

NEW UZBEKISTAN LITERATURE WRITTEN BY WOMEN

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Annotation. This article analyzes the role of female writers in Uzbek literature after independence, their artistic research, subject and style features, as well as their role in shaping the image of women in modern society. Through the works created by female writers, national values, social problems and the human psyche are illuminated from a new artistic perspective.

Keywords: modern Uzbek literature, female writer, gender issue, artistic style, female image.

The second half of the 20th century, and especially the post-independence period, is characterized by the active participation of female writers in Uzbek literature. The activation of women in socio-political life, the increase in their role in the spheres of education and culture was also reflected in fiction. Today, Uzbek women writers are not only making a worthy contribution to the development of our national literature, but are also forming new aesthetic criteria, a new artistic worldview.

One of the most important events in the development of Uzbek literature after the years of independence is the active participation of women creators. Their entry into the world of artistic expression not only expanded the thematic scope of national literature, but also updated aesthetic criteria, bringing a new spirit, a new voice to the internal structure of the literary process. Worldviews and life scenes, previously expressed in literature mainly by male writers, are now being re-examined through a female gaze. This allows us to more deeply illuminate the subtle layers of the human psyche, the hidden aspects of social relations in society. Women's literature of the new era, on the one hand, continues national traditions, and on the other hand, enriches them with modernity, global ideas, and universality.

In the literary texts created by women, the human psyche, conflicts in social life, family relationships, the fate of women, and the question of the identity of the individual occupy a central place. A female writer looks at life with different eyes: she feels more, and the inner world, emotions, dreams, and hopes of a person are at the center of her thinking. In this regard, the uniqueness of the female pen is especially noticeable in modern prose, poetry, and drama. Representatives of the literary generation that emerged during the period of independence reflect deeply in their works on the changing nature of modern society, the new social role of women, and the process of their self-expression as individuals. This process is undoubtedly closely related to the increase in the social status of women in society, their activity in education, politics, culture, and the economy. The most important feature of works created by women in new Uzbek literature is a deep analysis of the inner, spiritual aspects of humanity. If during the Soviet era, literature served a social purpose, in the years after independence it focused on the human person. Women writers have made great strides in this area. They began to depict a woman's inner world, her dreams and suffering, her struggle with life, and her resistance to social obstacles in an extremely elegant and profound way. The works of such authors as Sayyora Tojiboyeva, Gulchehra Nurillayeva, and Majvuda Mirzayeva reflect a woman's inner experiences, her place in life, and the process of searching for her identity in an extremely touching and sincere way.

These works not only tell about the lives of women, but also shed light on the socio-psychological state of society as a whole.

In modern Uzbek prose created by women, issues such as social changes in society, the transformation of values, and the clash of traditions and times play an important role. The writer often shows in her work the social and spiritual situation of women in modern society, the stereotypes and pressures they face, and at the same time her will and independence in resisting these pressures. The images of women are now depicted not only as mothers or housewives, but also as independent thinkers, with their own views on life, and active participants in social processes. Through such images, the reader sees a new image of the modern Uzbek woman: she is no longer passive, but active, a person who determines her own destiny.

Another important aspect of modern women's literature is the disclosure of complex psychological mechanisms of human relationships. In many works, family life, marital conflicts, love and betrayal, parent-child relationships are covered on the basis of deep psychological analysis. Such works not only describe life events, but also delve deep into their roots, revealing the complex layers of the human psyche. This aspect is, of course, associated with the sensitivity inherent in female thinking, attention to detail, and the ability to subtly express emotions. For example, in the works of Sayyora Tojibayeva, the deepest human experiences - fear, hope, suffering, love, desire for independence - are extremely impressively expressed through the images of women using artistic means.

The issue of tradition and modernity is also interpreted in a unique way in the work of women writers. On the one hand, they call for the appreciation of national values, cultural heritage, and on the other hand, they strive to reconsider the role of women in accordance with the new needs of society. This is especially evident in prose. For a woman writer, ancient traditions — home, family, children — are still important, but these values no longer exclude her from the life of society. On the contrary, in harmony with them, she actively participates in social life. Such a new model of the image of a woman is being absorbed into the social consciousness through literature, and this is an important step towards the true equality of women in society.

