

**ARTISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF WAR AND PEACE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY REALISTIC LITERATURE****Murodbek Abdurakhmonov**

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**Abstract**

This article examines the artistic interpretation of the concepts of "war" and "peace" in twentieth-century realistic literature through a comparative-typological approach. The works of Ernest Hemingway, Erich Maria Remarque, and Uzbek writer O'tkir Hoshimov are analyzed in terms of how war affects human psychology, social consciousness, and moral values. The concept of peace is interpreted as a symbol of humanity, stability, and spiritual recovery. The study employs conceptual analysis, comparative-typological methodology, discourse analysis, and psychological realism. The research proves that the concepts of war and peace possess both universal and national-cultural characteristics.

**Keywords:**

war concept, peace concept, realism, comparative literature, conceptual analysis, artistic interpretation, psychological realism, Hemingway, Remarque, O'tkir Hashimov.

**The philosophical and aesthetic essence of the concept of war in the poetics of realism**

In the realistic literature of the 20th century, the concept of "war" is interpreted not as a simple historical or political phenomenon, but as one of the most complex socio-philosophical categories of human thought. Since the main task of realistic literature is to truthfully reflect the life of society, the theme of war was also covered by writers in deep psychological, social and spiritual layers. Especially after the First and Second World Wars, the spiritual crisis, depression and existential emptiness that arose in the consciousness of humanity led to the formation of new aesthetic views in artistic thought. War appears in the poetics of realism as a destructive force that undermines the inner world of a person and destroys his spiritual image. Realist writers sought to reveal the impact of war on the human psyche rather than the external picture. In this respect, the realism of the 20th century differs significantly from the literature of the previous period in the depth of psychological analysis. M.M. According to Bakhtin's theory of dialogism, in a literary text, different layers of human consciousness enter into a complex relationship. In works on the theme of war, the true essence of war is revealed through the inner monologue, mental suffering and spiritual contradictions of the heroes. Lukács, on the other hand, evaluates realism as an "artistic reflection of social totality" and emphasizes the harmony of the historical process and individual fate in a realistic work. These theoretical views serve as an important methodological basis for analyzing the artistic interpretation of the concept of war. The concept of war is often associated with death, fear, spiritual decay, loneliness and the decline of human values. The concept of "peace", on the contrary, is depicted as a symbol of life, hope, humanity and spiritual stability. Therefore, war and peace are opposed to each other in a literary text as antithetical concepts. This opposition becomes one of the central aesthetic principles of the poetics of realism.

**War and human psychology in the work of Ernest Hemingway**

Ernest Hemingway is one of the writers who deeply illuminated the psychological essence of war in 20th-century American realism. His novel "A Farewell to Arms" is one of the

important works that reveals the destructive effect of war on the human psyche. Hemingway describes war not with the spirit of romantic heroism or patriotism, but as a tragedy that destroys human life. Through the image of the main character of the novel, Frederic Henry, the writer reveals the essence of war as a cause of spiritual emptiness and spiritual crisis. Initially, the hero, who accepts war as an ordinary reality, begins to understand its true horror over time. During the war, natural human feelings, values such as love and trust are eroded. This process is described through the hero's internal monologues based on deep psychological realism. A distinctive feature of Hemingway's style is that the writer expresses complex mental states through simple and short sentences. In this method, known in literary criticism as the "iceberg theory," the hidden semantic layers of the text are more important than its external layer. As a result, the reader feels the horror of war not through direct description, but through the suffering in the hero's psyche. In the work, war is shown not only as physical destruction, but also as the spiritual destruction of man. And the love affair with Catherine Barkley becomes a symbol of an attempt to preserve humanity in the brutal environment of war. For Hemingway, the concept of "peace" is associated with the inner spiritual harmony of man rather than external tranquility. By showing the meaninglessness of war, the writer reveals the existential tragedy of man in the 20th century. Especially in the final part of the novel, Catherine's death symbolizes the fact that war takes away not only life from humanity, but also hope and the future. This aspect reveals the deep philosophical essence of Hemingway's realism.

