



FUNDAMENTALS OF THE MOTIVE OF "FREEDOM"  
IN FRANZ KAFKA'S NOVEL "AMERICA"

**Kuvanova Shakhnoza Omonovna**  
independent researcher, KarSU  
[kuvanova\\_7576@list.ru](mailto:kuvanova_7576@list.ru)

**Abstract:**

**Introduction.** The article deals with the description of the writing process of Franz Kafka's novel «America» and the translator's inner experiences, as well as the transfer of the motive «freedom disappeared» in the work.

**Research methods.** Franz Kafka's first novel, America, was written in 1911-1916. The work was originally titled "Loss", it was later successfully translated into English by Mark Harman and the novel was first published in 1927 under the title of "America." This article describes the process of feature Franz Kafka's novel and the writer's inner feelings, as well as the motive of «freedom» and «disappeared» in the work.

**Results.** Franz Kafka's novel "America" is an autobiographical novel. In this novel, the writer states that he is not independent, that his will is not in his own hands. That is why he always expressed his desire to be independent, not to depend on anyone, to have inner freedom through the image of Karl Rossmann in the novel. It was Franz Kafka who demonstrated his passion for freedom in his novel America.

**Discussion.** The novels of the Austrian writer Franz Kafka evoke feelings of panic, danger and fear in the reader. It is necessary to understand the peculiarities of Kafka's artistic style. This article analyzes Kafka's artistic images of disappeared and freedom in the study of the writer's style.

**Conclusion.** It should be noted that the depiction of the images of freedom society is the essence of Kafka's style. As part of the study of the writer's writing style, his life and work are also closely studied. In this work, Franz Kafka explores the definition of existing forms of life and events using the concepts of "disappeared" and "freedom".

**Keywords:** America, novel, writer, text, reading, immigration, disappeared, original, the statue of Liberty, Europe.

**Introduction.** Franz Kafka, a man who contributed to the development of twentieth-century literature with a new trend and decided to take a special approach to his life, we could call him the strangest and incomprehensible creator-writer in the world [1: 136]. A writer is Czech from Prague by birth and living condition, he was German by his language, he was Austrian by cultural traditions, and Jew by nationality, he was a man of incomparable contradictions and confusion. Franz Kafka is one of the greatest German writers of the 20-th century. He was born on July 3, 1883, in Prague in Jewish family. He graduated from elementary school, then high school, and entered the law faculty of Charles University in Prague, get the doctorate

of academic degree in law. Kafka's works changed human thinking, renewed the imagination of literature, and he showed that we can view the man and literature from a unique aesthetic point of view. His works make people feel like the sun is rising from the sunset. Interestingly, Franz Kafka's creative work was also as complicated as his personal life. He remained three novels, all three were unfinished, and all three were published after the writer's death [2: 386].

In the first half of the twentieth century, Kafka was still unknown to readers. For the first time, famous writers such as Hermann Hesse, Stefan Zweig, and Alfred Dublin wrote articles about his praising and acclaiming, but Kafka's works did not reach to the readers' attentions widely, because it has some unusualness in his creation it does not appropriate to the spirit and demands of the time. Furthermore Kafka was jealous of his manuscripts, he did not show them to publishers, he made various excuses, hid them, and did not want to publish them. But published work consisted of some extracts and it was not whole form of work. However, these publications complicated to understand what Kafka wrote. His work and his literary activity began to study deeply after World War II.

Kafka left rich literary heritage in various parts. The fact that researchers have led the writer into one or another literary direction, to include him among the representatives of expressionism, surrealism or the absurd, consequently it did not lead to a positive result. Although the approach from the point of view of aesthetics, imbued with the ideas of philosophy, theology, psychology, sociology, formalism, allowed to depict one or another aspect of Kafka's work, but it left out important aspects of the writer's individuality. The essence and descriptions that made up the whole meaning, the interpretations of dreams and delusions, the visions of sleep, could not be easily grasped by logical understanding. This is probably due to the fact that the content and logic of the hundred years in which Kafka lived, did not show its validity, closeness, endurance in the face of various difficulties to life.

Kafka walked through the sharp thorny path of existence and lively life, while at the same time living in the borders of a cruel life waiting for the solution of the last questions. Kafka, who lived in a peaceful, prosperous life, but he saw narrow-minded, coward people who blinded by the incomprehensible knowledge of spirituality, took refuge in himself, closed the door of his heart tightly and wrapped himself in his shell like a silkworm. But the radiant light that Kafka was able to see its mark on his work.

