

**O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI
ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JAHON TILLARI UNIVERSITETI

DONG LINA

**XITOIY AMERIKA DIASPORA ADABIYOTI VA UNING EMI
TAN IJODIGA TA’SIRI**

10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI**

TOSHKENT – 2025

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
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**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по
филологическим наукам**

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KIRISH (PhD dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. XX-XXI asr jahon adabiyotshunosligida boshqa davlat va xalqlar adabiy muhitini namoyon etuvchi yozuvchilarning badiiy dunyosini yangicha yondashuvlar orqali o'rganishni nazarda tutuvchi diaspora nazariyasi katta ahamiyat kasb eta boshladi. Bu nazariyaning eng muhim aspekti turli xalqlar an'alarining mushtarak va o'ziga xos jihatlarini, ularning adabiy asarlardagi tasvirini o'rganishni o'z ichiga oladi. Tarixiy ildizlari turlicha bo'lgan ikki xalq misolida, ya'ni Amerikadagi xitoy millatiga mansub insonlarning turmush tarzi va urf-odatlar tarannumi, ushbu masalalarning Xitoy-Amerika diasporasi adabiyotidagi ifodasi kabi masalalarni o'rganish zamonaviy adabiyotshunoslikning ahamiyatga molik vazifalaridandir. Ushbu ikki xalqning adabiy-madaniy muhiti, o'zaro ijtimoiy munosabatlari, tarixiy-adabiy jarayonlarning rivojlanish qonuniyatlari, ijtimoiy muhit haqidagi ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar o'ziga xos yondashuvni taqozo etadi.

Dunyo adabiyotshunosligida Xitoy-Amerika diaspora adabiyotiga xos badiiy tafakkurning bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanishini belgilab beruvchi ijtimoiy-psixologik omillarni tahlil qilish muhim vazifa sanaladi. Til, madaniyat va adabiyotning turli makon va zamon kontekstlarida o'zaro ta'siri natijasida shakllangan mazkur adabiyot tarixiy-madaniy, tarixiy-qiyosiy usullar, biografik yondashuvlardan foydalangan holda zamonaviy adabiyotshunoslik doirasida o'rganishni taqozo etadi. Diaspora adabiyoti namoyandalari romanlaridagi tafakkur, uslubiy o'ziga xosliklar, turli sharoit va zamondagi voqealar ifodasi, syujet va kompozitsion yaxlitlik, yozuvchining shaxs, jamiyat va borliq bilan dialogik munosabatlariga chuqur singib ketganligini bildiradi. Ushbu keng qamrovli tadqiqot ishi Emi Tan asarlari haqidagi ma'lumotlarni jahon ilmiy hamjamiyatiga yetkazish zaruriyati mavjudligiga urg'u beradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining jahon hamjamiyatiga integratsiyalashuvi natijasida so'nggi yillarda ilmiy va adabiy tafakkur tubdan yangilandi. Shunisi e'tiborga loyiqki, bugungi kunda G'arb va Sharq adabiy an'analari doirasida ishlab chiqilgan tamoyillarning sezilarli darajada yaqinlashuvini kuzatish mumkin. Zero, bizning asosiy maqsadimiz – keng qamrovli demokratik o'zgarishlar, jumladan, ta'lim sohasidagi islohotlar orqali O'zbekistonda yangi davr, xususan, Uchinchi Renessans davriga poydevor qo'yishdir. Bu maqsadga erishish uchun jamiyatning har bir a'zosi Uchinchi Renessans davrining mohiyatini chuqur anglashi zarur. Buyuk ajdodlarning betakror ilmiy-ma'naviy merosi biz uchun shijoat va ilhom baxsh etuvchi hayotiy dasturilamal bo'lib xizmat qilishi kerak.¹ Sharq va G'arb adabiy an'analari hamda diaspora adabiyoti singari adabiy-estetik hodisalarning badiiy sintezini o'rganish ham shu jihatdan muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Emi Tanning asarlarini o'rganish ushbu masalalarni yaqindan yoritishga va amaldagi madaniy aloqalarni chuqurroq tushunishga katta hissa qo'shadi.

Ushbu dissertatsiya me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilab berilgan vazifalar va

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning O'qituvchi va murabbiylar kuniga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi // <http://uza.uz/oz/documents/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyoyevning-itiv> [murojaat sanasi: 30.09.2023].

tashabbuslar ijrosiga to'la mos keladi. Xususan, mazkur ilmiy tadqiqot 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PQ-4947-sonli hamda 2021-yil 19-maydagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatdan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-5117-son qarorida belgilangan vazifalar ijrosiga xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyatini takomillashtirish, shuningdek, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishga qaratilgan PQ-2789-sonli Prezident qarorida nazarda tutilgan chora-tadbirlar ham ushbu ish doirasida amaliyotga tatbiq etilmoqda. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot ishi "Jahon adabiyotining eng sara namunalarini o'zbek tiliga va o'zbek adabiyoti durdonalarini chet tillarga tarjima qilish va nashr etish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 2018-yil 18-maydagi 376-sonli Qarorda, 2019-yil 8-oktyabrdagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PF-5847-sonli Farmonda belgilangan vazifalarning amaldagi ijosini ta'minlashda va mavjud muammolarni hal etishda muayyan darajada xizmat qilmoqda.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur dissertatsiya I. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Amerika va boshqa madaniyatlar mushtarakligi, turli xalqlar an'analarining uyg'unligi asosida yaratilgan diaspora adabiyoti tamoyillari G'arb adabiyotshunoslari M.Ilyas, D.Xelli, M.M.Rayhanah, R.Blyumental tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar doirasida ishlab chiqilgan va nazariy jihatdan o'rganilgan.² Afrika, xitoy, koreys, yapon, afg'on va janubiy osiyolik yozuvchilarning³ Amerika adabiyotidagi maqomini belgilash bo'yicha olib borilgan

² Ilyas M. Expatriate Experience and the Fictional World of Diaspora // Journal of Social Studies Education Research, 2018. – № 9 (1); Helly D. Diaspora: History of an Idea, in Muslim Diaspora: Gender, Culture, and Identity, ed. Haideh Moghissi. – New York: Routledge, 2006. XIV; Raihanah M.M. et al. Exploring representations of Self by Diasporic Muslim Writers // Procedia. – Social and Behavioral Sciences, 2014. 118. – P. 365-370; Blumental R. Looking for Home in the Islamic Diaspora of Ayaan Hirsi Ali, Azar Nafisi, and Khaled Hosseini // Arab Studies Quarterly, 2012. Vol. 34. – № 4, etc.

³ Sadat M. "The Afghan Experience: An Exploratory Study of Societal Realities through the Lenses of Afghan Diasporic Literary Works". PhD diss. – Claremont Graduate University and San Diego State University, 2006. – 293 p.; Corallo R. The Journey to Becoming Cultural and Political Awakening to Nomadic Art in the Work of Afghan American Female Artists. – New York, 2017. – 191 p.; Niazi A. Intergenerational Trauma in Second Generation Afghan American males. – San Francisco, 2019. – 200 p.; Stamper C. Women Rewriting Scripts of War: Contemporary U.S. Novels, Memoir and Media from 1991-2013. – Arizona, 2015. – 178 p.; Solomon M. Afghan Muslim Male Interpreters and Translators: An Examination of Their Identity Changes and Lived Experiences During Pre - and Post-Immigration to the United States during the Afghanistan War (2003-2012). – Nova, 2015. – 346 p.; O'bryan C. Gender, Mobility and Self: Afghan Women in Vancouver British Columbia. – Oregon, 2014. – 326 p.; Buchenon D. Rotten Symbol Mongering: Scapegoating in post-9/11 American War Literature. – Denver, 2015. – 398 p.; Angemeer A. Reading the Other and Reading Ourselves: An Interpretative Study of amazon.com Reviews on Bestsellers about Muslims. – Pittsburgh, 2012. – 241 p.; Richards M. Literary Journeys to Ethical Understanding. – Calgary, 2010. – 155 p.; Malik M. Multicultural Ways of Knowing: Reading "The Kite Runner" in a Grade 11 class. – Ontario, 2010. – 204 p.; Yulianto W. Historicizing Muslim American Literature: Studies on Literature by African American Muslim Writers. – Arkansas, 2018. – 178 p.; Taliaferro C. Ninth Grade Students' Negotiation of Aesthetic Efferent? And Critical Stances in Response to a Novel Set in Afghanistan. – Texas, 2011. – 156 p.; Shah B. Orientalism, Occidentalism, and the Language of

ilmiy izlanishlar natijasida ularning adabiy asarlarida Yevropa tafakkuri hamda Amerika turmush tarzi ustunlik qilishini qayd etish lozim. Adabiyotshunos M.Ilyas “**diaspora**” va “**ekspatriant**” tushunchalarini izohlab, chet el adabiyoti afro-amerikaliklar adabiyoti va etnik adabiyot⁴ kabi alohida fan sohasi emas, balki diaspora adabiyotining bir qismi ekanligiga e’tibor qaratadi. D.Xelli diaspora atamasiga “vatanidan uzoqda yashaydigan aholi”, deya ta’rif berib, o‘z mamlakatidan ketib, muhojirlikda qiyinchiliklarni boshidan kechirgan yozuvchilarni diaspora adabiyoti vakillari sifatida e’tirof etgan bo‘lsa, M.M. Rayhanah mazkur yozuvchilar o‘zlari tug‘ilib o‘sgan joydan uzoqda yashasalar-da, har doim o‘zligini, “men”ini topishga harakat qilib kelishgan. Boshqa bir adabiyotshunos R.Blyumental esa islom diasporasi adabiyoti yozuvchilari asarlarida ilgari surilgan ideal makon Sharq yoki G‘arbm, degan muammoni ko‘ndalang qo‘yadi.⁵

Diaspora adabiyotini, xususan, Osiyo-Amerika adabiyotining tanqidiy tahlili haqida gap ketganida Edvard Saidning “**orientalizm**” nazariyasini ta’kidlab o‘tish joiz. Uning nazariyasida Sharqning G‘arb davlatlari tomonidan kamsitib tasvirlanishi ko‘rsatib berilgan.⁶ Saidning ta’kidlashicha, Yaqin Sharq, Shimoliy Afrika va Osiyoni anglatuvchi “Sharq” atamasi G‘arb ilm-fani, adabiyoti va san’ati namoyondalari tomonidan jipslashgan, g‘ayrioddiy va quyiroq xalqlarni ifodalovchi atama sifatida tavsiflangan. Bu g‘oya, o‘z navbatida, G‘arbning Sharqdagi siyosiy va madaniy hukmronligini oqlash hamda mustahkamlashga xizmat qilgan. Edvard Said orientalizm nuqtayi nazarini tanqid ostiga olib, u Sharqni neytral yoki xolis o‘rganish emas, balki bosma qoliqlar, noto‘g‘ri qarashlar va yevrotsentrik tarafkashliklarni davom ettiruvchi hokimiyat nutqining shakli ekanligini ta’kidlaydi.

Tadqiqot ishimizda Osiyo-Amerika adabiyoti asarlari Saidning orientalizm nazariyasiga asoslangan holda har tomonlama o‘rganildi. Shu o‘rinda Amerika adabiyotshunoslari va olimlari Emi Tan ijodini o‘rganishga katta hissa qo‘shishganini alohida e’tirof etish zarur. Bunday adabiyotshunos olimlar qatoridan Meri Ellen Snodgrass, Bella Adams va Vendi Xoni o‘rin olgan bo‘lib, ular Emi Tanning hayoti, ijodi va asarlaridagi qahramonlar haqida yangicha yondashuv bilan keng qamrovli tadqiqotlar o‘tkazishgan.⁷ Ushbu olimlar Emi Tan ijodini Osiyo-Amerika adabiyoti kontekstida muhokama qila turib, o‘zlikni anglash, oila va avlodlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar mavzulariga urg‘u berib ketishgan. Tan romanlaridagi madaniy o‘ziga xoslik va tasvirning murakkabliklarini ta’kidlash asnosida Tanning Osiyo-Amerika adabiyotiga o‘tkazgan ta’sirini ijobiy baholashgan. Ularning tadqiqot natijalari osiyo-amerikalik diasporasiga mansub ona va qizning o‘zaro yozishmalarida irq, jins va sinfnig murakkab kesishuvlarini tushunib yetishda qimmatli manba vazifasini

Conciliation: Political Discourses in the 9/11 Novel. – Pennsylvania, 2013. – 272 p.; Mader A. The Importance of Reading Said: Orientalism, Women, and Postcolonial Literature after 9/11. – Calgary, 2017. – 185 p.

⁴ Ilyas M. Expatriate Experience and the Fictional World of Diaspora. Journal of Social Studies Education Research, 2018. – № 9 (1). – P. 106-123.

⁵ Blumental R. Looking for Home in the Islamic Diaspora of Ayaan Hirsi Ali, Azar Nafisi, and Khaled Hosseini // Arab Studies Quarterly, 2012. Vol. 34. – № 4. – P. 250-264.

⁶ Edward W. Said. Orientalism. – London: Penguin Books, 2019. – 432 p.

