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THE CITY IN DANCKEN'S LONDON AND FITZGERALD'S NEW YORK: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Malika Zoirovna Xayitboyeva

Student, Chirchik State Pedagogical University

xayitbayevamalika6@gmail.com

Scientific adviser: Diana Valeryevna Abduramanova

Head of the English theory and practice department,

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

diana1207saliyeva@gmail.com

Annotatsiya. "Dikkensning Londondagi shahri va Fitsjeraldning Nyu-York" mavzusida vaqt va madaniyat bilan ajralib turadigan ikki buyuk yozuvchi o'z jamiyatlarining axloqiy, ijtimoiy va hissiy holatini aks ettirish uchun shahar landshaftidan qanday foydalanishi o'rganiladi. Charlz Dikkensning Londonda shahar sanoat inqilobining tirik ramziga aylanadi — qorong'u, tumanli va gavjum — qashshoqlik, ijtimoiy tengsizlik va axloqiy buzuqlikning shafqatsizligini, shu bilan birga rahm-shafqat va qutqarish imkoniyatini ochib beradi. Aksincha, F. Skott Fitsjeraldning Nyu-York jaz asri jozibasi bilan porlaydi, bu zamonaviy boylikka intilish va Amerika orzusi illyuziyasini anglatadi. Uning yorqinligi ostida bo'shliq, ochko'zlik va ruhiy parchalanish yotadi. Ikkala yozuvchi ham shaharni insonning ambitsiyalari va muvaffaqiyatsizligi ko'zgusi sifatida tasvirlab, taraqqiyot va farovonlik ko'pincha axloqiy va hissiy haqiqat evaziga kelishini ko'rsatmoqda. Shunday qilib, Dikkensning London va Fitsjeraldning Nyu — Yorklari birgalikda zamonaviy tsivilizatsiyaning ikki yuzini ifodalaydi-biri sanoat adolatsizligi, ikkinchisi moddiy ortiqcha ko'r.

Kalit so`zlar: Charlz Dikkens; F.Skott Fitsjerald ;Viktoriya London; jazz yoshi Nyu-York ; sanoat iqboli; Buyuk Getsbi; shahar hayoti; ijtimoiy tengsizlik; Amerika orzusi; materialism.

Annotation. The theme “**The City in Dickens’s London and Fitzgerald’s New York**” explores how two great writers, separated by time and culture, use the urban landscape to reflect the moral, social, and emotional condition of their societies. In **Charles Dickens’s London**, the city becomes a living symbol of the Industrial Revolution — dark, foggy, and crowded — revealing the cruelty of poverty, social inequality, and moral corruption, yet also the possibility of compassion and redemption. In contrast, **F. Scott Fitzgerald’s New York** shines with the glamour of the Jazz Age, symbolizing the modern pursuit of wealth and the illusion of the American Dream. Beneath its brilliance lies emptiness, greed, and spiritual decay. Both writers portray the city as a mirror of human ambition and failure, showing that progress and prosperity often come at the cost of moral and emotional truth. Thus, Dickens’s London and Fitzgerald’s New York together represent two faces of





modern civilization — one burdened by industrial injustice, the other blinded by material excess.

Keywords: Charles Dickens; F. Scott Fitzgerald's; Victorian London; Jazz Age New York; Industrial Revolution; The Great Gatsby; Urban life; Social inequality; The American Dream; Materialism.

Аннотация. Тема "Город в Лондоне Диккенса и Нью-Йорке Фицджеральда" посвящена тому, как два великих писателя, разделенные временем и культурой, используют городской ландшафт для отражения морального, социального и эмоционального состояния своих обществ. В романе Чарльза Диккенса Лондон становится живым символом Промышленной революции — темным, туманным и многолюдным, демонстрирующим жестокость бедности, социальное неравенство и моральное разложение, но также и возможность сострадания и искупления. Напротив, Ф. "Нью-Йорк" Скотта Фицджеральда сияет очарованием эпохи джаза, символизируя современную погоню за богатством и иллюзию американской мечты. За его великолепием скрываются пустота, жадность и духовное разложение. Оба писателя изображают город как зеркало человеческих амбиций и неудач, показывая, что прогресс и процветание часто достигаются ценой моральной и эмоциональной правды. Таким образом, Лондон Диккенса и Нью-Йорк Фицджеральда представляют собой два лица.