However, it would not be fair to see that only and only man is alienated from society, alienated from the people in the works of the writer. We often see sparks of hope in Kafka's works. His protagonists enjoy the bright of sunshine, sway in the storm, and breathe in the breeze and wind. Therefore, we cannot say that the writer lived in complete despair or without hope. The pleasures of the world did not bypass him and his heroes: they loved and were loved. But the confusion and tumult in their hearts, prevented them from living happily.

Understanding Kafka's work - the only material inherited from him that is not easy to decorate - is to understand the endless inner struggle with the word. As Kafka points out, any expressive word is a way to understand something that is difficult to express at the level of formula accuracy which can lead to show the way of



understanding. Even if it cannot explain the essence. The language of the love - is the basis of the essence of Kafka's work, which includes "literature and fear." He left us a legacy of brilliant prose – with the exact official texts, but at the same time, magical works that curbed with the spiritual ideas. [3:13].

**Literature review.** Franz Kafka is one of the founder of modernistic trend, his first novel, "America," was written in 1911-1916, which was widespread and at the same time caused with debatable theme among Europe literature in XX century. Interestingly, it was impossible to study Franz Kafka's work in certain stages, to determine exactly when his work was written and published, and to say exactly how his skill developed. After all, he was a writer who wrote for himself. That is why he showed his works to his closest people, and still did not like them to show openly, and some of his works published under the pressure of his friends during his lifetime. Most of the time, what he wrote would stay in his desk drawer. Therefore, the world became aware of the writer's literary heritage only after his death. Kazakboy Yuldashev says: "Kafka does not like his works, he is almost not interested in publishing them, and even before his death he makes a will to his friend Max Brodd to burn all his unpublished manuscripts. Once Kafka said to his friend "I have no literary interests, I am a literary man myself." He said about his works, "I only respect the moments when I created them." Therefore, it can be said that Franz Kafka wrote works not for the sake of fame or for the sake of the pen, but only because he could not find the possibilities of writing. [2: 387]. In this regard, the writer, literary scholar Ulugbek Hamdam writes: "Why did Kafka ask his friends to burn his manuscripts? ... "Perhaps he felt the darkness in the pages of his writings, and this was the opposite of the essence of the light that was so hidden inside his psyche. [4: 168]. Kafka tried to escape this darkness throughout his life.

The novel "America" or "The Lost" is completely different from the traditional novel. The full name of the book's protagonist at the beginning of the work is Karl Rossmann. It reminded Dickens' young heroes with his simplicity, inexperience, confidence and simplicity. His arrival in America was not happiness, but a method of punishment devised by his parents for the maid of the house who had misled the child. Unlike the other protagonists of Kafka's prose, the teenage boy was not a sinful protagonist, but his unfortunateness and frustrations in fact, caused by external circumstances and forces. In this way, the writer tries to promote the idea that "man is born with a sinful destiny", otherwise the writer would not choose in such a difficult situation if the boy had not understood what sin was, had not even recognize his minds. While analyzing Kafka's artistic world in a unique way, we have repeatedly admitted that the world around him is portrayed in a completely strange, somewhat wild and hostile to the heroes of the writer. The events in the novel "America" took place in New York. The depiction of a city scene he had never seen in his life, gave the writer a special power to describe readers that feeling of alienation. There has been much debate about the end of the novel, some scholars believed that the protagonist will fall into the Oklahoma landscape theater, finally he reached to the peace himself and meeting his parents there. Others believe that he has made his way to unknown places to reach the peace of the grave. Some literary critics believe that this is Kafka's utopia, that he finds a flawless society, that the writer does not

prematurely kill his protagonist, who is too young, and who is not to blame for the calamities that have befallen him. Another group of literary critics is convinced that the heroes of Kafka's other works, living in Prague, could not achieve happiness in their homeland, in a foreign land, he is a completely lone hero, Kafka could not bring a happy ending to his heroes. For example, the protagonist of the novel *The Process*, Joseph K., who lives in Prague. However, his life is ruled by the rulers of Society, whom can be a toy in their hands, they rule like slaves if they want, but one question also arises as to whether a slave has a happy destiny, and worst of all, who does not know who is playing a bad game with them. *Wrestling* is also like nonsense and useless.