⁷ Mary Ellen Snodgrass. Amy Tan: A Literary Companion. – Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2004. – 240 p.; Bella Adams. Amy Tan (Contemporary World Writers). – Manchester University Press, 2005. – 232 p.; Wendy Ho. In Her Mother’s House: The Politics of Mother-Daughter Writing. – Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 2000. – 288 p.

o‘taydi. Frank Chin va Jeffri Pol Chan kabi xitoy-amerikalik yozuvchilar ham Emi Tan ijodi haqida munozarali hamda o‘rinli fikrlarni bildirishgan.⁸

Hindistonlik adabiyotshunos olimlar M.Manjula, Nomita Loktongbam, N.Durga Emi Tanning asarlaridagi madaniy o‘ziga xoslik, madaniyatlararo ta’sir, ko‘p madaniyatlilik, madaniy tafovut va ziddiyatlar, madaniyatlararo inqiroz va muloqot kabi madaniy masalalarga e’tibor qaratishgan. Bhattacharya Baisaxi ayol identikligi inqirozining ikki turiga e’tibor qaratadi: ona va qiz munosabati hamda Amerika madaniyatini o‘zlashtirayotgan qizlar hamda an’anaviy etnik va madaniy merosni saqlab qolish ilinjidagi onalar o‘rtasidagi ziddiyat.⁹ Sushil Meri Metyus o‘z tadqiqotida Emi Tanning romanlarida tasvirlangan ijtimoiy, psixologik va hissiy holatlarni o‘rganib chiqqan.¹⁰

Bir qator hind tadqiqotchilari xarakter, munosabatlar, taqdir, ayollarning kurashlari va qiyinchiliklarga qaramay, o‘zligini anglab yetishdagi yutuqlari kabi masalalarga urg‘u berishgan. Vidxyavati Emi Tanning asarlaridagi personajlarni tahlil qilib, “ularning oilaviy rishtalar, irqiy kamsitish, qashshoqlik va institutsional din mafkurasi bilan ifodalanadigan kuchga qanday qarshilik ko‘rsatishini” misollar orqali yoritib bergan. Tanning personajlari o‘zgarishlarni iliq kutib olib, ekspluatatsiya bilan bog‘liq vaziyatlarni to‘g‘irlashga harakat qilishadi va madaniyatlararo ta’sir orqali birovga bo‘ysunishdan xalos bo‘lishga erishishadi.¹¹ Govher Ahmad Naik, S.Priyadharshini, Mohinit Kaur Boparai va Suxman Kaur Dahiya kabi olimlar Emi Tan hamda hind yozuvchilari tomonidan tasvirlangan diaspora personajlarini qiyosiy tadqiq qilishgan.¹² Himadri Lahiriy ham “muvozanatlashgan tenglik hukmron bo‘lgan chegarasiz dunyo” qurish umididagi bir qancha osiyo-amerikalik ayol yozuvchilarning asarlari bo‘yicha qiyosiy tadqiqot olib borgan.¹³

Nensi Tambi begonalashish va murosaga kelish nafaqat onalar hamda qizlar o‘rtasida, balki Sharq va G‘arb o‘rtasida ham yuz berayotganligi haqidagi g‘oyasini ilgari surgan.¹⁴ Gurinder Kaur Singx insonlar boshqa mamlakatga ko‘chib ketganlaridan keyin ham etnik kelib chiqishlariga qanchalik darajada sodiq

⁸ Frank Chin. *Contemporary Literary Criticism*. Ed. Jeffrey W.Hunter. Vol. 135. – Detroit: Gale Group, 2001. – P. 150-202; Frank Chin, Jeffrey Paul Chan, et al. *The Big Aiiiiiiii!: An Anthology of Chinese American and Japanese American Literature*. – Plume, 1991. – 640 p.

⁹ Bhattacharya Baisaxi. *Cross Cultural Hermeneutics and Identity Crisis in the Novels of Amy Tan*. University of Madras, 2015. – 236 p.

¹⁰ Sushil Mary Mathews. *Legacy of Fortitude a Study of the Women Characters in the Novels of Amy Tan*. – Bharathiar University, 2009. – 249 p.

¹¹ Vidhyavathi V. *Intercultural Interaction in Amy Tan’s Novels*. – SRM University, 2011. – P. 7.

¹² Gowher Ahmad Naik. *Multiculturalism and Socio Political Issues in Select Novels of Zadie Smith and Amy Tan*. – Lovely Professional University, 2017. – 267 p.; Priyadharshini C.P.C. *Journey towards A New Dawn in the Select Novels of Amy Tan and Jhumpa Lahiri*. – Bharathiar University, 2019. – 260 p.; Mohineet Kaur Boparai. *Subalternity and the Emergence of Agency in Selected Novels of Toni Morrison, Amy Tan and Abdullrazak Gurnah*. – Punjabi University, 2017. – 217 p.; Sukhman Kaur Dahiya, *Hyphenated Identity and Experience a Critical Analysis of Selected Chinese American Women Novelists*. – Punjabi University, 2014. – 156 p.

¹³ Himadri Lahiri. *Writing from the Margin a Study of Asian American Women Writers Response to Immigration With Special Reference to Maxine Hong Kingston Amy Tan Monica Sone Hisaye Yamamoto and Bharati Mukherjee*. The University of Burdwan, 2002. – P. 212.

¹⁴ Nancy Thambi. *Spatial Reconciliation The Influence of Space on the Women Characters in the Select Novels of Amy Tan*. Bharathiar University, 2016. – P. 33.

qolishlarini va an'analarni davom ettirishlarini o'rgangan.¹⁵ Jenefa Kiruba Mala Amerikadagi ayollar tarixini chuqur o'rganib chiqib, onalarning zamonaviy dunyoda qanday qilib "vatanlari va keyinchalik borib o'rinishgan yerlari, shaxs va jamiyat o'rtasidagi tafovutlarni, turli madaniy inqirozlarni qabul qilish va bartaraf etish, diasporalarning ozodlik g'oyasini yoyish vazifasini ilgari surishdagi ahamiyatini" ko'rsatib bergan.¹⁶ Svetha Ravindran Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlaridagi xitoylik muhojirlarning diasporasini tahlil qilib, o'tmishning xitoylik muhojirlarning bugungi kundagi hayotiga bo'lgan ta'sirini kuzatgan.¹⁷ "Ular muhojir sifatida ko'chib borishganidan keyin qabul qilgan nasroniylik dini ularni qadimgi dinlarini tark etishga majburlamaydi. Xitoyliklar har ikki dinning yaxshi fazilatlarini o'zlashtirganlar"¹⁸, deyiladi uning tadqiqot ishida.

Tao Du Emi Tanning ijodini postkolonial nuqtayi nazar asosida o'rganib chiqqan va "**identiklik**" doimo shakllanish jarayonidir hamda u yoki bu guruhning barqaror xususiyati rolini bajara olmaydi, degan xulosaga kelgan.¹⁹ Jianjun Zou Emi Tan o'zining barcha romanlarida uyg'unlikning axloqiy g'oyasini tadqiq qilishda davom etadi, degan mulohazani bildirgan. Uning yozishicha, "Xitoy va G'arb an'anaviy madaniyatidagi uyg'unlik tushunchasi uning romanlarida ko'plab axloqiy tavsiflar bilan birga ochib berilgan... Bu, o'z navbatida, dunyoning uyg'unlashuvi, shuningdek, insoniyat tinchligi va jamiyat rivojlanishi uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi".²⁰ Xiaohui Chen Maksin Xong Kingston, Emi Tan va Ian Geling asarlaridagi matnlarning talqini haqida ilmiy ish olib borgan.

Kuiping Liu Emi Tanning inson madaniyati haqidagi mulohazalarini, uning "odamlar va tabiat o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni, odamlar va oddiy his-tuyg'ularimizdan tashqaridagi ruhiy dunyo o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni yoki hikoya yo'sinining estetik ifodasini so'roq ostiga olib bildirgan qarashlarini o'rgangan".²¹ Chen Ma Tanning makonni tasvirlash uslubini tahlil qilish asnosida "xitoylik bo'lish"ning murakkab jihatlariga e'tibor qaratadi. Xiu Ving Vong o'z ishida Maksin Xong Kingston va Emi Tan asarlaridagi "suhbat asosiga qurilgan hikoyalar"ni solishtiradi.²² O'zbek adabiyotshunosi Dilnoza Ruzmatova "Xolid Husayniy asarlarining badiiy o'ziga xosligi" nomli ilmiy tadqiqot ishida diaspora adabiyotini chuqur tadqiq eta turib, uning uchta asosiy xususiyatini izohlaydi: tillar va madaniyatlararo to'qnashuv, biografik metoddan foydalanish va vaqt va makon

¹⁵ Gurinder Kaur Singh. *Ethnic retention and multi identities in the Works of Amy Tan and Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni a Critical Study*. – Punjabi University, 2015. – 368 p.

¹⁶ Jenefa Kiruba Malar S. *The Chinese of America 'the Land of Not-Yet' and Concoction of Culture in Amy Tan's Fiction*. Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, 2015. – P. 1.

¹⁷ Sweta Ravindran. *Chinese Diasporic Experience: A Study of the Novels of Amy Tan*. – Bharathidasan University, 2018. – 175 p.

¹⁸ Sweta Ravindran. *Chinese Diasporic Experience: A Study of the Novels of Amy Tan*. – Bharathidasan University, 2018. – P. 147.

¹⁹ Tao Du. *Identity in Cultural Displacement: Cultural Translation in Diaspora Chinese American Literature*. – Shanghai International Studies University, 2012. – P. 1.

²⁰ Jianjun Zou. "Harmony" in Positive Dimension and in Negative Dimension-on the Ethics in Amy Tan's Novels. *Huazhong Normal University*, 2008. – P. 3.

²¹ Quiping Liu. *An Ecological Return to Harmony in Amy Tan's Novels* Université Toulousel e Mirail, 2017. – P. 7.

²² Hiu Wing Wong. "Talk-stories" in the Fictions of Maxine Hong Kingston and Amy Tan. *University of Warwick*, 2006. – 305 p.

mutanosibliği²³.

Emi Tan ijodining mavzulari va personajlaridan tortib, asarlari tili va hikoya qilish uslubigacha bo'lgan turli jihatlari bo'yicha ko'plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan bo'lsa-da, O'zbekiston va Xitoyda Xitoy-amerika diasporasi adabiyoti hamda uning Emi Tan asarlariga ta'sirini tadqiq etuvchi keng qamrovli ilmiy tadqiqotlar mavjud emas.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Dissertatsiya O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universitetida Angliya va Amerika adabiyoti tarixi hamda dolzarb masalalari, badiiy tahlil usul va tamoyillari ustuvor ilmiy yo'nalishlari doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi: Emi Tan ijodi misolida Xitoy-amerika diaspora adabiyotining umumiy qonuniyatlari, ichki va tashqi aloqalari va adabiyotlararo rivojlanishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ilmiy, tahliliy va nazariy nuqtayi nazardan umumlashtirishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

Osiyo-amerika adabiyoti kontekstida Xitoy-amerika adabiyotining rolini o'rganish;

Emi Tanning asarlaridagi narratologiya uslubini Gert Xofstedening madaniyat, ko'p madaniyatlilik va rivoya san'ati nazariyalari bilan bog'liq holda o'rganish;

Emi Tan asarlaridagi rivoya strategiyalarini, jumladan, roviylar, rivoya qatlamlari va tuzilishi, rivoya vaqti va makonini hamda rivoya ovozini ajratib ko'rsatish;

Emi Tan asarlarini madaniy o'ziga xoslik va ko'p madaniyatlilik nuqtayi nazaridan alohida hamda qiyosiy ravishda o'rganish;

Emi Tanning romanlarini feminizm, patriarxal madaniyat, strukturalizm va postkolonial adabiy tanqidchilik nuqtayi nazaridan tadqiq qilish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida Emi Tanning "The Joy Luck Club" ("Quvonch va omad klubi"), "The Kitchen God's Wife" ("Oshxona ilohining rafiqasi"), "The Hundred Secret Senses" ("Yuzta sirli tuyg'ular"), "The Bonesetter's Daughter" ("Siniqchining qizi") asarlari tanlandi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini Xitoy-amerika adabiyoti va uning Emi Tanning ijodiga ta'siri, xususan, madaniy o'ziga xoslik, ko'p madaniyatlilik, insoniy munosabatlar hamda rivoya strategiyalari tushunchalari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari tarixiy, biografik, qiyosiy, psixologik, tizimli tahlil usullarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:

Xitoy-Amerika adabiyotidagi milliy va umuminsoniy g'oyalarning mushtarak hamda farqli jihatlari orientalizmning nazariy kategoriyalari, etnik qadriyatlar, til va muloqot konteksti doirasida Gert Hofstedening madaniy mezonlar nazariyasi asosida aniqlangan;

Sharq va G'arb adabiy munosabatlarining kesishuvi, Xitoy va Amerika madaniyati hamda qadriyatlarini inkor etmagan holda G'arbda yaratilgan badiiy

²³ Ruzmatova Dilnoza. Xolid Husayniy asarlarining badiiy o'ziga xosligi. Fil. fan. b. fals. PhD diss. – Toshkent, 2020. – 146 b.

asarlarda sharqona ruh hamda falsafaning aks etishi, badiiy uslub, shakl va mazmun komponentlari, diaspora adabiyotining terminologiyasi va identifikatsiyasi bilan bog'liq muammolar ko'pmadaniyatlilik va feminizm g'oyasi asosida izohlangan;

roviy-qahramon nuqtayi nazaridan hikoya qilish strategiyalari, rivoya qatlamlari tuzilishi, zamoni va makoni, lingvistik xususiyatlari va ifoda usullari, bayon subyeksi va obyeksi badiiy-konseptual yaxlitlikda ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan asoslangan;

ijodkor izlanishi, badiiy mahorati va uslubini barqaror poetik an'analar hamda novatorlik asosida namoyon etish muammolari Emi Tan ijodi misolida badiiylikning ham mazmuniy, ham shakliy mezonlari negizida ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalariga quyidagilar kiradi:

diaspora adabiyotining muhim xususiyatlarini tahlil va tadqiq qilish natijasida olingan xulosalar asosida adabiyotshunoslikning yangi ilmiy-nazariy tushunchalarini taqdim etishda adabiyot nazariyasi, qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik kabi fanlar bo'yicha yaratilgan darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalarini takomillashtirishga xizmat qiladi;

Xitoy-amerika diasporasi adabiyotida yozuvchining ijodiy va shaxsiy uslubi hamda epik mahorati xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish imkoniyatlari kengaydi;

Emi Tan romanlaridagi insonlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar va ayollar haqidagi feministik g'oyalar shakllanishi tahlili orqali ko'p madaniyatlilik sharoitida barkamol jamiyatning ahamiyati ilgari surilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi mahalliy va chet el olimlarning fikr-mulohazalariga asoslanadi hamda foydalanilgan tadqiqot usullari tadqiqot maqsadlariga mos kelib, bir-birini to'ldiradi. Bu, o'z navbatida, adabiy tanqidchilik metodologiyasidan foydalangan holda tahlil va talqin qilish orqali belgilanadi. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi xulosalarning asoslanganligi, muammoning o'ziga xos shakllantirilishi, ishda qo'llaniladigan yondashuv va usullarning samaradorligida ham namoyon bo'ladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, chiqarilgan xulosalar jahon adabiyotida dolzarb bo'lgan diaspora adabiyoti nazariyasiga oid mavjud ma'lumotlarni kengaytirib, tadqiqot amaliyotida keng foydalanish imkonini beradi.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati tadqiqot natijasida olingan xulosalarni "Zamonaviy Angliya-Amerika adabiyoti", "Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik", "Adabiyot nazariyasi", "Adabiy oqimlar", "Adabiy-badiiy tahlil usullari" kabi fanlar va maxsus kurslarni o'qitishda, shuningdek, o'quv qo'llanmalar, darsliklar, to'plamlar, lug'atlar yaratishda qo'llash imkoniyati bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Xitoy Amerika diaspora adabiyoti va uning Emi Tan ijodiga ta'sirini tahlil qilish jarayonida olingan ilmiy natijalar va xulosalar asosida:

Xitoy-Amerika adabiyotidagi milliy va umuminsoniy g'oyalarning universal hamda farqli jihatlari oriyentalizmning nazariy kategoriyalari, etnik qadriyatlar, til va muloqot konteksti doirasida Gert Hofstedening madaniy mezonlar nazariyasi asosida aniqlangani xususidagi ilmiy natijalardan O'zbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasining Xalqaro aloqalar va badiiy tarjima bo'limi faoliyatida samarali foydalanilgan

(O‘zbekiston Yozuvchilar uyushmasining 2024-yil 19-fevraldagi 01-03/202-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada dunyo adabiyotining eng yaxshi namunalarini o‘zbek tiliga tarjima qilish va chop etish bilan bog‘liq vazifalarning bajarilishiga xizmat qilgan;

Sharq va G‘arb adabiy munosabatlarining kesishuvi, Xitoy va Amerika madaniyati hamda qadriyatlarini inkor etmagan holda G‘arbda yaratilgan badiiy asarlarda sharqona ruh hamda falsafaning aks etishi, hayotni aks ettirish tamoyillari, badiiy uslub, shakl va mazmun hamda uning komponentlari, diaspora adabiyotining terminologiyasi va ularning identifikatsiyasi bilan bog‘liq muammolar ko‘pmadaniyatlilik va feminizm g‘oyasi negizida izohlanganiga oid taklif va tavsiyalar Xitoyning Baoding universitetidagi Chet tillari ta‘limi va xalqaro biznes kollejidagi amaliy darslarda qo‘llanilgan (Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi Baodin universitetining 2024-yil 30-martdagi 202403-18-sonli sertifikat). Natijada amaliy darslar Sharq va G‘arb adabiy aloqalari borasidagi ma‘lumotlar bilan boyitilgan;

hikoyachi-qahramon nuqtayi nazaridan hikoya qilish strategiyalari, hikoya qatlamlari va tuzilishi, zamoni va makoni, lingvistik xususiyatlari va ifoda usullari, bayon subyekt va obyekt badiiy va konseptual yaxlitlikda ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan asoslangani hamda Emi Tanning romanlari badiiyatiga oid nazariy xulosalardan Xebey dasturiy ta‘minot institutining Umumiy kurslarni o‘qitish kafedrasida faoliyatida foydalanilgan (Xebey dasturiy ta‘minot institutining 2024-yil 1-apreldagi 2404-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada umumiy kurslarda ta‘lim oluvchilar Emi Tanning ijodi bilan yaqindan tanishish imkoniga ega bo‘lgan;

ijodkor izlanishi, badiiy mahorati va uslubini barqaror poetik an‘analar hamda novatorlik asosida namoyon etish muammolari Emi Tan ijodi misolida badiiylikning ham mazmuniy, ham shakliy mezonlari negizida ochib berilgani haqidagi nazariy hamda amaliy ma‘lumotlardan “ICM, KA-107 – Yevropa Ittifoqi va O‘zbekiston oliy ta‘lim muassasalari o‘rtasida xalqaro kredit mobilligi” nomli xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy loyihada, Britaniya Kengashi ko‘magida amalga oshirilgan “Ingliz tili maktab predmeti sifatida” (1683580) mavzusidagi xalqaro loyihada foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti 2024-yil 30-avgustdagi 01/513-son, 01/514-son ma‘lumotnomalari). Natijada loyihaning o‘quv-uslubiy materiallari Xitoy-Amerika diaspora adabiyotiga doir ma‘lumotlar bilan boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 7 ta ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyada, 3 ta xalqaro va 4 ta mahalliy ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e‘lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 19 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. Shulardan 1 tasi monografiya, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosida ilmiy natijalarni chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarida 3 ta, respublika ilmiy jurnallarida 8 ta maqola chop etilgan. Qolgan ishlar xalqaro va respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida e‘lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Dissertatsiya hajmi 137 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, maqsad hamda vazifalari, obyekt va predmeti tavsiflangan, mavzuning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan. Olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Xitoy Amerika diaspora adabiyoti: asosiy xususiyatlar va tendensiyalar”** deb nomlangan I bobida Xitoy-Amerika adabiyotining ta'rifi, xitoy millatiga mansub amerikalik immigrantlarning ahvoli bilan birga Xitoy Amerika adabiyotining tarixi va rivojlanishi, diaspora adabiyoti va rivojlanishining xususiyatlari, shuningdek, tendensiyalari o'rganiladi.

“Xitoy Amerika adabiyotining asosiy xususiyatlari va muammolar” faslida Xitoy Amerika adabiyotining tub ma'nosini aniqlashning ahamiyati muhokama qilindi va qiyosiy tadqiqotlarga asoslangan keng qamrovli ta'rif taqdim etildi. Fikrimizcha, Xitoy Amerika adabiyoti xitoylik muhojirlar yoki ularning ikkinchi avlodlari tomonidan yaratilgan asarlarni o'z ichiga olgan bo'lib, ularning okeanorti mamlakatidagi kechinmalari tasvirini, jumladan, xotiralar va tarjimai hollarni o'z ichiga oladi, shu bilan birga, ikki tomonlama etnik atributlar va madaniy an'analarning mualliflarga bo'lgan ta'sirini aks ettiradi.

Ushbu qismda, Xitoy Amerika diaspora adabiyoti adabiyotining bir shakli sifatida ta'kidlab o'tiladi, diaspora tushunchasini tanish va notanish muhitlar o'rtasidagi sarson-sargardonlik holati sifatida tushuntiriladi. Ushbu asarlarda qahramonlar duch keladigan muammolar sirasiga madaniy mansublikning so'roq ostida qolishi, irqiy kamsitish, boshpanasizlik va immigrant oilalaridagi avlodlararo madaniy bo'shliqlar kiradi.

Bundan tashqari, Xitoy Amerika adabiyotining taraqqiy etishi va AQSHning muhojirlar bo'yicha olib borayotgan siyosati hamda globallashuv o'rtasidagi munosabatlar ham atroflicha o'rganiladi. Jumladan, xitoylik muhojirlarning Qo'shma Shtatlar rivojigaga qo'shgan tarixiy hissasi, ularni irqi, dini va millatiga binoan kamsituvchi qonunlar bilan kurashi va Chaynataun jamiyatlaridagi ko'rgan-kechirganlari haqida so'z boradi. Xitoy Amerika adabiyotida bot-bot qalamga olinuvchi mavzularga madaniy o'ziga xoslik, Vatanni qo'msash, ko'chish azobi, orzular zavoli va oilaviy munosabatlar tanazzulini misol sifatida keltirish mumkin. Xitoy Amerika adabiyotini uch bosqichga bo'lib o'rganish maqsadga muvofiq ko'rildi:

- 1. Erta kurtak yozish davri (XIX asr oxiridan 1960-yillargacha bo'lgan davr);**
- 2. Keskin burilishlar davri (1970-1980-yillar);**
- 3. Gullab-yashnash davri (1980-yillar oxiridan 1990-yillar boshigacha bo'lgan oraliqdagi davr).**

I bobning **“Emi Tanning Xitoy merika ayollar adabiyoti rivojiga qo'shgan hissasi”** nomli 2-faslida Sui Sin Far, Maksin Xong Kingston, Jade Snow Vong, Fae

Myenne Ng, Emi Tan va Gish Jen kabi xitoylik ayol yozuvchilarning adabiy yutuqlari e'tirof etiladi. Ushbu yozuvchilarning asarlari butun dunyo o'quvchilarini xitoy amerikalik muhojirlar va ularning farzandlarining tarixi hamda hayoti bilan tanishtirishda, ayniqsa, ayol muhojirlarning kechinmalariga ularning e'tiborini qaratishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu ayol yozuvchilarning asarlarida matonat, mehnatsevarlik, kurash ruhi, kelajak avlodlarga madaniy-ma'rifiy ta'sir ko'rsatish mavzulari yoritilgan.

Zamonaviy xitoy amerikalik yozuvchilarning aksariyati XX asr o'rtalarida AQSHda tug'ilgan xitoylik muhojirlarning ikkinchi avlodiga mansubdir. Ayol yozuvchilar o'z onalaridan ilhom olib, oilalari va o'tmishlari asosida hikoyalar yozishlari natijasida tarjimai hol ko'rinishidagi memuar asarlar paydo bo'lib, Xitoy Amerika adabiyotining vujudga kelish xususiyatlarini tadqiq etishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mazkur asarlarda Xitoyning an'anaviy madaniyati, bayramlari, taomlari va tabiatining go'zalliklari tasvirlangan bo'lib, ularda, shuningdek, Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi tashkil etilishidan oldingi ijtimoiy-siyosiy sharoitlarga sharhlar ham berib ketilgan. Bundan tashqari, asarlar muhojirlarning ulargailhom manbai bo'lib xizmat qiluvchi Qo'shma Shtatlardagi mislsiz muvaffaqiyatga qattiq intilishlarini aks ettiradi.

Zamonaviy xitoy amerikalik yozuvchi Emi Tan o'zining ajoyib rivoya mahorati va oilaviy munosabatlarga, ayniqsa, onalar va qizlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarga chuqur nazar solishi bilan tanilgan. Uning romanlari nafaqat Amerikada, balki Xitoyda ham o'rganilishi madaniy to'qnashuvlar va madaniy o'ziga xoslikning saqlanib qolinishi yoki yangidan shakllanishi singari dolzarb mavzular teranroq tadqiq etilishiga sabab bo'lgan. Tan Xitoydagi shart-sharoitlarning ochiqdan-ochiq tasvirini taqdim etganligi uchun tanqidlarga uchragan bo'lsa-da, uning asarlari onasi va buvisining haqiqiy kechinmalariga asoslanganligini, hech qaysi voqea bo'rttirib ko'rsatilmaganligini ta'kidlash joiz. U hikoya qilib berayotgan voqea-hodisalar va tasvirlangan ijtimoiy muhit mavjud tarixiy voqelikka asoslangan. Asardagi onalar va qiz farzandlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar, do'stlik, ayollarning qiyinchiliklarga qaramasdan matonat ko'rsatishi, muhabbatga va baxtli hayotga intilishi Tanning ijodidagi eng ustuvor umuminsoniy mavzulardan biri bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

“Emi Tan romanlarida insonlararo munosabatlar va identiklik muammosi ko'pmadaniyatlilik va feminizm nuqtayi nazaridan” deya nomlanuvchi **II bobda** Xitoy hamda Amerika o'rtasidagi madaniy tafovutlar ko'rib chiqiladi, Xitoy madaniyatida kollektivizm va Amerika madaniyatida individualizm hodisasi, turfa xil diniy e'tiqodlar natijasida yuzaga kelgan to'qnashuvlar hamda ziddiyatlarlarni ta'kidlab ko'rsatiladi. Amerikada xitoylik onalardan tug'ilgan qiz farzandlarning onalari bilan o'zaro ziddiyatli munosabatlari ham qalamga olinadi. Tanning romanlarida asosiy urg'u aynan zamonaviy Amerikadagi xitoylik onalar hamda qiz farzandlar o'rtasidagi qarama-qarshilik va murosa qilish mavzusiga berilgan. Umuman olganda, II bobda Emi Tan romanlarida mavjud madaniy, oilaviy va feministik mavzular hamda ularning Xitoy amerika diasporasidan o'rin olgan o'ziga xos jihatlari va munosabatlarga ta'siri haqida tushunchalar berilgan.

“Insoniy munosabatlar: qarama-qarshilik va ziddiyatdan yarashuv va

totuvlikkacha” nomli faslda Emi Tanning “The Joy Luck Club” (“Omad va quvonch klubi”), “The Kitchen God’s wife” (“Oshxona ilohining rafiqasi”), “The hundred Secret Senses” (“Yuz sirli his”) va “Bonesetter’s daughter” (Siniqchining qizi”) romanlaridagi insoniy munosabatlar tadqiqiga keng o‘rin ajratilgan. Geert Hofstedening madaniy mezonlar nazariyasiga Xitoy va Amerika madaniyati o‘rtasidagi tafovutlarni tahlil qilishda murojaat qilindi. Xitoy madaniyatining kollektivizm (uyushganlik), uzoq muddatli perspektivalar tuzish va konfutsiylik hamda buddizm ta’siriga berilganlik jihatlari bilan ajralib tursa, Amerika madaniyati individualizmga urg‘u beradi va qisqa muddatli perspektivalar bilan yashaydi, xristianlik esa asosiy din hisoblanadi. Ushbu madaniy tafovutlar xitoylik onalar va ularning Amerikada tug‘ilgan qiz farzandlari o‘rtasidagi mojarolar hamda qarama-qarshiliklarga yo‘l ochadi.

Emi Tanning romanlari ko‘pincha zamonaviy Amerikadagi onalar va qizlar o‘rtasidagi keskin munosabatlarni o‘rganadi. Asrlarda takrorlanuvchi mavzu – qarama-qarshilikdan yarashishgacha bosib o‘tilgan yo‘l syujet qurilishini tashkil etadi va muallifning ushbu asarlarni yaratishda shaxsiy hissiy ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqqanligini ko‘rsatadi. Tan o‘z onasi va buvisidan ilhomlanib, Xitoy madaniy merosini anglab yetishga intiladi. Ona bilan yarashuv hodisasi asosan qizlari hayotda yoki turmush qurish oldidan ikkilanishlarga duch kelganda sodir bo‘ladi va qizlarning onalari tavsiya va maslahat yo‘sinida hayotiy hikoyalari hamda kechinmalari bilan o‘rtoqlashadi. Qizlar o‘zlarining kelib chiqish tarixini, nasl-nasabini o‘rganishga, onalarining maslahatlarini to‘g‘ri qabul qilishga hamda ikki avlod o‘rtasidagi tafovutlarni bartaraf etishga faol intilishadi.

