student of the Faculty of Uzbek Language and Literature

e-mail: yoqubovazebuniso0404@gmail.com

tel: +998910803932

Abstract:

This article talks about the comparative analysis of “King Lear”, which tells the tragic fate of the British king and three girls, and “Old Goriot”, which became the “prey” of the unfair society. Some comments about the artistry of these works, which have gained wide popularity around the world, and their unique aspects are presented.

Keywords: King Lear, Old Goriot, plot, conflict, knot, resolution, tragedy, comparative analysis.

What cannot wealth and luxury do in this life? Wealth can affect human emotions. Sometimes he keeps him away from his loved ones, sometimes he brings him closer to strangers. Sometimes he helps free slaves, sometimes he enslaves people. Therefore, the so-called wealth has many good and bad, wise and unwise, useful and harmful aspects. How to enjoy it depends on the person himself, his mental and moral qualities.

The French writer Honore de Balzac’s “Old Goriot” and Shakespeare’s “King Lear” tell the story of how wealth, wealth and luxury played a role in the society of that time and how important it was among people.

The novel “Old Goriot” was written in 1834 and translated into Uzbek by Sultan Mukhammadjanov. The famous writer Gafur Ghulam translated the tragedy “King Lear” into Uzbek in 1956. The translation was originally published in “Eastern Star” magazine. This translation was included in one volume of Shakespeare’s works in 1960, and later in five volumes published in 1981-1985.

The image of a humiliated father can be found in both works. Analyzing the images of this father, who was abandoned by careless daughters, respected only because he had money, and deprived of humiliation when he was old, we are looking for a reason for their plight, not a solution. We are interested in what the writers want to reveal through these images.

Gorio's father was an investor and former businessman. Even before that, he was the image of a father who devoted everything to the happiness of his daughters, who were single from his wife. In the play, it is said that he was a wealthy person in his time. Father Goriot devotes his whole life and all his love to his two daughters - Anastasie and Delphine. He will raise them like princesses. Unfortunately, the girls were indifferent, they only needed their father's money. Similarly, in the play "King Lear", the king raises his three daughters with care, but he raises his children in the same way as himself. In addition to the youngest daughter, her two daughters grew up to be arrogant, unloving and revengeful for wealth like Lear. The worst thing is the hypocrisy of their children after the riches they received from their father. The reasons are different in both works. The only victims are fathers.

Through the works of writers, on the example of a single family, they were able to show the ugliness of the whole society, that people will stop at nothing for money, prestige, and career, and that the family is of no importance to them. In particular, Balzac, who revealed all the vices of French society, wrote the image of the father in an impressive way. Through the book, the reader gets acquainted with the French society of the 19th century and witnesses the vices of this society, the world of lust and wealth. The work effectively describes the collapse of families and the fading of thousand-year-old values. If we pay attention to the work "King Lear", it is true that it resembles the novel "Old Goriot" by Balzac. However, Shakespeare in his tragedy marked the tragedy with Lear's arrogance. The next tragedy is when Edmund drags Lear's daughters Goneril and Regan into this vortex of arrogance, which is increasingly driven by Edmund's inferiority complex. The tragedy ended with a sudden event and an unexpected tragedy. There are no characters left in the play who can be called happy. However, in "Old Goriot" the end of events is different. Old Goriot gave his all for his daughters and always fulfilled their wishes. As a result, the daughters grew up with the idea that their father is obliged to give them whatever they want. Because of the old man's love for his daughters, the actions of his lovers did not bother him at all. He turned a blind eye to the scandals of his daughters. Moreover, from the outside, the situation of father Goriot is very sad. In fact, it is felt that the situation of the French society of that time was worse than that of Father Goriot. There is no fresh air left in this society, which is full of vices, full of lies, and overflowing with shame. People were willing to do anything to get rich or to maintain a high position. All the debts of the girls will be paid by Father Goriot from Salt. Although he lives in a rented house in a dilapidated house, he agrees to give the last money for his daughters. The important thing is that he wants to see his daughters even for a moment. Nevertheless, the daughters are ashamed of their father. He does not want to see him on the street. However, if he gets worried, he immediately runs to his father. Both girls are married and have children, but despite this, they like to go to various balls, have fun, wear expensive jewelry, and gamble with their lovers. He is ready to give everything in order not to be separated from his loved ones. Anastasie and Delphine's selfishness, greed for money and luxury, and cruel treatment of their father make

everyone angry. However, at that time and in that place, such a situation had already become a natural way of living. This showed that pure feelings are rotting from the bottom; true feelings are suffering, if people do not realize this, if they do not stop it in time, society will decline, and as a result, Goriot will be despised like his father. In our opinion, it is unthinkable for children to be deprived of their father's presence. There are such sentences in the work that will move the reader: "...seeing his daughter passing by in her carriage, Goriot's father looked at the dog in his daughter's arms and said, "I wish I could become this dog and be next to my daughter if I am" - he thinks. What a pleasure, what an ugliness. A person involuntarily brings tears to his eyes.