Ключевые слова: Чарльз Диккенс; Ф. Скотт Фицджеральд; Викторианский Лондон; Нью-Йорк эпохи джаза; Промышленная революция; Великий Гэтсби; Городская жизнь; Социальное неравенство; Американская мечта; Материализм.

INTRODUCTION. The city has always been more than a backdrop in literature — it is a living organism that shapes and reflects human destiny. In the works of **Charles Dickens** and **F. Scott Fitzgerald**, two authors separated by a century and an ocean, the city becomes a powerful symbol of modern life. **Dickens's London**, born of the Industrial Revolution, is dark, crowded, and morally complex — a world where poverty and wealth exist side by side, exposing the harsh inequalities of Victorian society. **Fitzgerald's New York**, glowing with the energy of the Jazz Age, dazzles with luxury and ambition, yet beneath its brilliance lies emptiness and disillusionment. Through their depictions of London and New York, Dickens and Fitzgerald explore how urban progress and material success often come at the cost of moral and emotional decay. Their cities stand as mirrors of their times — reflections of both human achievement and human failure.

METHODS . The methodology of this study involves a **comparative literature review**.

DISCUSSION





The City in Dickens's London and Fitzgerald's New York

Both Charles Dickens and F. Scott Fitzgerald use the city not just as a backdrop, but as a powerful symbol of their societies. In Dickens's London, the city is dark, crowded, and morally charged — a place where wealth and poverty collide. The fog, grime, and narrow streets reflect the confusion and corruption of Victorian society. Dickens portrays London as both a trap and a testing ground for humanity, exposing greed, neglect, and injustice while also revealing acts of compassion and redemption. It represents the moral and social conscience of industrial England.

In contrast, Fitzgerald's New York shines with modern glamour and speed. The glittering parties, skyscrapers, and bright lights reflect the American Dream — the hope of success and reinvention. But beneath this brilliance lies emptiness, selfishness, and moral decay. Through characters like Gatsby, Fitzgerald shows how desire for wealth and status leads to illusion and disillusionment. His New York becomes a symbol of modernity's hollowness and the loss of genuine values in a materialistic age. Together, Dickens and Fitzgerald show two sides of urban modern life:

- Dickens's London reveals the social cost of industrial progress.
- Fitzgerald's New York exposes the spiritual cost of material ambition.

Both cities, separated by a century, stand as mirrors of human dreams — and their inevitable corruption.

Dickens's London (19th century):

- Shaped by the **Industrial Revolution** — factories, child labor, and slums.
- A city of sharp contrasts: the rich in West End mansions, the poor in East End alleys.
- Dickens used London to expose **social injustice**, hoping for reform through empathy and awareness.
- Key novels: *Oliver Twist*, *Bleak House*, *Little Dorrit*, *Our Mutual Friend*.

Fitzgerald's New York (1920s):

- Born from the **Jazz Age** — an era of prosperity, consumerism, and changing morals after World War I.
- A city of skyscrapers, automobiles, and endless parties.
- Fitzgerald used New York to explore **the illusion of the American Dream**, where wealth promises happiness but leads to disillusionment.
- Key novel: *The Great Gatsby*.

CONCLUSION

Both **Charles Dickens** and **F. Scott Fitzgerald** use the city as a mirror of human society, revealing its beauty and corruption. Dickens's London, born in the age of industry, exposes the social injustices and moral struggles of the Victorian world, while Fitzgerald's New York, glittering with Jazz Age luxury, unveils the emptiness behind material success and the false promise of the





American Dream. Through their portrayals of London and New York, both writers show that the modern city is not only a place of progress but also a landscape of lost ideals, where human values are tested and often betrayed

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