

INTERPRETATION OF THE IMAGE OF WOMEN IN S. ZWEIG'S SHORT STORIES "THE LETTER OF AN UNKNOWN WOMAN" AND "24 HOURS OF A WOMAN'S LIFE"

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Abstract

In this article, the researcher presented the image of women in Uzbek, Russian, Jahan literature looking at the part, a bright demonstration of Austrian literature, mohir from the famous works of novelist writer Stefan Svayg pen in the novelties "unfamiliar women's letter" and "24 hours from a woman's life", tries to interpret the image of women. Centuries later, years later, people change their worldview, consciousness. In particular, in the literature, the image of women is given a different interpretation. It is also possible that the ideal female image in one nation does not coincide with the imagination of another nation. In this article, the researcher spoke about two of the novelties of ADIB that praise humanism and tried to think about spiritual experiences, inner aberrations, heart sufferings described in women's images.

Keywords: Female image, novella, spiritual experiences, heartache, work of art, Uzbek literature, Dakhan literature, Russian literature, humanism, empathy, empathy.

Introduction

Literature, especially classical literature, is always distinguished by the depth of ideas, the images of personages. And the female character, of course, simply can not exist, it will be present in any novel, in any story and game. And from century to century this image changes depending on the views and upbringing of each subsequent generation, as well as the author's intentions, ideas.

Women's rights, duties, behavior change from century to Century. Earlier - one hundred, two hundred years ago - the attitude towards a woman, unlike today's attitude, experienced many historical events and changes. Accordingly, the female image in the literature has also changed. Thinking about women and femininity certainly does not lose its place in the literature. When we come to the image of women in every national literature, it is reflected and perceived in accordance with the nature of this nation, the spirit of the era. Therefore, the characters who behave in the same way under the same conditions are different in each of them in the literature are raved

many historical-religious, through examples of artistic literature, the manifestation of the images of a woman, mother in different interpretations is beautifully poetically depicted through the works of our poets, creators. In particular, The Legend Of The "Prince and Bars" in the epic "Golden Light", fed by the ideas of Buddhism, is ravaged in the form of Malika – mother. The hero prefers maternal affection, maternal charm, characteristic of mushfig women. This situation shows that, from the moment of the mother's wound, the child in the heart, despite the fact that periods have passed, the consciousness of a person has improved, his soul, feelings can remain unchanged, original. "Oguzname" refers to dostonida Oguz Hakan, and in women who gave him children, the attributes characteristic of Pari are reflected. Women appear on the image of a malak, which makes a man unconscious. They give the impression that they are like fairies who undertake to ensure the continuity of the khakash generation. In the image of glory, greatness, compassion, love and love, the image of the mother has always been praised. In the images of women of the most ancient examples of folk oral creativity, the symbols of heroism are leading, in some they are both heroic and maternal, as a mixed image, and in others the image of heroism and beloved yor are waved as one. The daughter of Ta'maris, Zarina, Ta'nyuk, Pafabek, even Alexander Makedonsky, who conquered the world, the Amazon women who could not botina to attack, the women of Tuxshoda, who ruled in Bukhara, are rulers and combat women. In some examples of the oral creativity of the people who have reached US, "Barchin, Gulayim, Yunus pari, shekel pari, Holdorkhon, Gulchehra; Malika ayyor; women such as Gulikhiromon and Khan dalli left a deep mark in the memory of our ancestors with their beauty, wisdom, loyalty in love, fearlessness and dexterity in battle intensities." "Alpomish" dostonida kalmak does not ignore the threats of the Alps, is unequal in loyalty, pride is as great as the heavens, a kind sister, a wise girl swallows, abandoning the characteristics of the friendonlarda Pari in the category "Gürügli", showing the way to the Beautiful, helping her, the images of Jonah pari, shekel pari are characteristic. In these images, national pride, courage, courage, ibo, shame, feelings of loyalty are a lesson and an example of sharqana upbringing even today.

