

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND POETIC REPRESENTATION OF FEMALE CHARACTERS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Akramova Sarvinoz Boboyor qizi,

Student of Navoi State University

Orcid ID: 0009-0003-9780-3976

Email: akramovasarvinoz53@gmail.com

Tel: +998918489212

Scientific Advisor: **M.N.Najmiddinova,**

Teacher of Navoi State University

Abstract English and Uzbek literature are compared for their complex representation of female characters and their female portrayal in literature through this article. The representation of women in literature in terms of their psychological complexity and poetics has been compared between classical literature and modern literature to reach a conclusion. Findings show that in both English and Uzbek literatures, women are depicted as symbolizing psychological complexity and poetics despite various cultural influences in literature.

Keywords: female character, psychological portrait, poetic representation, comparative literature, English literature, Uzbek literature

Introduction

The role of women has always been a prominent theme in world literature. Social values, norms, and psychology are often projected through female characters. Women have been depicted not only as social beings but also as distinct individuals with complex psychology in English and Uzbek literature.

Writers such as Virginia Woolf, Charlotte Brontë, and Jane Austen wrote on the theme of freedom and mental development of the woman in English literature.¹ Similarly, in Uzbek literature, female characters were represented through authors such as Abdulla Qodiriy, Cho'lpon and O'tkir Hoshimov, symbolizing purity, character, and nationality through womanhood.

In this article, traditional and modern approaches to the representation of the female figure are analyzed in an attempt to study the psychological and poetic depictions of the feminine character in English and Uzbek literary works.

Methods

The research applies a comparative literary analysis method, which incorporates poetic analysis and psychological criticism. Some literary works have been selected for analysis to establish:

- **Psychological traits of female characters**
- **“The use of narrative techniques to represent women’s inner lives”**
- **Imagery, Metaphor, and Symbolism**
- **Technical devices**

These are social and cultural factors which determine the process of characterization:

The research provides a basis for a cross-cultural comparison using a thematic analysis of closely read literary texts.

Results

As per the analysis, female roles are presented in detail and rich in poetry in both streams of literature.

¹ Austen, J. (2003). *Pride and Prejudice*. Penguin Classics.

In English literature, female protagonists can be seen struggling for their independence and sense of self. For example, the inner monologues of “Jane Eyre” reveal her strong character traits and resilience. With the use of stream-of-consciousness narration, the female protagonists, such as “Mrs. Dalloway” in Virginia Woolf's novels, exemplify

In Uzbek literature, the woman is usually associated with spiritual power, patience, and loyalty. Socially generated characters like Kumush in “O'tkan kunlar” are symbolic of tragic fate and sensitivity. The psychological portrayal of the woman is given a further impetus in the modern Uzbek language with its stress on the inner conflict.²

Regarding poetry, Uzbek literature combines romanticism and national and cultural themes, and English literature generally deals with personal emotion and symbol imagery.

Discussion

Comparative research showed that notwithstanding the historical and cultural circumstantial differences, both English and Uzbek literature have one thing in common: a tendency in depicting women as psychologically rich and emotionally complex personalities. If contemporary literature loudly declares the internal revolt of women and their search for self-identification, classics often will show them inside conventional social contexts.

Women's inner lives are revealed largely through poetic expression. Symbols, metaphors, and narrative voice are tools to a psychological depth and emotional tension. Still other social changes are women's roles in society and their desire for self-expression that are finding their reflection in the growth of female characterization.

² Qodiriy, A. (2018). O'tkan kunlar. Toshkent: Sharq.

Historically, both societies had traditional gender roles, but the trajectories differ today. In Uzbek families, traditional roles remain relatively strong: men are typically breadwinners and heads of household, women manage domestic responsibilities, and large families are common. Nevertheless, Uzbekistan is gradually changing, with more women working outside the home and seeking education. In England, older norms also expected men as providers and women as homemakers, but today many English families share roles more equally. Research notes that “traditional gender roles are less prevalent in English families than in Uzbek families. Women are more likely to work outside the home and share domestic responsibilities”. Both societies see a growing trend toward gender equality, but the pace and extent differ: British culture tends to have normalized dual-career households and male participation in childcare, whereas Uzbek culture is only increasingly balancing these roles.³

Conclusion

The psychological and poetic analysis of female characters in Uzbek and English literature reveals the significance of women in the transfer of moral and emotional content, rather than serving a secondary purpose in literature. Based on various approaches in poetry and narratives, both literature forms express a deep concern in the lives of women, and the universality of the psychological experiences of female characters is given importance in literature and advances the knowledge of gender representation in international literature.

³ Najmiddinova M.N. Comparative cultural analysis similarities and differences between values in English and Uzbek cultures // Useful proposals and innovative approaches in the development of science. Spain Journal // Impact Factor 13.67,2025.-P.1-9. <http://spanindexunisi.likesyou.org/2025/08/06/comparative-cultural-analysis-similarities-and-differences-between-values-in-english-and-uzbek-cultures> DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16754896>

<https://newconference.ru/index.php/Spain>

References

1. Austen, J. (2003). *Pride and Prejudice*. Penguin Classics.
2. Woolf, V. (1996). *Mrs. Dalloway*. Oxford University Press.
3. Brontë, C. (2001). *Jane Eyre*. Wordsworth Editions.
4. Najmiddinova M.N. Comparative cultural analysis similarities and differences between values in English and Uzbek cultures // Useful proposals and innovative approaches in the development of science. Spain Journal // Impact Factor 13.67,2025.P.1-9.DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16754896>
5. NAJMIDDINOVA, M. (2024). INGLIZ VA O ‘ZBEK TILIDA “MEHMONDO ‘STLIK” GA OID MAQOLLARNING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI. *TAMADDUN NURI JURNALI Учредители: " Tafakkur-Tamaddun" LLC*, 10(61).
6. Najmiddinova, M. (2025). Linguopragmatic analysis of phraseological units and idioms relating to the concept of hospitality in English and Uzbek. *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University*, (4), 94-94.
7. Najmiddinova, M. (2024). INGLIZ VA O ‘ZBEK TILIDA “MEHMONDO ‘STLIK” GA OID MAQOLLARNING LINGVOKULTUROLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI. *Journal of Tamaddun Nuri*, 10(61).
8. Uchkunovna, R. M., & Nadjmiddinova, M. N. (2025). THE ROLE OF CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS IN LEARNING ENGLISH FOR STUDENTS. *TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATION G ‘OYALAR*, 2(2), 327-332.
9. Qodiriy, A. (2018). *O‘tkan kunlar*. Toshkent: Sharq.
10. Cho‘lpon. (2016). *Kecha va kunduz*. Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi.
11. Hoshimov, O‘. (2019). *Dunyoning ishlari*. Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot.

12. Showalter, E. (1977). *A Literature of Their Own*. Princeton University Press.