

**THE SEMANTIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF THE LEADERSHIP CONCEPT
(ON THE EXAMPLES OF JACK LONDON AND CHOLPON'S WORKS)****Yulduz Babajanova***Teacher at the Department of Foreign Philology,
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Abstract: This article analyzes the semantic and stylistic features of the concept of leadership in the works of Jack London and Cholpon. Despite belonging to different literary schools, both authors reflect their social and cultural views through the depiction of leadership. The article explores the linguistic means used to construct these images and examines their symbolic and poetic dimensions. The research findings contribute to identifying both the national and universal characteristics of the leadership concept in literature.

Keywords: Leadership, stylistics, semantics, Jack London, Cholpon, literary analysis, character, linguistic devices.

Introduction

In contemporary society, the concept of leadership is not limited to politics or business alone; it also remains a relevant topic in literature. Through literary texts, images of leadership, their formation, and their internal and external struggles reflect real social relationships within society. In this regard, the works of Western writer Jack London and one of the pioneers of Uzbek modernism, Cholpon, deserve particular attention. This article examines the semantic and stylistic representations of leadership in Jack London's *White Fang* and Cholpon's novel *Night and Day*. The main aim is to identify how leadership is depicted in both authors' works, through which linguistic devices it is expressed, and what ideological and aesthetic messages are conveyed through these images.

1. The Concept of Leadership and Its Role in Literature

Leadership is typically understood as an individual's ability to influence others or groups. In fields like psychology, sociology, and political science, different models of leadership are presented: authoritarian, democratic, charismatic, etc. In literature, however, the concept is expressed more symbolically and through artistic means.

To identify leadership in a literary text, three key components are important:

1. The protagonist's actions and decisions;
2. The relationship with the social group or individuals under their influence;
3. The author's stylistic approach (lexico-semantic system, metaphors, balance in character speech).

2. Leadership in the Works of Jack London**2.1 Semantic Approach in *White Fang***

In *White Fang*, the main character is a wild dog that gradually adapts to life with humans. Through this figure, London symbolically represents hierarchical structures and leadership models within human society. The novel explores the balance between biological instincts and social adaptation.

The leadership concept is expressed through key semantic units such as "leadership," "strength," "dominance," "submission," "initiative," and "trust." For example, London writes:

“He had come into his own and become a leader – not by violence, but by sheer endurance.” Here, leadership is interpreted not as a position achieved through force, but through patience and resilience.

2.2 Stylistic Features

Jack London employs a realistic style but interprets the environment with romantic devotion. His language contains numerous metaphors related to the animal world and powerful epithets connected to nature (“biting cold,” “howling wind”) to dramatize the protagonist’s journey toward leadership. Stylistically, London uses a descriptive, emotionally charged narrative.

3. Leadership in the Works of Cholpon

3.1 Semantic Approach in Night and Day

In Cholpon’s *Night and Day*, leadership is depicted not only in a social context but also as a moral and spiritual stance. Characters such as Zaynab and Omon strive for freedom and change, aspiring to transform society.

Here, leadership is defined as spiritual leadership—emerging from conscious choices, independent thought, and inner strength. Cholpon writes:

“The dark night has passed... but what the dawn brings depends on each person lighting a lamp in their own heart.”

This expression symbolizes personal responsibility, internal transformation, and the idea of awakening society—core aspects of moral leadership.

3.2 Stylistic Approach

Cholpon’s style is close to poetry. His language is rich in lyricism, symbolism, and poetic imagery. Stylistically, he uses archaic words, elements of oral folk tradition, and religious-philosophical expressions. Metaphors such as “lamp,” “mirror,” “night,” and “dawn” are employed to create representations of spiritual leadership.

4. Comparative Analysis: Jack London vs. Cholpon

Criterion	Jack London	Cholpon
Type of Leadership	Biological-economic strength	Moral-spiritual (through mind and heart)
Stylistic Devices	Realistic description, metaphors	epithets, Poetic language, metaphor, lyricism
Semantic Units	Strength, survival, submission, leader	Freedom, heart, lamp, awakening
Cultural Context	American individualism	industrialism, National awakening, freedom, Jadidism

Though they stem from different cultural contexts, both writers portray their protagonists as leaders within society—Jack London through natural selection and survival, Cholpon through moral stance and spiritual awakening.

Conclusion

This study reveals that while Jack London and Cholpon depict leadership in different contexts, both use literary imagery to address important social and cultural issues. Jack London presents leadership as achieved through strength and endurance, whereas Cholpon promotes leadership attained through conscience and spiritual awakening. In terms of language and stylistic approach, London employs a realistic and dramatic tone, while Cholpon favors a poetic and symbolic one, promoting ideas of national revival. This comparative analysis provides a deeper understanding of how the concept of leadership is expressed across different cultures in literature.

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