Tan romanlarida, ko‘pincha, birinchi avlod xitoy amerikalik ayollar begona yurtda azob-uqubatlarga duch kelishlari va turmushlarida o‘zlari niyat qilgan baxtga erisha olmasliklari tarannum etiladi. Vatandan yiroqlik, sog‘inch hissi, ko‘nika olmaslik, doimiy ko‘chib yurishlar va farzandlar bilan ziddiyatga borish kabi diasporaga oid muammolar qarshisida Tanning ayol qahramonlari zolim kuchlarga qarshi mardonavor tura olish hamda bir-birlarini qo‘llab-quvvatlash uchun jamolarga birlashib harakat qilishadi. Bunda ular o‘zlarining his-tuyg‘ularini va kechinmalarini ifoda etishlari, hayotiy muammolarini bo‘lishishlari va birgalikda yechim topishlari mumkin bo‘lgan munosabatlar uchun mos makon yaratishadi. Raqobat va taqqoslashlar bo‘lib turishiga qaramay, ular qiyin paytlarda bir-biriga yordam beradigan haqiqiy do‘stlardir. “The Joy Luck Club”da to‘rtta ona bir necha o‘n yilliklar davomida o‘z jamoalarida faol mashg‘ulotlar olib borishadi; “The Kitchen God’s Wife”da Vinni, Xulan va Du bir oila sifatida o‘zaro do‘stlik hamda yaxshi qo‘shnichilik munosabatlarini yo‘lga qo‘yishadi; “The Hundred Secret Senses”da Kvan Oliviya ismli singlisi bilan sadoqat hamda do‘stlik rishtalarini o‘rnatadi. “Bonesetter’s daughter” romanida esa LuLing va GaoLing shunday do‘stlik munosabatlarini o‘rnata olgan ayol qahramonlardir.

“Ko‘pmadaniyatlik va feminizmning identiklik muammosi va o‘zlikni yo‘qotishdagi ta’siri” faslida identiklik muammosining asosiy jihatlari ochib beradi. Erik Eriksonning shaxsiyatning rivojlanishi haqidagi nazariyasida identiklik muammosi payso bo‘lishida ham individual, ham madaniy omillarning ta’siri bo‘lishi

ta'kidlanadi. Insonlar madaniy o'zgarishlarga uchrashganida va hayotlarida muhim to'siqlarga duch kelganlarida, ularning bir butunlik va makonga tegishlilik tuyg'usi shubha ostida qolib qo'yishi mumkin, bu esa shaxsiyat bilan bog'liq muammolar yoki inqirozlarga olib keladi. 19-asrdan boshlab uchta to'liqinni qamrab olgan feministik harakat patriarxal me'yorlarga qarshi chiqqan va siyosiy huquqlarga, huquqiy va ijtimoiy tenglikka erishish, shuningdek, individuallik va xilma-xillikka e'tibor qaratishni maqsad qilib oldi. Emi Tan romanlaridagi ayol qahramonlar qadimgi Xitoy patriarxal jamiyati tatbiq etgan qoidalar sababli bir qator qiyinchiliklarni boshidan kechirishadi.

Ko'pmadaniyatlilik jamiyatdagi madaniy guruhlarining xilma-xilligini tan oladi, madaniy tafovutlarni qadrlashga undaydi va madaniy kamchiliklarning tenglik huququ tan olinishiga intiladi. Ko'pmadaniyatlilik va feminizmdan ilhomlangan zamonaviy ayollar sevgi-muhabbat to'la baxtli hayotga faol intilishadi, garchi bu aksar hollarda mashaqqatli kechsa ham taslim bo'lishmaydi. Patriarxal muhit domida umr kechirgan oldingi avlod kampirleri ovozlarini baralla ko'tarib, gapirish imkoniga ega bo'lmagan bo'lsalar ham, o'zlarining bukilmas irodasi bilan qizlariga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishadi.

Tan romanlaridagi voqea-hodisalar, asosan, bir vaqtning o'zida Xitoy va Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari dunyosini kezib yurgan birinchi avlod muhojirlari guruhiga mansub keksa ayollar tilidan hikoya qilinadi. Ular onalari uchun so'zlovchi, qizlari uchun maslahatchi va o'z hayotiy kechinmalarini hikoya qiluvchi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Itoatkorlikka va bag'rikenglikka o'rgatilgan patriarxal muhitda ulg'ayganiga qaramay, ular boshqacha fikrlashni boshlaydilar. Ko'p yillar davomida o'zlarining o'tmishlarini sir saqlaganlaridan so'ng, ular o'tmish haqidagi bilimlari qizlarining qiyinchiliklarha yechim topishida asqatishiga umid qilib, ular bilna o'z hikoyalarini baham ko'rishga qaror qilishdi. Ushbu almashinuv orqali madaniy to'siqlar yo'q qilinadi va onalar ham, qizlar ham o'zlarining umumiy merosidan kuch va umid topishadi.

“Rivoya strategiyalari va lisoniy xususiyatlar” deya nomlanuvchi III bobda Emi Tan romanlaridagi badiiy rivoya strategiyalari va lisoniy xususiyatlarga oid tadqiqotlar natijalari ko'rsatilib, rivoya strategiyalari romanlarning mavzuviy g'oyalarini aks ettirishidagi ahamiyatiga oid tahlillar taqdim qilingan.

“Rivoya strategiyalari, rivoya qatlamlari va tuzilishi, rivoya vaqti” nomli faslda rivoya strategiyalarining ayrim asosiy masalalari ochib beradi. Narrativ (Rivoya) strategiya strukturalizmdan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, 1960-yillarda Fransiyada paydo bo'lgan va keyinchalik adabiy yo'nalish sifatida xalqaro e'tirofga sazovor bo'lgan. Jerar Jenetning “Rivoyaviy nutq” asari tartib, davomiylik, chastota, kayfiyat va ovoz kabi tushunchalarni, shuningdek, ekstradiegetik, diegetik, intradiegetik va metadiegetik kabi qatlamlarni bir-biridan farqlovchi izohlarni taqdim etdi. Jenette, shuningdek, fokalizatsiya hodisasini muhokama qila turib, voqea-hodisani nol fokalizatsiya, ichki fokalizatsiya va tashqi fokalizatsiya orqali rivoya qilishni atroflicha o'rgangan. Shlomit Rimmon-Kenan, Chjao Yiheng va Stiven Kohan kabi olimlar Jenetning g'oyalarini kengaytirib, roviy, rivoya qatlami, rivoya vaqti va fokalizatsiya kabi jihatlarini o'rganishgan. Ushbu metodologik manbalar Emi Tan

romanlaridagi rivoya strategiyalarini tahlil qilish va asarlarda ilgari suriluvchi mavzular bayonida ularning ahamiyatini tushunish uchun qo‘llanma bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

“The Joy Luck Club” romani 16 ta hikoyadan iborat bo‘lib, u xitoyliklarning majong o‘yinini o‘zida aks ettiradi. Unda roviylar ikki guruhga bo‘linadi: qizlar va onalar, hammasi birinchi shaxs tilidan hikoya qiladi. “The Kitchen God’s Wife” asarida asosiy syujet ona – Vinning retrospektiv hikoyasidan iborat bo‘lib, qizi Marvarid (Pearl)ning hozirgi zamondagi hikoyasi bilan bog‘lanib ketgan. “The Hundred Secret Senses” katta opa – Kvanning retrospektiv hikoyasini o‘z ichiga olsada, asosiy voqealar singlisi Oliviyanning tilidan hikoya qilinadi. “Bonesetter’s daughter” romanining birinchi va uchinchi qismlari uchinchi shaxs tilidan bayon etilgan bo‘lib, qiz farzand Rufning hayotiga qaratilgan bo‘lsa, ikkinchi qism esa uning onasi LuLing tomonidan retrospektiv uslubda qo‘lyozma shaklida yozilgan, birinchi shaxs tilidan aytiladigan hikoyadir. Bu birinchi shaxs retrospektiv rivoyatlari ko‘pincha ikkita nuqtayi nazarni taqdim etadi: o‘tmishdagi voqealarni tashqi nuqtayi nazardan eslaydigan qissaxon va voqealarni cheklangan nuqtayi nazar bilan boshdan kechirgan holda tasvirlaydigan roviy,

To‘rtta romanda ham Emi Tan ko‘plab vaqt birliklaridan foydalanadi, bu uning rivoya vaqtiga urg‘u berishini ta’kidlaydi. Rivoya vaqtini tahlil qilishda uch o‘lchovdan yondashish mumkin: tartib, davomiylik va chastota. Voqealar tartibiga kelsak, retrospektiv uslub keng tarqalgan bo‘lib, o‘quvchilarni o‘ziga jalb qilish uchun gumon hissini tug‘diradi. Davomiylik esa to‘rt jihat orqali ko‘rib chiqiladi: sahna, dialog, xulosa va pauza. Bu elementlar hikoyaning turli sur‘atlariga hissa qo‘shib, mavzuviy izlanish va qahramonlar tasvirini yanada kuchaytiradi.

Emi Tanning romanlarida roviy va rivoya qatlami, tuzilishi, rivoya vaqti muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu elementlar birgalikda romanlarning mavzuviy g‘oyalarini o‘rganishga yordam beradi. Agar rivoya strategiyalari o‘zgartirilsa, mavzular ta’sir darajasi ham ma’lum darajada o‘zgaradi. Bunga misol qilib “The Joy Luck Club” romanining shu nomdagi film bilan qiyosiy tahlili natijalarini keltirish mumkin. Filmda “Oy xonim” qissasi qoldirib ketilgan va qizlarning turmushu baxtli yakun topishi kabi muayyan o‘zgarishlar kiritilgan. Bundan tashqari, hikoyaning chastotasi, tartibi va davomiyligiga ham o‘zgartirishlar kiritilgan. Binobarin, romandagi feministik ruh va urf-odatlariga urg‘u berish filmda etnik kelib chiqish madaniyatiga urg‘u berish tomon siljiydi.

A.B.Temirbolat badiiy adabiyot tahlilining fundamental tamoyillari sifatida o‘nta mezonni taklif qiladi. Bu mezonlar qatoriga markaziy g‘oyaga xizmat qilishda badiiy detallarning to‘g‘riligi, personajlar ichki dunyosini mohirona tasvirlash, tilning boy va rang-barangligi, estetik tuyg‘u uyg‘ota olish kabi unsurlar kiradi. To‘rtta romanda qo‘llaniladigan o‘ziga xos lisoniy xususiyatlar va badiiy uslublar orasida diqqatga sazovor jihatlardan biri xitoy hamda ingliz tillarining birlashtirilganidir. Bu nafaqat inglizcha imlo bilan xitoycha tovushlarni qo‘llash orqali, balki xitoycha belgilar va xitoy nomlari hamda madaniyatini tushuntirish orqali ham namoyon bo‘ladi. Yana bir xususiyat – badiiy simvolizmning mavjudligi va hayot falsafalarining parallel chiziqlar orqali ifodalanishi.

Emi Tanning romanlari tili sodda, tushunilishi yengil va she'riy uslubni ham birmuncha namoyish etadi. Tan onasi uning yozganlarini tushuna olishini o'ylab, shu uslubdan foydalangan. Tan onasi "The Joy Luck Club"ning dastlabki qoralamasini o'qiganini va asar juda o'qishli chiqibdi, deya maqtaganini eslab o'tadi. Romanlardagi jumlar qisqa, lo'nda hamda kundalik hayotga mos keladi. Birinchi shaxs tilidan taqdim etilgan onalarning hikoyalari romanlarning ishonchliligi va haqiqiylikiga hissa qo'shadi.

XULOSA

1. "Xitoy Amerika diaspora adabiyoti" mazmunan bahsli tushuncha hisoblanadi. Asarlarda muallifning shaxsiyati, tili, qahramonlar muhiti e'tiborga olinishi kerakmi yoki yo'qmi, degan savol doimo munozaralarga sabab bo'lib kelmoqda. Diaspora nuqtai nazaridan, ushbu tadqiqot Qo'shma Shtatlarga ko'chib kelgan odamlar yoki xitoy millatiga mansub amerikalik muhojirlarning ikkinchi avlodi tomonidan yaratilgan asarlarga qaratilgan bo'lib, unda xitoyliklar va ularning Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlaridagi avlodlari kechinmalari xotiralar yoki tarjimayi hol ko'rinishida tasvirlangan.

2. Diaspora adabiyotining asosiy xususiyati shundaki, mualliflar va ularning asarlari turli madaniyatlar omuxtaligida yaratiladi. Xitoy Amerika diasporasi adabiyoti xitoyliklarning birinchi guruhi Qo'shma Shtatlarga qadam qo'yganidan beri rivojlanib kelmoqda. Xitoy migratsiya tarixi va Amerikaning Xitoyga nisbatan immigratsiya siyosati bilan bir qatorda, Xitoy Amerika adabiyoti yozuvchilar soni va ularning yutuqlari jihatidan uch bosqichni boshidan kechirdi. Diaspora adabiyotida madaniy identiklik, irqiy kamsitish, boshpanasizlik, ayriliq azobi, Vatandan yiroqlik singari muammolar girdobida qolgan avlodlar kechinmalari o'z ifodasini topadi.

3. Sui Sin Far (asl ismi Edith Maude Eaton) Xitoy Amerika adabiyotining asoschisi sifatida tilga olinadi. Frank Chin tomonidan tahrirlangan, eng yirik va juda ko'p bahslarga sabab bo'layotgan "Osiyo amerikalik yozuvchilar antologiyasi" nomli antologiya" (1974) Xitoy Amerika adabiyotining yetuklik davriga kirgan yangi davrini belgilab beradi. Frank Chin va Maksin Xong Kingston o'rtasidagi munozara insonlarning Xitoy Amerika adabiyoti haqidagi tafakkurini rag'batlantirdi, ulardan keyin turli mavzular hamda ijodiy mahoratga ega ajoyib yozuvchilar paydo bo'ldi va Xitoy Amerika adabiyoti 1980-yillarning oxiridan boshlab gullab-yashnadi.

4. Emi Tan o'zining birinchi romani "The Joy Luck Club"ni diaspora adabiyoti katta muvaffaqiyatga erishgan farovonlik davrida yozadi. Zamonaviy xitoy amerikalik yozuvchilarning aksariyati xitoylik muhojirlarning ikkinchi avlodi bo'lib, ular orasida Maksin Xong Kingston, Jade Snow Vong, Fae Myenne Ng, Emi Tan va Gish Jen kabi ayol yozuvchilar ham bo'lib, ular Amerikada Xitoy madaniyati hamda an'analarni ommalashtirishga katta hissa qo'shmoqda. Xitoy amerikalik muhojirlar va ularning avlodlari ijodida Xitoy klassik madaniyati elementlarini o'zlashtirish va o'zgartirishlar kiritib, sayqal berish, Xitoy klassik adabiyoti va G'arb adabiyotining ijodiy usullarini birlashtirish hodisasi ko'zga tashlanadi.

