



## **DEVELOPMENT OF TURKISH LITERATURE AND ITS DIFFERENCES WITH UZBEK LITERATURE**

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**Abstract:** In this article is written about modern turkish literature and some best reasons for reading a lot and being popular between booklover people and some similarities and differences with uzbek literature are told . Besides that, this article is stated about when turkish and uzbek literature developed and whose are their popular writers. While wrting this I use some methods like: historical-descriptive method and textual analysis.

**Key words:** differences and similarities of them, history of development, the most popular writers, reasons of development turkish literature, degree of uzbek literature between readers.

### **Introduction**

Many young people are passionate about literature and read a wide range of books on various topics. As we know, reading books helps sharpen the mind and significantly contributes to shaping one's worldview and social consciousness. In today's developing world, it is important not to limit ourselves only to our national literature but also to explore the works of authors from other nations. It is well known that Turkish literature is becoming increasingly popular among people of all ages and is steadily gaining a prominent place among widely read literary genres. In particular, it is being read extensively by young people and has even managed to win a special place in their hearts as a favorite type of literature. So, what are the main themes covered in Turkish literature, and when did it begin to develop? Another question we should consider is: why have the works written by Turkish authors become so popular among today's youth and managed to be counted among their favorite pieces? Uzbek literature is also widely read and, like Turkish literature, enjoys a high rating among readers' favorite books. However, due to the distinctive nature and stylistic rules of Turkish and Uzbek literature, there are various differences and unique features between them. Each has followed its own unique path of development, shaped by different historical and literary contexts.

### **Literature Review**

Initially, when we look at the history of Turkish literature, it has a very rich history and its development spans many periods. At first, Turkish literature existed in oral form before the advent of Islam, that is, from ancient times until the 11th century. As examples of this, we can mention works such as *Alp Er Tunga* and *Oğuznama*, as these pieces were passed down orally for generations. Later, Turkish literature entered the "Islamic period," which spans from the 11th to the 19th century. During this time, Turkish literature was divided into types such as "*Early Islamic Literature*" and "*Classical Literature*," and many writers began creating literary works. The "Tanzimat period" began in the mid-19th century, when the Ottoman Empire started moving closer to Western countries. This brought new ideas and various new genres into Turkish

literature. Moreover, during this time, many writers began addressing social issues in their works. The most recent period is the **"Republican era,"** which began in 1923 and continues to the present day. With the founding of the Republic of Turkey and the modernization process, new Turkish literature—also known as contemporary literature—was formed. During this era, modern young writers such as **Nazım Hikmet, Yaşar Kemal,** and **Fatih Duman** began creating works in new forms that captured the hearts of young readers. Turkish writers often create works on topics such as *"Divine love," "Social justice and inequality," "Religion and spirituality," "Life and death,"* and other motivational and psychological themes that influence human psychology. For this reason—because of the relevance of the topics and the emergence of modern young writers—Turkish literature is becoming increasingly popular among the youth. These contemporary writers understand young people's worldviews and address today's most relevant issues and popular concerns in simple language that they can easily grasp. Social media also plays a significant role in this popularity, as book bloggers create various types of engaging content, such as captivating video clips, helping Turkish literature gain even more attention. Among the most widely read and popular figures in Turkish literature today are Sabahattin Ali, Yaşar Kemal, and Fatih Duman. Looking at the reasons behind this popularity, it's safe to say that there's hardly anyone who hasn't heard of the famous Turkish writer Sabahattin Ali. He touched the hearts of readers with his famous novel *Madonna in a Fur Coat* (1943). The author mostly wrote under the influence of realism and socialism. This novel explores themes such as love, loneliness, the search for identity, art, and the meaning of life, which has attracted many young readers. Uzbek literature, like Turkish literature, has transcended many eras and found a place in the hearts of thousands of readers. Throughout its long history, Uzbek literature has experienced both periods of decline and periods of flourishing. From **pre-Islamic times up to the 8th century**, ancient Uzbek literature began to develop, primarily drawing on oral folk traditions. The early **medieval period**, spanning from the 8th to the 12th centuries, emerged under the influence of Islamic culture, just as it did in Turkey. During this time, the impact of Arabic and Persian languages on Uzbek literature intensified, and great scholars such as Imam al-Bukhari, Imam at-Termizi, and Abu Ali ibn Sina made significant contributions to the development of Uzbek literature by writing in Arabic. Thus, over the centuries, our great Uzbek literature has reached the world through the works of sharp-penned writers such as **Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdulla Avloniy, Said Ahmad, Erkin Vohidov,** and many others. The Uzbek language is considered one of the richest languages. Uzbek literature penetrates so deeply into the human heart that it feels as if the writer has enchanted the reader with their words. Uzbek literature is often based on truth, without exaggeration, frequently portraying the life and emotions of the writer themselves. Perhaps that is why it so quickly finds a place in readers' hearts. As our literature continues to modernize, it becomes even more vibrant and appealing, gaining a stronger and more attractive appearance.

