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INTERPRETATIONS OF THE PROBLEM OF WOMEN'S DESTINY IN THE WORKS OF VIRGINIA WOOLF AND ZULFIYA KUROLBOY KIZI

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Abstract

The article analyzes the interpretations of the problem of women's fate in Virginia Woolf's essay-story "A Private Room", Zulfiya Kurolboy kizi's novels "Oyimtila", "The Captive of Armon", and several short stories on a comparative basis.

Keywords: social and historical scale, freely express, opportunity, means and freedom, fully express, literature, society, creative freedom.

Introduction

The essay-story "A Private Room" by the English writer Virginia Woolf was published in 1929. In the work, she examines the reasons why women cannot freely express their personal thoughts and identity on a social and historical scale. According to the writer, women have talent, but lack the conditions and opportunities. If they have the opportunity, means and freedom, they can fully express themselves. Woolf focuses on the works of writers before her - Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, George Eliot, and analyzes the environment of the era in which they lived.

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writer, women have talent, but lack the conditions and opportunities. If they have the opportunity, means and freedom, they can fully express themselves. Woolf draws on the works of her predecessors - Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, George Eliot - and analyzes the environment of the time in which they lived. This book by the author raises important questions about literature, society, and creative freedom. It analyzes the inequalities and differences between women and men in the creative world from a social and historical perspective.

“A Private Room” is not only about creative women, but about all women on earth and their freedom and creative possibilities. That is why the work has not lost its relevance today. Creating the necessary conditions for women to find their place, not only in creativity, but also in any field, and getting rid of financial dependence, is still an urgent issue today. According to the author, the elementary opportunities given to men - shelter and money - are also necessary for women. If we say that it was written only for female creative people, we will leave it in a narrow circle. According to Woolf, you should have your own personal boundaries, personal territory, personal income, and then you can freely move forward towards your goal. Woolf was against the derogatory attitude towards women, which she emphasizes with many examples throughout the work. At the same time, the idea that a woman should not be alone, but should live shoulder to shoulder with a man who understands her is reflected in the end of the essay. The problems that Woolf worried about in the last century are currently facing us. Therefore, it is necessary to read it and draw conclusions.

In Uzbek literature, the prose of Zulfiya Kurolboy kizi, Salomat Vafo, and Tillaniso contains themes that Woolf wrote about. Their style is different, but their pain is still harmonious. Woolf's letters are in harmony with the suffering of Tsvetaeva, Halina, and Forug. In general, female writers often suffer from similar conditions. Woolf suffered from chronic depression and mental stress, which made her soul sink into darkness, and she tried to get rid of it and heal through creativity.



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Among the works created in Uzbek literature, the stories of Zulfiya Kurolboy kizi stand out for their interestingness, impact, convincing embodiment of the truth of life and human characters, and boldly raising the complex problems of life. The story "Hilola" by Zulfiya Kurolboy kizi describes the fate of a woman. It tells the painful fate and bitter fate of a girl named Hilola. The work begins: Have you ever seen a three-day crescent? A delicate, pale, faintly shining three-day crescent... When you look at it, it is bright, and when you look at it again, its golden rays are weak, as if they do not have the power to illuminate everything... Does anyone come to mind when you look at it? No? And I... And I always remember Hilola when I see the crescent moon that is just hanging on one side of the dark sky when the moon is new, - these words, spoken by Hilola's friend, refer to the fact that just as the girl is as delicate as the newly risen moon, the power of the crescent in the sky is not enough to illuminate the dark sky, so Hilola, who is physically weak and sick on earth, cannot bear the worries of life and leaves life early.

There is also symbolism in the title of the story. The writer was able to harmonize the title of the story and its content. The writer describes the girl as follows: - Hilola is a delicate, pale, thin-lipped girl... Her dark-eyed, sparkling eyes are sometimes innocent, sometimes sad, and sometimes, when she is in a good mood, they look cheerful and playful. She always combs her hair smoothly and combs it, and this suits her very well. She resembles the girls described in books. At this point, it is appropriate to emphasize the author's skill in creating portraits. Her skillful use of words clearly reveals the image of Hilola before your eyes. All girls want to get married, have a family, and have children. Hilola is one of such girls. Her dreams are bright in her heart. She also dreams of becoming a bride, like other girls. But achieving this dream will cost him dearly.

The reader who reads the story feels a strong sense of pity for the fate of the main character. Hilola is no less educated than anyone else in life, hardworking, and at the same time has her favorite profession, but she cannot dream of



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complete happiness like other girls. At the beginning of the story, Hilola's parents seem to be the reason for this. In fact, the only reason for this is that Hilola has hemophilia. Hilola was created this way. The fact that she even envies the wife of Shomahmud aka, whom others look down on, and the fact that she tells her friend that she wants to marry Safar aka, who is over sixty years old, whose wife died of "black blood" disease, are touching passages in the story that show the mental state of the heroine. Hilola should not have married due to a congenital disease. She gets married knowing full well that marriage is a disaster for her, that is, she goes straight to death. Although Hilola lived very little after the wedding, she was able to achieve her dream. The story very convincingly shows the nature of a strong person who does not give up on her goal even after death. Creating the image of Hilola, Zulfiya Kurolboy kizi tried to depict the subtleties of the women's world that are not well known to men. Being a woman, the writer is familiar and close to the secrets and subtleties of the women's world. It is a fact that people who are close to each other in some way better reflect their own spiritual worlds. One of the most interesting examples of this is when a blind writer who lived in Russia in the 20th century complained to the scientist F.I. Shoev that he could not properly depict the portraits of healthy people and the changes in their appearance. At that time, F.I. Shoev said: "You write about the blind." People with healthy eyes write about themselves better than you. The poet Gulchehra Joraeva also expressed her opinion that people of the same sex know the lives and inner world of their fellow men better: "He who has been a bride knows the state of a bride." Zulfiya Kurolboy kizi, who admitted the truthfulness of such views, is still using her talent and skill to depict the artistic truths about the female soul. As a result, One of the main features of Zulfiya Kurolboy kizi's prose is to express the truth about the female soul, to embody its vital character. As we observe the work of Zulfiya Kurolboy kizi, we witness that the writer is mainly trying to create images of ordinary, helpless, helpless women in the face of life's blows and difficulties. She skillfully describes the world, psyche, dreams,



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joys, and sufferings of women. Because the writer knows this very well as a woman.

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