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TIL, TARJIMA VA TA’LIM: GLOBAL KOMMUNIKATSIYA VA RAQAMLI INNOVATSIYALAR DAVRIDA YANGI YONDASHUVLAR

ADABIYOT, MADANIYAT VA IJODIY TARJIMA

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O’smirlar distopiyasi kengayishi va globallashishi

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu tadqiqot Suzanna Kollinzning The Hunger Games, Elli Kondining Matched va Nil Shustermanning Unwind romanlarida o‘smirlar uchun mo‘ljallangan distopik janr konvensiyalarining ifodalanishi va transformatsiyasini o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Janr tahlilini qiyosiy adabiy tahlil bilan uyg‘unlashtirgan holda, tadqiqot tanlangan romanlarning janr rivojiga qo‘shgan hissasini aniqlashni maqsad qiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, The Hunger Games YA distopiyasini jahon miqyosida yangi bosqichga olib chiqib, siyosiy qarshilikni markaziy konvensiya sifatida shakllantirgan va ijtimoiy tanqidning mavqeini kuchaytirgan. Unwind distopik janr doirasini axloqiy va tibbiy masalalar muhokamasiga kengaytirib, yanada murakkab falsafiy mazmunni olib kirgan bo‘lsa, Matched romantik distopiya subjanrini rivojlantirib, shaxsiy erkinlik va yaqinlikni siyosiy qarshilik shakllari sifatida ta’kidlagan. Tadqiqot xulosasiga ko‘ra, YA distopik janri tarixiy chuqurlik, tematik murakkablik va doimiy moslashuvchanlik bilan tavsiflanadigan adabiy yo‘nalishdir.

Kalit so‘zlar

Distopiya, YA distopiya, Antiutopiya, Janr hususiyatlari, Qiyosiy tahlil, Zamonaviy distopiya, YA adabiyot.

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Introduction.

Literature serves as a powerful tool that allows the examination of fears, aspirations, and evolving cultures apparent in the world. Among its many forms, dystopian genre emerged in XX century as one of the most powerful media of political and social critique. In this sense, Dystopia serves as a literary genre that highlights and criticizes contemporary issues through the lens of an exaggerated, fictional setting of oppression and its socio-political consequences. Throughout the history of its evolution Dystopian genre flourished, turning into a broad literary category that is diversified into many sub-genres in accordance with socio-cultural concerns they present. One of the most influential sub-genres of Dystopia is **Young Adult (YA) dystopia** that merges the speculative, cautionary structures of dystopian fiction with the developmental concerns of young adult literature. Therefore, in this study we consider that it is important to explore how major YA dystopian novels such as The Hunger Games, Matched, and Unwind adapt and transform this genre’s conventions.

Literature Review.

The first novel that presents YA dystopian tendencies is Lois Lowry’s The Giver (1993), which introduced central genre conventions such as controlled societies, suppressed emotions, conformity, and youthful awakening [K.Mallan 2017]. However, it was during the early twenty-first century that YA dystopia expanded dramatically into a major literary and commercial phenomenon, with several sociocultural factors contributing to this rise [S.D.Donelly 2019]. However, this sub-genre has became immensely popular in the early 2000s that was marked by widespread global anxieties related to terrorism, war, environmental degradation, economic instability, and technological advancement. Consequently, the publishing industry recognized the commercial

viability of dystopian narratives following the immense success of Suzanne Collins's The Hunger Games trilogy (2008–2010). Following this success, numerous novels such as Divergent (Veronica Roth, 2011), Matched (Ally Condie, 2010), and The Maze Runner (James Dashner, 2009) further expanded the genre [N.Peterman, R.Skrlac Lo, 2022]. This publishing success is primarily owing to YA dystopia's deep resonation with externalized teenage fears through dramatic fictional worlds. For example, adolescence itself became increasingly understood as a period shaped by social pressure, institutional regulation, and identity struggles [R.Heinze 2024]. In this context, dystopian societies metaphorically reflect the constraints young people experience within educational systems, familial expectations, social hierarchies, and political structures [S.P.Connors 2017].