## Methods and Materials

This article is written with historical-descriptive and textual analysis. In historical part of article describe trace the chronological development of Turkish and Uzbek literature separately. Many researchers like: **Prof. Dr. Ahmet Bican Ercilasun, Dr. Olimjon Hayitov, Edward Allworth, Andras Rona-Tas.** Prof. Dr. Ahmet Bican Ercilasun- a Turkish scholar known for research on Turkic languages literature and history. Besides that, Andras Rona-Tas- Hungarian Turkologist with comparative insights on Turkic languages and histories. Dr. Olimjon Hayitov also learn about Uzbek literature.

## Results and Discussions

Both Turkish and Uzbek literatures stem from the broader Turkic literary tradition and share early influences such as Islamic mysticism (Sufism), oral epic traditions, and Persian-Arabic literary forms. However, their historical developments diverged due to different political and

cultural experiences. Turkish literature, especially after the fall of the Ottoman Empire, experienced radical secularization and Westernization during the Republican era, driven by Atatürk's reforms. Uzbek literature, under Soviet rule, underwent Russification, ideological censorship, and social realism—limiting literary freedom but also introducing socialist themes and new genres. Moreover, while both literatures retained elements of their Turkic roots, Turkish literature increasingly aligned with European literary trends, embracing modernist and individualist themes. In contrast, Uzbek literature remained shaped by collective ideals and state-sanctioned narratives under Soviet influence. Despite these constraints, Uzbek writers often found subtle ways to critique authority and preserve cultural identity. Over time, both literatures have continued to evolve, reflecting broader socio-political transformations and ongoing negotiations between tradition and modernity. Today, both Turkish and Uzbek literatures are being shaped by new social dynamics such as globalization, migration, and technological advancement. In Turkish literature, themes like postmodernism, personal identity, and gender issues are widely explored, while in Uzbek literature, the post-independence period has brought a renewed focus on national identity, historical memory, and religious values. A new generation of writers is enriching their national literatures by blending traditional forms with contemporary literary techniques. In this way, both literatures continue to evolve—preserving their cultural heritage while seeking new means of expression.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, I can say that Uzbek and Turkish literatures are among the favorites of many readers. From Uzbek literature, we gain insights about our own nation, while through the literature of other nations, particularly Turkish literature, we become in tune with the life and people of that nation. The growing popularity of these literatures is greatly influenced by how powerfully and vividly they are written. Moreover, as I mentioned earlier, in today's developing world, the way these works are promoted and how they attract people's interest also plays an important role. I can also say that everyone reads the type of literature they personally enjoy, and this too contributes to a work's popularity. The reason for this is that people tend to recommend what they like, and among readers, book recommendations often reflect personal preferences. Today, I consider both Turkish and Uzbek literature to be equally important, and that is exactly why I decided to write an article about both of them.

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