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THE CREATIVE PATHS OF VALENTIN RASPUTIN AND UTKIR KHASHIMOV: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract.
This article compares the works of the Russian writer V. Rasputin and the Uzbek writer U. Khashimov. This article explores the similarities and differences between these writers.

Key words:
Universal problems, family values, deep psychological insight, "village prose," national character.

The works of Valentin Rasputin and Utkir Khashimov occupy a special place in 20th-century literature. Despite belonging to different national literary traditions, both writers addressed universal human issues: morality, spirituality, human destiny, family values, and social responsibility. Their works are distinguished by profound psychological insight, attention to the human inner world, and a desire to preserve national spiritual traditions.

Valentin Rasputin's creative path is linked to the development of so-called "village prose" in Russian literature of the second half of the 20th century. The writer was born in a Siberian village, and it was rural life that became the foundation of his artistic world. Rasputin's works prominently feature the theme of the loss of spiritual values, the destruction of humanity's connection with nature and ancestral traditions. His characters often face moral choices that define their humanity.

One of the writer's central works is the story "Farewell to Matera," in which the author depicts the tragedy of the village's disappearance as a symbol of the destruction of national memory. Matera becomes not just a geographical space, but an image of the spiritual world of the Russian people. Through the characters' lives, the writer addresses the issue of preserving the historical roots and moral foundations of society.

No less significant is the story "French Lessons," which explores themes of mercy, kindness, and human compassion. Rasputin values a person's inner moral world, the capacity for compassion, and spiritual responsibility. His style is distinguished by simplicity, emotional depth, and psychological authenticity.

Utkir Khashimov's creative path was shaped by the Uzbek national literature of the 20th century. The writer paid particular attention to the spiritual life of society, family issues, intergenerational relationships, and moral development. Khashimov's works vividly reflect the national character, traditions, and respect for elders and family values of the Uzbek people.

It should be noted that most contemporary Uzbek writers, while revealing the various facets of their characters' psychology, demonstrate the complexity and ambiguity of their inner being, where morality struggles with spirituality, testing the strength of such "eternal" truths as Goodness, Love, and Conscience. Utkur Khashimov also explores the moral law of Goodness in his works. His works were distinguished by their lively language, profound psychological insight, and subtle moral focus. He wrote short stories, novellas, novels, and essays. The main themes of his work were the life of the common man, his emotional experiences, moral choices, and family relationships.

Most of the writer's works are autobiographical, reflecting the real lives of the Uzbek people. Utkir Khashimov is the author of over 70 books translated into various languages. His well-known works include "Between Two Doors," for which he received the Hamza State Prize in 1986. His novels include "Life Spent in a Dream," "Light Not Without Shadows," the novellas "Listen to Your Heart," "Unique Spring," and "Earthly Affairs," and the short stories "Uzbek Affair," "Love," and "The Last Victim of War."

Utkir Khashimov's story "Earthly Affairs" is a profound, heartfelt work filled with love, radiant sadness, and wisdom. This story teaches us to value family, not to forget our roots, and to always remain human. Utkir Khashimov left a significant contribution to Uzbek literature.

Utkir Khashimov raised philosophical and moral questions. He subtly depicted the characters' inner worlds, their struggle between good and evil, faith and betrayal. His language is simple and expressive, and his stories are relatable to every reader.

Utkir Khoshimov's creative journey began with writing poetry and essays. His first collection was published in 1962. His other well-known collections include "Earthly Affairs," "Day of the Butterfly," and the novels "Light Without Shadow" and "Enter and Exit."

One of the writer's most famous works is the novel "Between Two Doors," which explores the complex moral issues of modern society. The author depicts the characters' inner experiences, their spiritual quests, and the clash of traditional values with changing times. Khashimov's prose is distinguished by its ability to reveal a person's psychological state through everyday details and situations.

Of great significance in the writer's work is "Earthly Affairs," which centers on the working man, his moral world, and his outlook on life. Khashimov demonstrates that spirituality and humanity are the primary criteria for assessing personality.

Comparing the works of Valentin Rasputin and Utkir Khashimov, a number of commonalities emerge. First and foremost, both writers address the issue of society's moral crisis. They are concerned with the erosion of spiritual values, the loss of respect for traditions, and the weakening of ties between generations. Both authors' characters often struggle with internal conflict and attempt to maintain human dignity in difficult circumstances.

Another common theme is the emphasis on family. In Rasputin's works, family serves as the guardian of the nation's moral foundations and historical memory. Family performs a similar function in Khashimov's works, where family relationships become a crucial factor in shaping personality. Both writers emphasize the need for respect for elders, responsibility to loved ones, and the preservation of spiritual unity within the family.

However, there are certain differences between the authors. Valentin Rasputin is more focused on a philosophical understanding of the fate of the village, nature, and the national memory of the Russian people. His works are distinguished by their tragic quality and a profound sense of anxiety for the future of society. Utkir Khashimov, in contrast, more often addresses social and everyday aspects of life, revealing the inner world of a person through family and social relationships. The national flavor of Uzbek culture is more strongly expressed in his works.

The writers' artistic styles also differ. Rasputin is characterized by lyricism, symbolism, and philosophical depth. Khashimov uses a more realistic narrative style, paying close attention to dialogue, everyday details, and the psychological characteristics of the characters. Nevertheless, both authors strive to convey the spiritual beauty of man and the need to uphold moral values.

The works of Valentin Rasputin and Utkir Khashimov are of great significance for 20th-century Russian and Uzbek literature. Their works share a humanistic focus, an attention to the inner world of the individual, and a desire to preserve the spiritual foundations of society. Despite

differences in national traditions and artistic expression, both writers address crucial issues of human existence that remain relevant in the modern era.

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