

An Expression Of National Customs In The Works Of Jane Austen And Abdullah Qadiri

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ABSTRACT

Tradition is the most important factor in understanding the identity of any nation and introducing it to the world. In this article, you will learn about the customs and traditions of the two nations, especially the similarities and differences between the authors, who have played an important role in English and Uzbek literature.

KEYWORDS

Tradition, literature, nation, character, culture, hospitality, relationship, generation, respect.

INTRODUCTION

Over the last decade hospitality and traditional respect to elders are the main characteristics of Uzbek family. Usually, Uzbeks live in large families that consist of several generations, therefore preference is given to large houses built on the land. Tea ceremony takes considerable place in life as an element of hospitality. And tea making and sharing it with the guests are the host's exclusive prerogative. Invitations to lunch and dinner are always accepted and you are expected to come on time. When planning a visit it is recommended to take souvenirs or

sweets for the host's kids. Usually only men are greeted by handshaking. Women and people sitting in the background are greeted by putting the right hand on the heart and accompanying this jest with a slight bow of head. While, British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Great Britain people attach greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The

best examples are their queen, money system, their weights and measures. There are many customs and some of them are very old. There is, for example, the Marble Championship, where the British Champion is crowned; he wins a silver cup known among folk dancers as Morris Dancing. Morris Dancing is an event where people, worn in beautiful clothes with ribbons and bells, dance with handkerchiefs or big sticks in their hands, while traditional music- sounds.

THEORITICAL PART

A great representative of the new Uzbek literature of the 20th century, Uzbek founder of the novel, an important socio-Abdullah Qadiri, an active participant in cultural processes. He was born on April 10, 1894 in Tashkent in a gardener's Family. His father, Kadyrbobo khan, was a soldier in the hands of beys. He took part in the defense of Tashkent during the invasion. His father played an important role. Abdullah Qadiri's series of adventures works, especially in the emergence of historical novels. Abdullah Qadiri was the first of the Soviet government. Along with his intense journalistic activity in the 19th century, he is Uzbek created the first novel in literature - "Last Days" (1919–20). Chapters from the novel were published in 1922 in the magazine "Revolution" was found. His mother standing in the ranks of progressive intellectuals of our country deeply concerned about the fate of the country, the nation, on its own sought the way of salvation. The meaning of the novel "Last Days" extremely wide. It contains a variety of human destinies, social moral, family-romantic problems are captured. Abdullah Qadiri looked straight into the eyes of truth was human. He valued the truth, the glory of truthfulness. But he also suffered slanders and

slanders throughout his life. He mocked. The importance of Qadiri's work is his national novel. He is not limited to the creation. The great writer in his novels was one of the first to shine in the life of the Uzbek people. He also drew landscapes of national character created perfect patterns. From the author the life, customs and psychology of the people deep knowledge is required and his work adheres to this rule. Already, only in the artistic image impartiality is a sincere affection for the writer in readers gives birth.

Jane Austen's works have always been a cornerstone of our culture, and fortunately, with the auditions for JP Catholic's Theatre production of *Pride and Prejudice* coming up, JP Catholic will get to experience her world on stage. But while the costumes, grandeur, and romance all speak for themselves, what really differentiates Austen's works from others of that time is her attention to the era-appropriate etiquette (particularly with regards to courtship). Ever since her day, formalities have decreased, dating has become more of a pastime than a vocation, and chivalry might as well be an SAT word we've forgotten about. But I propose that by re-adopting manners akin to Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth (or at least a certain version of them), we can bring back value and grace to the art of courtship.

Although first impressions are a crucial step to establishing relationships, the process of who introduces who is often overlooked. In Austen's time, men were introduced to ladies because it was seen as an honor to meet one, especially one deemed "eligible for marriage". He's the one who took the first step, offered his hand, and expressed what a pleasure it was to meet her. Of course, there's nothing wrong with that happening the other way

around, but it's gentlemanly to acknowledge a lady's presence regardless of what era you're in.

Example: "Ben, have you met Eliza? She's also a Screenwriting major."

From a young age, we're taught the dangers of heading outside ("don't take any candy from strangers!") and to walk around with our guard up, regardless of our gender. During the Regency Era, noblewomen were extremely susceptible to pickpockets and other such risks, especially in the city. When a gentleman offers to walk and talk with a lady in public in order to protect from any potential dangers, he makes her feel safe and both parties enjoy the company. But if she wants alone time – leave it at that. Let her know the offer still stands if she ever needs it, and chances are she'll take you up on it. Example: "Hey, it's really raining. Would you like me to walk back with you?" (Pro tip: always carry appropriate gear for the weather).