Flower and Navruz in the classical literature "dostonida flower faithful yor, a brave and courageous warrior woman. Alisher Navoi's "Farhad and sweet", "Layli and Majnun", "Sab'ai sayyor" are described in the style of a sweet, Layli, Dilorom – worthy protagonist, wise, wise couple. Their intelligence is so perfect that, together with their spouses, they managed the kingdom, took care of the people. Also, the image of this friend en nanny also found a high interpretation. Because the nannies are also the educators of the ruling Generation, The Defenders of jismonan and spiritual health.

The image of a woman, her mysterious world, her beautiful past has become one of the leading themes in the literature of all nations around the world. They performed a great task in ensuring the poetic beauty of their artistic works, in feeling the subtleties of feelings. The female image, created and created by the imagination of the creator, can be found in all the jarns and species of artistic creativity. The social status of a

woman is directly related to her role in the family. Family is a small unit of society, and the attitude, views, preferences, dreams of people in society naturally reflect the environment in the family.

"Again on this occasion, we can bring many religious and artistic sources. In particular, the Sultan of the Gazal estate the great thinker poet Alisher Navoi said that "Gardens of paradise ravzasiyu are under the mother's foot, but if you want to see the Ravza and enjoy it, you have the right to have soil under the mother's foot.""[1]

The most outstanding works of Uzbek literature are works dedicated to women, praising them. Zabardast Uzbek writers S.Ahmad, A.Kahhar, A'.In the works of khoshimov, too, we can see the spiritual interpretation of the female image.Hamdani, N. Eshonkul, S. O'nar, N. Kabul, now in Uzbek literature Sh.Bo in the works of taev, the image of women is described in its elegance.

"A fairy tale about Igor's walk", if we recall the protagonist Yaroslavna. The author of "afsona about Igor's walk" first created the image of a Russian woman in Russian literature - a real, but at the same time strong and determined .

Another incredible, unforgettable and wonderful appearance of a woman A. S. Pushkin re - created in the novel "Evgeny Onegin" - the image of Tatiana Larina. The great poet created the image of a woman in the novel "Evgeny Onegin", incredibly simple and understandable, but attractive and unique. "Deeply thoughtful, kind, passionate by nature," Tatiana appears before the reader as a real beautiful person with her simplicity.

I. S. Turgenev was also skillfully embodied in the creation of unique female images. She created many beautiful women's images, among which the hero of the dvoryans ini Liza Kalitina is an immaculate, strict and noble girl. It embodied in it a deep sense of duty, responsibility, honesty and openness - these aspects equate it to old Russian women.

Included English writer V.In the works of Scott there are also images of sinful women, cruel and bloodthirsty mothers, faithful servant women, who knelt in repentance for what they did, both women who embodied in themselves typical characteristics typical of classical Scottish Women .

If we consider the second book of the most famous English writer Jeyn Austin - Elizabeth Bennett in the novel "Pride and prejudice", then the reasons for the hero's success :(except for Austin's ability to write) initially he was against the idea of a well-bred girl. True English women of that time had to obey everything in the family, constantly give up and even be cold-blooded,unlike them,Elizabeth, was alive and natural.

The author of the novel" Bovari honim "ustustav Flober managed to create the image of the "provincial French woman" so skillfully that emma became one of the protagonists of French literature, and ordinary women read the novel and sympathized with it. In the sad fate of his granddaughter confessed some aspects of his life,his creations.

The main hero of American Literature, Of course, is Skarlett Capricorn. In this regard, the so-called "Hero" is more suitable for Skarlett, the girl's life has never been easier, but she always found the strength to fight for herself and believed in her famous phrase: "think about it tomorrow". Margaret Mitchell's novel was translated into 70 languages of the world, and the image of Skarlett inspired many women around the world, and began to be an example – and it is permissible to say that in this sense there are not so many such perceptions in literature.

Almost every writer can be considered a female image, one of the components of the image of the world. Each author places his heroes in a certain socio-political context, focusing on the psychological characteristics of a particular society, in this image there is a system of characteristic, characteristic qualities.

S. The question of the originality of the female image in the works of Svayg includes a number of features that are associated both with the tradition of the female image formed in Austrian literature at the beginning of the XX century and with its originality. S. Svayg's approach to the "women's theme" is peculiar. S. S. In the short novelties of Svayg are presented a feminine image, characteristic not only for the Austrian society, but also for many women, both in the past and in the present time.