The novel "*America*" tells the story of a 16-year-old boy who is sent to the United States, far away from Prague, as punishment for having an affair with a maid. The protagonist, Karl Rossmann, is an extremely humble, a boy ready to help everyone in everything. He was very fair, even if he was inexperienced in matters of life. Karl rushed to defend the humiliated and degraded people, but confronted with a cruel and careless reality that destroyed his intentions. Even his uncle, who was a millionaire and a senator in America, didn't help him at all. Imagine for a second what could happen to a sixteen-year-old boy with no education and no acquaintances, if he appeared in a completely alien land among strangers! Kafka's novel *America* gives you such an opportunity, and the work gives you wonderful impressions about boy's difficulties that no one can speculate that this experience is connected with the writer's life. Not only Kafka's love for Karl can be seen in the novel '*America*', but it is also the exact opposite of the opinion of many critics that he was overshadowed by the novels '*The Process*' or '*The Fortress*'. It should be noted that "*America*" was written much earlier than the above-mentioned works and was able to describe the new image and expression of Kafka's understanding. If you paid attention to the text of the work, the writer expressed his thoughts with poetic inspiration and with great artistic skill, because of his skill, some parts of the work are illuminated in the same way as the text of the song, showing the main character's desire for freedom and the struggle for survival in this cruel world, although the goal is long, is based on the motive of "loss", emphasizing the uniqueness of man, striving for a better life until the last moment.

By this way you will learn about the protagonist's scenes of success, immigration and persecution, the darkest aspects of urban civilization, the grandeur of the aspirations for America is not happiness, this is only mirage. In a short, some aspects of the novel lead you to the biographical work of this author. Kafka's first views on America were written by European travelers, silent films were probably based on Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, and the writer may have been inspired by them. It must be admitted that he was able to draw a line as dystopia. The work was originally published under the title "*Bedarak*", which was later successfully translated into English by Mark Harman, and thus the title '*America*' removed the novel's original title. This work occupies an unknown but distinctive place among the works of the writer; in which a young European named Carl Rossmann immigrates to the United States and goes on a series of adventures, trying not to lose his way. By reading the novel, you will be once again convinced that only human is able to

struggle for survival although have a long goal, the pursuit of a better life until the last moment in this cruel world, it should be noted that this novel, like many other works of the author, was published after his death under the efforts of Max Brod. Most importantly, he wanted to see his friend in the most attractive way. That is why, after his other books, he published "America". Of course, it was Max Brod's wish, but we can't blame him for his immense love for his close friend.

In this novel, man is against a world that is different and hostile to him as in all of Kafka's works. From the writer's point of view, the world is cruel, absurd, imperfect in principle, and its "laws" are incomprehensible at all. Like Franz Kafka's 'The Fortress' and 'The Process,' America is also abstract. The abstraction of the novel makes you think that perhaps the writer did not see the end of the world difficulties that afflicted Carl, but the book seems to include not only the private outlook, but also it consists of symbolizing of American people's features of the modern alienation, that is, mankind is far from of humanity. Why he did not complete the novel of "America", which contains the motives of freedom and liberty. Perhaps the problem is not using the epic in Kafka's attitude to creativity, but his poetics, which categorically rejects the whole plot, the solution of a conflict that cannot be resolved by nature [5: 158]. The protagonists of the works of George Bindamen ("Judgment"), Gregor Zamza ("Evolution"), Tanobchi K ("Fortress"), Karl Rossman ("America") were created by Franz Kafka that they were not seeking the ways of poverty via the illogical sides of life which was deserving to crime and punishment, and the searching way was useless - it also concluded that it deserved punishment. It is true that unlike Joseph K. in the 'Process', Carl Rossman is not guilty in the novel of 'America'. According to Kafka's diaries, Karl Rossman was "innocent," because he was still too young, he did not realize his fault in an existentialistic spirit. The novel "America" consists of a combination of colors and sounds, which much clearer and more expressive in terms of form and content. The novel depicts the hectic life in the United States in the early twentieth century. Kafka was not in the United States, but he read and heard a lot about America, he saw the place, met the people who lived there, and had conversations with them. From the notes of his diaries and letters, it can be inferred that Kafka grew up with a great love for America beyond the sense of internal expulsion and imprisonment. The novel of 'America' depicted a number of characters which informed us about this city, and the transformation of 'the world in general' as a symbol. The City where the trial is taking place on Joseph K. or it would be wrong to see the image the symbol of village where Tanobchi K. trying to settle down and defend himself. Author called «Панжалари баҳайбат муштипар онам» 'Huge claws of troubled mother' with a memorable phrase proved that, neither love, nor the other land, could replace Kafka's homeland, because while we were comparing his rebellious nature and the psyche of a young man who disappeared in America we were sure once more on it. Although Kafka saw the Statue of Liberty for the first time when he entered the port of New York at the beginning of the novel, he was amazed by the uplifting hand of the work of art and felt the heroes' winds of freedom swirling around him that it cannot removed the love of mother from him. Kafka may have lived outside Prague for a while, but the image of this city never left his mind. At the end of his life, while looking at the banquet



