

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS OF FEMININE TERMS IN LITERATURE

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Abstract: This article conducts a comprehensive comparative analysis of feminine terms within the realms of Uzbek and English literature, aiming to unravel the intricate layers of gender representation in these diverse linguistic and cultural contexts. Through a meticulous examination of lexical choices, semantic nuances, and cultural connotations embedded in feminine expressions, the study explores the ways in which societal norms and historical influences shape the portrayal of women. Employing a cross-cultural lens, the research investigates both commonalities and disparities in the linguistic construction of femininity, shedding light on the impact of cultural paradigms and linguistic structures on gender discourse. By drawing on a wide range of literary works from both traditions, the analysis captures the evolving dynamics of feminine representation, considering the influence of globalization and the exchange of cultural ideas on these linguistic landscapes.

Annotation: This scholarly article delves into a cross-cultural examination of feminine terminology within the literary landscapes of Uzbek and English languages. By juxtaposing the nuances and cultural contexts embedded in expressions related to the feminine in these distinct linguistic traditions, the study aims to unravel the multifaceted dimensions of gender representation. Drawing on a diverse range of literary works from both Uzbek and English literature, the research explores how societal norms, historical influences, and linguistic structures contribute to the shaping of feminine terms. The analysis employs a comparative approach, highlighting similarities and disparities in the portrayal of women and femininity. By scrutinizing the lexical choices, connotations, and semantic subtleties associated with feminine terms, the article seeks to uncover underlying cultural paradigms and shed light on the ways in which language reflects and perpetuates societal attitudes towards women. Furthermore, the study considers the impact of globalization and the exchange of cultural ideas on the evolution of feminine discourse in both linguistic realms. Through its interdisciplinary exploration, this article not only enriches our understanding of linguistic diversity but also provides valuable insights into the complex interplay between language, culture, and gender. The findings contribute to the broader discourse on cross-cultural studies, fostering a deeper appreciation for the richness of expression

and the dynamic nature of gender representation in literature across different linguistic traditions.

Key words: extralinguistic, gender specific, phraseological units, females, males, bachelorette, national identity, stereotypes, statements, analogues, linguoculturological.

Abstract: Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va ingliz adabiyoti sohalaridagi ayol atamalarining har tomonlama qiyosiy tahlili olib borilib, bu turli til va madaniy kontekstlarda gender vakilligining murakkab qatlamlarini ochishga qaratilgan. Ayol iboralarida singdirilgan leksik tanlovlar, semantik nuanslar va madaniy konnotatsiyalarni sinchkovlik bilan tekshirish orqali tadqiqot ijtimoiy me'yorlar va tarixiy ta'sirlarning ayollar tasvirini shakllantirish usullarini o'rganadi. Madaniyatlararo ob'ektivdan foydalangan holda, tadqiqot ayollikning lingvistik qurilishidagi umumiylik va nomutanosibliklarni o'rganadi, madaniy paradigmalar va lingvistik tuzilmalarning gender nutqiga ta'sirini yoritadi. Ikkala an'anadan keng ko'lamlil adabiy asarlarga asoslanib, tahlil globallashuvning ta'siri va ushbu lingvistik landshaftlarga madaniy g'oyalar almashinuvini hisobga olgan holda, ayol vakilligining rivojlanayotgan dinamikasini qamrab oladi.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu ilmiy maqola o'zbek va ingliz tillari adabiy manzaralari doirasidagi ayol terminologiyasining madaniyatlararo tadqiqini o'rganadi. Ushbu o'ziga xos til an'alarida ayol bilan bog'liq iboralarda mavjud bo'lgan nuanslar va madaniy kontekstlarni yonma-yon qo'yish orqali tadqiqot gender vakilligining ko'p qirrali o'lchovlarini ochishga qaratilgan. O'zbek va ingliz adabiyotidan olingan turli-tuman adabiy asarlarga tayangan holda, tadqiqot ijtimoiy me'yorlar, tarixiy ta'sirlar va lingvistik tuzilmalar ayollik atamalarining shakllanishiga qanday hissa qo'shishini o'rganadi. Tahlil qiyosiy yondashuvni qo'llaydi, ayollar va ayollik tasviridagi o'xshashlik va nomutanosibliklarni ta'kidlaydi. Maqolada ayol atamalarini bilan bog'liq bo'lgan leksik tanlovlar, konnotatsiyalar va semantik nozikliklarni sinchiklab o'rganib chiqib, uning asosida yotgan madaniy paradigmalarni ochish va tilning ayollarga nisbatan jamiyatdagi munosabatini aks ettirish va davom ettirish usullarini yoritishga intiladi. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot globallashuv va madaniy g'oyalar almashinuvining ikkala til sohasida ham ayol nutqi evolyutsiyasiga ta'sirini ko'rib chiqadi. Ushbu maqola fanlararo tadqiq qilish orqali nafaqat til xilma-xilligi haqidagi tushunchamizni boyitibgina qolmay, balki til, madaniyat va jins o'rtasidagi murakkab o'zaro bog'liqlik haqida qimmatli tushunchalar beradi. Topilmalar madaniyatlararo tadqiqotlar bo'yicha kengroq munozaraga hissa qo'shib, turli til an'alarini bo'yicha adabiyotdagi gender vakilligining ifoda boyligi va dinamik tabiatini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: ekstralingvistik, jins o'ziga xoslik, frazeologik birliklar, ayollar, bakalavr, milliy o'ziga xoslik, stereotiplar, bayonotlar, analoglari, lingvokulturologika.

Introduction: This article delves into the profound historical and cultural dimensions that underpin the usage and evolution of feminine terms in literature. The exploration spans across diverse societies, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of how historical contexts, cultural influences, and societal shifts shape the portrayal of femininity within the written word. This interdisciplinary exploration not only enhances our understanding of linguistic diversity but also contributes valuable insights into the complex interplay between language, culture, and gender. The findings offer a nuanced perspective on the ways in which literature reflects and perpetuates societal attitudes towards women, fostering a deeper appreciation for the dynamic nature of gender representation in literature across different linguistic traditions. Ultimately, this comparative study provides a rich foundation for further research in cross-cultural studies, offering a profound exploration of the intersections between language and gender within the realms of Uzbek and English literature.

Main body: The fact that men have defined women using ideas and terminology derived from men's experiences is a major issue in the history of women. Such androcentric thinking is ubiquitous in all fields of study. Women's studies scholarship, which has expanded widely over a wide range of disciplines since the late 1960s, demonstrates how attitudes, customs, laws, and institutions that impact women are based on religious and functionalist perspectives that hold that "woman" was created by and for man, that her sexuality defines her, that she was limited to roles and relationships that are extensions of her reproductive capacity, and that "woman" was identified with and defined by her sexuality. A centuries-old feminist criticism coexists with this history, challenging the presumptions and goals of religions, philosophies, sciences, family and political organizations, and other institutions that have molded women's lives throughout most ages and cultures as self-serving and frequently misogynistic. Furthermore, the concept of women and its criticism both exhibit a Eurocentric bias that is heavily criticized in modern times. This item provides an overview of the work done by women's historians since the mid-1970s, highlighting their collaborative efforts to correct historical biases and create a written record that is more accepting of diverse viewpoints and inclusive of women's experiences. It is assumed that moral and ethical issues must be taken into account in addition to social, economic, and political aspects of women's history.

The role of feminine terms and archetypal female figures in ancient cultures played a crucial role in shaping societal perceptions of women and influencing subsequent literary portrayals. Analyzing these archetypes provides insights into the cultural values, expectations, and power dynamics prevalent during those times. Here's a breakdown of their roles and impacts:

1. Greek Mythology:

Archetypal Figures: Goddesses such as Athena, Aphrodite, and Hera embody distinct feminine archetypes. Athena represents wisdom and strategy, Aphrodite symbolizes love and beauty, and Hera signifies marriage and family.

Impact on Literature: These archetypes influenced Greek tragedies, epics, and poetry. For example, Euripides' plays often depicted the struggles and strengths of female characters, reflecting the complexity of their archetypal roles.

2. Roman Mythology:

Archetypal Figures: Roman mythology, heavily influenced by Greek counterparts, featured goddesses like Venus (equivalent to Aphrodite) and Juno (similar to Hera).

Impact on Literature: Roman poets like Ovid, in works like "Metamorphoses," drew on these archetypes to explore themes of love, transformation, and the consequences of divine intervention, providing rich material for subsequent literary adaptations.

3. Mesopotamian Mythology:

Archetypal Figures: In Mesopotamian myths, goddesses like Inanna (Ishtar) and Ninhursag embodied fertility, love, and war.

