

The Comparison of Women Image in Russian and English Literature

Kodirova Gulshan

Student, Termez State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to comparing the description of women in both Russian and English literature. Both literature have always been distinguished by the depth of its ideological content, its relentless striving to pose and solve vital problems, its humane attitude to man, and the reality of its depiction of reality. Russian and English writers tried to reveal the best features of our people in female images. In no other literature in the world do we meet such beautiful and chaste women who are distinguished by their faithful and loving hearts, their unique spiritual beauty.

Keywords: Russian literature, English literature, female images, A.S. Pushkin, Eugene Onegin, William Shakespeare, Desdemona, Othello

Only Russian writers attached great importance to the description of the inner world and the complex experiences of the female heart. Since the twelfth century, the image of a Russian-heroine with a warm heart, a fiery heart and a readiness for great deeds has permeated all of our literature. "Eugene Onegin" is a novel in poetry. If it is not the best, then it is one of the best works of the great Russian classic. A.S. Pushkin for the first time reveals the image of the Russian woman Tatiana Larina, who is ideal for herself, she sings with love and affection. It is believed that the prototype of this heroine is a real divorced woman sent to Siberia.

"The ideal image of the protagonist in the novel Eugene Onegin"

Pushkin calls his heroine a simple and at the same time very common name - Tatiana. His character is sincere, popular, natural, but nonetheless, he cannot be called a simpleton. The sincerity of the protagonist is combined with the incredible depth of the soul. She loves books so much that she was raised in them and her mother's stories are different from her environment. Tatiana, like all her peers, is not accustomed to loving her parents and playing with other children. She appears in front of the students as a girl who is isolated from the whole society. For Pushkin, this is the ideal image of the protagonist in the novel Eugene Onegin. He loves nature and lives according to its rhythm and laws, feeling one with it. Public opinion is not very important for a girl. But he lives in a world of ideals, sincere spirituality, high morality, and purity. He prefers rural life, closeness to nature, and loves and cherishes himself. Later, married in St. Petersburg and having a secular life, he forgets the life he lived in his beloved village. Pushkin describes two vivid depictions of the main characters in the novel. This is Tatiana Larina, Eugene Onegin, they are resisting each other and attracting at the same time. The girl's pure and sincere heart is in touch with a young man who has seen so much in her life and has hope in life. Onegin's mental emptiness and Larina's thin edge with spirit are clearly evident in the novel.

Love should work miracles, and Tatiana has become a strong and sincere love, able to change everything. But Eugene Onegin refuses to admit it and loses it altogether. Love or passion? Tatiana, being a fantastic girl, fell in love not with a real man, but with the imagination she created in her dreams. However, the young man who was attracted to her by her body and mysterious side was not a romantic hero from her own

peculiarities, her dreams and aspirations. He was empty, hopeless, and even corrupt with the worldly life of man. But in spite of this, the nobility of the nobility lived within him, and Tatiana was not deceived. Eugene Onegin left, leaving the girl completely violent. He had the opportunity to change and find the same spirit as before. But it was very difficult and incomprehensible for him, and as critics sometimes called him, the young man or "young old man" simply decided to retire and continue his usual lifestyle.

Later, Tatiana Larina and Eugene Onegin will meet in St. Petersburg. Then the flame of passion burns, not one, but Onegin. Tatiana, in turn, has become a high-ranking woman and is unable to love her. This time, however, he rejects Eugenia - not for revenge or to follow socially accepted norms. He loves her, he doesn't love her no matter what. But she continues to lead a life based on her lofty spiritual and moral principles, and they will not break her promise to her rewarded husband. At the same time, he realizes that it is not true love that moves Oegen, but passion and selfish pride. And how can he respond differently? Should a decision be made on the issue of an unclean marriage? Thus, he not only defiles his love, but also sells himself by sacrificing the rules of inner life.