"King Lear" is a victim of his own actions. But only his youngest daughter, Cordelia, did not lay eyes on her father's property. He clearly says that he cannot fake a relationship for money and becomes a victim of this trait.

Like Shakespeare's time, today's society is full of injustices, there is no day for honest people. Walking on the roads demanded by the society, hiding the hidden work, exaggerating the things that have not been done, and punishing the poor people who are not used to the situation ordered by the society can be the proof of our opinion. Why? No matter what era people live in, they gain prestige by being forced to be hypocrites. Society and human interests are always at odds with each other. No matter how much power and power wealth and position have, pure feelings, mutual love, noble values are more powerful than it. There is no grace in wealth that destroys kindness and sincere feelings, and never has. A rich person who is far from generosity and conscience will still feel unhappy. Friends around a rich person may be fake, but those around a poor, helpless person will always be true friends. Because no benefit can be expected from a poor person. They barely live their lives. The environment of the rich is full of fakes, just like the relatives of the two father figures. They only need to take advantage of his money. Therefore, let's not lose our true wealth in the face of temporary possessions.

We want to touch on other images in the works. Another main character in "Old Goriot" is Eugène de Rastignac, a law student who came to the city to study. Being a child of a poor family, Egyen believes that the only easy way to live in the city and gain prestige is to get closer to the cyborg society. For this reason, he takes advice from his distant relative, Mrs. de Bosean, and by attending parties, he slowly enters the society of cyborgs. The young man, who is confused by the life of the nobles, dazzled by the luxury, and dreams of getting rich by any means, is very sorry to see the actions of the two unloving girls. But he still does not give up on the idea of joining the cyborg society. Rastignac is crushed by these events and helps his sick father. When the old man is about to die, he calls his daughters to him. But unlucky girls do not go to their father for trivial reasons. They do not think about going. Even in his last days, a father worries about finding money for his daughter's luxurious wedding dress. And the daughter prefers this party to her father and does not come to her father even in the last minutes. After the death of the father, Rastignac himself conducts a funeral ceremony instead

of his daughters. The blind girls did not come to see him even once before his death despite his father calling him several times, and they send their servants to the funeral. This incident was a great lesson for student Rastignac. He saw the real face of the aristocratic society to which he aspired, and was disgusted by the luxury of this disgusting swamp. Furthermore the ending is very interesting. It is when Rastignac, on his way back from the funeral, looks at the wider community and takes a deep breath, telling him that he is entering and that they are waiting for him. In our opinion, it is clear that the sad fate of father Goriot awaits him. The reason is that father Goriot was the same student in the past. Like Rastignac, he decided to join this society of cyborgs. We cannot blame Old Goriot for that. The father had to do this in order to raise both of his daughters as well as anyone else. Not only he, but all fathers like him would have chosen this path.

Old King Lear of Britain? Did he deserve such a tragedy?

The play begins with the king's decision to abdicate and divide his kingdom among his three daughters. The old king wants to test all three daughters and asks them to describe their love for their father. Goneril and Regan, the eldest and middle daughter of the king, win their father's heart with various flattering words. Cordelia, the youngest daughter, remains silent and says that no words can express her love for her father. Angered by this answer, the king deprives Cordelia of her inheritance. The King of France falls in love with Cordelia, but takes her to France without King Lear's consent, even though she has no inheritance. As Lear watches his inherited daughters' treatment of him take a drastic turn for the worse, he curses his daughters, realizes his mistake, and slowly begins to lose his mind. On the other side of the story, the Earl of Gloucester, who is supposed to meet Lear later, suffers from the deception of his son Edmund. The cunning Edmund convinces his father that his brother Edgar is betraying him and is planning to kill him. Gloucester sends men to search for his son Edgar. And Edgar is forced to hide from people in the guise of a beggar and travel to the fields. Things change, and when Gloucester finally realizes his mistakes, he is saved by that child, Edgar, when he is about to destroy himself. During the development of events, several cases of war are observed. Tragedy ends with the death of many heroes, worthy of its name. However, do these tragedies have a direct impact on the essence of the work? In our opinion, yes, there is. Because Lear needs love too. That is why he wants to hear sweet words from his daughters and demands this from them in exchange for the inheritance. But Cordelia's sharp rejection of this incident is a severe blow to Lear's mental state. He cannot control himself. The main point is that Lear does not recognize death. Shakespeare gives him the right to die only by showing him Cordelia's death. In general, it can be said that this tragedy is about the contradictions in human nature, as well as the conflict between the path of the mind and the soul. There are two patients in the play. Lear's heart is sick, Edmund's mind is sick. It may sound funny, but it is true. The mind always needs the advice of the heart, and the heart always needs the advice of the mind. For example, no matter how cleverly Edmund tried, he still got

