

CONTRASTIC STUDIES OF THE MAIN HEROINES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK
LITERATURE

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Abstract:

In this thesis provided a comparative analysis of the female characters who are the main characters of the scholar and writers and their works, which are prominent in English and Uzbek literary studies, as well as female characters who are well known to readers of their time in Uzbek literary science and, in a certain sense, were able to become a timeless type. Also, selected the characteristics of the female characters, both Western and Eastern, are similar and, in different ways, the aspects that have acquired universality are considered separately.

Keywords: *Gender equality, changing trends, feminist writers, chronotope motifs, examples of Uzbek and English literature.*

In literary studies, the main female characters, selected as the main character in the works of women writers, are studied at each period as images in which their time absorbed the hopes of dreams and was chosen as a means of realizing the writer's inner goals. In them, the role of a woman in society in particular, the idea of the author's inner fertility and humanity through the images of a woman who, in complex arrangements, is ambitious, active, traditional, sometimes changing according to the requirements of time, who can be an example of a relationship with society, move to overcome contradictions and change, adapted to society stereotypes. Female characters in English literature, too, evolved significantly over time, reflecting changing social attitudes and literary trends. In European General literature, female characters are often portrayed as overly beautiful ladies or examples of passion in polite romances. However, Jane Burns argues that these characters can be interpreted as "talking from the wind" against stereotypical roles, as reconstructing concepts of female passion, wife obedience, cultured love, and adultery. [1;]. A study of hero preferences among readers studying in school education showed that they have more male characters than female characters, welcome to love and read works about the main female characters, in whose personal character perfection and dream fantasies are instilled. [2; 213] analysis shows that for male characters, a preference for the ideal of young readers is maintained regardless of the sex or race of the respondents, possibly stemming from the high number of men in public professional roles and the high level of male professional role models. In English literature, the development of the history of the penetration of female characters into works can be traced through different literary periods. Until the feminist novelists and writers of the suffrage movement of Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot, the representation of women in literature led to significant changes. Virginia Woolf's study of androgyny and the emergence of modern women writers further expanded the concept of female characters in English literature [3;12] According to Keyhill and Showalter in their 1978's study, this evolution demonstrates in literary studies the power of literature to reflect and challenge cultural norms, to view

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femininity and women as the broader social result in visions of making them the protagonists of works. One such famous female writer was Jane Austen, who argued against the demands of hanging society, the prohibitions of female authors on the publication of works with a feminine noun phrase, The View In Society of secondary personalities and images towards women in works of fiction, the image of female characters in the author's novels prompted a subtle understanding of the role and problems of women in the Society of the XVIII-XIX centuries. Rightfully Jane Austen was able not only to do this, but also to draw the name of her Nazi and heroines into the pages of history. Literary scholar Alison Sullowey has argued that Austin can be seen as a moderate feminist, citing plots, themes, motifs and symbols “whose works focus on the important role and situation of women in society” systematically, the author reveals the reflection of Dream hopes. [4; 23]. Jane Austen's characters are portrayed as mostly female characters trying to find a suitable solution in a society that largely ignores the dignity of women. J.While Austen's works often depict strong female characters, research has shown that people generally perceive ideal heroism as a predominantly male trait. According to Universal analysis, readers are more male heroes than female heroes although they have the same number of personal heroism characteristics as women, while literary stereotypes such as looking at women as weaklings, Housewives, childbearing and day-seers in the shade of men remain high [5;100]. This perception is also influenced by the large number of men in the professional roles of society and literary studies and the great prestige of the skilled and reliable role models of men.

Jane Austen's character “Pride and prejudice”, Elizabeth Bennet, is portrayed as a hero with an intellectual and moral service character, especially through her love of Education. In an ERA in the 18th century when education was seen as a path for individual development and social integration, it was the choice of the motivation to study by the author that revealed many secrets about combating the stereotypes of the human character society. Elizabeth's preference for books over dwarves, a game of traditions that entered the time, is seen by Caroline Bingley as a sign of her natural elegance and a potential threat in attracting the affection of Mr. Darcy [6;47]. The image of Elizabeth Bennet, the heroine of Jane Austen, was also seen as a form of moderate feminism, although another researcher, Alison Sullowey, notes that the work “Pride and Prejudice” was close to reality to be seen as a hidden confession of the feminist uprising of the 1790s. Her characters were mostly ardent as trying to find suitable solutions in a society that ignored the dignity of women. The fate of these promising female characters distinguishes The Life of Austin's works from traditional critics, who often distinguish it from his fiction and ignore the social status of women of English society, and ensures that the author's works are loved and read by readers around the world. The presence of such typical representatives in English literature embodied in the image of Elizabeth Bennet the study of Jane Austen's personal views - the pursuit of happiness, as examples of a moral category that frees women from the stereotypes of society [7;187].