In the scientific literature there are different views on the classification of female images, but S. The most suitable for novelties of Svayg is the doctor of psychological sciences E. No, it's not. It is a classification developed by Korzhova [1]. He distinguished six types of female images: a person with a passive life position; a person with an active life position; a person who seeks to achieve a balance with the environment; a person who seeks to break the balance with the environment; a situation-holistic person with an active life position; an internal integral person.

S. All female images in the works of Svayg can not be clearly associated with this classification, sometimes one image can also enter into two different types. An attempt to change their way of life leads to a reconsideration of human values, gives both positive and negative assessments to the heroes. 1 – a person with passive life views – Missis K. ("24 hours from the life of a woman"), Kreschentsa ("Leporella"), a young married woman ("burning talisman"), Irena ("fear"); proud lady ("Amok"); 2) a person with active life views – an unfamiliar woman ("unfamiliar woman's letter");

3) a person trying to break the balance with the environment – a young married woman ("burning talisman"), Froyleayn ("coach"), Missis K. ("24 hours from the life of a woman"), prostitute ("dove in the moonlight"), Erna ("sunset of one heart").

One of Stefan Svayg's most famous novelties was the "unfamiliar female letter" (1922), which contained the deepest philosophical tones. The destructive influence of selfishness on a person, which breaks down destinies, changes consciousness, is the main theme developed by the writer in this game.

That is to say, the novel "The Letter of an unfamiliar woman" by M. Highly rated by Gorky, he had stated the following points: "I don't know a creator who can write about

a woman with such respect and affection. They told us a lot about unhappy love, but I do not remember the story full of pure and pure lyricism, like Svayg's "unfamiliar female letter". Obviously, he is as truthful and wise simple as a true artist." [2]

It depicts the tragic story of Stephen Svayg's selfless female love with an astonishing degree of sincerity, tenderness, deep lyricism.

The Austrian writer in this story takes you to the story on behalf of the woman, which, at the same time, is simply at the heights of realism. An interesting and at the same time simple novella form is a letter, the form of which was not chosen by Svayg by chance and allows him to tell the story on behalf of the woman. Note that the author deliberately moves to the background and gives way to the storyteller.

Here we can not find complex metaphors and comparisons that leave imagination with aesthetic definitions of nature, its own image and intrigue, where there is only simplicity and clarity.

The fact that Novella is told from an unfamiliar female speech, which a writer has loved diligently all his life, also increases the sincerity and psychological impressiveness of the novella "letter of an unfamiliar woman".

In this novel, Stefan Svayg's method of "sensation" was clearly manifested, the writer himself absorbed into the story of his hero, felt sorry for him and at the same time did not demand anything from him, sincerely admire the ability to love "but believe me dear, no one has ever fallen in love with you like me, can not even be, I have become for you a faithful slave, a faithful dog, because nothing in this land can equate to the indifferent love of a strange girl, because this love is so dominant, so sad, so humble, so faithful and passionate, when did not want something and did not request either" [4,301]

Stefan Sveg in his novella "unfamiliar female letter" not only touched on the problem of people's sexuality, selfishness, but also observed the origin, development, evolution of love, not only sought, but also analyzed in detail. .

The first stage, described by Svayg, is the awakening of love in the soul of a very little girl who entered her youth (during a meeting with the writer the hero was only thirteen years old). Svayg emphasizes the simplicity of this love, its purity and weakness, its concealment. The more a person weighs, the more he tries to hide his feelings. The heroic girl is innocent and lonely, she did not want anyone to know about her love, it is because of the inevitability of her love for that man: "But I had no one to trust, I was not warned about it by someone, I did not receive education, I was inexperienced and proud, I was thrown into the embrace of my own destiny as if I were thrown into a bottomless pit. My whole being is only with you, your imagination, your confidence is perfected and grows.... Well, how many lunatics did not do-a! I kissed the door handle that your hand touched, and even in the corridor at the entrance I stole the remains of the cigar that you threw away, it was sacred to me, because your lips touched him." [4,302]

This love was accompanied by the period of the hero's maturation, and as he became an adult woman, his feelings grew stronger, gaining meaning and stability. The idealization inherent in youth disappeared, the woman fully realized who she should love, but nevertheless she could not forbid herself not to love.