5. Xitoy-Amerika diasporasiga mansub oilalarda nizo keltirib chiqaradigan eng birlamchi omil – bu konfutsiylikka asoslangan Xitoy va xristianlikka asoslangan

Amerika jamiyatlari o'rtasidagi madaniy tafovutlardir. Geert Hofstedening madaniy mezonlar nazariyasiga ko'ra, xitoyliklar kollektivizmga intilsa, amerikaliklar individualizmni ma'qul ko'rishadi; Xitoyliklar oila a'zolariga, qarindoshlar va do'stlar bilan munosabatlarga ko'proq ahamiyat berishadi. Biroq g'arbliklar shaxsiy manfaatlarini ustun qo'yishadi.

6. "The Joy Luck Club", "The Kitchen God's Wife", "The Hundreds Secret Senses" va "The Bonesetter's Daughter" romanlaridagi insoniy munosabatlar tahlili mobaynida ona va qiz, opa-ava singil o'rtasidagi ziddiyatlar, kelishuvlar teran aks ettiriladi. Madaniy tafovutlar bilan bir qatorda, ona va qiz o'rtasidagi samarali muloqot va tushunishga onaning achchiq hayotiy tajribasi, Amerika jamiyatidagi sharqona mentalitet ham salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bu Emi Tanning hayot yo'liga aynan mos keladi, chunki uning romanlaridagi ko'plab hikoyalar onasi va buvisining shaxsiy kechinmalari asosida yaratilgan. Shuning uchun ham Emi Tan o'z asarlarini onasi va buvisiga bag'ishlagan. Har bir roman oxirida insoniy munosabatlarning uyg'unlashuvi, ona va qizning yanada jipslashishi, opa-singillik munosabatlarining yanada mustahkam va yaqinroq bo'lishi kuzatiladi.

7. O'zligini anglab yetishga intilayotgan qahramonlarning holatini ko'p madaniyatlilik va feminizm nuqtayi nazaridan ko'rib chiqsak, ularning asta-sekinlik bilan feministik g'oyalarga yaqinlasha boshlaganiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Umuman olganda, Tan asarlarida xitoylik ayollarning uchta avlodiga guvoh bo'lamiz: Xitoyda tug'ilgan va faqat qadimgi Xitoy an'analariga sodiq holda yashovchi, isyonkor va qarshilik ko'rsatuvchi ruhga ega bo'lsa-da, lekin tanlov va gapirish huquqi yo'q buvi; ikkinchisi esa Amerikada tug'ilgan qiz farzand bo'lib, u xitoyliklarning o'ziga xoslikni targ'ib etuvchi qismiga qarshilik ko'rsatadi va onasining o'tmishi haqida kam narsa biladi, tanlov huquqiga ega, lekin hanuzgacha o'zini topa olmagan. Onalar bosh qahramon sifatida o'z onalaridan ilhomlanib, ularning xatolaridan saboq oladi, Amerikada madaniy inqirozdan azob chekishadi, ko'p madaniyatlilik va feminizm ta'sirida, hikoyalar orqali qizlarini irodali va bardoshli qilib tarbiyalashga urinishadi.

8. Erik Eriksonning fikriga ko'ra, o'ziga xoslik individual shaxs jarayoni va jamiyat madaniyati bilan bevosita bog'liq, ayniqsa, o'z hayotida ko'plab to'siqlarga duch kelgan insonlar haqida gap ketganda buning to'g'rligini tan olmasdan iloj yo'q. Asarlarda xitoylik ayollarning uch avlodi turmush va muhabbat bilan yuzma-yuz kelganlarida jiddiy madaniy inqirozni boshdan kechirganliklarini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Buvilar avlodi 19-asr oxiridan 20-asr boshlarigacha Sin sulolasi hukmronligi ostidagi Xitoyda yashagan va ularda boshqa imkoniyat bo'lmagan. An'anaviy Xitoy jamiyatidagi adolatsizliklardan to'ygan onalar boshqa davlat chegarasini kesib o'tib, turli madaniyatlar bilan tanishishga, shu orqali ko'p madaniyatlilik va feminizm singari g'oyalarni tushinib yetish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lgan. Zamonaviy g'arbda feministik harakatlar 19-asrda boshlangan va so'nggi ikki asrda uning rivoji uchta katta to'lqin bilan belgilanadi. Feminizmning kuchayishi patriarxal tuzumning tanazzuliga olib borishi mumkinligini ko'rishimiz mumkin.

9. Xitoy Amerika diaspora adabiyoti nafaqat Emi Tan romanida ilgari surilgan g'oyalarga, balki rivoya strategiyalari va lisoniy xususiyatlariga ham yuksak darajada

ta'sir qilgan. Ma'lumki, asarning rivoya uslubi rivoyat qilinayotgan hikoyaning bir qismidir, shuning uchun rivoya texnikasi o'zgartirilganda ba'zi mavzular va g'oyalar ham o'zgaradi. Narratologiya strukturalizmning davomi sifatida 1960-yillarda Fransiyada vujudga kelgan va o'sha paytdan buyon jadal rivojlanmoqda. Ushbu sohada yetakchi tadqiqotchilardan bo'lgan Jerar Jenette tartib, davomiylik, chastota, kayfiyat, ovozli ekstradiegetik, diegetik/intradiegetik, metadiegetik va fokalizatsiya hamda boshqa atamalarni o'z ichiga olgan ko'plab konsepsiyalarni taklif qiladi. Ushbu metodologiyaga binoan Emi Tanning romanlaridagi rivoya strategiyalari matnlarning badiiy tahlili mobaynida o'rganildi.

10. "The Joy Luck Club", "The Kitchen God's Wife", "The Hundreds Secret Senses" va "The Bonesetter's Daughter" romanlarining har birida ko'p qatlamli rivoya usuli va bir nechta roviylar mavjud. . "The Joy Luck Club"dagi 16 ta hikoya xitoyliklarning majong o'yinining shakliga taqlidan erkin tuzilgan bo'lib, onalar hamda qizlar birinchi shaxs tilidan retrospektiv tarzda voqealarni hikoya qilishadi. Emi Tan romanlaridagi voqealar qadimgi Xitoyda, hali Xitoy Xalq Respublikasi ijtimoiy tartibsizliklar va vayronkor urushlarni boshdan kechirishidan oldin yuz berganligi sababli, hodisalar sodir bo'lgan vaqtni ko'rsatadigan ko'plab zamon so'zlari va vaqt birliklari keltirib o'tiladi. Davomiylik nuqtayi nazaridan to'rt jihatni, ya'ni sahna, dialog, xulosa va pauzalarni sanab o'tish ahamiyatli.

11. Emi Tan romanlarida lisoniy xususiyatlar va ifodadagi badiiy uslub texnikalari A.B.Temirbolat tomonidan taklif etilgan badiiy tahlil mezonlariga ko'ra tahlil qilindi. Asarlardagi leksik boylik va rang-baranglik romanlar tilining soddaligida, hajviy uslubning faolligida va shoirona tuzilmalarda namoyon bo'ladi. Ko'rishimiz mumkinki, jumlar murakkab tuzilmagan va grammatik qurilishlar ham sodda, kundalik hayotimizda keng qo'llaniluvchi so'zlardan keng foydalanilgan. Hajviy uslub, ayniqsa, xitoy tilidagi iboralar va Xitoy madaniyati amerika madaniyati bilan to'qnashganda paydo bo'ladi. Muallif xitoycha so'zlarni kiritish va xitoycha ismlar, belgilar va madaniyatni, hatto xitoycha ingliz tilini ham asl ingliz tilida izohlab berish orqali tilni boyitishdagi badiiy mahoratini ko'rsatadi.

12. Insonlarning ichki dunyosini mohirona ochib berishni romanlardagi qahramonlar, jumladan, ona va qiz o'rtasidagi munosabatlar, onalarning erkinlik va gender tengligi degan tushunchalardan boxabar bo'lishi, hayot sinovlaridan orttirgan tajribasi misolida ko'rishimiz mumkin. Bunda ruhiyat tasviri asosan ichki monologlarda aks ettirilib, onalarning hayot falsafasi o'ziga xos parallel chiziqalarda badiiy ifodalanadi, Emi Tanning lirik uslubi yanasa boyishiga hissa qo'shadi. Badiiy detallarning mohirona qo'llanilishi va badiiy niyatni ochib berishga xizmat qilishi mezoni xitoycha taomlar, joylar, insonlar tashqi ko'rinishining yorqin tasviri, shuningdek, ko'plab ritorik vositalar, jumladan, o'xshatish, metafora va boshqa elementlarni o'zida mujassam etgan shaxslarning batafsil tavsifida nayomon bo'ladi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.27.01
ON AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
AT UZBEKISTAN STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY**

UZBEKISTAN STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY

DONG LINA

**CHINESE AMERICAN DIASPORA LITERATURE AND ITS IMPACT
ON AMY TAN'S WORKS**

**10.00.04 – Language and literature of the people of Europe,
America and Australia**

**ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION
for the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on Philological sciences**

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the PhD dissertation)

Topicality and relevance of the research. In studying world literature during the 20th and 21st centuries, the diaspora theory has become increasingly important. This theory explores the artistic worlds of writers who represent the literary environments of other countries through novel approaches. A crucial aspect of this theory is the examination of both the commonalities and unique traditions among nations, as reflected in their literary works. A vital task in contemporary literary studies is to explore two nations with distinct historical backgrounds, such as the lifestyle of the Chinese community in America and the role of traditions in that community's life, as depicted in the works of Chinese American diaspora writers. The scientific and theoretical perspectives on the literary and cultural environments of these two nations, including their societal attitudes, the developmental laws of the historical-literary process and the social environment demand a unique approach.

In world literature studies, analyzing the socio-psychological factors that have shaped the gradual evolution of artistic thinking within Chinese American diaspora literature is a significant task. This literature, formed through the interplay of languages and cultures, different spatial and temporal contexts in world literature, requires examination through historical-cultural methods, historical-comparative methods, comparative-typological methods, and biographical approaches, all within the framework of modern literary studies. Representatives of diaspora literature delve deeply into novelistic thought, methodological originality, the expression of events across diverse settings and times, plot and compositional integrity, and the writer's dialogic relationship with individuals, society, and existence. This multifaceted exploration highlights the necessity of disseminating information about Amy Tan's work to the global scientific community.

As the Republic of Uzbekistan integrates into the global community, scientific and literary thinking has recently been renewed. Notably, there is an observable convergence between principles developed in the Western and Eastern literary traditions. Our primary objective is to lay the foundation for a new renaissance in Uzbekistan, specifically the Third Renaissance, through comprehensive democratic changes, including educational reforms. To achieve this goal, each member of the society needs to understand the essence of the Third Renaissance deeply. The great ancestors' unique scientific and spiritual heritage should serve as a dynamic and living program, providing constant motion and inspiration¹. Exploring the artistic synthesis of Eastern and Western literary traditions and literary-aesthetic phenomena like diaspora literature holds significance. Studying examples from Amy Tan's work can shed light on these issues and contribute to a deeper understanding of the cultural dynamics at play.

This dissertation aligns with key policy directives and initiatives outlined in significant governmental documents. Notably, the research contributes to achieving

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Ўқитувчи ва мураббийлар қунига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги нутқи <http://uza.uz/oz/documents/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyeevning-ituv> [мурожаат санаси: 30.09.2023].

the objectives outlined in Decree No. PO-4947, dated February 7, 2017, titled ‘On the Strategy of Actions’ for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Additionally, it is following the measures outlined in Decree No. PD-2789 of February 17, 2017, which focuses on improving the activities of the Academy of Sciences, as well as the organization, management, and financing of scientific research. Furthermore, the Decree No. PD-5117 of May 19, 2021 “On measures to bring the activities of popularization of learning foreign languages to a qualitatively new level” and the Resolution No. 376, issued on May 18, 2018, play a pivotal role in this research, addressing measures to enhance the system of translating and publishing the best examples of world literature into Uzbek and masterpieces of Uzbek literature into foreign languages. Collectively, these initiatives contribute to the broader objectives outlined in Decree No. PO-5847 of October 8 approves the concept of developing the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030. The dissertation also considers the relevant regulatory legal documents established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other associated authorities.

Relevance of the topic to the priority areas of scientific research in the Republic. This dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority direction of the republican science and technology development I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways to implement them in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an information society and a democratic state.”

The research problem development. Diaspora literature, created based on the commonality of American and other nations’ cultures and the harmony of traditions of different nations, was developed and studied theoretically by Western literary experts M. Ilyas, D. Helly, M.M. Raihanah, and R. Blumenthal². As a result of the scientific research conducted on assessing the status of African, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Afghan and South Asian³ writers in American literature, it can be observed

² Ilyas M. Expatriate Experience and the Fictional World of Diaspora. *Journal of Social Studies Education Research*. 2018:9 (1); Helly D. Diaspora: History of an Idea, in *Muslim Diaspora: Gender, Culture, and Identity*, ed. Haideh Moghissi (New York: Routledge, 2006), XIV; Raihanah M.M. et al. Exploring representations of Self by Diasporic Muslim Writers // *Procedia. – Social and Behavioral Sciences* 118, 2014. – 365-370 pp. (); Blumenthal R. Looking for Home in the Islamic Diaspora of Ayaan Hirsi Ali, Azar Nafisi, and Khaled Hosseini.//*Arab Studies Quarterly* .Vol.34, No.4 (Fall 2012), etc

³ Sadat M. “The Afghan Experience: An Exploratory Study of Societal Realities through the Lenses of Afghan Diasporic Literary Works”. PhD diss. – Claremont Graduate University and San Diego State University, 2006. –293 p.; Corallo R. The Journey to Becoming Cultural and Political Awakening to Nomadic Art in the Work of Afghan American Female Artists. – New York, 2017. – 191 p.; Niazi A. Intergenerational Trauma in Second Generation Afghan American males. – San Francisco, 2019. – 200 p.; Stamper C. Women Rewriting Scripts of War: Contemporary U. S. Novels, Memoir and Media from 1991-2013. –Arizona, 2015. – 178 p.; Solomon M. Afghan Muslim Male Interpreters and Translators: An Examination of Their Identity Changes and Lived Experiences During Pre - and Post-Immigration to the United States during the Afghanistan War (2003-2012). – Nova, 2015. – 346 p.; O’bryan C. Gender, Mobility and Self: Afghan Women in Vancouver British Columbia. – Oregon, 2014. – 326 p.; Buchenon D. Rotten Symbol Mongering: Scapegoating in post-9/11 American War Literature. – Denver, 2015. – 398 p.; Angemeer A. Reading the Other and Reading Ourselves: An Interpretative Study of amazon.com Reviews on Bestsellers about Muslims. – Pittsburgh, 2012. – 241 p.; Richards M. Literary Journeys to Ethical Understanding. – Calgary, 2010. – 155 p.; Malik M. Multicultural Ways of Knowing: Reading “The Kite Runner” in a Grade 11 class. – Ontario, 2010. – 204 p.; Yulianto W. Historicizing Muslim American Literature: Studies on Literature by African American Muslim Writers. – Arkansas, 24

that European thinking and American lifestyle prevail in their fictions. Literary scholar M. Ilyas explains the concepts of “diaspora” and “expatriate” and draws attention to the fact that expatriate literature is a part of diaspora literature and not a separate field of science like Afro-American literature and ethnic literature.⁴ D. Helli defined the term diaspora as “a population living far from their homeland” and recognized the writers who experienced the difficulties of migration from their country as representatives of diaspora literature, while in M.M. Raihanah’s opinion, although these artists live far from the place where they were born and raised, they always tried to find their identity, their “I”, R. Blumenthal poses the problem of whether the “ideal space is the East or the West” in the works of writers of Islamic diaspora literature⁵.