PRACTICAL PART

Ceremonies of Uzbek people have formed over the centuries as a result of complex process of merger of cultural skills and traditions of all tribes and nationalities that participated in Uzbeks' ethnogenesis. They are quite original, bright and diverse, and go back to tribal patriarchal relations. Great number of ceremonies follows the family life and associated with birth and upbringing the child, weddings, burials.

Ceremonies associated with the birth and upbringing of kids (beshik-tuyi, khatna-kilish), wedding (fatiha-tuy, wedding) are of particular importance. Often they represent the combination of Islamic rituals with more ancient forms related to mystical practices.

With adoption of Islam many family and everyday customs have undergone its influence, and Muslim religious ceremonies were introduced in Uzbeks' life. Friday is deemed a holiday celebrated in the cathedral mosque by general namaz (prayer). Patriarchal customs continues their existence in the social life which is focused on mosque, chaykhana (tea-house), bazaar and in which only men participate. Eshik Tuyi (wooden cradle) is a ritual celebration related to the first putting the baby into the cradle. It is one of the most ancient and widespread ceremonies in Uzbekistan. Usually, such event is held on the 7th, 9th or 11th day from the birthday of the baby. In various regions the ceremony has its specific features and depends on the family's income level: rich families usually celebrate this event on a large scale, while families with low income celebrate it moderately. Beshik (cradle) and necessary items for the baby are provided by the relatives of the baby's mother. Flat bread, sweets and toys are wrapped in dastarkhan (tablecloth). Gifts are prepared for the baby's parents, grandparents. Richly decorated beshik, dasturkhans and gifts are loaded on the car everybody together with the guests depart for the parents' house under sounds of surnay, karnay and tambourine. According to the tradition, the baby's grandfather takes the delivered beshik onto right shoulder, then he passes it to his son's right shoulder, who then delivers it to the baby's mother. In the past faces used to be coated with white flour in order to ensure that all the intentions of the guests were pure and good. Guests are invited to the guest room to the richly served table and while guests help themselves, listen to music and enjoy their time, ceremony of the baby's swaddling and putting him into the cradle is held in the next room in presence of

elder women. At the end of the ceremony guests come to the baby in order to take a look at him, bring their presents for him and throw parvarda (local sweets) and sugar squares onto the beshik. At this time the ceremony is over and guests return their homes.

The culture of England is defined by the cultural norms of England and the English people. Owing to England's influential position within the United Kingdom it can sometimes be difficult to differentiate English culture from the culture of the United Kingdom as a whole. However, since Anglo-Saxon times, England has had its own unique culture, apart from Welsh, Scottish or Northern Irish culture. Rich in history and culture and birthplace of the Industrial Revolution, many of the world's most celebrated scientists, inventions, and thinkers originated from England. England has also played an important role in cinema, literature, technology, engineering, democracy, social science and mathematics. Manor houses, gardens, rolling countryside, and green landscapes are common English cultural symbols. A rose and oak tree are considered national symbols of England. Humour, tradition, and good manners are characteristics commonly associated with being English. British people think that the Grand National horse race is the most exciting horse race in the world. It takes place near Liverpool every year. Sometimes it happens the same day as the Boat Race takes place, sometimes a week later. Amateur riders as well as professional jockeys can participate. It is a very famous event. During the handshaking it is traditional to ask about health, state of affairs at work and home. In rural areas in case of guest's visit usually

women don't sit at the same table with men in order not to interfere their discussion. It is not polite to admire the women's beauty and pay intent attention to them. Upon entering the premises shoes are taken off. It is necessary to take the place indicated by the host. The further it is from the entrance, the more honorable it is. Another example is the Boat Race, which takes place on the river Thames, often on Easter Sunday. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold a race. The circus is a traditional form of entertainment in the UK. Chipperfield's Circus dates back more than 300 years in Britain, making it one of the oldest family circus dynasties. Philip Astley is regarded as the father of the modern circus. Following his invention of the circus ring in 1768, Astley's Amphitheatre opened in London in 1773. As an equestrian master Astley had a skill for trick horse-riding, and when he added tumblers, tightrope-walkers, jugglers, performing dogs, and a clown to fill time between his own demonstrations – the modern circus was born. The Hughes Royal Circus was popular in London in the 1780s. Pablo Fanque's Circus Royal, among the most popular circuses of Victorian England, showcased William Kite, which inspired John Lennon to write "Being for the Benefit of Mr. Kite!" on The Beatles' album Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band. Joseph Grimaldi, the most celebrated of clowns from England is considered the father of modern clowning.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I can say that the writers of each epoch paid special attention to the customs and traditions that reflect the spirit of the nation in their works. Therefore, Jane Austin and Abdullah Qadir, in their works, tried to shape the customs of the nation and

pass it on to the next generation, and of course they achieved their goals.

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