

# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TOLERANT ATTITUDES TOWARDS HEROES IN UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LITERATURE

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## **Abstract**

This article examines the role of gender tolerance in Uzbek and Russian literature through the analysis of characters in the works of Chulpon, Qadiriya, Dostoevsky and Pushkin. The main attention is paid to how literary images affect the formation of public ideas about gender roles. The article emphasizes the importance of literature in the discussion and rethinking of gender stereotypes and suggests ways to use literary analysis for the development of gender Tolerance.

**Keywords:** Gender tolerance, Uzbek literature, Russian literature, literary analysis, social stereotypes, gender roles.

## **Introduction:**

The topic of gender tolerance occupies a significant place in the literature of many countries, and in particular, it is relevant in the Uzbek and Russian literary traditions. An analysis of works such as "Kecha va Kunduz" by Abdulhamid Chulpon and "Mehrobdan chayon" by Abdulla Qadiriya in the context of Uzbek literature, as well as "Crime and Punishment" by Fyodor Dostoevsky and "Eugene Onegin" by Alexander Pushkin in Russian literature allows us to more deeply understand how the literary depiction of gender issues reflects broader social changes and cultural characteristics of society.

In Uzbek literature, the works of Chulpon and Qadiriya demonstrate the peculiarities of the perception of women's role in traditional society, where women often find themselves in the epicenter of social transformations. In Kecha va Kunduz, Chulpon depicts the young Zebi's struggle for the right to education and self-determination, which calls into question traditional notions of women's roles. Abdullah Qadiriya in "Mehrobdan Chayon" through the fate of Oydin, who got into political intrigues, shows how a woman can become a victim of patriarchal structures, but at the same time have inner strength and dignity.

Russian literature provides a different context for considering gender tolerance, where the focus shifts to individual experiences and moral dilemmas. Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment" reveals the complexity of the relationship between the sexes through the image of Sonya Marmeladova, who is a symbol of moral purity and sacrifice, thereby demonstrating the contradiction between social status and personal value. In Eugene Onegin, Pushkin explores the theme of female autonomy through Tatiana Larina, who, despite public expectations, makes a conscious choice in favor of personal happiness and self-respect.

Comparing approaches to gender issues in Uzbek and Russian literature, it can be noted that both traditions use literary images to criticize and question the role of women in social structures. This allows literature to perform not only an artistic but also an educational function, contributing to a deeper understanding and rethinking of gender roles. In this context, the literary portrayal of women and men not only reflects reality, but also shapes public consciousness, offering new forms for identification and self-expression against the backdrop of changing cultural and social realities.

### **Materials and Methods**

For the implementation of this study, works of Uzbek and Russian literature were selected, which touch on the topic of gender tolerance and demonstrate different approaches to the portrayal of gender issues in a socio-cultural context. From Uzbek literature, the novels "Kecha va Kunduz" by Abdulhamid Chulpon and "Mehrobdan chayon" by Abdulla Qadiria were selected, and from Russian literature - "Crime and Punishment" by Fyodor Dostoevsky and "Eugene Onegin" by Alexander Pushkin.

The main goal of the study is to analyze how literature reflects and shapes ideas about gender roles in different cultural and historical contexts. Through a comparative analysis of works of Uzbek and Russian literature, it is planned to identify how changes in public perception of gender roles are reflected in literature, as well as how literary images affect gender policy and cultural norms.

### **Material Analysis**

In the novel "Kecha va Kunduz" Chulpon, the ideas of gender equality and the struggle for social recognition of women are especially vividly expressed. Chulpon writes about his heroine Zebi: "Zebining qish ichi sikilib, zanglab chikkan, kungli baghorning ilik hovuri bilan ochil tushgan; Andy, ustiga pohl tóshalgan aravada bolsa ham, allaqalarga, dala-kirlarga chiqib yairashni tusai boshlagan edi."<sup>1</sup> (Chulpon, "Kecha va kunduz"). This quote shows Zebi's inner awakening, her desire for freedom and self-expression, which questions the traditional restrictions imposed on women in Uzbek society.

Abdullah Qadiriy in his novel "Mehrobdan Chayon" also touches on gender issues, but focuses on the social criticism of patriarchy. One of the key points concerns the image of Oydin, who suffers from social norms: "Oydin uzini tutolmay koldi, uning kuzlaridan yosh kuyildi. 'Menga nima bóldi?' deya uzidan sóradi u."<sup>2</sup> (Qadiriy, "Mehrobdan chayon"). This quote illustrates the inner struggle of the Oydin and reflects the social pressure on women who are forced to submit to the will of men.

In Crime and Punishment, Dostoevsky creates the image of Sonya Marmeladova, through which he examines the issues of gender tolerance and the victimhood of women: "She stood

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<sup>1</sup> Chulpon A. Kecha va kunduz : novel / A. Chulpon ; [ed. N. Karimov]. — Toshkent : Shark, 2000. — 272 p. (in Russian).