When it comes to the diaspora literature critic analysis, especially Asian American literature, “Orientalism” is inevitable. Edward Said’s *Orientalism*⁶ critically examines the construction of the Orient by Western powers, highlighting the biases and power dynamics inherent in this representation. Said argues that the Orient, a term referring to the Middle East, North Africa, and Asia, has been portrayed by Western scholarship, literature and art as a monolithic, exotic and inferior “other.” This representation has served to justify and reinforce Western political and cultural domination over the Orient. Said criticizes the Orientalist perspective, contending that it is not a neutral or objective study of the Orient but rather a form of power discourse that perpetuates stereotypes, prejudices and Eurocentric biases.

With the guidance of Said’s “Orientalism”, the works of Asian American literature have been studied comprehensively. American literary critics and researchers have contributed significantly to the study of Amy Tan’s works. Taking Mary Ellen Snodgrass, Bella Adams and Wendy Ho⁷ as examples, they made groundbreaking and comprehensive studies on Amy Tan’s life, her body of literature, and her characters. They discuss Amy Tan’s work in the context of Asian American Literature, highlighting themes of identity, family, and inter-generational relationships, the complexities of cultural identity and representation in Tan’s novels, highly praising Tan’s influence and impact on Asian American literature. They provide valuable resources for understanding the complex intersections of race, gender, and class in Asian American mother-daughter writing. The Chinese

2018. – 178 p.; Taliaferro C. Ninth Grade Students’ Negotiation of Aesthetic Efferent? And Critical Stances in Response to a Novel Set in Afghanistan. – Texas, 2011. – 156 p.; Shah B. Orientalism, Occidentalism, and the Language of Conciliation: Political Discourses in the 9/11 Novel. – Pennsylvania, 2013. – 272 p.; Mader A. The Importance of Reading Said: Orientalism, Women, and Postcolonial Literature after 9/11. – Calgary, 2017. – 185 p.

⁴ Ilyas M. Expatriate Experience and the Fictional World of Diaspora. *Journal of Social Studies Education Research*. 2018;9 (1). – P. 106-123.

⁵ Blumenthal R. Looking for Home in the Islamic Diaspora of Ayaan Hirsi Ali, Azar Nafisi, and Khaled Hosseini. // *Arab Studies Quarterly* .Vol. 34, №4/2012. – P. 250-264.

⁶ Edward W. Said. *Orientalism*. -London: Penguin Books, 2019. - 432 p.

⁷ Mary Ellen Snodgrass. *Amy Tan: A Literary Companion*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2004. - 240 p.; Bella Adams. *Amy Tan (Contemporary World Writers)*. Manchester University Press, 2005. - 232 p.; Wendy Ho. In *Her Mother’s House: The Politics of Mother-Daughter Writing*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 2000- 288p.

American writers, like Frank Chin, Jeffery Paul Chan⁸, also provide some controversial and inspiring insights into Amy Tan's works.

Indian literary scholars M. Manjula, Nomita Loktongbam, and Durga N. focused on the cultural issues, such as the cultural identity, intercultural interaction, multiculturalism, cultural differences and conflicts, cross cultural crisis, and communication. Bhattacharya Baisakhi⁹ focused on two kinds of female identity crises: the mother-daughter relationship and the conflicts between the daughters' mainstream American culture and the traditional ethnic and cultural heritage of the mother. Sushil Mary Mathews¹⁰ made a study of the social, psychological and emotional conditions as portrayed in the novels of Amy Tan.

Some Indian researchers focused on such issues as the characters, the relationship, the fate, the struggle of the women, and their progress in identifying themselves despite their hardships. Vidhyavathi¹¹ analyzed the characters in the works of Amy Tan, to show "*how they resist power represented in family ties, racial discrimination, the economics of poverty, and the ideology of institutionalized religion. They envisage change, attempt to remedy their exploited condition and achieve the success of freedom from subordination through intercultural interaction.*" At the same time, others like Gowher Ahmad Naik, Priyadharshini C.P.C., Mohineet Kaur Boparai and Sukhman Kaur Dahiya¹² made a comparative study on the diasporic characters portrayed by Amy Tan and by Indian writers. Himadri Lahiri¹³ also made a comparative study on several Asian American women writers, hoping to build "*a balanced world of equality, a world without margins.*"

Nancy Thambi¹⁴ put forward that "*the estrangement and reconciliation not only between the mothers and daughters but also between the East and the West.*" Gurinder Kaur Singh¹⁵ attempted to examine how ethnicity is retained and perpetuated even after migration to another country. Jenefa Kiruba Mala¹⁶ studied

⁸ Frank Chin. Contemporary Literary Criticism. Ed. Jeffrey W. Hunter. Vol. 135. Detroit: Gale Group, 2001. –pp.150–202.; Frank Chin, Jeffrey Paul Chan, et al. The Big Aiiieeeee!: An Anthology of Chinese American and Japanese American Literature. Plume, 1991. –640 P.

⁹ Bhattacharya Baisakhi. Cross Cultural Hermeneutics and Identity Crisis in the Novels of Amy Tan. University of Madras, 2015. –236 P.

¹⁰ Sushil Mary Mathews. Legacy of Fortitude a Study of the Women Characters in the Novels of Amy Tan. Bharathiar University, 2009. –249 P.

¹¹ Vidhyavathi. V. Intercultural Interaction in Amy Tan's Novels. SRM University, 2011. –p.7.

¹² Gowher Ahmad Naik. Multiculturalism and Socio Political Issues in Select Novels of Zadie Smith and Amy Tan. Lovely Professional University, 2017. –267 P.; Priyadharshini C.P.C. Journey towards A New Dawn in the Select Novels of Amy Tan and Jhumpa Lahiri. Bharathiar University, 2019. –260 P.; Mohineet Kaur Boparai. Subalternity and the Emergence of Agency in Selected Novels of Toni Morrison, Amy Tan and Abdullrazak Gurnah. Punjabi University, 2017. –217 P.; Sukhman Kaur Dahiya, Hyphenated Identity and Experience a Critical Analysis of Selected Chinese American Women Novelists. Punjabi University, 2014. –156 P.

¹³ Himadri Lahiri. Writing from the Margin a Study of Asian American Women Writers Response to Immigration With Special Reference to Maxine Hong Kingston Amy Tan Monica Sone Hisaye Yamamoto and Bharati Mukherjee. The University of Burdwan. 2002. –P. 212.

¹⁴ Nancy Thambi. Spatial Reconciliation The Influence of Space on the Women Characters in the Select Novels of Amy Tan. Bharathiar University, 2016. –P. 33.

¹⁵ Gurinder Kaur Singh. Ethnic retention and multi identities in the Works of Amy Tan and Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni a Critical Study. Punjabi University, 2015. – P. 368

¹⁶ S. Jenefa Kiruba Malar. The Chinese of America 'the Land of Not-Yet' and Concoction of Culture in Amy Tan's Fiction. Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, 2015. –P.11.

the history of women in America and saw mothers in the way “*bridging the gap between the native land and the adopted land, the individual and the society, from various cultural upheaval, the diasporas in a way is used to spread liberation in the modern era.*” Sweta Ravindran¹⁷ analyzed the diasporic experiences of the Chinese migrants in the United States of America and pointed out the influence of the past (history) in the present lives of the Chinese immigrants. “*The Christianity that they converted into after migration does not influence them to forego their ancestral religion. The Chinese imbibe the good qualities of both the religions.*”¹⁸

Tao Du studied from a postcolonial perspective and concluded that “‘this’ and ‘that’ are never the two rigid and static antitheses but two fluid and interactive antitheses of many theses. Therefore, ‘identity’ is always under construction rather than a fixed attribute of a group.”¹⁹ Jianjun Zou thought Tan keeps exploring the ethical idea of harmony in her novels. He argued that “the concept of harmony in Chinese and Western traditional culture is inherited and developed by her novels accompanied with abundant ethical descriptions....which is essential to the coexistence of the world as well as to the peace and development of human society.”²⁰ Xiaohui Chen explored the interpretation of the texts by Maxine Hong Kingston, Amy Tan, and Yan Geling.

Quiping Liu explored Tan’s thoughts about human cultures and “her questions of the relation between humans and nature, between humans and the spiritual world beyond our ordinary senses or even her views on narrative and aesthetic expressions.”²¹ Chen Ma focuses on the complications of Chineseness by analyzing Tan’s way of writing landscapes. Hiu Wing Wong²² compared the “talk stories” in the fiction of Maxine Hong Kingston and Amy Tan.

Uzbek scholar Dilnoza Ruzmatova investigated diaspora literature in her research “Artistic Originality in Khaled Hosseini’s Works”²³ and proposed three main characteristics of diaspora literature: the clash between languages and cultures, biographical method application, proportionality of time and space.

Although much scientific research has been conducted on the various aspects of Amy Tan’s works, from themes and characters to language and narrative arts, there is no comprehensive scientific research similar to Chinese American diaspora literature and its impact on Amy Tan’s works in Uzbekistan and China.

Relevance of the work with government plans and scientific research. The dissertation was carried out on the issue of “New directions of modern literary

¹⁷ Sweta Ravindran. *Chinese Diasporic Experience: A Study of the Novels of Amy Tan*. Bharathidasan University, 2018. – P. 175.

¹⁸ Sweta Ravindran. *Chinese Diasporic Experience: A Study of the Novels of Amy Tan*. Bharathidasan University, 2018. –P.147.

¹⁹ Tao Du. *Identity in Cultural Displacement: Cultural Translation in Diaspora Chinese American Literature*. Shanghai International Studies University, 2012. –P.3.

²⁰ Jianjun Zou. “Harmony” in Positive Dimension and in Negative Dimension---on the Ethics in Amy Tan's Novels. Huazhong Normal University, 2008. –P.3.

²¹ Quiping Liu. *An Ecological Return to Harmony in Amy Tan’s Novels*. Université Toulousel e Mirail, 2017. –P.7.

²² Hiu Wing Wong. “Talk-stories” in the Fictions of Maxine Hong Kingston and Amy Tan. University of Warwick, 2006. –P. 305.

²³ Ruzmatova Dilnoza. *Artistic Originality in Khaled Hosseini’s Works*. PhD diss. – Tashkent, 2020. –P. 146.

critical” within the framework of the prospective research plan of the Uzbekistan State World Languages University.

The aim of the research work is to summarize the characteristics, literary criteria and specifics of the Chinese American Diaspora literature on the examples of Amy Tan’s works in terms of scientific, analytical and theoretical generalizations.

The tasks of the research:

To investigate the role of Chinese American literature in the Asian-American literature context;

to study human relationships in Amy Tan’s works concerning Geert Hofstede’s dimensions of culture, multiculturalism and narrative theories;

to analyze the characters in Amy Tan’s works in terms of cultural identity, and cultural crisis individually and comparatively;

to highlight the narrative strategies in Amy Tan’s works including narrators, narrative layering and structure, narrative time, and narrative voice;

to explore the language style and artistic techniques employed in Amy Tan’s novels with the guidance of A.B. Temirbolat’s criteria for fiction analysis.

The object of the research work is the works as “The Joy Luck Club”, “The Kitchen God’s Wife”, “The Hundred Secret Senses” and “The Bonesetter’s Daughter” of Amy Tan.

The subject of the research work is Chinese-American literature and its influence on Amy Tan’s works concerning cultural identity, multiculturalism, human relations and artistic strategies.

Methods of the research include historical, biographical, comparative, psychological and structural analysis methods.

The scientific novelty of the research work is as follows:

based on the generality, integration, and differentiation of national and universal ideas in Chinese American literature and the categories of diaspora literature, mother and daughter relationships influenced by Orientalism are explored through ethnic values, language and communication context, living styles applying the theory of Geert Hofstede’s cultural dimensions;

the crossing of Eastern and Western traditions, the reflection of Eastern spirit and Eastern philosophy in works of art created in the West, without denying the culture and values of both countries, delineation of protagonists’ cultural identity anxiety, confusion and resistance from multiculturalism and feminism have been highlighted;

the narrative strategies in terms of narrators, narrative layering and structure, narrative time, language features, and expressing techniques, highlighting the thematic ideas and showcasing the author’s artistic mastery have been proved scientifically and theoretically in artistic-conceptual integrity;

in the works of Amy Tan, the theme of hope and harmony, the impact of the author’s biography, and the aspects of artistic skill and writing style have been determined based on the criterion of artistry.

The practical results of the research work are defined as follows:

The conclusions drawn by analyzing and researching the essential features of

diaspora literature provide new scientific and theoretical concepts for literary studies and serve to improve textbooks and training manuals created in such disciplines as literary theory and comparative literature;

In the literature of the Chinese American diaspora, the possibilities of analyzing the characteristics of the writer's creative-individual style and epic skills have been expanded;

The importance of a harmonious society in the context of multiculturalism has been proposed by analyzing human relationships and the evolution in feminist thoughts of women in Amy Tan's novels.

