

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FEMALE IMAGERY IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK POETRY

Adilova Dilorom Kadirovna

Qarshi muxandislik- iqtisodiyot instituti Uzbek tili va adabiyoti kafedrasida
o'qituvchisi Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti Xorijiy tillar fakuliteti
rus tili va adabiyoti kafedrasida o'qituvchisi

Abstract

This article examines the significance of female images in Russian and Uzbek poetry and compares the cultural, historical and social aspects that form women's images in these literatures. By analyzing classical and contemporary poems, the study sheds light on how female figures are depicted, their symbolic roles, and the evolution of their depiction over time. The study examines works drawn from both poetic traditions, identifies key differences and similarities, and provides insight into how these images reflect broader social attitudes toward women.

Keywords: female image, Russian poetry, Uzbek poetry, cultural symbolism, gender image, literary analysis, social reflection.

Introduction

The depiction of women in literature provides insight into the values, beliefs, and social structure of a culture. In Russian and Uzbek poetry, there is an old tradition of adding female figures with objects formed in the specific historical and social conditions of each culture. In Russian poetry, female images are often romanticized or idealized, expressing themes of love, loyalty or tragedy. The images of women in Uzbek poetry have a symbolic relationship with homeland, family and purity, often embodying the values of the Uzbek cultural heritage. This article explores these images by offering a comparative view of how female images in poetry reveal key cultural perspectives of gender and social roles.

In this study, a qualitative approach through literary analysis of selected poems from Russian and Uzbek poetry is used. The poems were chosen based on reflecting female figures and reflecting cultural values. Thematic analysis was used to identify recurring motifs and characters, focusing on aspects such as femininity, motherhood, beauty, and resilience. A comparative analysis was conducted to highlight the parallels and contradictions in the representation of female imagery across the two poetic traditions.

A special place in Russian and Uzbek poetry is occupied by female images, reflecting on the themes of beauty, love, spirituality and national identity. These images reveal not only the role of women in society, but also the cultural values and emotional landscapes of each tradition. This is a brief overview of the importance of female figures in the poetic tradition and their importance to English-speaking readers and readers.



Ras She'riyati

In Russian poetry, female images often represent idealized love, beauty, and the moral core of the nation. For example:

- Romantic Love: Poets such as Alexander Pushkin and Mikhail Lermontov idealize women, often portraying them as Muses who inspire poetic expression. The woman is often seen as the personification of beauty, mystery and the unattainable ideal, which heightens the emotional impact.
- Mother Russia: In Soviet and post-Soviet literature, female imagery is sometimes used to symbolize the Motherland, expressing resilience and resilience in the face of adversity.
- Spiritual Motif: Female figures in Russian poetry are also often associated with spirituality. For example, Anna Akhmatova and Marina Tsvetaeva present women as vessels of moral and emotional power, especially in times of social and political upheaval.

O'Zabek She'riyati

The images of women in Uzbek poetry are deeply combined with themes of tradition, beauty and national identity. The lyrics reflect the influence of love for Islam, ancient folklore and Uzbek lyrics:

- Symbol of tradition: Uzbek poets often use female figures to emphasize traditional values, depicting women as symbols of home, family, and moral virtue.
- Eternal Beauty: From Alisher Navoi to modern Uzbek poets, women are celebrated for their beauty and inner qualities, representing the ideal of loyalty, kindness, and wisdom.
- Cultural identity: especially in modern Uzbek poetry, the female image is used to express pride in the Uzbek heritage, embodying the continuity of women's cultural traditions.

The relevance for English-speaking readers

Understanding the significance of female characters in these literatures for English-speaking readers can give an insight into the cultural and historical conditions of the Russian and Uzbek societies. Translating this poetic symbolism into English enriches cross-cultural understanding and allows readers to appreciate the subtle ways in which gender and identity are portrayed in each tradition.

The results show that female images in Russian and Uzbek poetry serve as a reflection of cultural identity and social values. Influenced by the history of intellectual and philosophical movements, Russian poets often portray women as complex, contradictory characters that reflect the social and emotional landscapes of Russia. Closely intertwined with its rich cultural heritage, Uzbek poetry presents women poetry in roles that emphasize family and cultural cohesion. These differences show that as Russian poetry explores the personal and philosophical depths of femininity, Uzbek poetry strives for a collective ideal that embodies cultural continuity and resilience.

In addition, these images reflect shifting social attitudes toward women over time. Whereas classical poetry in both cultures honored women in traditional roles, contemporary poetry reflects an evolving vision that celebrates women's agency and power.



Conclusion

The analysis of the images of women in Russian and Uzbek poetry emphasizes important cultural perspectives on gender and identity. Russian poetry seeks to romanticize and philosophize the female image, whereas Uzbek poetry often places women as cultural symbols. Both images highlight the important role women play in reflecting and shaping cultural identity.

Expanding comparative analysis: Future research may include a broader selection of poets from other post-Soviet regions to deepen comparative analysis.

Consider the contributions of women poets: An analysis of the works of women poets can offer a unique perspective on women's self-expression in each culture.

The Impact of Socio-Political Change: Further research may explore how socio-political changes in different countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia affect the depiction of women in contemporary poetry.

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