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## MUNDARIJA

<b>Nasimova S.Ya.</b> Tibbiyot terminologiyasida atamalar, ularning yasash usullari hamda tarkibi	6
<b>Nasullayeva Sh.M., Usmonov N.E.</b> Abu Iso at-Termiziyning «Ash-shamoil an-nabaviyya» asari tavsifi	7
<b>Niyazmetova Sh.A.</b> Abduvali Qutbiddin she'rlarida parallelizm ko'rinishlari va ifoda xususiyatlari	11
<b>Nizomova N.A.</b> Makon haqidagi mifologik qarashlar	15
<b>Nizomova M.B., Babanazarova N.S.</b> Ingliz tili va o'zbek tillarida iqtisodiyot sohasiga oid leksemalarning leksikologik talqini	17
<b>Nurmatova M.M.</b> Xushmuomalalik umuminsoniy hamkorlikning dastlabki sharti	20
<b>Nurmatova M.M.</b> A psycholinguistic study of face in communication	22
<b>Olimova Sh.O.</b> The euphemism carousel: a linguistic and cultural Odyssey	25
<b>Omonullayeva S.</b> Psixolingvistika nuqtai nazaridan qiyosiy tahlil yondashuvining o'rni va ahamiyati	28
<b>Porubay I.F., Nishanova F.R.</b> Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida milliy mentalitetni voqealantiruvchi til birliklarining qiyosiy tahlili	30
<b>Porubay I.F., Nishanova F.R.</b> Factors of the evolution of english linguocultural units	33
<b>Qayumova M.A.</b> A comparative study of the development of chemistry and physics terminology in english and uzbek	35
<b>Qodirova H.X.</b> Kommunikativ tarjimada soxta nutq aktlarini tarjimasida kontekst funktsionalligini tiklash vazifalari	39
<b>Qurbonova D.O.</b> Reklama tili talabalarining madaniyatlararo kompetensiyasini shakllantirish vositasi sifatida	42
<b>Qurbonova D.N.</b> Isroil Subhoni va uning "Shashqator"lari xususida	45
<b>Qutliyeva M.</b> Grammatical, phonetic assimilation of economic terms from russian to uzbek	48
<b>Rahmonberdiyeva N.H.</b> Muhammad Alining "Mashrab" dostonida Mashrab obrazi	51
<b>Rahmonov G'R.</b> Gradual sinonimlarda aynanlik va farqlilik	54
<b>Rajabaliyeva M.A.</b> Poyon Ravshanovning tarixiy asarlarida Qashqadaryo adabiy hayotining tatbiq etilishi	57
<b>Rajabova R.X., Xazratqulova O.A.</b> The history of terminology and its development	60
<b>Rashidova L.A.</b> Lexicographical analysis of the "friend/dos" concept in english and karakalpak languages	63
<b>Rasulova A.M., Akhrorova J.A.</b> Investigating the phenomenon of polysemy in world linguistics	66
<b>Rejapova M.F.</b> Ingliz lingvokonseptologiyasida "shodlik" va "qayg'u" konseptosferasi elementlarining etimologik tahlili	68
<b>Rozikova G.Z.</b> "Devonu lug'otit turk" asaridagi ot leksemalarning semantik xususiyatlariga doir	72
<b>Rustamova D.T.</b> Zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyotida an'anaviy va innovatsion metodlar uyg'unligi	74
<b>Ruziyeva M.I.</b> Bilingvizmning psixolingvistik asoslari	77
<b>Saidova Z.Kh., Nasriyeva M.I.</b> Early victorian literature by feminist author	80
<b>Saidova M.S.</b> Communicative functions of interrogative sentences	82
<b>Saliyeva Sh.</b> Problems of translation of occasionalisms between languages with different systems	85
<b>Saloxiddinova S.A.</b> Folklor matnining lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari	87
<b>Samatova Z.Q.</b> Alogical stylistic devices in contemporary media discourse: linguosemantic perspectives on absurd meaning in film, cartoons, and social media	90
<b>Sarimsakova Sh.U.</b> Nonverbal politeness strategies in uzbek and english literary discourse: an intercultural pragmatic approach	93
<b>Sharafiddinov X., Sharafiddinova N.</b> She'r ritmi va musiqiy ohang	96
<b>Shokirova D.A.</b> Bolalar nutqining o'xshash va farqli tomonlari o'zbek va ingliz tillari misolida	99