Svayg strongly emphasizes that every detail he meets with an unknown female writer, every moment he remembers. This passionate love is characteristic of soft-hearted people, they feel changes in the appearance of a loved one, albeit a little in his mood. In addition, the hero of the novella Svayg very correctly noticed how his beloved woman lives, how she lives, what she loves, what she does, with whom she becomes friends, what she wants. It is a kind of unconscious desire to somehow approach a lover, to share his life with him and to be a part of him: "I knew everything about you, your every habit, your every neckline, your every suit was familiar to me, soon I began to distinguish each of your acquaintances separately, and in my own way, those who liked them and those who spent with." [4,303]

The event in the novel "Twenty-four hours in a woman's life" is told from a female speech, the story is a memory of one of the most vivid events in her life. Svayg is an author-storyteller-hero-storyteller, occupies an observant position, analyzes the hero of the novel and expresses his sympathy for him. The image of the listener in the story is characteristic of the work of the Austrian master: he is benevolent, observant, ready to perceive and analyze what he heard, not to condemn, but to sympathize and justify. Of course, this position corresponds to the internal aspirations of Svayg.

Novella's plot is very simple, the story is told from the point of view of an old woman who remembered an unusual event in her life, which happened many years ago. He talks about how fate made him with such a young man - a man who was so much given gambling that he was able to steal, lie and even commit suicide.

Exactly the same unusual event happens with the hero of novella, which sends her life a radical transformation. A feeling of compassion for a lost young man, the hero does his best to help the woman save her life, get into the right path.

Stefan Svayg describes in detail how the hero was drawn to this adventure. It all started with the fact that the hands of the guy who was playing roulette with him, his passion for the game. Then he becomes a witness to the fact that the young man has lost, and from his gestures, facial expression, he notices that this man is able to finish his life.

In conclusion, psychologism was the basis of the work of an Austrian writer and his artistic style. In all the works of the writer, he used his unique way - to sympathize with his heroes, that is, "empathy" ("the peculiarity of a person to sympathize and sympathize with another person"). Therefore, all the works of the Austrian writer are surprisingly distinguished by his deep psychological mindset and sincerity.

The artistic style of Stephen Svayg is again characterized by a subtle sense of the physical and spiritual portrait of the personages, their detailed description and analysis. In this novel, Stefan Svayg pays great attention to the analysis of the hero's

feelings, that is, to the change of his feelings for the guy-from pity and almost maternal participation and compassion, to the deep passion that destroys all obstacles.

The writer, as in previous novelties, developed the theme of the non-capture of transient feelings, the illusion nature of passion and passion. For twenty-four hours, the hero takes a woman who has experienced a passion for the young man, the insult of the young man in public forces her to "sober up" and remember the norms of morality.

The humanism of Stephen Svayg was very clearly manifested in the story "twenty – four hours in a woman's life": he did not allow anyone to condemn the hero, but rather justifies all his actions with only one thing-a feeling of pity and compassion for a completely unfamiliar man in the female soul. Even the hero's passion for the guy is associated not with physical exertion, but with mental exertion. In the guy sees a man who needs his help and participation very much: "I saved him, now he was saved. Well, I used to thermulate him so much that-I can not describe it differently, - I thermulate the sleeping guy with maternal affection in myself, returning him to the world with more pain and suffering than my own children keltirgandim. Va those jandasi-originating, standing in the middle of a dirty room, in the middle of a pile, stood in the hotel devastated and whistled, covering my heart such a sacred feeling, - you thought maybe it was a funny case, - but then I felt myself as if I had found happiness from the divine miracle, as if I had stood in the church I was doing". [4, 131]

Conclusion

We note that Stephen Svayg confirmed in his almost all his short novelties the victory of compassion and forgiveness, love and spirituality. He truly believed that noble human feelings, as human beings, will eventually defeat evil, selfishness, which reigns in society, poisons the hearts of many people, will eventually turn out to be helpless in the face of spirituality and empathy.

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