hall of the wall of the Jewish town in Prague, the following words about the view of the nearby shelters were written to her lover Milena Esenskaya: "If I were given a choice, I would choose to become a Jewish child from the East sitting in the corner of a room where his father is arguing with several men in the middle and his mother is tightly wrapped and looking for things to travel, and wanted to stay in America for just a few weeks..." [6: 265]. Yes, reading these words makes heart tremble involuntarily. Of course without any hesitation we can see the image of sixteen-year-old Carl, who involuntarily suffered from ominous life and fought for his freedom in a country as big as America. You will be in a wrapped of questions again ... If we make a fair decision, the actions of the protagonist of the novel "America" have fairy-tale features; Carl loses control of himself from one state to another, like a man immersed in an imagination of world. Probably the reason of problem connected with his age because he was very young. The characteristic features of the protagonist are more evident in this extract: *«Карлнинг асосий кириш жойида пайдо бўлганига қадар тахминан беш дақиқа ўтгандир, эҳтимол. Айни дамда тўрт нафар жентълмен ҳамроҳлигида бир аёл йигитнинг олдида борарди. Улар ўзини пойлаб турган катта автомобиль томон йўналдилар ва остонадаги дарбон эшикни бўш турган чап қўли томон аранг тортди, бу гоаят тантанали кўринарди. Аммо Карл бу олижаноб гуруҳ ортида яшириниб, кўринмай ўтиб кетишга беҳуда умид қилди. Бош дарбон дарҳол унинг қўлидан тортиб, жаноблардан узр сўраб, йигитни ўзига тортди.*

— Бу ўн беш сония деб аталади, — деди ва секин ёмон юргувчи соатга қарагандай Карлга ён томондан қаради, — кетдик, — деди йигитга ва уни Карл узоқ вақтдан бери кўришни хоҳлаган дарбонхонага олиб борди, аммо ҳозир душманнинг итараётгани тўфайли, ичкарига фақат ишончсизлик билан кирди. Карл ўгирилиб бош дарбон итариб кетишга ҳаракат қилганида улар аллақачон эшик олдида эдилар.

— Йўқ, йўқ, бу ерда, — деди бош дарбон ва Карлни ичкарига тортди.

— Ахир мен шидан бўшатилдим-ку, — деди Карл меҳмонхонада ҳеч ким унга буйруқ беролмаслигига ишора қилиб.

— Сени ушлаб турибманми, ҳали ҳам бўш эмассан, — деди бош дарбон, бу ҳам шубҳасиз ҳақиқат эди.» [7:188].

In such a situation, Carl could have escaped from the other doors of the hotel, or he could have escaped from his hand, as the head porter took him away to punish. Eventually, at the end of this scene, he does the same. But it will be too late. The young man does not make a decisive move until the chef's business card, which is the last thing in his pocket, is taken away, because he is fascinated by the process at the gatekeeper's place, as if he was in a dream: *«Карл буларнинг барчасини бир неча сония диққат билан тикилиб туриб билиб олди ва бирозгина бош оғриги билан индамай бош дарбоннинг ортидан борди. Шубҳасиз, ҳатто бош дарбон ҳам Карлга ҳисобот беришининг бу усули қанчалик таъсир этганини пайқайди, чунки у тўсатдан Карлнинг қўлини тортиб шундай деди:*

— Мана қара, бу ерда қандай ишлашади.» [7:189].

After this collision, Carl again becomes associated with the evil Delamarch and his people. Honestly, it falls into a trap in a small room in a neighborhood where

huge people live. The life of the protagonist here is a terrible horror, that happens much more in a dream, but it occurs in reality, it is fair to say that it is the weakness of a man. This is Kafka's unique style, in which the writer describes not only society, system, situation but he depicted human and his weakness. Freedom is worthy of any struggle, even if its value falls on your life! Exactly because of flaws, the book tells the history of the protagonist's expulsion - first from his house in Europe, then from his uncle's house, then from a hotel. Karl had to understand a simple mechanism, but the young man himself never learned the mechanism of a place in the world. However, this could not be achieved with honesty and simplicity in the world of hypocrisy. Therefore, even in America, Carl was left completely alone, devoid of compassion, unable to resist the forces of evil and could not find suitable place for achieving. It was visible that for the sixteen-year-old boy in the land of opportunity it was not expected with a torch, but with a fierce and terrifying sword.