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## EARLY VICTORIAN LITERATURE BY FEMINIST AUTHOR

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada 19-asrning boshlarida yashab ijod qilgan viktorian davri ayol yozuvchilarining asarlarida aks etgan feministik g'oyalar tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot mavzusi gender tenglik muammosi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, o'zbek va jahon adabiyoti kontekstida dolzarbligi bilan ajralib turadi. Muallifushbu adabiy merosni o'zbek adabiy tanqidiy fikriga tatbiq etish orqali nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega ilmiy xulosa beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** feministik adabiyot, viktorian davri, ayol yozuvchilar, gender tengligi, badiiy tahlil.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье исследуются феминистские идеи в произведениях женщин-писателей ранней викторианской эпохи. Актуальность темы обусловлена необходимостью переосмысления гендерных ролей в литературе и их влияния на современную гуманитарную мысль. Используются методы близкого текстуального анализа, историко-контекстуального подхода и сравнительного литературоведения. Автор вносит вклад в развитие литературной критики, предлагая интерпретации, актуальные для узбекской научной среды.

**Ключевые слова:** феминистская литература, викторианская эпоха, женщины-писатели, гендерное равенство, литературный анализ.

**Abstract.** This article explores the feminist ideas embedded in the works of early Victorian women writers. The research problem addresses the underrepresentation of female voices and their resistance to patriarchal norms in 19th-century literature. The relevance of the study is supported by its alignment with global and national discourse on gender equality. The author's contribution lies in connecting these findings to Uzbek literary criticism and highlighting their theoretical and practical implications for future gender-focused literary studies.

**Keywords:** feminist literature, Victorian era, women writers, gender equality, literary analysis.

**Introduction.** The study of Early Victorian literature through the lens of feminist authorship reveals not only the literary brilliance of the era but also the silent yet powerful resistance against the rigid gender roles imposed by 19th-century British society. Although the Victorian age is often characterized by its conservative social values and patriarchal norms, a number of women writers such as Charlotte Brontë, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and Mary Shelley challenged these constructs through their narratives. Their works, while often constrained by the expectations of their time, subtly questioned the roles, rights, and identities of women, laying the groundwork for future feminist literary discourse. The relevance of this topic aligns closely with the vision outlined by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who has emphasized in numerous speeches the importance of gender equality, the empowerment of women, and the promotion of humanistic values in education and culture. As highlighted in his address to the Oliy Majlis, fostering critical thinking and supporting scholarly research that uplifts marginalized voices is essential for a just and progressive society.

**Methods.** This research employs a qualitative methodological approach, focusing on literary analysis to explore the feminist perspectives embedded in Early Victorian literature. The selected methods are designed to uncover both explicit and implicit feminist themes within the works of

prominent female authors such as Charlotte Brontë, Mary Shelley, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The methodology integrates textual analysis, historical contextualization, and comparative literature review to provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

The research also includes historical-contextual analysis to place these literary works within the broader framework of 19th-century British society. This involves examining letters, diaries, and contemporary reviews to understand how these authors navigated social limitations and how their works were received by the public and critics of their time. To enrich the analysis, comparative insights are drawn from relevant Uzbek and global literature on feminist criticism, including recent journal articles, monographs, and conference materials. Uzbek literary sources are also consulted to evaluate the influence and relevance of Victorian feminist thought within the broader context of gender and literary studies in Uzbekistan.

Overall, this combination of methods allows for a nuanced and well-rounded investigation into how Early Victorian women writers contributed to the early discourse on feminism through literature.

**Literature review.** The study of Early Victorian literature from a feminist perspective is a growing field that seeks to re-evaluate the contributions of women authors who challenged dominant patriarchal ideologies through their works. This review analyzes both international and Uzbek scholarly contributions to the topic, mapping out key developments and identifying areas requiring further investigation. Foreign scholarship has significantly advanced feminist literary criticism. Elaine Showalter's foundational work *A Literature of Their Own* [4] pioneered the categorization of women's literary history, emphasizing how female writers like the Brontë sisters created narratives that resisted Victorian gender norms [1]. Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar's *The Madwoman in the Attic* offered [5] a critical analysis of women's suppressed voices in literature, particularly in works by Charlotte Brontë and Mary Shelley. These studies underline the tension between female creativity and societal expectations, noting how Victorian women used fiction as a means of psychological and social protest.