#### **The tragic discourse of war in the works of Erich Maria Remarque**

In the work of Erich Maria Remarque, the concept of war takes on a more sharply tragic character and is interpreted as the most terrible social catastrophe in the history of mankind. In the novel "All Quiet on the Western Front", the writer reveals the devastating impact of war on the fate of the younger generation through extremely realistic images. The hero of the novel, Paul Bäumer, as a direct witness of the war, expresses the processes of fear, despair and spiritual decay in the human psyche. Remarque shows war not as a school of heroism, but as a mechanism leading humanity to spiritual destruction. The forced sending of young people to the battlefield, the destruction of their dreams and future, in particular, constitutes the main tragic layer of the work. The main feature of Remarque's realism is the strength of naturalistic details. The writer very clearly and realistically describes the horrors of the battlefield: wounded soldiers, scenes of hunger, fear, bombing and death immerse the reader directly in the atmosphere of war. However, these images are not a simple naturalistic description, but serve as an aesthetic tool that reveals the inhuman nature of war. In the novel, war is shown as a force that distances a person from his natural humanity. The heroes become emotionally cold due to the survival instinct. As a result, war creates a permanent trauma in the human mind. In this regard, Remarque deeply reveals not only the physical, but also the psychological consequences of war. The concept of "peace" is interpreted in the work as a lost value. The heroes miss ordinary life, but the war has changed their minds to such an extent that they find it difficult to return to a peaceful life. This is an important artistic expression of the phenomenon of the "lost generation" in 20th-century realism.

#### **National-spiritual interpretation of war in the works of Otkir Hoshimov**

Otkir Hoshimov is one of the major writers who covered the theme of war in Uzbek realism on the basis of the national spirit and human values. In his novels "Between Two Doors" and "Lifetimes Passed in a Dream", the concept of war is interpreted not only as a historical reality, but also as a spiritual test of the people. In the novel "Between Two Doors", the main tragedy of the war is manifested in the fate of people in the rear rather than in the battles at the front. The social scale of the war is widely revealed in the work through the spiritual suffering of women, children and the elderly. In particular, the writer describes the childlessness of mothers, the loneliness of women and the tragedy of orphanhood of children. The uniqueness of Hoshimov's realism is that the writer shows major historical events through the fate of ordinary people. This further enhances the artistic expressiveness of the work. The writer reveals the horror of war not

through lofty political slogans, but through the pain and suffering in the human heart. The novel "Lives in a Dream" describes the psychological trauma associated with the Afghan war. The writer illuminates the mental suffering, inner loneliness, and inability to adapt to society of people returning from the war based on a deep psychological analysis. In this regard, the work is an important example of modern psychological realism. In the works of Otkir Hoshimov, the concept of "peace" is closely related to national values. Peace is manifested as a symbol of family love, humanity, patience, and spiritual harmony. Therefore, for the writer, war is interpreted not only as a historical tragedy, but also as a threat to national spirituality.

#### **Comparative-typological characteristics of the concepts of war and peace**

A comparative-typological analysis shows that although the concept of war in the works of Hemingway, Remarque and Otkir Hoshimov has a common tragic essence, its artistic interpretation is formed on the basis of national and individual aesthetic views. Hemingway describes war in connection with existential meaninglessness and inner emptiness. Remarque emphasizes the transformation of war into a social catastrophe and a generational tragedy. In the work of Otkir Hoshimov, war is interpreted as a factor that strikes at the spiritual life and family values of the people.

For all three writers, war is manifested as a destructive force directed against humanity. However, the concept of "peace" has different artistic interpretations:

In Hemingway, peace is love and personal freedom;

In Remarque, a lost life and a broken fate;

In Hoshimov, a symbol of spiritual harmony and national values.

This shows that conceptual analysis has an important scientific significance in comparative literary studies, because concepts reflect not only artistic thinking, but also national mentality and historical experience.

#### **Conclusion**

In the realistic literature of the 20th century, the concepts of war and peace are artistically interpreted as one of the most important spiritual and social problems of humanity. In the works of Hemingway, Remarque and Otkir Hoshimov, war is depicted as a destructive force that destroys the human psyche, while peace is represented as a symbol of humanity and spiritual revival. Comparative typological analysis has shown that, although the concept of war in various national literatures has a common tragic essence, its artistic interpretation is closely related to the national mentality and historical experience. This study shows that conceptual analysis has an important methodological significance in the poetics of realism. It has also been scientifically substantiated that the study of the concepts of war and peace is one of the relevant scientific directions of modern comparative literary studies.

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