



THE IMAGE OF WOMAN IN THE WORKS OF ABDULLA  
QODIRIY

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**Abstract.** *This article analyzes the image of woman in the works of the prominent Uzbek writer Abdulla Qodiriy. Special attention is paid to the female characters in the novels “O‘tgan kunlar” (“Bygone Days”) and “Mehrobdan chayon” (“Scorpion from the Altar”). The study examines the social, moral, and psychological aspects of female images, their role in revealing the historical realities of the period, and the author’s attitude toward the status of women in traditional society. The research shows that Qodiriy portrays women not only as victims of social injustice but also as morally strong and spiritually rich individuals.*

**Key words:** *Abdulla Qodiriy, image of woman, Uzbek literature, female characters, social injustice, tradition.*

**Relevance of the Topic.** The image of woman in literature has long served as an important artistic and ideological tool for reflecting social relations, moral values, and cultural traditions of a particular historical period. Literary representations of women often reveal deeper social problems, including inequality, injustice, and the conflict between individual freedom and traditional norms. In the early twentieth century, a period marked by significant political, social, and cultural changes in Central Asia, the question of women’s position in society became one of the most urgent and widely discussed issues.

Uzbek literature of this transitional period actively addressed the fate of women living under patriarchal traditions and rigid social structures. In this context, the works of Abdulla Qodiriy hold particular importance. Through carefully constructed female characters, the writer exposes the tragic consequences of social



inequality, polygamy, and the suppression of women's rights. His portrayal of women goes beyond traditional stereotypes and presents them as complex personalities with rich inner worlds, emotional depth, and moral strength.[1]

The relevance of this topic is further enhanced by its modern significance. Despite social progress, issues related to gender inequality, women's rights, and social justice continue to remain relevant in many societies today. Analyzing the image of woman in Qodiriy's works allows scholars to trace the historical origins of these problems and to better understand the humanistic ideals promoted by the author[4].

Moreover, this topic contributes to the broader study of national literary heritage and comparative gender studies. It provides valuable material for understanding how literature functions as a means of social criticism and moral reflection. Therefore, the study of female images in the works of Abdulla Qodiriy remains relevant not only from a literary perspective but also from a socio-cultural and historical point of view.

**Research Aim.** The aim of this research is to analyze the image of woman in the works of Abdulla Qodiriy, focusing on the artistic, social, and psychological aspects of female characters. The study seeks to reveal how women's images reflect the social conditions of the early twentieth century and to determine their role in expressing the author's humanistic views and critique of traditional norms.

**Research Materials and Methods.** The research materials for this study include the literary works of Abdulla Qodiriy, primarily his novels "*O'tgan kunlar*" ("Bygone Days") and "*Mehrobdan chayon*" ("Scorpion from the Altar"). These texts serve as the main sources for analyzing female images and their artistic, social, and psychological characteristics[7].

The study employs a combination of qualitative literary research methods. The **textual analysis method** is used to examine the portrayal of female characters, their behavior, speech, and inner emotional states. The **comparative method** allows for identifying similarities and differences between various female characters and



their roles within the narrative structure. In addition, the **historical and cultural approach** is applied to interpret female images in relation to the social conditions, traditions, and moral norms of the early twentieth century.

The research also utilizes the **descriptive and interpretative methods** to reveal the author's attitude toward women and to analyze how female characters function as a means of social criticism. Through these methods, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the image of woman in Qodiriy's works and its significance in Uzbek literary tradition.

**Results.** The analysis of female images in the works of Abdulla Qodiriy demonstrates that women occupy a central position in revealing the social, moral, and psychological problems of the early twentieth-century Uzbek society. The study shows that female characters are not secondary figures in the narrative structure but serve as key elements through which the author expresses his critical attitude toward social injustice and traditional norms[2].

The research results indicate that Qodiriy portrays women as complex and multidimensional personalities. Characters such as Kumush are depicted as morally pure, loyal, and spiritually rich, symbolizing the ideal of womanhood and the tragic consequences of social oppression. At the same time, other female characters, including Zaynab, reveal the psychological tension and inner conflicts caused by polygamy, jealousy, and social inequality. These characters reflect how oppressive social conditions negatively affect not only the victims but also those who unconsciously become participants in tragic events.

**Conclusion.** The analysis of the image of woman in the works of Abdulla Qodiriy shows that female characters play an important role in revealing the social and moral problems of early twentieth-century Uzbek society. Through women's lives and personal tragedies, the writer exposes social inequality, patriarchal traditions, and restrictions on women's freedom.

The study demonstrates that Qodiriy portrays women as complex and morally strong individuals rather than passive victims. Female characters such as Kumush



and Zaynab reflect different aspects of women's fate and psychological experiences under oppressive social conditions.

In conclusion, the image of woman in Qodiriy's works serves as a powerful means of social criticism and humanistic expression, emphasizing the importance of justice, dignity, and moral values. The topic remains relevant today, as issues of gender inequality continue to attract scholarly attention.

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