<sup>2</sup> Қодирий А. Меҳробдан чайн : роман / А. Қодирий. — Тошкент : Ғафур Ғулум номидаги адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1994. — 334 с.

up as if wanting to submit, although it was hard for her. 'I'll go anywhere,' she said quietly and weakly..."<sup>3</sup> (Dostoevsky, "Crime and Punishment"). Sonya is presented as a moral compass for Raskolnikov, her heroism and sacrifice raising questions about gender expectations and social justice.

In Eugene Onegin, Pushkin portrays Tatyana Larina, demonstrating her inner world and independence: "But Tatyana does not want attention, she does not demand praise..."<sup>4</sup> (Pushkin, "Eugene Onegin"). This quote expresses Tatiana's desire for autonomy and self-determination, which questions the traditional roles assigned to women in Russian society.

A comparative analysis of works of Uzbek and Russian literature shows that in both cultural contexts, literary texts are used to research and criticize gender norms. In Uzbek literature, the emphasis is on social criticism and the struggle for women's rights, while in Russian literature, more attention is paid to the moral and individual aspects of gender relations.

Each of these characters contributes to the development of the reader's understanding of gender tolerance by showing different aspects of women's and men's roles in social change. Through their stories, literature not only touches on important issues, but also offers ways to solve them, forming a more tolerant attitude towards gender differences and equality.

In contrast to Zebi, Kamila is a character who traditionally fits into the roles assigned to women in Uzbek society. Kamila often acts as a symbol of conservative views, embodying resilience to social change and modernization. Her character highlights differences in the perception of female roles and often serves as a backdrop against which Zebi's progressiveness stands out. Their interaction and differences in perception of the world illustrate the struggle between the old and the new, between traditional expectations and the desire for freedom.

Zuleikha in "Mehrobdan Chayon" acts as a contrasting figure in relation to Oydin. If Oydin is a victim of circumstance, then Zuleikha is often portrayed as a more passive and humble woman who accepts her role in society unconditionally. Her character helps to highlight the diversity of women's strategies for adapting to living conditions in a patriarchal environment, showing how different women respond to such challenges.

Dunya, Raskolnikov's sister, acts as another key female character in Crime and Punishment. She is presented as a strong and determined woman, ready to protect her family in any circumstances. Dunya often faces moral and ethical dilemmas related to protecting her brother and preserving family honor. Her character demonstrates that female power can manifest itself not only in sacrifice, but also in an active struggle for justice.

Olga, Tatiana's younger sister in Eugene Onegin, is a typical image of a village beauty who is carefree and frivolous about life. Unlike her sister, she is not prone to deep reflection and introspection. Olga often acts as a contrast to the serious and thoughtful Tatiana, emphasizing the diversity of female characters and approaches to life. It illustrates how different female characters can perceive the same events in different ways, which brings a wealth of perspective to the work and deepens the theme of female identity.

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<sup>3</sup> Dostoevsky F. M. Crime and Punishment: A Novel / F. M. Dostoevsky. — St. Petersburg : Azbuka, 2020. 640 p.

<sup>4</sup> Pushkin A. S. Eugene Onegin: a novel in verse / A. S. Pushkin. — Moscow : Prospekt, 2021. - 320 p.

Supporting characters enrich our understanding of gender tolerance by offering a variety of models of women's behavior and interaction with societal expectations. They help readers see the many ways in which women can navigate their roles in society, fighting for their rights and supporting each other in the process of social change.

### **Discussion**

The study of characters in works of Uzbek and Russian literature shows a deep and multifaceted approach to the depiction of gender issues. Through literary images, the authors not only reflect the cultural and social realities of their time, but also offer a critique of traditional gender roles, contributing to the development of gender tolerance among readers. In Uzbek literature, as can be seen from the analysis of the works of Chulpon and Qadiriya, gender issues are related to the struggle for the social recognition of women and their right to education and self-determination. The characters Zebi and Oidin demonstrate various aspects of the female experience in a patriarchal society, from active struggle to suffering from circumstances. In Russian literature, especially in the works of Dostoevsky and Pushkin, gender issues are considered through the prism of the inner experiences and moral dilemmas of the characters. Sonya Marmeladova and Tatiana Larina are prime examples of women whose life stories contribute to reflections on moral strength and independence.

Literary works play a significant role in the formation and change of gender perceptions. They not only reflect changes in public perceptions of gender roles, but also actively participate in this process by offering alternative models of behavior and breaking stereotypes. By analyzing literary characters, readers can rethink their own views on gender roles, which contributes to a more tolerant and equal society.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, this study shows that the literature not only reflects changes in gender relations, but also actively participates in cultural dialogue, contributing to the development of gender tolerance and better understanding between different segments of society. Through the analysis of literary characters and their interactions, we gain valuable lessons that can be applied to build a more open and inclusive world.

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