**Research Methodology.** The uniqueness of Franz Kafka's artistic work is that he gained worldwide fame after his death. This also happened due to a happy coincidence. His close friend and guardian, Max Brod, disobeyed the author's will, published his works after his death, novels and short stories which include biographical part of writer's life, and he made efforts to popularize other works. Franz Kafka's three unfinished novels were also published after his death: *The Process* in 1925, *The Fortress* in 1926, and *America* in 1927. Nowadays, all the collected works of the author are placed in ten large volumes [13: 7]. During his short life, Kafka had nothing to fear for himself. He greeted his untimely illness and early death with admirable bravery. He was concerned about human destiny, the integrity of nature, and the threat posed to all living creature on the Earth. The writer, as if he had some kind of divine power, a mysterious weapon, with the help of them he was able to see things that others did not see or did not want to see, and he could predict. Perhaps Kafka could not explain clearly what he saw and felt. In one of his letters to Milena Esenskaya, he said, "I cannot explain to you and whoever else, about the riot that is going on inside me...How could I do that, because I could not explain to myself the reasons for this. But it does not matter, the important thing is that it is impossible for me to live in a light place during the day and in a dark place at night like the people around me" [8: 252]. It is true from these words that one can understand how much Kafka fought for freedom, but he could not feel happiness even when he achieved freedom. In fact, Kafka's fears and regrets came from his "inability to live like human beings." The symbolic stories are depicted in the author's novels, short stories, and diaries. His diaries were written regularly from 1910 to 1923, helped Kafka to find his unique style and polish it. The novel of *America* is an autobiographical novel; it can be known from his diary entries. According to Kafka's diaries, Karl Rossmann was an "innocent" boy who fought for freedom [8: 256]. Max Brod argues that the tragic absurdity of the novel *America*, which begins a series of works called *The Loneliness Trilogy*, is less noticeable than the next two novels. The *America* portrayed in the novel can be identified by a number of characters, and therefore the transformation into a symbol of the 'the world in general' is played by the protagonist Joseph K, in the novel *The Process*. The city where the trial is taking place, or Tanobchi in the novel "Fortress". It would



be incorrect to see the image of the Village trying to settle down and defend itself. On the contrary, the Oklahoma Theater is mentioned such a symbol in the novel *America*. "What kind of theater is it that can find work for everyone?" a real question arises. You get the impression that a land where no one insults anyone and everyone is offered to the life of their dream, everyone wants to live peacefully and independently, thus it is the production of utopian views. This part of the work can be compared to the fairy tale "Susambil". All the heroes reach that place through the endless suffering and strive for peace and freedom in a land where everything is exuberant. However, the ending of that famous tale, justifies the motive of freedom that the laborer has achieved his desire. But the fate of the main character in the novel "America" represents a motive that has disappeared in the pursuit of freedom. The Oklahoma Theater in the *America* novel is logically incomprehensible company that can do every work secretly and it has widely effected and described luxurious rooms in the house in Robert Walzer's novel 'Jacob von Gunten '(1909) or mentioned about 'magical theatre' «Сехрли театр» («das magische Theatr » ) in the novel «Чўл бўрис» (Der Steppenwolf by Herman Hesse (1877-1962) [5: 166].

**Analysis and results.** Reality is perceived as hostile, irrational, and vicious world to an individual by Franz Kafka and his protagonists. Fear, loneliness, alienation, aggression - the emotions which are shown the features world of Franz Kafka. The imagination of the creator is unusual and unique. He described: "I write differently than I speak, I say differently than I think, it is not because I should think, I think differently and this is the case until the darkest nights " [8: 356] Karl Rosmann is simple, with pure heart, without life experience, tries to find his place in life, not the meaning of life. He has still hopes of finding shelter in this cruel world and rebuilding the home he was born and raised in, the relationship of his family and his loving parents. But in this world the qualities of goodness and nobility had left him. Evil had occupied this absurd world it did not want to understand Rossmann. Rossmann was unable to get out of the narrow alleys of this world, no matter how hard he tries to get out of the corridors of the Occidental Hotel, it could only justify "freedom" motive. In general, his novels are like labyrinth which is misunderstandable, the theme of Kafka dominates the weakness before the incomprehensible law, the powerlessness of human through difficulties.