In poetry, the female voice is also becoming stronger. In the poems created by female poets, the human heart, feminine feelings, love and suffering, love of life and the will to live are artistically expressed in a subtle and deep way. Poets such as Halima Khudoyberdiyeva and Khurshida Abdullayeva enriched the traditional lyrical direction with a modern spirit and brought Uzbek poetry to a new level. Their poems express the strength, independence, inner freedom, dreams and aspirations of the female personality. This poetry encourages not only women, but also the entire society to search for a new meaning of life, to re-understand humanity.

In modern Uzbek literature, women's creativity is developing in tandem with the global literary process. The works of women writers cover not only national, but also global issues - gender equality, human rights, ecology, migration, the social impact of technological progress. All this expands the artistic potential of women's creativity, bringing it into an international literary context. At the same time, these works have not lost their nationality, but have combined it with modernity. They bring a national perspective to global processes, thereby preserving the uniqueness of Uzbek literature.

The works of women writers establish a strong emotional connection with the reader. They make the reader share the experiences of their heroes, encourage them to think more deeply about life, and force them to observe injustices and inequalities in society. In this regard, women's literature is becoming an important tool in forming social consciousness and strengthening moral values. It not only describes society, but also seeks to change it. This change, first of all, begins with the human psyche. And women writers are the creators who are able to portray this psyche at the most subtle level.

The strengthening of women's creativity in new Uzbek literature is, in fact, a reflection of broader social processes. As the status of women in society increases, their voice also grows stronger in literature. This voice is of great importance in making society more humane, tolerant and just. Through literature, women express not only their own problems, but also the problems of the entire society, and seek solutions to them. Thus, the power of a woman's pen is measured not only by the artistic word, but also by the potential to change social consciousness.

It would not be right to limit the Uzbek women's literature of the new era only to the issue of gender, because it also occupies an important place in a broader social, philosophical and aesthetic context. Women creators look critically at the social structures, value systems, and cultural heritage in society. They often strive to break existing stereotypes and renew existing perceptions of women. In this process, the artistic depiction of the image of women also changes radically. If in previous periods the image of women was depicted in a more idealized and romanticized way, in modern literature she is presented as a real, vital, sometimes contradictory, and full of internal contradictions. This serves to express the integrity, complexity, and inner independence of women as human beings.

This approach harmonizes the image of women in fiction with the ideas of humanism, social equality and freedom. The writer covers not only the lives of women, but also the common fate of all humanity, the laws of development of society, problems related to social justice and moral values. Therefore, modern Uzbek women's literature is also expanding its thematic scope: it widely covers not only issues of family life, love or motherhood, but also such topical topics as human rights, migration, environmental problems, national and global identity, the impact of the technological revolution on the human psyche. This increases the not only national, but also global significance of women's creativity. Modern women writers look at social processes in society not only as observers, but also as active participants. In their works, the main artistic conflict is often embodied in the struggle of women for their rights, their desire for equality and justice, the contradictions between their obligations to family and society and their personal dreams. Through these conflicts, writers reveal existing gender inequalities in society and show the need to eliminate them. Such an artistic interpretation of the image of a woman encourages the reader to deeply observe, calls on him to become an active participant in the process of changes in society.

Another strong point of women's creativity is its attention to the subtlety and imagery of language. Women writers often fully utilize the emotional potential of artistic language: they imbue the text with deep meaning through such techniques as metaphor, symbol, psychological detail, and internal monologue. In their works, language becomes not only a means of telling a story, but also an echo of the human psyche, an expression of the world of emotions. In this regard, women's literature also makes a significant contribution to the enrichment of the Uzbek artistic language. New metaphors, new semantic fields, new aesthetic standards are born from the pen of women, and this enriches the entire literary process.

