

## THE IMAGE OF WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN LITERATURE: THE HARMONY OF TRADITION AND MODERNITY

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**Anotation:** This article analyzes the formation and development of the image of a woman in Uzbek literature in a combination of traditional and modern views. In the process of research, the artistic characteristics of female characters in classical, modern and modern literature samples were revealed. The spiritual and moral aspects of female images created by the authors were highlighted. In conclusion, it is based on the fact that the image of a woman is an important artistic tool that harmoniously expresses national thought and modern social consciousness.

**Keywords:** female image, Uzbek literature, tradition, modernity, artistic analysis, spiritual and moral edges, national thought, modern literature, Alisher Navoi, Alpomish, love, family.

## ОБРАЗ ЖЕНЩИНЫ В ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА: ГАРМОНИЯ ТРАДИЦИЙ И СОВРЕМЕННОСТИ

**Аннотация:** В данной статье анализируется формирование и развитие образа женщины в узбекской литературе в сочетании традиционных и современных взглядов. В процессе исследования выявлены художественные особенности женских персонажей в образцах классической, современной и современной литературы. Подчеркнуты духовно-нравственные аспекты женских образов, созданных авторами. В заключение делается вывод о том, что образ женщины является важным художественным инструментом, гармонично выражающим национальную мысль и современное общественное сознание.

**Ключевые слова:** женский образ, узбекская литература, традиция, современность, художественный анализ, духовно-нравственные аспекты, национальная мысль, современная литература, Алишер Навои, Алпомиш, любовь, семья.

## O'ZBEK ADABIYOTIDA AYOL OBRAZI AN'ANA VA ZAMONAVIYLIK UYG'UNLIGI

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada o'zbek adabiyotida ayol obrazining shakllanishi va rivojlanishi an'anaviy hamda zamonaviy qarashlar uyg'unligida tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot jarayonida klassik, jadid va zamonaviy adabiyot namunalarida ayol qahramonlarning badiiy xususiyatlari ochib berilgan. Mualliflar tomonidan yaratilgan ayol timsollarning ma'naviy-axloqiy qirralari yoritilgan. Xulosa sifatida ayol obrazi milliy tafakkur va zamonaviy ijtimoiy ongning uyg'un ifodalovchi muhim badiiy vosita ekani asoslangan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ayol obrazi, o'zbek adabiyoti, an'ana, zamonaviylik, badiiy tahlil, ma'naviy-axloqiy qirralar, milliy tafakkur, jadid adabiyoti, Alisher Navoiy, Alpomish, sevgi, oila.

The image of women has been widely analyzed in Uzbek literature because a woman is considered the foundation of society, the nation, the family, and spirituality. The interpretation of the female image in Uzbek literature has evolved throughout history and has been closely connected with the socio-political conditions, moral values, and aesthetic principles of different periods. The formation and development of the female image in Uzbek literature is a complex process closely linked to national culture, social life, spiritual values, and artistic thought. In traditional literature, female figures are often distinguished by chastity, loyalty, love, and maternal virtues. In contrast, in Jadid and modern literature, women are portrayed as independent-minded, educated, and socially active heroines. At the same time, the formation of the female image reflects the harmony between national thinking and social consciousness. The purpose of this article is to analyze the image of women in Uzbek literature based on the harmony of tradition and modern perspectives. The study highlights the artistic characteristics of female characters in classical, Jadid, and modern literary works, as well as their moral and ethical qualities and their role in society. Furthermore, the article demonstrates the importance of the female image in preserving national values and adapting to contemporary social changes.

### **Female Images in Classical Literature**

In classical Uzbek literature, female figures primarily serve as symbols reflecting national traditions and cultural values. Women are often portrayed through qualities such as loyalty, chastity, love, and maternal devotion. For example, in the works of Alisher Navoi, female characters embody kindness, determination, and self-sacrifice, representing the spiritual foundation of both family and society. In the epic Farhad and Shirin, Shirin is depicted as a symbol of love, loyalty, and spiritual perfection. She is intelligent, independent, and strong-willed, while her love for Farhad demonstrates devotion and faithfulness. Similarly, in Uzbek folklore, such as the epics Alpomish and Gorogly, female characters symbolize courage, loyalty, and perseverance. These examples clearly demonstrate the strong connection between the female image and national spiritual values. In classical literature, female images reflect chastity and loyalty, love and patience, bravery and perseverance, as well as the inner world and moral values of women. Women represent family values and embody the spiritual foundation of society. They are portrayed not only as artistic symbols but also as important carriers of national culture and social values. These classical values provide a solid foundation for understanding the transformation of female images in later periods.

### **Female Images in Jadid Literature**

In Uzbek Jadid literature, female images differ significantly from classical portrayals. Women are depicted as enlightened, educated, and socially active individuals. Writers such as Cho'lpon, Fitrat, Avloniy, and Abdulla Qodiriy present women not only as the foundation of the family but also as important contributors to societal progress. At the beginning of the twentieth century, social change and reform movements influenced the transformation of female images. Women's increased social participation, their struggle for equality, and their pursuit of education were vividly reflected in literature. In Cho'lpon's novel Night and Day, female characters strive for independence through education and awareness of their social roles. Traditional virtues such as loyalty, love, and patience remain, but they are reinterpreted in a modern context. In Fitrat's works, female characters seek knowledge, express their opinions, and adapt to modern life while preserving national values. Women are portrayed as independent thinkers capable of making decisions and actively participating in social life. Thus, Jadid literature reflects the harmony of tradition and modernity in its depiction of women. Female images are valued not only as artistic representations but also as expressions of national spirituality and emerging modern social consciousness.

### **Female Images in Modern Literature**

In modern Uzbek literature, female images are portrayed through the combination of traditional values and contemporary social demands. Women are no longer depicted solely as symbols of family, love, or patience. Instead, they appear as independent, educated, and socially active individuals who manage their own lives and make important decisions. For instance, in the works of Zulfiya Qurolboy qizi, female characters are independent and intellectually developed individuals with rich inner worlds. They strive for spiritual growth and harmonize modern values with traditional virtues such as love, loyalty, and patience.

Other contemporary works also highlight strong female characters:

- “Tinchlik” by Asqar Mahkamov portrays women who pursue education and actively participate in society while maintaining family values.
- “Bir umr” by Gulchehra Ho‘jaeva depicts a woman who realizes her dreams and professional ambitions as an independent individual.
- “Qizil olma” by Lola Shorayeva presents a heroine who harmonizes independence, activity, and modern values.

Thus, modern Uzbek literature continues the tradition of classical and Jadid periods while expanding the social and personal dimensions of female characters.

### **The Harmony of Tradition and Modernity**

In understanding the depiction of women in Uzbek literature, the harmony between tradition and modernity holds an important place. In the classical period, women were often portrayed as symbols of love, loyalty, patience, and family values. In Jadid literature, women not only retained these qualities but were also enriched with modern characteristics, such as acquiring knowledge, having independent thinking, and actively participating in society. In contemporary literature, the depiction of women expands even further: while preserving family and love values, they also demonstrate professional activity, personal freedom, and social roles. In this way, the combination of traditional values and modern demands makes the depiction of women richer and more meaningful.

For example:

- Classical literature: In the epic Farhod and Shirin, Shirin symbolizes loyalty, love, and patience.
- Jadid literature: In Cholpon’s Night and Day, women stand out with their pursuit of knowledge and active role in society.
- Contemporary literature: In the works of Zulfiya Qurolboy qizi, women are independent, knowledgeable, and socially active, while also preserving traditional qualities of love and patience.

Thus, in Uzbek literature, the harmony of tradition and modernity in the depiction of women allows them to be portrayed not only as artistic symbols but also as bearers of national values and individuals suited to modern society. Through this harmony, the history, moral development, and societal role of women are revealed as a unified whole.

### **Conclusion**

The depiction of women in Uzbek literature has evolved from the classical period to the modern era, shaped by the harmony between traditional values and modernity. In classical literature, women primarily symbolized love, loyalty, patience, and family values. During the Jadid period, they were enriched with modern qualities, such as the pursuit of knowledge, independent thinking, and active participation in society. In contemporary literature, the portrayal of women continues to preserve family values while also emphasizing personal freedom, professional engagement, and an active societal role.

In this way, women in Uzbek literature are valued not only as artistic symbols but also as bearers of national morality and reflections of modern social consciousness. The harmony between tradition and modernity allows for a richer and more meaningful representation of women’s inner world, personal development, and societal role. This, in turn, provides readers with a

comprehensive understanding of the historical roots of the female figure and her role in the modern era, highlighting the significance of female representations in Uzbek literature.

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