In Uzbek literature, however, works written by male authors can be found in large numbers, in which the study of female characters has become the main idea of the work. The novel “Days Gone”, which belongs to the pen of Abdullah Qadiri, is rightfully one of the most popular works in Uzbek literature, and the hero of the work is studied as a symbol of silver – loyalty and love, which has its own prototype in life, and as a victim of such views of society as polygamy, thus being an example of a victim. Chulpan’s heroine Zebi, the heroine of the work” night and day belonging to the pen of Abulhamid Chulpan, is an enlightened, proud, inner world in combination with being a rich female hero, she is also a victim of harmony and jealousy, which has turned into a ridge in the Eastern world. In Uzbek literature, an aspect radically different from the patterns of world literature, female

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characters are often depicted within the context of society, Customs and family influence. And in recent years, modern female images of independent-minded, right-wing fighters have begun to appear, and this renewal is manifested not only in the work of feminist women, but also in the image of female heroes, chosen by all male authors. The image of Zebi, the heroine of Chulpan's novel "Night and day", is one of the most complex and influential female characters in Uzbek literature. She is portrayed as a woman who represents a struggle between the pressure of traditional society and her own personal freedom. In the analysis of the image of Zebi, aspects are also prominent in her other British main character women. The image of Zebi is a woman between traditional and modern values. Emma Woodhouse, the protagonist of Jane Austen's *Emma*, also owns and manages a legacy from her mother as part of her contemporary demands. Zebi is a female protagonist who lived in the early 20th century, remaining within the contradictions between old and new society. Elizabeth Bennet, the protagonist of Jane Austen's "pride and Prejudice", is also a woman who has achieved through enlightenment to circumvent the written and unwritten rules that existed before her. Zebi is a hero who grew up in the traditions of his society, fought for love and free life with a heart to traditions, ur Customs and superstitious traditions, but faced pressure from society, realized the women rights to privacy, but understood that it was not easy to win this right. In the character of Zebi, the main character of Chulpan's "Night and day" (Kecha va kunduz), individual typical features inherent only in nationality and Hero are also found in many: loyalty and Fidelity can be seen in the fact that Zebi is a strong but socially helpless woman, not a traitor to her family, striving for inner struggle can be seen in her love. As for comparison with Zebi and other female characters in Uzbek literature, the following conclusion can be drawn: comparison with Silver, the main character of Abdullah Qadiri's "Days Gone By", leads to much more truthful conclusions: Zebi and Silver are both considered traditional in Uzbek literature, but female characters with internal struggle, and Zebi thinks more independently than silver, but the pressure Examples of English literature include Zebi and Charlotte Bronte, in comparison with Jane Eyre, the protagonist of "Jane Eyre", can conclude that: while Jane Eyre is an independent and self-worth image, Zebi is still struggling to overcome the limits of society.

Through the image of Chulpan's heroine Zebi, it can be seen that women in Uzbek society strive to reveal the complexity of their lives. So, if Zebi is an important character in Uzbek literature between traditional and modern female images, then she will take a step further than traditional female images, such as silver, but still remain influenced by society. Compared to characters like Jane Eyre, Zebi is more difficult to fully find her voice in society. Through Chulpan's heroine Zebi, she showed how the role of women in society is changing-she is a heroine who is connected with traditions, but realizes her independence. In conclusion, the role of a woman in society, aspiring to man in complex arrangements, active, traditional, sometimes changing according to the requirements of time, exemplary in relations with society, moving towards overcoming contradictions and change,, adapted to society stereotypes but, together with the idea of internal births and humanism of the author through the images of a struggling woman, a feminist approach to other female characters selected in the studies continue in the analysis.

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