Methodology.

In order to explore ecpansion and transformation of YA dystopian fiction in novels The Hunger Games, Matched, and Unwind this study employs:

1. Method of genre analysis that aims to reveal what YA dystopian genre conventions are illustrated and transformed in selected novels.
2. Method of comparative-literary analysis to trace how each novel contributed to the expansion and transformation of the genre.

Results.

In **Unwind** by Neal Shusterman:

Year of Publish	Dystopian Genre Traditions	Explanation	YA Literary Conventions	Explanation
2007	Bioethical oppression; body commodification; reproductive politics	"unwinding" teens for organ harvesting	Identity struggle; survival; moral agency	Connor, Risa, Lev fight for bodily autonomy

The table above demonstrates that **Unwind** by Neal Shusterman illustrate how bioethical oppression, body commodification, and reproductive politics contributes to identity conflict, survival-issues, and affects moral authonomy of humans.

In **The Hunger Games** by Suzanne Collins:

Year of Publish	Dystopian Genre Traditions	Explanation	YA Literary Conventions	Explanation
2008	Totalitarian state; class oppression; media spectacle; forced violence	Capitol controls districts through televised death games	Female empowerment; survival; political awakening	Katniss volunteers for Prim, defies the Capitol with the berry stunt, becomes Mockingjay symbol, and evolves from survivor to revolutionary figure

The findings demonstrate that **The Hunger Games** by Suzanne Collins critiques the conformity and rigid classification through the character of adolescent girl Katniss.

In **Matched** by Ally Condie:

Year of Publish	Dystopian Genre Traditions	Explanation	YA Literary Conventions	Explanation

2010	Algorithmic social control; state-determined relationships; reproductive governance	Society dictates marriage and career	Emotional awakening; self-definition; rebellion	Cassia questions the Society's control after seeing Ky's face, secretly reads forbidden poetry, and chooses personal freedom over assigned destiny

The findings reveal that in **Matched** by Ally Condie society dictates marriage and career, and thus critiques algorithmic social control, state-determined relationships, and reproductive governance.

Results of comparative analysis are converted into diagramm for more detailed describtion:

Novels and writers	**Contribution to YA Dystopian Development**
Unwind (2007) – Neal Shusterman	Expanded dystopia into ethical and medical debates introduced darker philosophical complexity
The Hunger Games (2008–2010) – Suzanne Collins	Revolutionized YA dystopia globally established political resistance as central elevated social critique and commercial success
Matched (2010) – Ally Condie	Expended romantic dystopia subgenre emphasized personal freedom and intimacy as political resistance

Discussion.

The findings of the present study demonstrate that the Ya dystopia evolved progressively through the collective contributions of multiple influential works, each of which introduced, expanded, or transformed particular dystopian and young adult literary conventions. For example, results indicate that The Hunger Games established political resistance as a central focus. This findings support the idea promoted by number of studies such as [M.Gunenc 2022] which argued that it was owing to this novel YA dystopia get an overwhelming success and reached its golden era of fame between 2000-2015. Another finding is related to Matched 2010 which expands feature of romantic relationships, aligning with findings of [D.P.Wardani & V.R.Lestari 2020; 228] who referenced that "Cassia from the upper class is unhappy with what the government gave for her. She decided against the Official's rule" referring to main protagonists dissatisfaction with whom she will be matched with, and it pushes her towards rebellion. Noticeably, Unwind (2007), expanded YA dystopia beyond conformity narratives into broader explorations of bioethics, demographic regulation, surveillance culture, and digital resistance.t In this sense, this research demonstrates that YA dystopian literature became increasingly hybridized, with Matched (2010), marking the genre's diversification into subgenres including romantic dystopia.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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