

**BILDUNGSROMAN ELEMENTS AND HUMAN ENDURANCE IN THE PROSE OF
JACK LONDON AND ABDULLA QAHHOR**

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Abstract: The article analyzes similar features of J.London and A.Qahhor's lives. The stories of Jack London continue to captivate readers with their gripping narratives, vivid imagery, and exploration of timeless themes. While London's short stories often reflect his fascination with the wilderness, survival, and the struggle for existence, A. Qahhor's writing style is characterized by its simplicity and elegance.

Keywords: short stories, human nature, harsh environment, bildungsroman novels, frozen tundra.

INTRODUCTION.

The North American writer Jack London was born in 1876 in the state of California and became known as a journalist and writer. He spent his childhood roaming the waterfronts of Oakland, California, and called these places the "harbor of humanity". Jack London's biological father, William Henry Chaney, never acknowledged him as his child. His mother, Flora Wellman, married a man named John London, whom Jack considered as his real father. Jack London's surname was given by his stepfather.

In his teenage years, London had a fondness for sea voyages. He even lived in empty freight cars, like a headless wanderer, spending days and nights in the emptiness of freight cars that carried cargo. Due to his wanderings and hardships, he ended up in a jail in Erie County, and after thirty days, upon release, he enrolled in the University of California at Berkeley. During his student years, he studied Darwinism, Nietzschean philosophy, and scientific theories. He extensively read scientific journals and decided to write sonnets, ballads, essays, and adventurous stories to elevate his position.

METHODS.

Textual Analysis: Examining specific passages from "Martin Eden" to extract themes, character traits, and narrative techniques used by Jack London. - Close reading: engaging deeply with the text to uncover layers of meaning, symbolism, and allegory. - Comparative Analysis: Comparing and contrasting Martin Eden's journey with Jack London's own life experiences, as well as with other literary characters or real life.

London's short stories often reflect his fascination with the wilderness, survival, and the struggle for existence. His writing style is characterized by its vivid descriptions, strong narrative drive, and realistic portrayal of characters facing harsh environments and moral dilemmas. Many of his stories explore themes such as the conflict between civilization and nature, the brutality of human nature, and the pursuit of individual freedom.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

Some of Jack London's most famous short stories include:

1. "To Build a Fire" - This is perhaps London's most renowned short story, depicting a man's struggle for survival in the Yukon wilderness amid freezing temperatures. It explores themes of man versus nature and the consequences of underestimating the power of the natural world.
2. "The Call of the Wild" - While technically a novella, this classic work tells the story of a domesticated dog named Buck who is thrust into the harsh world of the Alaskan wilderness



during the Klondike Gold Rush. It explores themes of primal instinct, survival, and the struggle for mastery.

3. "The White Silence" - This short story follows a woman and her two companions as they travel across the frozen tundra of the Yukon in search of her husband. It delves into themes of isolation, endurance, and the unforgiving nature of the Arctic landscape.

4. "The Law of Life" - Set in the Canadian wilderness, this story follows an elderly Native American man who is left behind by his tribe to die as he reflects on the natural cycle of life and death. It explores themes of aging, tradition, and the inevitability of mortality.

5. "Love of Life" - This story follows a man who is stranded in the wilderness and must struggle against starvation, injury, and the elements to survive. It explores themes of resilience, determination, and the will to live against all odds.

These stories, along with many others penned by Jack London, continue to captivate readers with their gripping narratives, vivid imagery, and exploration of timeless themes.

Jack London's first book, "The Son of the Wolf: Tales of the Far North" (1900), was a collection of stories published in magazines and became one of the favorite works among readers. Despite living a short life of forty years, he authored more than fifty literary works, including "The Call of the Wild," "White Fang," "Martin Eden," "The Iron Heel," "The Grit of Woman," and "Love of Life."

By passing through the following four stages, the protagonist achieves spiritual maturity and is shaped into a mature individual in society.

1. The protagonist endures hardships to become an ideal person in his future life. For example, in *Uzbek classical literature*, the works of Navoi play an important role in the spiritual development of the younger generation. In his works, respecting parents, teachers, and the elderly, acquiring knowledge, being a person of good morals, and staying away from evil – these are all issues addressed that are undoubtedly closely linked to the idea of the impeccable person, which has been an aspiration in all eras.

Thus, Jack London's *Martin Eden* characterizes the protagonist's growing up without parents, which is a characteristic feature of *bildungsroman* novels.

2. The protagonist faces obstacles in his life, or he suffers from strong emotional distress. For example, growing up without parents and realizing the hardships of life, Martin Eden faces many trials and challenges.

3. Travel or adventures also serve as an important poetic device for the protagonist to learn many things, gain experience, and be prepared for any dire events. In Jack London's *The Road*, the writer's portrayal of his wanderings on freight trains, living in hardship, helps lay the foundation for his development into a mature individual in society.

4. Conflicts and disagreements – sometimes, characters in a literary work make mistakes, and these mistakes lead to a turning point in their life. For example, in Jack London's *Martin Eden*, the conflict between Martin Eden and the young reporter can be an example of this principle.

Abdulla Qahhor was a prominent Uzbek writer known for his contributions to Uzbek literature, particularly in the genre of short stories. Born in 1907 in Quqon (in Uzbekistan), he grew up during a period of significant social and political change in Central Asia, which greatly influenced his writing.

Qahhor's short stories often reflect the lives of ordinary people in Uzbekistan, capturing their struggles, dreams, and aspirations. He had a keen eye for detail and a deep understanding of human nature, which allowed him to create vivid characters.

One of his most famous collections of short stories is "A Thousand Souls". It is about a sick woman who could survive because of her hope and will in life. His stories such as "The Sick",



“The Thief”, and “The Pomegranate” are known for their realism and emotional depth, as well as their subtle social commentary.

CONCLUSION.

In order to gain popularity among newspaper editors, the young reporter comes to Martin Eden’s home and starts taking pictures of him. Martin, in a fit of anger, grabs the reporter by the collar and throws him onto the bed. Then the reporter publishes an article in the newspaper, presenting Martin as a “public enemy.” It is suggested that Martin Eden had been spreading propaganda that poisoned the minds of the people. The reporter sarcastically informs the public about Martin’s revolutionary works. The reporter even takes care to describe Martin’s room in fine detail. In the newspaper, the reporter describes Martin as “Martin Eden – completely lazy, unwilling to work even when offered respectable office jobs.”

Qahhor's writing style is characterized by its simplicity and elegance. He had a talent for crafting concise narratives that had a powerful emotional impact. His stories often feature ordinary people facing extraordinary circumstances, and he has a knack for capturing the complexities of human relationships.

Overall, Jack London and Abdulla Qahhor were considered to be the best short story writers who made great contributions to developing American and Uzbek literature.

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