

ARTISTIC IMAGE OF THE IMAGE OF A WOMAN IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK PROSE

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Annotation: *the article will consider the features of the image of women in English and Uzbek prose. Each nation describes the image of a woman in its literature in different ways, based on its national views. In Uzbek prose, the female embodiment is depicted as a mother, wife, housewife, while in English literature, in addition to this, a woman also performs such tasks as a business entrepreneur, a working employee. The image of a woman in English literature brogan evolutionarily changed over the periods*

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As you know, any literature is distinguished by its ideas and characters. Accordingly, works have been created at all times dedicated to the female figure, to the disclosure of the female character. This indicates the role of a woman in society and human life, the relevance of the female image. The image of a woman is now studied as an important problem in all kinds of disciplines and arts (cinema, theater, sculpture, painting, dance, fiction, art studies, psychology). But the work in this regard does not achieve the desired goal in sufficiently revealing the inner world of today's woman, her socio-political activity, her zealous commitment to motherhood, as a bachelor, their facets as a symbol of beauty, intelligence and wisdom. In Uzbek prose, the interpretation of the image of a woman is abundant in classical and modern literature. In the early years of the 20th century, the number of works in which women's images were skillfully illuminated increased, and among them it is possible to highlight works written in the prose genre. For example, the images of Silversbibi, Zainab ("Days Gone By"), Zebi ("night and day"), Uncin ("horror"), Gulnor ("Holy Blood"), Saida ("Sinchalak") are among the works in which the female figure, created in Uzbek prose, is skillfully revealed. And in modern literary studies, although there are not so many works aimed at illuminating the image of a woman, but almost every work has heroes that fully reveal the female character, the inner experiences of a woman. Literature is the mirror of the nation. As we read and observe the literature of each nation or country, through the characters in the work we also bring to our eyes the culture of that nation. In addition, the established themes and universal values affect all nationalities. The works of various authors in this regard, together with folk oral creativity, serve as a literary legacy for the next generations of each People (8, 44). The cultures of the different peoples of the world are constantly intertwined, rich both culturally and spiritually through literature, and national literature, characterized by originality, at the same time complementary, forms world literature. Accordingly, the literature of peoples is closely connected with each other, more and more interaction

and the study of interaction in the literary-historical space is of particular importance for the comprehensive development of World Literary Studies. The famous Russian writer in this regard is N. I. Kondrad's statement that "the cultural values of humanity have always been inextricably linked with each other, and without this progress does not exist" (8, 44) is well known by many. From the above, it can be noted that the role of World Literature in the formation of visions about the cultural, ethnic history of every nation and nation in the world, about the cultural and spiritual life is incomparable.

It is known that in English and Uzbek literature, a huge number of representatives of literature tried to create a female image. In this, each writer, based on his own worldview, tried to embody the image of a particular woman in his works. In particular, the Russian scientist Ye.Shore classifies the image of women as Queens, witches, Angels, cute, attractive women, and women with a loving mother trait (15, 99). In this, of course, in the process of representation, not only the position of the writer, but also the nationality, state, language and culture show their influence. In the East, for example, it is in Uzbek literature that works are most often depicted through the images of a woman — mother, a woman — wife. It refers to hoalti in our society that the main functions of a woman are related to the care of children in the family and family. But when we look at modern literature, there are cases when a woman's task is not only limited to family, household chores, but also when a woman is depicted as a branch of society. This is evidenced by the fact that today the connection of a woman with society is gaining strength, and this is reflected in works of art. From the authors of the significant work created to this day, we see that such women As Sharq Hashimov, Khurshid Dostmuhammad, Erkin Azam, Nazar Eshqobil, Isajan Sultan, Ulughbek Hamdam, Zulfiya Gunboy daughter, Luqman Boğrikhan are trying to reveal the female image more deeply. Among them, we can especially note that Sharp Hoshimov in many of his works seeks to illuminate the image of an Uzbek woman, the place of a woman in society, the full-fledged image of a woman. Adib's 1993 novel "lives in a Dream" attempts to reveal the loyalty of a woman, the Sabre of a woman, the true mother of a woman, the appearance of a bear, and a unique new approach to this is evident. The fact that the main character in the novel is a man did not cause problems in revealing the image of a woman in the work, but, on the contrary, it is observed that the qualities in the image of a man in the novel and helped to describe the image of a woman by comparing the relationship of a woman with society, social From the plots in the work, it is known that the female characters in the novel teran lit up the relationship of a woman with society, in the guise of Rustam's life partner Shahnoza, aunt Kurbboy and her daughter.

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