«THE CREATIVE PROCESS ZULFIYAKHONIM AND VIRGINIA WOOLF»

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek she’riyati va adabiyotining yorqin yulduzi, jonkuyar ijodkor, shoira **Zulfiyaxonim** va ingliz modernist adabiyotining yorqin vakili **Virginia Woolf** ijodi qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Har ikkisining ham ijodida ayollar mavzusi, inson ruhiyati, sabr sadoqat va muhabbat masalalari yoritilgan. Zulfiya lirik va vatanparvarlik ruhidagi she’riyat vakilasi bo‘lsa, Woolf modernizm va feministik tafakkur namoyandasi hisoblanadi. Maqolada ularning mavzulari, uslubi va adabiyotga ta’siri tahlil qilinib, o‘xshash va farqli jihatlar ochib beriladi.

Annotation: This article presents a comparative analysis of the works of Zulfiya, a prominent figure in Uzbek poetry and literature, and Virginia Woolf, a leading representative of English modernist literature. Both authors explore themes of women’s experiences, human emotions, perseverance, devotion, and love in their works. While Zulfiya is known for her lyrical and patriotic poetry, Woolf is recognized as a pioneer of modernism and feminist thought. The article examines their themes, writing styles, and literary influence, highlighting both similarities and differences in their creative approaches.

Keywords: Zulfiya, Virginia Woolf, Uzbek literature, English literature, modernism, feminist literature, poetry, prose, stream of consciousness, women's rights.

Introduction

Literature is a powerful medium that reflects human emotions and thoughts, influencing society through the works of great writers. Zulfiya and Virginia Woolf are

two remarkable literary figures who have left a significant mark in portraying women's themes in literature.

Despite belonging to different cultural and historical backgrounds, both writers explored women's emotions, their roles in society, and their independence. This article analyzes their lives, literary works, themes, styles, and legacies in a comparative study.

Zulfiya was a poet of elegance and sincerity, a bright representative of Uzbek literature, a patriotic poetess, and a writer who glorified the dignity of women.
Born in Tashkent in 1915, Zulfiya developed a passion for poetry from an early age, with her first poems published in the 1930s. Her literary career was primarily devoted to poetry, where she expressed themes of love, patriotism, nature, and the role of women in society.

She was honored with the title of People's Poet of Uzbekistan and played a vital role in elevating the image of women in Uzbek literature.

Her poetry is characterized by lyrical melodies, deep emotions, and a simple yet powerful language. Key themes in her work include the resilience of women, the purity of love, patriotism, and universal human values. She is revered as a master of words, a poet with a sensitive soul, and a devoted literary figure who left a lasting impact on Uzbek literature.

She has been referred to as «Uzbekistan’s Zulfiyakhonim», «The Queen of Poetry», and «The Singer of Homeland and Love». Her name is eternally inscribed in the golden pages of Uzbek literature.

Some of her notable works include «Men tongni kuylayman» (I Sing the Dawn), «Ko‘ngil daftari» (Diary of the Heart), «Hijron kunlarida» (In the Days of Separation), as well as poetry collections such as «Sog‘indim», «Ona», «Yuragimda», «Mening yulduzim», and «Mushtipar onalar».

Virginia Woolf was born in London in 1882 and became one of the leading figures of modernist and feminist literature. Her works deeply explore the position of women in society, their psychological struggles, and their inner world. She pioneered

the "stream of consciousness" technique, which allowed for a more natural and immersive representation of characters' thoughts.

Her major works include «Mrs. Dalloway» (1925), «To the Lighthouse» (1927), and «A Room of One's Own» (1929). These novels analyze human psychology, the passage of time, and the societal roles of women. All of them employ the stream of consciousness technique, deeply internal monologues, and philosophical reflections, making Woolf a key figure in modernist literature.

Zulfiya's works depict women as strong, patient, and compassionate individuals. Her poetry expresses deep respect and admiration for women, portraying them as the foundation of family and an essential part of society.

Virginia Woolf, on the other hand, explores women's internal struggles, their quest for independence, and their societal roles. In A Room of One's Own, she emphasizes the importance of women's creative freedom and economic independence.

Zulfiya portrays love as pure, sincere, and loyal. Her works present love as a symbol of humanity and devotion.

Virginia Woolf, however, presents love as complex, often intertwined with psychological depth and emotional turmoil. Her characters experience love as an introspective and sometimes conflicting journey.

Zulfiya's poetry is rich with themes of patriotism. She expresses her deep love for her homeland, glorifying its beauty and significance.

Virginia Woolf, in contrast, focuses less on national identity and more on individual freedom and the social dynamics of her time. World Zulfiya's poetry reflects emotions and personal experiences but is often connected to the external world. She portrays life's various shades while maintaining a lyrical and expressive approach.

Virginia Woolf, however, delves deeply into the human psyche. Through the stream of consciousness technique, she captures her characters' thoughts, inner dialogues, memories, and emotions in a naturalistic and immersive way.

Zulfiya followed the traditional Uzbek poetic style, incorporating folk elements and emotional depth. Her poetry is rich in metaphors, imagery, and lyrical expression.

Example: «Ko‘nglimdagi bahor to‘lib, Ming umidlar so‘lib, so‘lib…»

Virginia Woolf was a pioneer of modernism and experimented with narrative techniques. Her works prominently feature the stream of consciousness, internal monologues, and non-linear storytelling.

Example: «Why am I feeling this way? Where does this sadness of the day come from? Perhaps it is simply the passage of time...»

Zulfiya holds a significant place in Uzbek poetry. She was not only a literary figure but also an advocate for women's recognition in society. Today, the Zulfiya State Award is given to talented young women in Uzbekistan, continuing her legacy.

Virginia Woolf remains a key figure in modern literature and feminist thought. Her works continue to be studied and analyzed, and A Room of One’s Own is regarded as a seminal text in women's literary criticism.

In conclusion, both Zulfiya and Virginia Woolf are literary icons who have left a lasting legacy. Despite their different literary traditions, they share common themes in their works.

Zulfiya continued the lyrical traditions of Uzbek poetry, depicting love, patriotism, and the resilience of women, while Virginia Woolf contributed to modernism and feminist literature, deeply analyzing women's inner struggles and independence. Their works remain invaluable contributions to world literature.

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