**Conclusions/Recommendations.** The books of "The Fortress" and "The Process", "Amerika" which were written by Franz Kafka has not perfectly analyzed. The abstraction of his works makes you think that perhaps the writer did not see the end of the difficulties of the world that afflicted Carl, but the book does not include for personal gain, it seems to capture the modern alienation of the human psyche, the alienation of humanity from mankind through the symbol of American people. In his diary, the author compares the fate of the two works of the novels "America" and "Process" and says: "They were innocent and blameless, but both were executed indiscriminately in the suicide" [8: 326]. In this case, we come only to one conclusion that, Kafka wanted to show the fate of the heroes, who struggle for freedom of heart and spirit like Rosemann and also predicted about their expected fate. The desire to approach the higher spirit, to goodness, inspired Kafka, ignited the flame in his heart."... We must face to goodness and you will be saved, regardless of the past or

even the future," he said. While trying to get closer to the truth in the world of lies, corruption, injustices and misinterpreted beliefs, the writer tried to keep himself to be creative, to avoid spending his life for meaningless things and attempted to become a brilliant writer. In a state of amazement and abstraction, I glanced at the contents of the letter again, "So what did Kafka do?" I address to my instincts. After all, I lived in America with Carl for six months and experienced his inner experiences. I loved him, I cried in front of the lamp on the table till the morning when he was left by his uncle on the road, when he was confronted with swindler like Delamarsu Robinson, I fought for freedom with a hero who was too young. The reader's heart ached with every clash, even though the translation of the work was over, but his suffering did not end in his mind. As Karl made his way to an unknown destiny, any reader felt themselves they were on the other road. Where did the young man go through the steep cliffs and streams of America? Will he come back? Will destiny thus sink into the ocean of disappearing? Such questions arise in the mind of every reader. Almost all writers depict imaginary scenes in order to express their deepest feelings of their hearts. In many parts of Kafka's novel, the protagonist encounters painful situations. However, if we think about it carefully, we must admit that this is the echo of Kafka's fears in the work and the victory of novel "Losses". The fact that Franz Kafka's "America" is an autobiographical novel can be seen in the following verses from his diary: "In many situations, I was not independent, my will was not in my hands. That is why I always strive to be independent, not to depend on anyone, and I always try to have inner freedom" [8: 258]. Without this inner freedom, Kafka did not believe in the "inflexible will of man," he himself called "unhappy hundred years," in the twentieth century, but he believed that there would be someone who left with care for future in this century. It was Franz Kafka who demonstrated his passion for this freedom in his novel America.

#### REFERENCES

1. Shavkat Karimov. *Nemis adabiyoti tarixi. Mumtoz so'z. Toshkent, 2010.* - B. 136.
2. QozoqboyYuldoshev. *Yoniqso'z. Yangiasravlodi. Toshkent, 2006.* - B. 386, 387.
3. Akmal Saidov. *Franz Kafka Telba Dunyoning Dahosi. Davr Press. Toshkent, 2015.* - B. 13
4. Ulug'bekHamdamov. *Jahonadabizoti: modernizmvapostmodernizm. O'quvqo'llanma. Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2020.* - B. 118
5. MuhammadjonXolbekov. *XX asr modern adabiyotimanzaralari. Maqolalar to'plami. Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z, 2012.* - B. 158., 166.
6. Franz Kafka. *Briefe 1902-1924. Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag GmbH. Frankfurt am Main, April 1975.* - S. 265.
7. Franz Kafka. *Amerika. Roman. Fischer Verlag. FrankfurtamMain, 2007.* - S. 188., 189.
8. Franz Kafka. *Tagebücher 1910-1923. Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag GmbH. Frankfurt am Main, März 1983.* - S. 254., 256., 258., 356., 326.
9. Franz Kafka. *Der Proceß. Roman. Fischer Verlag. Frankfurt am Main, 2011.*
10. Franz Kafka. *Das Schloß. Roman. Fischer Verlag. Frankfurt am Main, 2013.*
11. Franz Kafka. *Briefe an Felice. Roman. Fischer Verlag. Frankfurt am Main, 2009.*
12. Felix Weltsch. *Relegion und Humor im Leben und Werk Franz Kafkas, F.A. Herbig Verlagsbuchhandlung. München, 2009.*
13. Franz Kafka. *Evrilish. Qissa. Ernazarov erkin tarjimasi. Toshkent, «O'zbekiston», 2013.* -B. 7.
14. Franz Kafka. *Die Verwandlung. Fischer Verlag. Frankfurt am Main, 2013.*