In addition, women writers are also doing important work in synthesizing national traditions and modern artistic experience. In their works, the past and the present, nationality and universality, oriental values and modern ideas are combined. This harmony further deepens the aesthetic vision of the female writer, makes her works understandable and interesting to a wide audience. Such a synthesis ensures the competitiveness of literature in today's era of globalization and makes Uzbek literature an integral part of the world literary process.

When it comes to the social impact of women's literature, it should be noted that it is not limited to artistic value alone. It is a powerful tool that shapes social consciousness and reconsiders spiritual values. Women writers raise the most pressing problems in society, offer artistic solutions to them, and encourage the reader not to be indifferent to them. Such works also

educate the younger generation: they raise them in the spirit of humanism, tolerance, empathy, and the ideas of equality. In this sense, women's creativity also becomes an important part of the educational and upbringing process.

Along with the artistic and social significance of women's work, its philosophical layers are also noteworthy. Women writers express their views on eternal philosophical issues such as the meaning of human existence, life and death, love and suffering, fate and choice. They often illuminate these issues through the prism of personal experience and individual spirituality, which makes philosophical thought more vivid and vital. Such works encourage the reader to think more deeply about their own lives and understand their own identity. This is one of the main goals of fiction - to lead a person to self-realization. Another noteworthy aspect of women's literature is that it often expresses the "silent" or "unheard" voices in society. In their work, a woman writer often describes the lives of people on the margins of society - the poor, the disabled, single mothers, and those deprived of social justice. Through this, she draws attention to inequalities and injustices in society. In this way, women's literature becomes an artistic form of struggle for social justice. This further strengthens the social mission of literature.

In the era of modern technologies, women writers are not afraid to try new artistic forms, new genres. In the literature of the Internet age, women's voices have begun to be heard through blogs, electronic novels, online stories, and even social networks. This ensures their direct communication with the reader, expanding the sphere of influence of works. Such new forms enrich the traditional literary structure, strengthen the role of literature in social life. In this regard, women's creativity is gaining importance not only as an artistic, but also as a communicative phenomenon.

One of the greatest achievements of new Uzbek women's literature is that it has brought national literature into a global context. Today, the works of Uzbek women writers are being translated internationally, published in foreign publications, and participating in international literary competitions. This is not only a recognition of their talent, but also a sign of the growing place of Uzbek literature in the world cultural arena. The contribution of women writers to this process is incomparable: they introduce national literature to the world, enrich it with new artistic criteria.

Another important aspect of women's creativity is its role in the formation of cultural identity in society. Through the work of a woman writer, she gives the reader an idea of national values, history, language, mentality. At the same time, she reinterprets these values in the conditions of modern life, giving them new meaning. This ensures the development of cultural identity in harmony with the times. Through literature, the nation understands itself, remembers its past and imagines its future. Women's creativity has become an integral part of this process.

Thus, the new Uzbek literature, written by women, has become one of the most active, most dynamic and most meaningful layers of today's cultural life. It deeply illuminates the human psyche, raises the most pressing issues in society, changes social consciousness, and renews aesthetic criteria. This literature is distinguished by its emotional depth, linguistic richness, philosophical depth and social significance. Most importantly, it makes a woman's voice heard, expresses her views on life, portrays her as an equal and active member of society. This is an important step in the development of not only literature, but also society as a whole.

Today, female writers are not only participants in the literary process, but also a powerful creative force that determines its direction. They are renewing literature, enriching it with new ideas, new forms, new views. Their work will undoubtedly become a source of life lessons, inspiration and guidance for current and future generations. The power of a woman's pen is manifested in a deeper understanding of humanity through the artistic word, in better understanding it, in building a more just and humane society. Therefore, new Uzbek women's

literature is not just a page in the history of literature, but also an important stage in the development of society as a whole.

New Uzbek literature written by women is an integral part of today's literary process, enriching our national literature with new ideas and new artistic forms. Works created by women writers serve to deepen our understanding of the place and role of women in society and to reveal the complex aspects of the human psyche. Their work is also of great importance in integrating Uzbek literature into the global literary process.

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