V.G. About Belinsky Tatiana

The ideal image of the protagonist in the novel "Eugene Onegin" is described in detail by VG Belinsky, who described the reality of the Russian woman, and the novel is a real encyclopedia of Russian life. Tatiana, in her perception, is a deep and strong woman, despite the contradictions of complex spirits, sometimes they do not understand themselves. It is complete, solitary, and pure. And today it doesn't matter who she is: a social woman or an ordinary girl in the village. No matter where he is, his high spiritual integrity does not leave him, and no matter what happens to him, he is guided by the moral ideas and values that live within him. Tatiana, the ideal character of the protagonist in the novel "Eugene Onegin", is in

stark contrast to his sister Olga. The other is a windy girl who is careless and narrow-minded. Her image is revealed in a hateful way towards the young man who completely fell in love with her - Lensky, who, due to his negligence, calls Onegin into a duel and dies there.

Tatiana can't be spiritually friendly with her windy sister, she and Olga need the depth and content of the thoughts and actions of others she can't give to her. I think Tatiana thinks of beauty, feels harmony, understands the language of nature and loves the world. He loves to wait for the sun to set, to think about the Moon, to roam the fields and deserts, to enjoy the beautiful natural landscapes, especially in the winter months, even to bathe in cold water. His image is close to that of the pagans, when people are united with the outside world, with nature, without separating themselves, and in nature they find answers to all their questions. Tatiana believes in superstition, bigotry, prophecy and dreaming. And this belief further strengthens the connection with nature.

THE IMAGE OF WOMEN IN SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS

It is well known that during Shakespeare's active years, women were not allowed on stage. All of her famous female roles, such as Desdemona and Juliettas, were actually once played by men. In many of William Shakespeare's dramas, women play a key role in pushing the plot forward. These women, especially in Shakespeare's tragedies, become the catalyst for a drama in which the reactions of other individuals to events that affect women's actions develop. This role is played by Desdemona in Othello and Macbeth in Macbeth in their prestigious performances. Both women are the same perform similar roles, although their characters are very different. When Desdemona marries Othello, she becomes an almost stereotypical woman.

This new person will negatively affect him because it will eventually lead to his demise. Ms. Macbeth, on the other hand, acts like a man for personal gain, blurring the lines of sex. However,

his personality, like Desdemona's, leads to his death. Shakespeare uses Desdemona and Mrs. Macbeth to experiment with important plot devices and gender roles. Her female images then become delicate critics of Elizabeth's society's habits and views of women. The transition from the Middle Ages to the time of Elizabeth was very important. A moment for women in Shakespeare's time, as Judith Cook wrote, if their position were envied by Tudor and the first women of Jacob in England to this day, their influence was indeed very noticeable. Overall, their condition has improved. Sharp in the sixteenth century. When Queen Elizabeth sat in the Capital, women experienced a wider reception for some action. The coming to power of Mary and Elizabeth I provided a positive, self-confident example of female domination.

The Renaissance was a time when noble women experienced growth when England was strong and sometimes strong women on the throne with an iron hand. Socially acceptable behaviors forbidden in early works this includes visiting performances. Going to the theater has been widely accepted since the time of Elizabeth I, since Elizabeth was an avid fan of the theater. According to literary critic Wright, "Women visited the theater, and although they still could not attend any performances, they often found themselves in theatrical ruthless jokes about housewives." Shakespeare was aware of these changes in society, and in changing times women were used as inspiration for his works. Wright says: If Shakespeare had not been a very knowledgeable and intelligent writer, he would not have been world-famous for creating the image of free, amazing women.

Some created women almost as strong and strong-willed as men. Shakespeare's representation of women in his plays demonstrates his attitude toward women and their roles in society. Women in Shakespeare's plays are often discriminated against. While their social roles are clearly limited, Bard has shown how they can affect the

eras around women. Her poems show the difference in estimates between the upper and lower class women of that period. Born women are presented as "property" passed between fathers and husbands. In many cases, they are socially constrained and unable to explore the world around them independently they can't. Most of these women have been forced and controlled by men in their lives. Women born in the lower classes were given more freedom of movement because they were less important than women in the upper classes.

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