a pan at the end of the play. Why do you say? The reason is that, as we said above, the decisions made by his mind lack the feeling of the heart. Day by day, he sank into the swamp of bloodlust like a wild animal. Well, so is Lear, only the situation is the other way around. His heart longs for love. And his mind does not understand it. The origin of all tragedy depends on human character. If every person could protect his soul, there would be no need to protect the world. This is why tragedies developed. Human nature lies behind every conflict in them.

In conclusion, in both works, the capitalistic relations that are being formed in the socio-political life of that time, vices such as greed for wealth, are eroding the bonds of fraternity, family and brotherhood, which are considered high virtues among people. As we draw our own conclusions from each work, the main thing is to realize that wealth does not just give all the happiness in life. Let's not forget that human qualities are the original source that has been protecting humanity from all kinds of calamities for centuries, that sincere feelings such as fatherhood and sonship are one of the pillars of the world, and if one of the four existing pillars is destroyed, or even if it is cracked, it is inevitable that it will be under losses. In our opinion, it is no exaggeration to say that two rare masterpieces of world literature, "King Lear" and "Old Gorio", were created as a proof of these qualities to the reader.

References

- 1.V. Shakespeare. King Lear. T. Generation of the new age. 2016.
- 2.Honore de Balzac. Old Goriot. T. Kamalak-press publishing house. 2019.
- 3.Abdujamilovna, Kalandarova Dilafruz. "Attitude to uzbek folklore in the research of karl reichl." ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 11.5 (2021): 500-503.
- 4.Dilafruz, Kalandarova. "Issues Of Uzbek Folklore And Its Research In Germany." Journal of Positive School Psychology 6.9 (2022): 4395-4398.
- 5.Алимова, Зулфия Каримовна, and Дилафруз Абдужамилловна Каландарова. "Воспитание детей в духе национальных традиций и ценностей в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях." ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ. 2020.
- 6.Kalandarova Dilafruz, Dilafruz. "Research of the Sherabad Epic School Abroad." International Journal on Integrated Education 5.10 (2022): 149-151.
- 7.Каландарова, Д. А., and З. Ф. Каршибоева. "ХАРАКТЕР ТВОРЦА В ПОЭЗИИ БАБУРА." (2020).
- 8.Kalandarova, Dilafruz Abdujamilovna. "Research classification of Karl Reichl." CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES 2.11 (2021): 29-33.
- 9.Kalandarova, D. "Problems of comparative folklore in the research of Karl Reichl." Cutting-Edge Science. International Scientific and Practical Conference. Shawnee, USA.–August. 2021.

10. Sherali o'g, Jo'rayev Oybek. "ABDULLA AVLONIY FAOLIYATIGA BIR NAZAR." E Conference Zone. 2023.
11. Алимova, Зулфия Каримовна, and Дилафруз Абдужамилевна Каландарова. "Воспитание детей в духе национальных традиций и ценностей в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях." ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ. 2020.
12. Mansurovna, Rasulova Iroda, and Alimova Zulfiya Karimovna. "The formation of the psyche of preschool children through physical education and sports." European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences 7 (2019).
- 13.14. Karimovna, Alimova Zulfiya. "Reforms in the Field of Preschool Education and Modern Pedagogical Methods of Teaching." International Journal Of Inclusive And Sustainable Education 1.5 (2022): 105-110.
14. Alimova, Z. K. "Organization of Non-State Preschool Educational Organizations and Licensing of their Activities." Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal 10.1 (2022): 268-273.
15. Karimovna, Alimova Zulfiya. "Education of children through national mobile games in preschool educational institutions." ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 11.5 (2021): 486-490.
16. Алимova, З. К., and И. М. Расулова. "Формирование Духовности Личности В Творчестве Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура." (2020).
17. Asqarovna, Shavkatova Hilola. "MAKTABGACHA TA 'LIM UZLUKSIZ TA 'LIMNING BIRLAMCHI BO 'G 'INI." SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS AND TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH 1.10 (2023): 27-30.
18. Kamola, Donaboyeva, and Amanqulova Zilola. "NODAVLAT MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTLARINI TASHKIL ETISH." Ustozlar uchun 24.2 (2023): 39-44.