The reliability of the results of the study is based on the opinions of the republican and foreign scientists, and the use of research methods is compatible with the research tasks and complements each other. It is determined by the analysis and interpretation using the methodology of literary studies. Moreover, it can be defined by the persuasiveness of conclusions, concrete statement of the problem, efficiency of the approaches, and the methods applied in the work.

The scientific and practical significance of the research is that the conclusions will expand the available information on the theory of diaspora literature in world literature and will allow for wide use in the practice of research.

The practical significance of the research results from its conclusions in the teaching of subjects and unique courses such as "Modern Anglo-American Literature", "Comparative Literary Studies", "Literary Theory", "Literary Trends", "Methods of Literary and Artistic Analysis", creating training manuals, textbooks, collections, dictionaries. The possibility of comprehensive use explains it.

Implementation of the research results. The scientific results and conclusions obtained in the process of analyzing the literature of the Chinese-American diaspora and its influence using the example of the works of Amy Tan and the development of scientific and theoretical foundations are presented as follows:

an exploration of the commonality, integration and differentiation of national and universal ideas in Chinese-American literature and categories of diaspora literature, mother-daughter relationships influenced by Orientalism through ethnic values, language and context of communication, lifestyles using Geert Hofstede's theory and cultural dimensions along with intersectionality of Eastern and Western traditions, reflection of the Eastern spirit and Eastern philosophy in works of art created in the West without denying the culture and values of both countries, delineation of the cultural identity anxiety, confusion and resistance of the main characters from the perspectives of multiculturalism and feminism are introduced in the department of international relations and literary translation of Union of Writers of Uzbekistan (certificate of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan No. 01-03/202 dated February 19, 2024). As a result, it served the fulfillment of tasks related to the translation and publication of the best examples of world literature;

mother and daughter relationships influenced by Orientalism are explored through ethnic values, language and communication context, living styles applying the theory of Geert Hofstede's cultural dimensions, based on the generality, integration, and differentiation of national and universal ideas in Chinese American

literature and the categories of diaspora literature, and the inspiring topic of hope and harmony, together with the Amy Tan's biography, and her artistic skill and writing style have been introduced in College of Foreign Language Education & International Business at Baoding University (Certificate of Baoding University No. 202403-18 dated March 30, 2024). Accordingly, practical lessons were enriched with information about the literary connections between the East and the West;

the intersection of Eastern and Western traditions, along with the manifestation of Eastern spirit and philosophy in Western artworks while maintaining respect for the cultures and values of both regions, has been emphasized. Furthermore, the portrayal of protagonists' anxiety, confusion, and resistance stemming from multiculturalism and feminism, particularly, the narrative strategies in terms of narrators, narrative layering and structure, narrative time and space, language features, and expressing techniques scientifically and theoretically explored and exemplified by analyzing Amy Tan's novels have been used in English teaching in Public Course Teaching Department at Hebei Software Institute (Certificate of Hebei Software Institute No. 06-2404 dated April 1, 2024). Thus, students in general courses had the opportunity to become more familiar with Amy Tan's work;

theoretical and practical information on the problems of creative research, artistic skills and style manifestation based on stable poetic traditions and innovation, revealed in the work of Amy Tan on the basis of both substantive and formal criteria of artistry, was used in the international scientific and practical project "ICM, KA-107 –International credit mobility between higher education institutions of the European Union and Uzbekistan" and in the international project "English as a school subject" (1683580), implemented with the support of the British Council (Certificates of Uzbekistan State World Languages University dated August 30, 2024, No. 01/513 and No. 01/514). As a result, the educational and methodological materials of the project were enriched with information on the literature of the Chinese-American diaspora.

Approbation of the research results: The research results were announced in 7 scientific-practical conferences; in particular, the research findings were reported in 3 international and 4 local scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the results of the study: 19 scientific works, including 1 monograph, were published on the topic of the dissertation, 3 of them were published in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as 8 in scientific journals. The rest were published at international and national scientific-practical conferences.

Structure and volume of dissertation: The research consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion and a list of used literature. The volume of the thesis is 137 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction part of the work informs us about the conception and approach that we deal with within the framework of the present research work, the challenging questions, in line with the principle items required for the introduction

part.

Chapter I **“Chinese American diaspora literature: major characteristics and tendencies”** studies the definition of Chinese American literature, the history and development of Chinese American literature together with the condition of Chinese American immigrants, the characteristics of diaspora literature and development as well as tendencies, the representative writers and their works.

“Main Features and Problems of Chinese American Literature” discusses the importance of defining “Chinese American Literature” and presents a comprehensive definition based on comparative research. We agree that Chinese American Literature encompasses works created by Chinese immigrants to the United States or their second-generation descendants, describing their experiences in the country, including memoirs and autobiographies while reflecting the influence of dual ethnic attributes and cultural traditions on both the authors and the characters in the works.

This part also highlights Chinese American literature as a form of diaspora literature. It explains the concept of diaspora as a state of displacement and wandering between familiar and unfamiliar environments. The anxieties faced by characters in these works include cultural belonging, racial discrimination, the search for home, and generational gaps within immigrant families.

Furthermore, it explores the relationship between the rise of Chinese American literature and U.S. immigration policies and globalization. It mentions the historical contributions of Chinese immigrants to the United States, their struggles with discriminatory laws, and their experiences in Chinatown communities. Recurring themes in Chinese American literature include cultural identity, nostalgia, displacement, dreams, and family relationships. The literature is divided into three periods: the pioneering era, a period of growth and milestones, and an era of prosperity.

“The Features of Female Chinese American Literature and Amy Tan’s Contribution” acknowledges the contributions of female Chinese American writers such as Sui Sin Far, Maxine Hong Kingston, Jade Snow Wong, Fae Myenne Ng, Amy Tan, and Gish Jen. These writers have played a significant role in introducing readers worldwide to the history and lives of Chinese American immigrants and their children, particularly focusing on the experiences of female immigrants. Their works highlight themes of resilience, diligence, the spirit of struggle, and the profound influence on future generations. Many contemporary Chinese American writers belong to the second generation of Chinese migrants who were born in the United States around the mid-20th century. Some female writers draw inspiration from their mothers and write stories based on their own families, resulting in autobiographical memoirs being a prominent feature of Chinese American literature. These works depict Chinese traditional culture, festivals, food, and landscapes, particularly emphasizing the social conditions before the establishment of the People’s Republic of China, which possess a mysterious and superstitious charm. Additionally, they capture the immigrants’ pursuit of success in the United States, serving as a source of inspiration.

Amy Tan, a well-known contemporary Chinese American writer, is recognized

for her exceptional storytelling skills and her exploration of universal family relationships, especially those between mothers and daughters. Her novels are often set in both America and China, leading to recurring cultural conflicts and the formation of cultural identity. While Tan has faced criticism for the portrayal of China, it is important to note that her narratives are based on the real experiences of her mother and grandmother. The stories she tells and the social environments depicted are rooted in historical reality. Ultimately, the relationships between mothers and daughters, as well as friendships, the resilience of courageous women in the face of adversity, and the pursuit of love and a happy life, serve as universally inspiring themes in her works.

Chapter II “**The Human Relations and Identity Anxiety in Amy Tan’s Novels from Multiculturalism and Feminism Perspective**” examines the cultural differences between China and America, highlighting collectivism in Chinese culture and individualism in American culture, explaining the contrasting religious beliefs and the resulting conflicts and confrontations between Chinese mothers and their American-born daughters. It focuses on Tan’s novels and their recurring theme of confrontation and reconciliation between mothers and daughters in contemporary America. Overall, Chapter II provides insights into the cultural, familial, and feminist themes present in Amy Tan’s novels and their impact on Chinese American identity and relationships.

“Human Relationships from Conflict and Contradiction to Reconciliation and Harmony” deals with the human relationships in Amy Tan’s novels, such as *The Joy Luck Club*, *The Kitchen God’s Wife*, *The Hundred Secret Senses*, and *The Bonesetter’s Daughter*. Geert Hofstede’s cultural dimensions are used to analyze the differences between Chinese and American culture. Chinese culture is characterized by collectivism, long-term orientation, and religious beliefs influenced by Confucianism and Buddhism. In contrast, American culture emphasizes individualism and has a short-term orientation, with Christianity being the predominant religion. These cultural differences contribute to conflicts and confrontations between Chinese mothers and their American-born daughters, fueled by traumatic experiences and the influence of Orientalism in American society.

Amy Tan’s novels often explore the strained relationships between mothers and daughters in contemporary America. The recurring theme is the journey from confrontation to reconciliation, driven by both the plot development and the author’s personal emotional needs. Tan draws inspiration from her own mother and grandmother, seeking to understand her Chinese heritage. Reconciliation occurs when daughters face dilemmas in life or marriage, and their mothers share stories and experiences to strengthen them. The daughters actively seek to explore their maternal lineage, accept their mothers’ suggestions and apologies, and bridge the gap between the two generations.

Female bonding is a prominent feature in Tan’s novels, particularly among first-generation Chinese American women who have faced suffering and traumatic marriages. In the face of diaspora challenges such as rootlessness, nostalgia, integration, displacement, and conflicts with their children, these women form close-

knit groups to resist oppressive forces and support each other. They create a space for intimacy, where they can express their emotions and experiences, share their lives, and find meaning together. Despite occasional competition and comparison, they are true friends who help each other in times of need. In *The Joy Luck Club*, the four mothers kept their club and practice for several decades; in *The Kitchen God's Wife*, Winnie, Hulan and Grand Auntie Du are more than a family; together with the friendship and good relations between Winnie and other females, such as Peanut, Wan Betty, her maid, Min who has relationship with her husband, her roommates in jail; in *The Hundred Secret Senses*, according to Kwan, in the previous life, she was a one-eye maid girl, and had a kind of unbreakable loyalty and friendship with Miss Banner, who in this life is Olivia. In *The Bonesetter's Daughter*, they are LuLing and GaoLing.

“Identity Anxiety and from Confusion to Hope with Multiculturalism and Feminism Impact” reveals with the main problems of identity anxiety. Erik Erikson’s perspective on identity highlights the influence of both individual and cultural factors. When individuals face cultural changes and significant obstacles in their lives, they may question their integrity and sense of belonging, leading to identity-related anxieties or crises. The feminist movement, spanning three waves since the 19th century, has challenged patriarchal norms and aimed to achieve political rights, legal and social equality, as well as a focus on individuality and diversity. The protagonists in Amy Tan's novels have experienced the hardships imposed by the patriarchal society of old China.

Multiculturalism recognizes the diversity of cultural groups within societies. It promotes the appreciation of cultural differences and strives for equality for cultural minorities. Inspired by multiculturalism and feminism, modern women actively pursue love and happiness, although the journey is often arduous. The previous generation of grandmothers, who endured a patriarchal environment, left a positive influence on their daughters through their unwavering spirit, even though they may not have had the opportunity to speak up or be known by their own names.

The main narrators in Tan’s novels are first-generation immigrants, elderly women who straddle the worlds of China and the United States. They serve as spokespersons for their mothers, mentors for their daughters, and storytellers of their own life experiences. Despite growing up in a patriarchal environment that taught them to be submissive and tolerant, they begin to think differently. After keeping their pasts as secrets for many years, they decide to share their stories with their daughters, hoping that the knowledge of maternal history will guide their daughters through their own challenges. Through this sharing, cultural barriers are broken down, and both mothers and daughters find strength and hope in their shared heritage.

Chapter III “**Narrative strategies and language features highlighting the thematic ideas**” illustrates the artistic strategies and language characteristics in Amy Tan’s novels, explaining how narrative strategies highlight the thematic ideas of the novels in terms of narrators, narrative layering and structure, narrative time.

“Narrative strategies in terms of narrators, narrative layering and structure,

narrative Time” reveals some main issues of narratology. It stemmed from structuralism, emerged in France in the 1960s, and later gained international recognition as a literary trend. Gérard Genette’s work, “Narrative Discourse: An Essay in Method,” introduced concepts such as order, duration, frequency, mood, and voice, as well as terms for layer differentiation like extradiegetic, diegetic, intradiegetic, and metadiegetic. Genette also discussed focalization, examining who sees and narrates the story through zero focalization, internal focalization, and external focalization. Scholars like Shlomith Rimmon-Kenan, Zhao Yiheng, and Steven Cohan expanded on Genette’s ideas, delving into aspects such as the narrator, narrative layering, narrative time, and focalization. These methodologies serve as a guide for analyzing narrative strategies in Amy Tan’s novels and understanding how these strategies contribute to the themes.

In *The Joy Luck Club*, the novel is structured with 16 stories, mirroring the format of a Chinese mahjong game. The narrators are divided into two groups: the daughters and the mothers, all narrating in the first person. In *The Kitchen God's Wife*, the main narrative consists of mother Winnie’s retrospective account, intertwined with daughter Pearl’s present-day narration. *The Hundred Secret Senses* is mainly narrated by younger sister Olivia, who incorporates the retrospective narration of her elder sister Kwan. In *The Bonesetter's Daughter*, the first and third parts are in the third person, focusing on the life of daughter Ruth, while the second part is a retrospective first-person narrative written by her mother LuLing in the form of a manuscript. These first-person retrospective narratives often present two perspectives: the “narrative self” recalling past events from an external viewpoint and the “experience self” depicting events as they were experienced with a limited point of view.

In the four novels, Amy Tan employs numerous time indicators, highlighting her emphasis on narrative time. The analysis of narrative time can be approached from three dimensions: order, duration, and frequency. Regarding the order of events, there is a prevalent use of retrospective analepsis, intertwined with prolepsis, which provides foreshadowing and generates suspense to captivate readers. Duration, on the other hand, is examined through four aspects: scene, dialogue, summary, and pause. These elements contribute to the narrative’s varying tempos, further enhancing thematic exploration and character depiction.

In Amy Tan’s novels, the narrator and narrative voice, narrative layering and structure, and narrative time play significant and innovative roles. These elements collectively contribute to the exploration of the thematic ideas in the novels. If the narrative strategies were altered, the resulting impact on the themes would vary to some extent. An example of this is the adaptation of the novel “The Joy Luck Club” into a film of the same name. In the movie, certain changes are made, such as the omission of the story “The Moon Lady” and the addition of happier endings for the daughters’ marriages. Furthermore, alterations are made to the frequency, order, and duration of the narrative. Consequently, the emphasis on feminist spirit and tradition in the novel shifts towards an emphasis on ethnic community culture in the film.

