

THE REPRESENTATION OF MIGRATION IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD LITERATURE

Abduhamidova Gulshoda

Chirchik State of Pedagogical University Student of Faculty of the Tourism, Foreign Language and Literature (English)

Diana Valeryevna Abduramanova

Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences (PhD), act.assoc.prof. CSPU

Abstract: *Migration has shaped geopolitics, economics, culture, and literature. This study examines how varied authors reflect the multifaceted situations of migrants, refugees, and displaced people in modern world literature. A study of novels, short stories, and poetry shows how migration literature depicts the emotional, psychological, and social problems of crossing borders, both actual and metaphorical. As characters struggle between homes and abroad, these stories explore identity, belonging, exile, and cultural hybridity. The research examines how migration literature reviews global inequality, including racism, xenophobia, and citizenship politics. Contemporary migrant literature challenges popular narratives and offers alternate views on globalization, mobility, and human rights by voicing marginalized voices. This study concludes that literature may illuminate the human aspects of migration, revealing migrants' hardships and resilience in a globalized environment.*

Keywords: *Migration, environmental catastrophes, intricacies, the International Organization for Migrations.*

Introduction: Due to conflict, economic hardship, environmental catastrophes, and political instability, millions of people cross borders, making migration one of the biggest worldwide concerns of the 21st century.¹ Migration, whether voluntary or forced, has changed societies and global connections, making it a major topic of discussion. As a reflection of human experience, literature has become an important medium for examining migration's intricacies, depicting migrants' hardships, hopes, and identities.² Modern global literature depicts migration as a personal and emotional journey that questions conceptions of belonging, identity, and home. Contemporary world literature depicts migration through varied voices and experiences, as this paper shows. Novelists commonly depict migrants navigating new cultural and social

¹Future of African Theology." Exchange. 31(4): Pp. 323-341.

² Loomba, A., et al. (2005). "Beyond What? An Introduction". In Postcolonial Studies and Beyond. Ania Loombe, et al. (eds). Durham, N.C: Duke University. 1-38.

landscapes while dealing with displacement, alienation, and cultural hybridity.³ These paintings depict the psychological and emotional toll of migration, including separation, survival, and finding a sense of belonging in foreign places. Migration literature criticizes global inequality and the systemic reasons that force individuals to leave their homes. It concerns border politics, citizenship, and individual rights in an increasingly interconnected but unequal world. Contemporary authors explore xenophobia, racism, and the dehumanization of migrants via their stories, asking readers to rethink the ethics of migration and the human cost of exclusionary policies.⁴ To examine these thematic currents in modern world literature, this study examines how migration is portrayed in various literary genres and cultural situations. The study examines how authors describe the migrant experience to show how literature fosters empathy, compassion, and critical thinking on one of our most pressing challenges.

Migrations are a historical occurrence that have had a significant impact on the lives of the cultures of origin, transit, and reception of populations that migrate either voluntarily or because they are compelled to do so. According to the data provided by the International Organization for Migrations in 2017 (OIM, 2018),⁵ it is estimated that there are 257.7 million people who are migrants from other countries around the world. This figure is similar to 3.4% of the total population of the world. This article takes a multifaceted approach to addressing this subject, going beyond a focus on the issues of security and border control, which have a tendency to dominate the agendas of political and media organizations when it comes to migration. Canelón Silva and Almanza Martinez (2018) underline the importance of managing international migrations from a holistic perspective that prioritizes the human treatment of migrants, regardless of their migratory status. This approach takes into account the entirety of the dimensions and important features of migration as a human phenomenon (p. 118).⁶ The administration of migratory movements creates an environment that is favorable to the cooperation of multinational organizations. While the depiction of migration experiences and adaptation challenges is central to this literature, migrant literature exhibits significant diversity in both themes and structures. Post colonialism and its key theorists have significantly influenced migration literature by establishing a

³ Mardorossian, C. M. (2003). "From Literature of Exile to Migrant Literature". *Modern Language Studies*. 32(3): 15-33.

⁴ Aparicio, R.; Biderbost, P. y Tornos, A. (2018) La integración de los hijos de inmigrantes en el mercado laboral.

⁵ Madrid: Ministerio de Trabajo, Migraciones y Seguridad Social. <https://bit.ly/2Rb1Uwv>

⁶ España se consolida como paraíso europeo de las 'golden visa.' Basok, T. (2003) Mexican seasonal migration to Canada and development: a community – based comparison. *Internacional Migration*, 41(2), 3-26.

framework of features and principles, whether thematic or stylistic. This literature's inherent characteristic is its primary focus on the marginalized group in society, specifically migrants, positioning it within the framework of postcolonial theory. Moslund supports the aforementioned association by stating, "post colonialism is, admittedly, an important element of the overall image of the twentieth century as the age of wandering".

CONCLUSION

When viewed from a global perspective, the factors that lead to international migration bring to light the widening differences that exist between countries of origin and countries of destination in terms of the level of income, quality of life, opportunities and services, and the guarantee of the enjoyment of rights. It has been noticed that when the level of economic development improves, there is also an increase in the desire to move. This is despite the fact that it is commonly believed that economic growth plays a role in reducing migration, and this assertion is especially more appropriate when considering the advantageous voluntary character of migration. This scenario differs between countries and within countries, according to the membership of a particular class. This is due to the fact that although the economic progress of a country is typically assessed through per capita income, it is distributed unequally amongst the various classes and within families.

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