

**ANALYSIS BEYOND THE SIMILARITY OF THE WORKS OF NEW
ZEALAND WRITER KATHERINE MANSFIELD AND RUSSIAN
DRAMATIST ANTON CHEKHOV**

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Abstract: It is long ago known about how rich is English and Russian classics in general are, but the most interesting thing is when during reading there is a similarity of writing not only in the images of the works but also in the stories themselves

The given article is devoted to the coordination of creation of two writers from different state of residence and culture. It is enough just to read the stories of the writers themselves and to show admiration in comparing the plots. Widely opening this article I would like to note that being as a writer Katherine Mansfield was fascinated and even inspired by Chekhov in the second half of the 19th century.

After education of Katherine Mansfield (in Wellington and London), Katherine left New Zealand at the age of 19 to establish herself in England as a writer. Her initial disillusion appears in the ill-humored stories collected in *In a German Pension* (1911). Until 1914 she published stories in *Rhythm* and *The Blue Review*, edited by the critic and essayist John Middleton Murry, whom she married in 1918 after her divorce from George Bowden. The death of her soldier brother in 1915 shocked her into a recognition that she owed what she termed a sacred debt to him and to the remembered places of her native country.

Chekhov himself is a Russian writer and classic of world literature for about 25 years wrote more than three hundred different prequel short stories, novels, and even a play.

Since childhood, his parents desired him to become a doctor and practice medicine as it brought a significant income. But Chekhov himself, during his youth, was also

interested in creativity and at the same time studied natural sciences. He graduated the medical faculty of Moscow University, and his first works were published in the magazine "Fragments". The main editor and head of this magazine- Nikolay Leikin was very demanding and during the collaboration with Chekhov, he gave him the task to write 100 words. However, it was not as easy as it seemed, he needed to masterfully describe all the dialogues and plot. It is vital to note that this appeared to become one of the decisive pushes of all his stories. As it is currently known, Chekhov liked brevity, which is why we compare his works with the stories of Katherine Mansfield. Chekhov himself often mentioned that brevity is the sister of talent. The system of Chekhov's stories explores various facets of spiritual submission and slavery, starting from the simplest, such as ("Death Of An Official", " Fat And Thin", "Sleepy"). up to the most complex ("Man in A Case" "Gooseberry ", "Lady with A Dog") Chekhov's interest in the literary predecessor is obvious but significantly complex and generated by the special position of Chekhov's artists. in Russian literature the story is conveyed through a deep constantly perceptible subtext and precisely seen details.

During a prolonged reading of Chekhov's stories, it was unusual to notice the similarity of plot and writing in Katherine Mansfield's stories. For a more objective comparison, one should cite, for example, Chekhov's story "Sleepy" and Katherine Mansfield's .“The Child who is Sleepy” is very similar to Sleepy by Chekhov. Nevertheless Katherine certainly had her own unique talent. Both writers suffered and died from TB but in character they were complete opposites. Virginia Woof said of KM “I was delighted by her savage bitchery to just about everyone she knew”. Chekhov on the other hand had an enormously attractive personality – he was generous, kind, compassionate, and full of good humor. The similarity in their writing was that both Mansfield and Chekhov wrote with a remarkable directness, they both had the gift of nearness – they created real life on the page. It can be noticed that heroes are somehow alike who suffer from serious disease and are put under the pressure by society as both of authors are directed against government system.

Turning to the problems of "tired childhood" common to the two works, the author of the article shows similarities and differences not only in behavior and feelings, but also in the worldview of girls who serve as nannies in someone else's family. The article attempts to analyze the author's position and determine the reasons that led the little heroines of two works to the murder of babies. The work of K. Mansfield is defined in the article as modernist. With a formally similar subjective organization of works, the narrative in the story of Mansfield is characterized by a more personal, subjective perception and image of the actions of the heroine and their motives. Both A. Chekhov and K. Mansfield have teenage characters who, due to extreme fatigue, can't stand the initiation they have to go through to become part of the adult world.

In a conclusion of given article we must admit that the authors clearly and masterfully showed the basic idea of writing stories We should not show that they are copied but we should be convinced that everything thought out and written by great writers showed us an incredible interest in reading their stories.

The list of used literature:

- 1 <https://www.ibiblio.org/eldritch/index.html>
- 2 Tsindidis, Maslova Publishing house of the national library of Uzbekistan. Tashkent 2013
- 3 Alison waters sharing thoughts on life and culture
- 4 Mansfield K. A-Child-Who-Was-Tired URL: