

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WOMEN'S ROLES AND IMAGES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LITERATURE: A STUDY OF "KECHA VA KUNDUZ" AND "JANE EYRE"

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Abstract: This article presents a comparative analysis of the representation of women in Abdulla Qodiriy's "Kecha va Kunduz" and Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre". The study explores how women are portrayed within two different cultural and literary traditions—Uzbek and English literature. It focuses on themes such as gender roles, social constraints, identity formation, and resistance to patriarchal norms. The analysis shows that while Uzbek literature emphasizes women's vulnerability within traditional social structures, English literature highlights individual agency and self-realization. Despite these differences, both works reveal women's inner strength and their struggle for dignity and equality.

Keywords: women's image, feminism, comparative literature, patriarchal society, identity, Uzbek literature, English literature.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Abdulla Qodiriyning "Kecha va Kunduz" hamda Sharlotta Brontening "Jane Eyre" asarlarida ayollarning tasviri qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot o'zbek va ingliz adabiyotlarida ayollarning jamiyatdagi o'rni, gender rollari, ijtimoiy cheklovlar hamda shaxsiy erkinlik masalalarini yoritadi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, o'zbek adabiyotida ayollar ko'proq ijtimoiy tizim qurboni sifatida tasvirlansa, ingliz adabiyotida ular mustaqil shaxs sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Shunga qaramay, har ikkala asarda ham ayollarning ichki kuchi va adolatga intilishi aks etgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ayol obrazi, feminizm, qiyosiy adabiyot, patriarxal jamiyat, shaxsiyat, o'zbek adabiyoti, ingliz adabiyoti.

Аннотация: В данной статье проводится сравнительный анализ образа женщин в произведениях Абдуллы Кадыри «Кеча ва кундуз» и Шарлотты Бронте «Джейн Эйр». Исследование рассматривает роль женщины в двух различных культурных и литературных традициях — узбекской и английской литературе. Особое внимание уделяется гендерным ролям, социальным ограничениям и формированию личности женщины. Результаты показывают, что в узбекской литературе женщины чаще изображаются как жертвы патриархального общества, тогда как в английской литературе подчеркивается их независимость и стремление к самореализации.

Ключевые слова: образ женщины, феминизм, сравнительная литература, патриархат, идентичность.

Introduction: Literature serves as a mirror of society, reflecting cultural values, traditions, and social relations. One of the most significant themes in world literature is the representation of women and their position in society. In this regard, both Uzbek and English literary traditions offer rich material for comparative analysis.

Abdulla Qodiriy's "Kecha va Kunduz" (Night and Day) is one of the most important works in Uzbek literature, depicting the social and cultural life of early 20th-century Central Asia. Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre" is a classic English novel that presents a strong female protagonist who challenges Victorian social norms. Despite differences in historical and cultural contexts, both works explore women's struggles against patriarchal systems.

In "Kecha va Kunduz", women are portrayed within a traditional, patriarchal social structure. Characters such as Kumush and Zaynab represent different aspects of female experience. Kumush is depicted as intelligent, emotionally sensitive, and morally pure. However, her life is strongly influenced by family decisions and social expectations. Her marriage is not based on equality but on traditional customs. As a result, she becomes a victim of jealousy and Zaynab, on the other hand, reflects the psychological and emotional consequences of a restrictive environment. She lacks autonomy and is unable to make independent decisions. Both characters illustrate the limited role of women in feudal society.

Thus, women in this novel are shown as emotionally strong but socially powerless individuals.

In contrast, "Jane Eyre" presents a progressive image of a woman in 19th-century England. Jane Eyre, the protagonist, is an orphan who grows into a strong, independent woman. Jane refuses to accept social inequality, especially in her relationship with Mr. Rochester. She insists on moral and emotional equality, stating that love cannot exist without respect and independence. Her decisions are guided by conscience rather than social pressure.

Throughout the novel, Jane develops a strong sense of identity and self-worth. She achieves independence both economically and emotionally, which was a revolutionary idea for women in Victorian literature.

Jane Eyre represents the idea of female self-realization and individual freedom.

Comparative Analysis: Although both novels come from different cultural backgrounds, they share some similarities. In both works, women experience oppression within patriarchal systems. Kumush and Jane both demonstrate emotional depth and moral strength.

However, the differences are more significant. In "Kecha va Kunduz", women are largely shaped by external forces and social traditions. Their destinies are often tragic and predetermined by cultural norms. In contrast, "Jane Eyre" emphasizes personal agency, where the heroine actively shapes her own life.

Another key difference is the concept of individuality. Uzbek literature in this context reflects collective social values, while English literature highlights individual freedom and self-determination.

Conclusion: The comparative analysis of "Kecha va Kunduz" and "Jane Eyre" reveals two different perspectives on women's roles in literature. Uzbek literature highlights the vulnerability of women within traditional social systems, while English literature emphasizes independence and moral equality.

Despite these differences, both works portray women as strong emotional beings who strive for dignity and justice. This demonstrates that the struggle for women's identity and equality is a universal literary theme across cultures.

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