“The language characteristics and expressive techniques” mainly deals with the

language style and artistic techniques employed in the novels of Amy Tan with the guidance of A.B. Temirbolat' criteria for fiction analysis.

A.B. Temirbolat proposed ten criteria as fundamental measures for fiction analysis. These criteria include elements such as the accuracy of artistic details in serving the central idea, skillful portrayal of characters' inner worlds, richness and diversity of language, and the ability to evoke an aesthetic sense. Among the unique language features and artistic techniques employed in the four novels, one of notable aspects is the incorporation of Chinese and Chinglish. This is manifested not only through the use of Chinese sounds with English spelling, but also through the inclusion of Chinese characters and explanations of Chinese names and culture. Another characteristic is the presence of artistic symbolism and the expression of life philosophies through a parallel structure.

Amy Tan's novels exhibit a remarkable language style that is simple, humorous, and lyrical. Tan aimed to ensure that her mother could understand her writing, and indeed, her mother did. Tan recalled that her mother read an early draft of "The Joy Luck Club" and praised it for being "so easy to read". The sentences in the novels are short and uncomplicated, avoiding complex sentence structures and grammar. The vocabulary used is familiar and relatable to everyday life. The mothers' narrations, presented in the form of first-person retrospectives, contribute to the credibility and authenticity of the novels. The substantial descriptions of inner psychology, coupled with colloquial expressions, highlight the mothers' personal growth and wisdom.

CONCLUSION

1. The definition of the "Chinese American Literature" is controversial in its connotation and extension. That is, whether the identification of the author, the language, and environment of characters in the works should be taken into consideration. From the perspective of diaspora, this study focuses on the workings created by those people who immigrate to The United States or the second generation of Chinese American immigrants describing the experiences of Chinese and their descendants in the United States, or memoirs or autobiographies.

2. The key characteristics in diaspora literature is that the authors and their works are in an atmosphere of different cultures, especially heterogeneous cultures. Chinese American diaspora literature has developed since the first group of Chinese set foot on the United States, among them workers rushing for Gold in California occupying a substantial proportion together with students for further study. Along with the history of Chinese migrating and American immigration policies towards Chinese, Chinese American literature experienced three phases in terms of the number of writers and their achievements. Diaspora feathers also find place in their works, such as cultural belonging, racial discrimination, home search, separation, rooting and generational gap faced with the characters.

3. Sui Sin Far (born Edith Maude Eaton) is commonly cited as the founder of Chinese American literature. The most influential yet highly controversial anthology *Aiiieeee! An Anthology of Asian American Writers* (1974), edited by Frank Chin with others marks the new era of Chinese American literature entering to an age of

mature. The debate between Frank Chin and Maxine Hong Kingston promoted people's thinking about Chinese American literature, followed by more writers and remarkable works with diverse themes and creative methods emerging, and Chinese American literature has entered a prosperous period since the end of 1980s.

4. Amy Tan takes the leading role in the prosperous period with her first novel *The Joy Luck Club* achieving big success at its debut. Most of the contemporary Chinese American writers are the second generation of Chinese migrants, among them such female writers as Maxine Hong Kingston, Jade Snow Wong, Fae Myenne Ng, Amy Tan, and Gish Jen contribute a lot to popularizing Chinese culture and tradition by creating various characters of Chinese American immigrants and their children. They shared some common features of diaspora writers, such as borrowing and transforming Chinese classic culture elements, combining the creative methods of Chinese classical literature and Western literature.

5. The dominant element brings about conflicts in Chinese American family is the cultural differences between China based on Confucianism and America founded on Christianity. According to Geert Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory, Chinese is of typical collectivism while American features individualism; Chinese is with long-term orientation while American is with short-term orientation. Chinese attach more importance to family membership, relationship with extended family, and fix relationship with friends. However, the westerners' emphasis on personal and nuclear family enjoyment.

6. Examining the human relationship in *The Joy Luck Club*, *The Kitchen God's Wife*, *The Hundred Secret Senses* and *The Bonesetter's Daughter*, we found that from confrontation to reconciliation between mother and daughter is one of the recurring themes, another one is sisterhood. Besides cultural differences, mother's traumatic experiences and the Orientalism in the mainstream American society also have negative influence on the effective communication and understanding between mother and daughter. This is true to Amy Tan's real life, because many stories in her novels are shaped from the personal experiences of her mother and grandmother. Therefore, Amy Tan dedicated her writings to her mother and grandmother. At the end of each novel, there are harmonious human relationships, mother and daughter getting closer and sisterhood becoming firmer and more intimate.

7. Examining protagonists striving for self-identity from the perspective of multiculturalism and feminism, we see how they gradually woke up to the awareness of feminist thoughts. Generally, there are three generations of Chinese women, with migrated mother as the bridge, one end is the grandmother, Chinese-born and living in only in old China, with rebellious and resisting spirits but without name, without speech, without choices; the other end is American-born daughter, resisted against the part of Chinese root in herself and knowing little about her maternal history, with many choices but losing herself. Mothers, as the main protagonists, inspired by their mothers, learning from their traumas, suffering from diaspora identity crisis, influenced by multiculturalism and feminism, waiting for a proper time to strengthen their daughters by storytelling.

8. According to Erik Erikson, identity deals with a process of individual person

and in the community culture, especially when people confront strong obstacles in their lives. Hereby we can see the three generations of Chinese women all experienced some serious identity crisis when they were faced with marriage and love. The generation of grandmothers lived in from the end of 19th century to the early 20th century in Qing Dynasty, and they had chance to get access to something thoughts different from feud one in old China. The migrated mothers had more chances to experience different cultures crossing two countries, including multiculturalism and feminism. Modern western feminist movement began from 19th century and marked with three waves in the last two centuries. We can see that the rise of feminism is a deconstruction of the patriarchal order. Multiculturalism aims at building a better, more egalitarian society.

9. The impact of Chinese American diaspora literature is not only on the thematic ideas in Amy Tan's novel, but also in the narrative strategies and language features. It is well known that how it is narrated is equally important with what is narrated. In another way, how it is narrated is just, at least a part of, what is narrated. That is why some thematic ideas have been changed when the narrative techniques are changed. Narratology, as an extension of structuralism, started in France in the 1960s and had a rapid development since then. In the field, the leading researcher Gérard Genette proposed many inspiring concepts, including order, duration, frequency, mood, voice extradiegetic, diegetic/intradiegetic, metadiegetic and focalization, etc. According to these methodologies, the textual analysis of narrative strategies in the Amy Tan's novels and how the strategies contribute to the themes are explored.

10. In each of the four novels, *The Joy Luck Club*, *The Kitchen God's Wife*, *The Hundred Secret Senses* and *The Bonesetter's Daughter*, there are more than one narrator with embedding narrative multi-layers. The 16 stories in *The Joy Luck Club* are loosely structured to imitate the format of Chinese Mahjong Game, and mothers and daughters narrated stories in retrospective first person. In terms of narrative temporal order, we see that the retrospective analepsis is the main trend interwoven with prolepsis which serves as forecasting what will happen later in the novels. Since Amy Tan's novels set in old China before the People's Republic of China experiencing social turmoil and the ravages of war and the contemporary America, there are many time prompt words, which indicate the time of the event taking place. In terms of duration, there are four aspects, namely, scene, dialogue, summary and pause. They can produce various tempos of the narrative, contributing to the thematic ideas and character description.

11. According to the appreciating criteria for fiction analysis proposed by A. B. Temirbolat, language features and artistic techniques in expression in Amy Tan's novels are analyzed. "Richness and diversity of the language in the work" is manifested in the simple, humorous and lyric language style in the novels. We can see that the sentences are short and simple without complicated sentence structures and difficult grammar, and the vocabulary are words familiar with our life. Humor came out especially when Chinese expressions and culture clashed with American ones. The author shows her artistic mastery of enriching the language by embedding

Chinese words and explanation of Chinese names, characters and culture, even Chinglish into authentic English. “Ability to form an aesthetic sense” can be exemplified by the artistic symbolism employed in the novel, for instance, the “magic spring” in *The Kitchen God’s Wife* symbolizing “hope”.

12. In terms of “skillful revelation of personages’ inner world” we can see there are considerable inner psychological description with colloquial expression in the novels, showcasing the protagonists’ confusion about the relationship between mother and daughter, the evolution of mothers’ awareness of freedom and gender equality, and their wisdom summarized from life. In such psychological monologues, mothers’ life philosophy artistically expressed in a kind of parallel structure, which contribute to Amy Tan’s lyric style. The criteria of “the accuracy of artistic details and serve to the idea” can be proved by the lots of detailed description of Chinese food, places, and vividly illustration people’s appearance as well as personalities with lots of rhetorical devices, including similes, metaphors and analogies, which often with a humorous feminine color.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.FIL.27.01
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ ПРИ УЗБЕКСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ МИРОВЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ**

**УЗБЕКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МИРОВЫХ
ЯЗЫКОВ**

ДОНГ ЛИНА

**ЛИТЕРАТУРА КИТАЙСКО-АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ДИАСПОРЫ И ЕЕ
ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ТВОРЧЕСТВО ЭМИ ТАН**

**10.00.04 – Языки и литература народов Европы,
Америки и Австралии**

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ

Диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

ТАШКЕНТ – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве Высшего образования, науки и инновации Республики Узбекистан за номером B2024.2.PhD/Fil4593

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**Самаркандский государственный институт
иностранных языков**

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С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков (зарегистрирована за номером 1163). (Адрес: 100138, город Ташкент, Учтепинский район, улица Малой кольцевой дороги, дом 21-А. Тел.: (99871) 230-12-91, факс: (99871) 230-12-92)

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования: на примере творчества Эми Тан определить характеристики, литературные критерии и специфику литературы китайско-американской диаспоры с точки зрения научных, аналитических и теоретических обобщений.

Объектом исследования являются произведения «Клуб радости и удачи», «Жена кухонного бога», «Сто тайных чувств», «Дочь костоправа» Эми Тан.

Научная новизна исследования:

основываясь на общности, интеграции и дифференциации национальных и универсальных идей в китайско-американской литературе и категориях литературы диаспор, отношения матери и дочери под влиянием ориентализма исследуются через этнические ценности, язык и контекст общения, образ жизни с применением теории культурных аспектов Герта Хофстеде;

подчеркиваются тревожность, замешательство и сопротивление культурной идентичности главных героев под влиянием мультикультурализма и феминизма, пересечение восточных и западных традиций, отражение восточного духа и восточной философии в произведениях искусства, созданных на Западе, без отрицания культуры и ценностей обоих регионов;

научно и теоретически обоснованы в художественно-концептуальной целостности повествовательные стратегии с точки зрения рассказчиков, нарративной многослойности и структуры, повествовательного времени и пространства, языковых особенностей и приемов выражения, выделения тематических идей и демонстрации художественного мастерства автора;

основываясь на критерии художественности в творчестве Эми Тан определены темы надежды и гармонии, влияние биографии автора, аспекты художественного мастерства и стиля писателя.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов и выводов, полученных в процессе анализа литературы китайско-американской диаспоры и ее влияния на примере творчества Эми Тан и развития научных и теоретических основ выполнено следующее:

результаты исследования общности, интеграции и дифференциации национальных и универсальных идей в китайско-американской литературе и категориях литературы диаспор, отношения матери и дочери под влиянием ориентализма исследуются через этнические ценности, язык и контекст общения, образ жизни с применением теории культурных аспектов Герта Хофстеде и сопротивления культурной идентичности главных героев под влиянием мультикультурализма и феминизма, пересечения восточных и западных традиций, отражения восточного духа и восточной философии в произведениях искусства, созданных на Западе, без отрицания культуры и ценностей обеих стран внедрены в отделе международных связей и художественного перевода Союза писателей Узбекистана (Справка Союза Писателей Узбекистана №01-03/202 от 19 февраля 2024 года). В результате были выполнены задачи по переводу и печати лучших образцов мировой литературы на узбекский язык;

результаты исследования отношений матери и дочери под влиянием ориентализма исследуются через этнические ценности, язык и контекст общения, образ жизни с применением теории культурных аспектов Герта Хофстеде, основанные на общности, интеграции и дифференциации национальных и универсальных идей в китайско-американской литературе и категориях литературы диаспор, а также темы надежды и гармонии, влияние биографии автора, аспекты художественного мастерства и стиля писателя Эми Тан были представлены в Колледже образования в области иностранных языков и международного бизнеса Баодинского университета (Сертификат Баодинского университета № 202403-18 от 30 марта 2024 г.). В результате практические занятия обогатились сведениями о литературных связях Востока и Запада;

изображение тревожности, замешательства и сопротивления культурной идентичности главных героев под влиянием мультикультурализма и феминизма, пересечения восточных и западных традиций, отражение восточного духа и восточной философии в произведениях искусства, созданных на Западе, без отрицания культуры и ценностей обоих регионов, в частности, нарративные стратегии с точки зрения рассказчиков, повествовательных слоев и структуры, повествовательного времени и пространства, языковых особенностей и методов выражения, научно и теоретически исследованных и проиллюстрированных путем анализа романов Эми Тан, использовались в преподавании английского языка на кафедре преподавания публичных курсов в Hebei Software Institute. (Сертификат Hebei Software Institute № 06-2404 от 1 апреля 2024 г.) В результате была издана учебная литература нового поколения, и рекомендуемая для вузов учебная литература обогащена теоретическими сведениями по литературе;

теоретические и практические сведения об особенностях литературы китайско-американской диаспоры и проявлениях человеческих отношений в творчестве Эми Тан, значении литературы диаспор в мировом литературоведении и отражении в ней культурных ценностей были использованы при создании каркаса учебно-методических материалов в рамках международного научно-практического проекта «ICM, KA-107-International Credit Mobility between European Union and Uzbek Highers, 2020-1-UK01-KA107-078419» и в международном проекте «Английский язык как учебный предмет» (1683580), реализуемом при поддержке Британского Совета (Справки № 01/513 и № 01/514 Узбекского государственного университета мировых языков от 30 августа 2024 г.) В результате учебно-методические материалы проекта были обогащены информацией о литературе китайско-американской диаспоры.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты исследования были озвучены на 7 научно-практических конференциях, в том числе результаты исследования были доложены на 3 международных и 4 местных научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 19 научных работ, в том числе 1 монография, из них 3 в научных

изданиях, рекомендованных ВАК Республики Узбекистан, а также 8 в научных журналах. Остальные опубликованы на международных и республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Структура и объем диссертации. Исследование состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Объем диссертации составляет 137 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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