



**THE ARTISTIC REPRESENTATION OF SOCIAL
INEQUALITY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE:**

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHARLES DICKENS'S AND
ABDULLA QODIRIY'S NOVELS

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Relevance of the study. Social inequality remains one of the most urgent and enduring problems of human society, and its reflection in literature has always played a crucial role in raising social awareness. Literary works often serve as a mirror of social reality, revealing injustice, class division, poverty, and moral conflict. In this context, the novels of Charles Dickens and Abdulla Qodiriy occupy a significant place, as both writers realistically portray the lives of people affected by unequal social conditions.

The relevance of this study lies in the comparative analysis of English and Uzbek literary traditions, which allows for a deeper understanding of how social inequality is artistically represented in different cultural and historical contexts. Despite differences in time, geography, and social structure, Dickens and Qodiriy share a humanistic worldview and criticize social injustice through vivid characters and realistic narrative techniques. Studying their works together highlights both universal and nationally specific features of social inequality in literature, which contributes to the development of comparative literary studies.



Aim of the research. The aim of this study is to analyze and compare the artistic portrayal of social inequality in selected novels of Charles Dickens and Abdulla Qodiriy, focusing on themes, characters, narrative techniques, and socio-historical context.

Methods and materials. The research employs comparative, descriptive, and analytical methods. The primary materials of the study are selected novels by Charles Dickens and Abdulla Qodiriy, as well as critical literary studies devoted to their works.

Main results. The study reveals that both authors portray social inequality as a destructive force affecting individuals and society as a whole. However, Dickens focuses more on industrial society and class conflict in England, while Qodiriy emphasizes social injustice within the framework of traditional Uzbek society. Despite cultural differences, both writers share a humanistic approach and criticize social injustice through realistic characters and symbolic imagery.

Conclusion. The comparative study demonstrates that the artistic representation of social inequality in English and Uzbek literature reflects universal human values while preserving national and cultural specificity. The works of Charles Dickens and Abdulla Qodiriy remain relevant due to their deep social criticism and moral significance.