

Numerous Realities and Ideas about Femininity in Uzbek and Russian Prose

Kalonova Nargiza Nurzhovovna¹

¹ Independent researcher, teacher of Russian language, Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

Abstract:

the article is about the real life of women in Russian and Uzbek literature of the 21st century, about numerous realities of female images, about heroines striving for self-realization and freedom from social restrictions, it tells how, despite all the difficulties of life, women retained their femininity. And also about images that reflect the complexity and diversity of women's experience.

Keywords: realities, image of women, society, modernist movement, self-realization and freedom, experience, restrictions, love for children, ideals.

We know that female characters in Russian prose were often tied to their roles in the family and society. They were often depicted as victims of their own circumstances or conditions, but they also often acted as strong, independent and self-sufficient individuals. For example, Tolstoy's heroines, such as Anna Karenina and Varvara Oblonskaya, represent different female ideals and clashes with traditional roles. Uzbek prose also has its own unique female characters, which are a reflection of the peculiarities of Uzbek culture, traditions and customs. Women in Uzbek literature are often depicted as guardians of the family and culture, showing their strength and devotion.

In traditional Uzbek families, women have specific roles and responsibilities. They are mothers and wives, as well as participants in public life. Novels and short stories by Uzbek writers such as Hamid Ismailov and Nodira Abdullaeva often depict their struggle for their place in society and self-determination.

Studying female images in the literature of different nations makes it possible to trace the evolution of ideas about women, their particular social role in society, possible ways of self-realization in a particular historical era, and the embodiment of artistic techniques in the art of different countries.

Many female images reflect the complexity and diversity of women's experiences and help us to more deeply understand the historical context and socio-cultural factors that shaped ideas about women.

The topic of types of female images in Russian and Uzbek prose of the 19th and early 20th centuries remains relevant and interesting for literary researchers. It allows us to better understand the evolution of society and consider the main issues of gender relations, equality and social change.

The changing times of the 19th and early 20th centuries brought new ideas of equality and emancipation of women. This was reflected in literature, where images of heroines striving for self-realization and independence appeared. These women actively participate in public and political life, fight for their rights and oppose social restrictions. Examples of such images can be found in the works of Alexandra Kolontai, Vera Figner, Valentina Lisitsa and other authors.

The images of feminists that can be found in Russian and Uzbek prose of that time were presented as strong, intellectual and ambitious women, ready to fight for their rights and equal opportunities. They spoke out against stereotypes and prejudices, their ideas and struggle inspired many. Most of the female images belong to ruling houses by birth, which gives them, on the one hand, obvious advantages in the form of class privileges, on the other hand, the status of a royal person obliges them to think not only about themselves, about their feelings, but also about the fate of their country. Most of the heroines observe moral standards, without violating the established sequence - beloved - bride - wife - mother. Therefore, each social and role transition is accompanied by significant ideological, psycho-emotional increments in female images, enriching their inner world. As a rule, female images in literature are iconic, encoding entire eras in the history of their people. When comparing the heroines of Old Russian and Old Uzbek literature, the closeness of the ideal ideas of the peoples of Uzbekistan and Russia about a woman is revealed. Writers endow her integral character with traditional piety, tenderness, and hard work. Their life and destiny are realized mainly in caring for the family. However, it should be noted that not all images of women in Russian and Uzbek prose of the 19th - early 20th centuries were so bright and emancipated. Many works also contain typical idealized images of female heroines who obey social norms and expectations of society. Motherhood is an extraordinary feat, because they express their readiness to give everything for the health of their children, life, peace and happiness. These heroines can be depicted as faithful and submissive wives or unconditionally devoted mothers.

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