



THE UNITY OF CONTENT AND FORM IN STORIES

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Abstract: This article analyzes the unity of content and form in Jack London's *The Night-Born* and Abdulla Qahhor's "Radiant Peaks", focusing on how linguistic choices reflect and reinforce each story's central themes and character development. Although the protagonist's life is disrupted, the character's pursuit of happiness reflects an American national trait in "The Night-Born". In "Radiant Peaks", the treatment of a woman whose life has been ruined reflects an Uzbek national attitude, seeing her as a "a divorced woman" The Uzbek national belief that parents should never have bad thoughts about their children: the old man and woman console themselves having positive thoughts about their daughter.

Keywords: lexeme, lingua-poetics, inner world, main concept, form, content.

INRODUCTION. Jack London utilized specific lexemes which shows characteristic feature of the protagonist Lucy in "The Night-Born": "wild thing", "she wants to make friends with animals", "night-born", "nut-brown woman", "wild woods creature", "rightful heir". Lucy's aspiration for a free life is expressed through lexemes such as "easy ways", "lovely things", "romance", and "to be clean".

"I wanted easy ways, and lovely things, and Romance and all that; but it just seemed I had no luck no how and was only and expressly born for cooking and dishwashing. There was a wild crowd in Juneau them days, but I looked at the other women, and their



way of life didn't excite me. I reckon I wanted to be clean. I don't know why; I just wanted to, I guess, and I reckoned I might as well die dishwashing as die their way.”¹

A.Qahhor specific lexemes while describing his protagonist to Zuhra: “gorgeous”, “sharp-minded”, “reserved”, “delicate in taste”, and “proud”. Zuhra’s desire to achieve the heights of life is expressed in a letter she sends to her parents. In the letter, she writes that she is married and living happily as if she is moving toward radiant peaks, and that her life is now filled with joy.

Zuhra’s use of phrases like “happy marriage” and “radiant peak” reflects the emotional upliftment characteristic of her inner world. The use of lexemes aligned with the protagonist’s mindset demonstrating the harmony between form and content. However, the emotional upliftment in the main character’s heart gradually declines.

Abdulla Qahhor presents the idea that Zuhra’s pride leads to the downfall of her happy marriage. The author portrays Zuhra’s pride as follows: Zuhra tells her husband that she is willing to abandon her parents and live only with him. Naturally, her husband prioritizes his parents over his wife, leading Zuhra to leave him and live alone. Her mother-in-law visits her three times, and her father-in-law once to bring her back. However, Zuhra refuses to go with them. The author conveys Zuhra’s lack of compassion through the lexeme: “I did not accept my husband’s parents”.²

The excerpt from the story "Radiant Peaks" reveals not only Zuhra's negative attitude towards her mother-in-law and father-in-law, but also her indifference towards her own father. It is clear that she has a frozen heart as she leaves her father with her sister and abandons her house. Abdulla Qahhor connects Zuhra’s lack of hope in life and the meaninglessness of her existence to the disarray in her home. The author explains that Zuhra's untidy household, and her appearance are the outcomes of her hopelessness. “Every word and action of hers points to this, even the way she carried the empty plate

¹ Jek London. The Night-Born. Ebook.

² A.Qahhor. Anor. G‘.G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi. – Toshkent, 2012. B.124.



when cleaning up the table, her behavior, her expression—her entire demeanor seemed to say: “Look, world, do you see how much humiliation and suffering I’m enduring?!³”

The principle of transition from the inductive to the deductive concept can be the arrangement of images into a system, through which the author’s concept is expressed via artistic details and descriptive tools in lingua-poetics. In Jack London's story *The Night-Born*, the main concept is that the young girl, who strives towards her dreams, ultimately achieves her lofty goal. Of course, Lucy must face many difficulties to reach her goal, and as a result, she acquires her goals.

As for in Abdulla Qahhor's short story *Radiant Peaks* the character Zuhra reflects the author’s concept; girls like Zuhra, who are not ready for marriage, end up marrying early and suffering from unhappiness. People who strive for great dreams often face misfortune due to a single wrong action in their lives. However, girls like Fotima, who are unattractive and unlucky, escalate up their career ladder through their hard work and determination.

Abdulla Qahhor reflects his artistic concept in *Radiant Peaks* through the conversation between Fotima and Zuhra:

Fotima: "Our mother died, she was satisfied with me; my father is a thousand times pleased, my friends, relatives, and the whole village are satisfied with me. Is there a higher peak than this? Who is satisfied with you? Even your beloved husband wasn't satisfied!" Zuhra responds to her sister: "The high peak I couldn't reach, you will reach it by riding a cow," which represents the author’s artistic aim.

CONCLUSION.

The protagonists are independent individuals striving for freedom in both stories *The Night-Born* and *Radiant Peaks*. Lucy says: "I wanted to run like a wild thing just to run through the moonshine..." Lucy is eager to pursue a free and joyful life. Zuhra states: "I will never allow any man to deprive me of my freedom!"

³ A.Qahhor. Anor. G‘.G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi. – Toshkent, 2012. B.127.



1. Both protagonists experience broken lives. While Zuhra is left alone, losing hope in life, Lucy leaves her husband’s home, pursuing her dreams and eventually gaining wealth and becoming a tribe leader.
2. Jack London uses the lexeme "night-born" to express the protagonist's inner world, while Abdulla Qahhor uses the lexeme "radiant peaks" to reveal the inner emotional world of a protagonist who has left her parents to achieve great dreams but ends up unhappy life.
3. Although the protagonist’s life is disrupted, the character's pursuit of happiness reflects an American national trait in *The Night-Born*. In *Radiant Peaks*, the attitude towards a woman whose life has been ruined reflects the Uzbek nation’s feature of considering her as a “divorced woman” The Uzbek national belief that parents should never have negative thoughts about their children: the old man and woman console themselves having positive thoughts about their daughter.
4. In both stories, addressing words are used to draw the listener’s attention. In *The Night-Born*, Lucy’s sincere feelings are conveyed when she refers to her beloved as a "stranger", highlighting the characteristic features of the American nation. In *Radiant Peaks*, terms like "my daughter," "my dear," and "dear lady" emphasize the strong bonds of Uzbek familial relationships.
5. Both stories were told in the third-person narration and the author’s speech, which reveals the similarities between the two stories.

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