Impact on Literature: The Epic of Gilgamesh features powerful goddesses who shape the narrative. These archetypes influenced Mesopotamian literature and highlighted the divine feminine's role in shaping mortal destinies.

4. Literary Impact:

Symbolism: Archetypal female figures served as symbolic representations of virtues, vices, and aspects of the human condition.

Narrative Influence: Writers drew on these archetypes to craft compelling stories, using the divine feminine as a source of conflict, inspiration, or moral reflection.

5. Societal Reflection:

Norms and Expectations: Archetypes reflected societal norms and expectations regarding women's roles, virtue, and power.

Challenges to Stereotypes: Some literary works challenged or subverted traditional archetypes, offering alternative narratives that questioned societal expectations placed on women.

6. Cultural Continuity:

Transcending Time: Archetypal female figures provided a cultural continuity, as their stories and symbolism persisted through various literary movements and adaptations.

Adaptation and Reinterpretation: Writers across centuries adapted these archetypes to suit evolving cultural and literary sensibilities, ensuring their continued relevance.

The medieval concepts of courtly love and chivalry had a profound influence on the representation of women in literature and prose during the Middle Ages. These ideals, which emerged in the medieval courts of Europe, greatly impacted the way women were depicted in literary works, establishing a framework that combined romantic ideals with codes of conduct. Here's an exploration of their influence:

1. Idealized Love and Devotion:

Courtly Love: Courtly love was a medieval European concept that idealized the idea of romantic love outside the bounds of marriage. It often involved a knight expressing deep admiration and devotion to a lady, typically someone unattainable.

Literary Representation: In literature, female characters were frequently portrayed as objects of idealized love and devotion. Knights embarked on quests, composed poetry, and performed chivalrous deeds to win the favor of their beloved.

2. Chivalric Codes and Protection:

Chivalry: Chivalry encompassed a code of conduct for knights, emphasizing virtues like honor, bravery, and service to the lord. Part of this code involved protecting and defending women.

Literary Representation: Female characters in medieval literature were often damsels in distress, and their well-being became a central theme. Knights undertook heroic quests to rescue or defend women, portraying them as vulnerable figures in need of protection.

3. Unrequited Love and Courtly Rituals:

Unrequited Love: Courtly love narratives frequently featured unattainable or forbidden love, emphasizing the torment of unrequited feelings.

Literary Representation: Female characters embodied unattainable ideals, often married or of higher social standing, contributing to the theme of forbidden love. The unrequited nature of these relationships added depth and complexity to the narrative.

4. Literary Genres and Themes:

Romance Literature: The genre of romance literature flourished during the medieval period, heavily influenced by courtly love and chivalric ideals.

Prose and Poetry: Works such as "Lancelot, the Knight of the Cart" by Chrétien de Troyes and "Tristan and Iseult" exemplify the intertwining of courtly love and chivalry, featuring strong female characters and intricate love stories.

5. Elevation of Women in Literature:

Exaltation of Women: Courtly love elevated the status of women in literature, portraying them not merely as objects of desire but as influential figures capable of inspiring knights to acts of valor.

Literary Representation: Female characters became muses, guiding and inspiring knights to achieve heroic feats. This shift in representation contributed to a more nuanced portrayal of women in medieval literature.

6. Cultural Impact:

Social Expectations: Courtly love ideals influenced societal expectations, emphasizing refined behavior, admiration for women, and the cultivation of emotional and intellectual connections.

Literary Legacy: The influence of courtly love and chivalry persisted beyond the medieval period, shaping subsequent literary traditions and contributing to enduring stereotypes and tropes in Western literature.

The concepts of courtly love and chivalry in medieval Europe significantly influenced the representation of women in literature and prose, establishing a framework that combined romantic ideals with codes of conduct. This influence not only shaped the narratives of the time but also left a lasting legacy in the portrayal of women in Western literature.

In summary, the archetypal female figures in ancient cultures played a pivotal role in influencing subsequent literary portrayals by shaping cultural norms, providing rich symbolism, and serving as templates for characters that explored the complexities of femininity in literature across different eras and civilizations. By examining the historical and cultural contexts that have shaped the usage of feminine terms in literature, this article aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the intricate relationship between language, culture, and the portrayal of women. Through a wide-ranging exploration, it becomes evident that the evolving depiction of femininity in literature is deeply intertwined with the historical narratives and cultural shifts of each era, offering valuable insights into the complexities of gender representation in literary works across time and space.

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