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**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE YOUNG MAN IN LOVE BETWEEN WILLIAM
SHAKESPEARE AND ALISHER NAVOI IN THE WORKS “LEILI AND MAJNUN” AND
“ROMEO AND JULIET**

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Abstract: The article is dedicated to students who independently study the works of William Shakespeare and Alisher Navai in Russian.

Key words: comparative studies, statesman, surprise, pseudonym, Alisher Navoi is a Turkic poet, Sufi, and statesman of Timurid Khorasan.

He created his main works under the pseudonym Navoi in the literary Chagatai language, on the development of which he had a noticeable influence; Under the pseudonym Fani he wrote in Persian.

From 1483 to 1485, Navoi created the work “Khamsa”, which included five epics: “Khairat ul-Abror” (“Surprise of Good People”), “Farhod and Shirin”, “Leili and Majnun”, “Sab`ai Sayyar” (“Seven Planets”), “Saddi Iskandariy” (“Alexander’s Wall”). “Khamsa” by Navoi is considered the first work in the Turkic language created in this genre. He proved that it is possible to create a work of such scale in the Turkic language.

Indeed, Navoi tried to prove that in the Chigatai language (Old Uzbek) it is possible to create a work that is on a par with Persian-Tajik literature. And he succeeded thanks to his five treasures. Navoi tries his pen in almost all genres of the Muslim East and shows that he has his own voice, his own style.

“Leili and Majnun” is the second work of the quintuplet and this work was written in 1484. Shakespeare is an English poet and playwright, often considered the greatest writer in the English language and one of the world's best playwrights. Often called the national poet of England.

William Shakespeare's tragedy Romeo and Juliet was written between 1591 and 1596 and published in 1597. Competitive studies studies the literary process or phenomenon along two lines:

1. Typological convergences. These are, for example, characteristics of characters, composition, plot structure, motives, figurative system, artistic techniques and others.
2. Genetic connections. These are interethnic connections; they can be internal and external. On the outside, bring an example of bibliographic information about literary connections.

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By comparison we can learn a lot. And someone always takes something from someone. And so we see that Alisher Navoi was the first to write, and a few years later William Shakespeare wrote. The plot of these works is very similar but there are also many differences.

In the exposition of Alisher Navoi, it is narrated that a son, Qays, is born to an Arab leader. At school he falls in love with Leila. Love torments him very much, he seems to go crazy and they call him Majnun.

Leila's father is forcibly marrying her to a villager. It is useless to heal the kais at the Kaaba, then he settles in the desert. But in the exposition of Shakespeare, first of all we see enmity, that is, a clash between Monteca and Capulatti (warring houses, a fight between opponents). Romeo is in love with Rosaline, but she is cold. Benvolio advises Romeo to look for someone more worthy; Paris asks for the hand of fourteen-year-old Juliet. Juliet doesn't mind either. Since the groom is handsome, rich, and noble, a masquerade was organized in honor of the engagement, and Romeo and Ben Volio find out the secret.

At the beginning of Alisher Navoi's work, Majnun is met in the desert by a hunter who is surprised by his power over animals and decides to help him by gathering an army to attack the playlist tribe. Leila's father killed his daughter for this, Majnun demands the hunter to stop the battle. Majnun's father returns his son and wants to marry him to the hunter's daughter. At that time, Leyla also married someone else, ran away to Majnun, but they still got married, and she married Ibn Salam.

But Shakespeare's plot is a little different, although Romeo used to love someone else, here he meets Juliet and at first sight he falls in love with her. Romeo admired Juliet's beauty out loud, and Tybalt heard this. He wanted to kill him but the owners stopped him, he harbored a grudge. Romeo enters the garden and hears Juliet talking to herself about her passion for Romeo. Romeo proposes to get married secretly, the monk also agrees, thinking that the two families will try on each other, and marries the lovers. Romeo kills Tibeld and for this the prince punishes the young man with exile. Juliet learns of the death of her cousin, and at the same time hates and loves.

She falls into despair from the contradiction, and her parents say that she has a wedding in 3 days with Paris. Juliet refuses the wedding. The father was angry. The monk suggests drinking a tincture that puts a person into deep sleep for 42 hours. And this way she can avoid marrying Paris. At the climax of Alisher Navoi, the main characters find mutual love together in the Nejd desert. And in Shakespeare, at the climax, the main characters consider each other dead and decide to leave this life.

In Alisher Navoi's denouement, they leave this world together. And in Shakespeare, in the denouement we see the reconciliation of families. Fathers mourn their children and bow to the purity of their feelings. The shared grief is the measure of families.

The main idea of the works. For Alisher Navoi, love is a strong feeling, although they cannot be together physically, but their hearts can be connected forever. Love does not depend on external circumstances and can only be real when it is real and selfless.

And Shakespeare's main idea is that there are no obstacles to true love, the main characters loved each other despite the enmity of their families, nothing is impossible for true love, there are no barriers, true love will not be afraid of death.

Themes of the works: in Alisher Navoi we see fidelity, devotion, true love, protest against the traditional attitude towards women, excluding any personal freedom, death is true, struggle with



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society and circumstances. And in Shakespeare we also see love stronger than death, enmity, death, struggle with society and circumstances, and passion.

Differences: 1. In Alisher Navoi we see loyalty and devotion, the main character fell in love with only the only Leila, from the beginning of the work to the end. And in Shakespeare, the main character at the beginning of the work loved another because she did not reciprocate, then he fell in love with another Juliet. 2. In addition to this difference, Alisher Navoi's main character, although she didn't want to get married, because of her upbringing, she won't be able to say no. And in Shakespeare, the main character tells her father that she does not want to marry Paris.

3. In addition, we see that Alisher Navoi has no passion, they have platonic love, but Shakespeare has a passion - they will get married and reunite. 4. In Shakespeare, the main character kills a relative of his beloved, but Alisher Navoi does not have such a plot. 5. In Shakespeare, at the end of the work, the warring families face off, but in Alisher Navoi it does not end that way. The similarity is that in both works we see enmity between families.

Conclusion: Alisher Navoi's main characters can only be together in heaven, but not on earth. In Shakespeare, too, Romeo and Juliet came to the conclusion that they could not be together on earth, and united their hearts in heaven. Love triumphed over revenge and anger, reconciling families that were at war.

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