



THE ROLE OF WOMEN'S PROSE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONTEMPORARY UZBEK LITERATURE

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Annotation

This article is written about the role of women's prose in the development of contemporary Uzbek literature. Literature has a special place among the arts. In literature, the inner feelings of a person are described sometimes openly and sometimes secretly. Fiction, whether lyrical or prose, gives the reader the same impression.

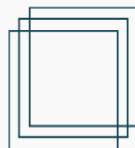
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Introduction

The role of the literature of the 20th century in the centuries-old Uzbek literature is incomparable. In particular, it was during this period that novels, short stories, dramas, comedies and examples of world literature began to take their place in the treasure of our literature. The literature of the 20th century is divided into different periods. These periods include:

Addressing the image of women in Uzbek literature, creating their various images began to appear in our prose works created in the early years of the 20th century. We can cite the works of Kumushbibi, Zainab ("The Past Days"), Zebi ("Night and Day"), Unsin ("Horror"), Gulnor ("Happy Blood"), Saida ("Sinchalak") and others. Although, in all these works, the image of women did not rise to the level of leading characters, they served to reveal the intended purpose of the work to one degree or another. In modern Uzbek literature, such writers as Khurshid Dostmuhammad, Erkin Azam, Nazar Eshonqul, Isajon Sultan, Ulug'bek Hamdam, Kochkor Norqabil, Luqman Borikhon, Zulfia Kurolboy qizi are active in our social life on an equal footing with men. or in some aspect of this life, the images of women with their own place occupy an important place[1].

Several studies, scientific and artistic works have been created in literary studies on these periodic stages and their creators. In particular, when it comes to Uzbek women writers in the literature of the 1950s and 1980s, Hakima Hasanova, Kazogboy Yoldoshev, Laziz Qayumov, Azod Sharafiddinov, Abdulla Oripov and other writers expressed their opinions about the charm and uniqueness of Zulfiyakhanim's poems. deserves attention.



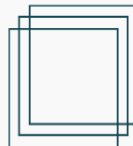
Analysis and Results

In the literature of this period, many artists created works that penetrated into the hearts of the people. Especially the fact that our female artists are involved in hard work, their mental anguish is expressed in their works through honest lines. Among them are Y. Rahimova, Z. Israilova, O. Tojiboyeva, Sh. Isakhanova, D. Saidova. S. Vafo, H. Khudoyberdiyeva, Z. Kuroloy kizi, M. Ahmedova, and others have been productive. In this place, we should pay special attention to the work of Zulfiyakhanim, who is considered a singer of happiness and love, a symbol of loyalty. The People's Poet of Uzbekistan, winner of the Hamza Republic State Award, Jawaharlal Nehru and the international "Nilufar" award, Zulfiyakhanim is one of the great representatives of Uzbek literature. Friendship of peoples, peace, human love, fidelity and loyalty, sufferings of emigration, love for mother and child, fight against oldness, glorifying the victory of newness were lovingly worked in his work. In Zulfiya Khanim, the heart of an Uzbek woman found its expression in all its complexity. He was born on March 1, 1915 in Okhchi neighborhood of Tashkent[2].

Zulfiyakhanim has the following words about her mother: "I didn't know who my mother would have been if she lived in the present time and conditions - a poet or a scientist. But I am sure that my mother, an ordinary woman who is able to create miracles, who opens up the world to the eyes, who leads a person to beauty, and who did not go out to the street, has awakened the feeling of magic in my heart. The first poetry collection of the poetess "Sheets of Life" was published in 1932. It is said that many of his poems, such as "I am a working girl", "Bizlar", "Ikki ortoq", "Mother", "Free girl", "On the way to school" mention girls who love work. In fact, it shows Uzbek women and young girls suffering from hard work during the Soviet regime. Zulfiyakhanim became famous for many poems, such as "O'glim sira bollydi warush", "Mushoir", "Men khizamali surat". Since the 70s, a rainbow of new colors has appeared in the image of national life in his work, and the feeling of authenticity has increased. The poetry books "Oylar", "Visol", "Yillar-yillar" continued and showed that the period of real artistic growth began during the poetess's time[3].

Khurshid Dostmuhammad's story "Mahzuna" is one of the images in which the image of a woman in our national storytelling is illuminated in a unique way. This work was created in the 90s of the last century. The work is distinguished from other works by its artistic and psychological interpretation, which compares the conflict between the Sharovian morality and the oriental woman. In the story, the image of internal conflicts of the national character comes out through the image of Mahzuna[7].

Zulfiya Kuroloy's story "Ayol" describes Nazokat's endurance, will and struggle for life, as if she embodies all the will in the world. In this story, there is a character of a woman who is always hoping for life. When creating this image, the writer instilled in her more power than men. Through the image of femininity, we can understand all the emotions embodied in women.

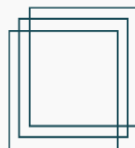


Poems dedicated to Zulfiyakhanim, articles and essays written about her are popular in the world of literature. It is no coincidence that the poet's poems are popular among the people, it is no exaggeration to say that she is a natural talent. Speaking about her biography, Zulfiyakhanim says the following about her mother: my mother was, according to her words, "full on the outside - full of smoke on the inside". He was quiet and dreamy all the time, but I knew that his thoughts and thoughts were not dull, that he was mute and weak[4].

The sadness in his soul, the sadness in his voice, were only qualities characteristic of his character. Zulfiyakhanim's poems are creations that drank water from such a pure spring. A poem expressing feelings reflects the feelings of a person of that time. "While creating an artistic work, the artist cannot leave his time, nation, tradition, religion, lifestyle, political and social environment," says literary critic Kahhor Yolchiyev. Therefore, when we analyze a poem, we should understand the leading feeling of the nation at the moment or the inner experiences of the writer. We tried to analyze Zulfiya Khanim's poem "Without You" and understand the charm of its words.

You can't just read this poem. Every line of the poem is full of love, separation, and emigration. Feelings of longing are reflected in the poem from beginning to end. The reader doesn't just read this poem, he feels like a fellow sufferer with Zulfiyakhanim. H. Olimjon, Zulfiyakhanim's life partner, died in 1944, and years later, he expressed his pain of separation in this poem. Especially in the line, "waiting for the return of irreversible joys", Zulfiyakhanim likens H. Olimjon to joy and expresses in beautiful lines that she has been faithful to him and waited for him for a lifetime[5].

In these quatrains, Zulfiyakhanim addresses her husband and says that it is better for her to choose someone else while she is still alive and to leave this world than to leave this world. There are other lines in this poem that say, "If you left me, maybe I would be jealous, but you would be breathing somewhere." And now, he says that he is in love with heaven and says, "Wouldn't it be possible for you to take me with you?" This poem is sure to melt even the hardest hearts. Among H. Olimjon's poems dedicated to Zulfiyakhanim, the poem "When I was the most blooming youth" is particularly important. It is one of the poems that our people love to read and sing. In the article of Ozad Sharafiddinov "I miss you sister Zulfiya", "Sister Zulfiya, with her poems, with her iboli and imaginative verb character, with her pure faith and clever thoughts, has taken a big place in my life and has formed a large part of my spiritual world. "He was the person who did it," he said[6]. O. Sharafiddinov wrote a lot about Zulfiya, wrote reviews of her poems, commented on her in his articles, in a word, he created a literary portrait of Zulfiya Khanim. The most interesting thing is that O. Sharafiddinov also said that he could not fully reveal the charm of Zulfiya's work. The singer of loyalty and devotion, the interpreter of the woman's soul, died in 1996. But Zulfiyakhanim will live forever in her works. Even today, there is no person who is not envious or envious of Zulfiya Khanim's loyalty and endurance, as well as the colorful images in her poems.



Conclusion

In conclusion, Zulfiyakhanim was a woman who possessed all the noble qualities of this nation, as well as being a poetess with a special place in Uzbek poetry. Zulfiyakhanim's life and work is an example for all women. Because her hard work in life, constant striving for progress, devotion to love and incessant search for artistic creativity inspires envy in the heart of any girl or woman. A lot can be said about the poet's poems, about their grace, charm, and depth. However, the main factor that made Zulfia popular with people, made her one of the bright stars of our literature, and included her among the great women of the 20th century is her faith, very high spiritual and moral qualities, the unity of her language with her language, the humanity that she praised in her poems, loyalty, It is when he adheres to the things called loyalty and religion without deviating. Everyone enters poetry with their own song, Zulfiyakhanim entered poetry with a song of loyalty. It became a high hymn of female devotion. The poet's personality and unique talent were revealed in new ways from poem to poem, from book to book. That's why Zulfiya's poems keep rising before our eyes with all their charm. Zulfiya's talent is a special phenomenon and an indelible mark in the national literature. We should be proud to be the descendants of such creators and try to be their worthy followers. We should be especially thankful for these medicinal days.

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