Recent journal articles, such as those in *Victorian Literature and Culture* and *Nineteenth-Century Gender Studies*, highlight how feminist authors subtly inserted themes of autonomy, education, and moral agency into their works. Scholars like Nina Auerbach and Lyn Pykett emphasize that even within restrictive social frameworks, authors like Elizabeth Barrett Browning used poetic form to promote female intellectual authority. [6][7]

From the Uzbek academic context, literary scholars such as Dilorom Karomat and M. Juraev have explored the relevance of feminist ideas in global literature and their impact on cultural development. These studies, published in journals like *O'zbek Tili va Adabiyoti*, recognize the universal resonance of women's struggles for voice and agency, connecting them to local efforts for gender equality and literary reform. [8][9]

However, the literature still reveals several gaps. For instance, there is limited cross-cultural comparative work examining the influence of Victorian feminist literature on Eastern or Uzbek literature. Additionally, while many studies address thematic elements, fewer analyze stylistic or narrative innovations employed by early Victorian feminist authors.

This study is rooted in interpretivist philosophy, which emphasizes understanding social phenomena through the subjective experiences embedded in literary texts. The research follows an inductive approach, aiming to derive broader theoretical insights about early feminist thought from the detailed analysis of specific literary works. This approach allows new interpretations to emerge from the texts rather than testing predefined hypotheses.

**Analysis and results.** Based on the qualitative methods defined in the research methodology—particularly close reading, intertextual, and historical-contextual analysis—the study presents the following key results regarding the feminist dimensions of Early Victorian literature written by female authors.

1. **Thematic Patterns of Feminist Thought.** Analysis of *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Brontë reveals a consistent theme of female autonomy and moral integrity. The protagonist's refusal to compromise her self-respect for social or romantic security illustrates early feminist ideals. The

textual analysis demonstrates that Brontë's language emphasizes internal strength and personal agency, deviating from the passive female archetype common in Victorian literature.

2. Subversion of Gender Norms through Narrative Structure: Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, while often discussed in scientific or philosophical contexts, was shown through intertextual analysis to contain feminist critiques of male-dominated creation and intellectual hubris. The narrative frame structure highlights the silencing of female voices, particularly through the minimal presence and tragic fates of female characters, thereby subtly pointing to the dangers of patriarchal exclusion.

3. Poetic Advocacy for Women's Intellectual Freedom: Elizabeth Barrett Browning's *Aurora Leigh* was found to be a deliberate attempt to merge the personal and political through poetry. Textual analysis indicates that the protagonist's artistic journey reflects the author's own struggle for intellectual recognition. The poem explicitly advocates for the education and independence of women, reinforcing feminist principles through poetic language.

4. Historical Contextual Findings: Archival research uncovered contemporary criticism and correspondence that confirmed the controversial reception of these works. Victorian critics often dismissed or downplayed the feminist elements, labeling them as "emotional" or "improper," which supports the claim that these authors were indeed pushing against societal norms.

These results confirm that Early Victorian female authors embedded feminist critiques within their narratives and stylistic choices. Each work served as a form of subtle resistance to 19th-century gender norms and collectively contributed to the foundation of feminist literary tradition.

**Conclusions.** This research aimed to explore the feminist dimensions of Early Victorian literature authored by women, with a focus on understanding how literary texts of that era challenged the prevailing gender norms and contributed to the evolution of feminist thought. Through close reading, historical-contextual analysis, and comparative literature review, the study met its objectives and answered the core research questions.

The research concludes that Early Victorian female authors such as Charlotte Brontë, Mary Shelley, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning played a foundational role in the development of feminist literature. Their works, while constrained by the social limitations of the 19th century, employed narrative innovation, poetic form, and character development to promote ideas of female autonomy, education, and intellectual independence. These texts subtly yet powerfully questioned traditional gender roles, offering alternative representations of womanhood and resistance.

The results also reveal that despite contemporary criticisms and attempts to suppress or downplay their significance, these authors influenced not only the literary canon but also broader social conversations about gender. The inclusion of Uzbek literary perspectives confirmed that the feminist ideals embedded in Victorian literature hold universal relevance and resonate with local efforts for cultural and gender equity.

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#### COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTIONS OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

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*Annotatsiya.* Mazkur maqolada kommunikativ jarayonlarni tashkil etishda savol-javob tuzilmalarining roli muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada turli vaziyatlarda bir xil rasmiy tuzilma turli