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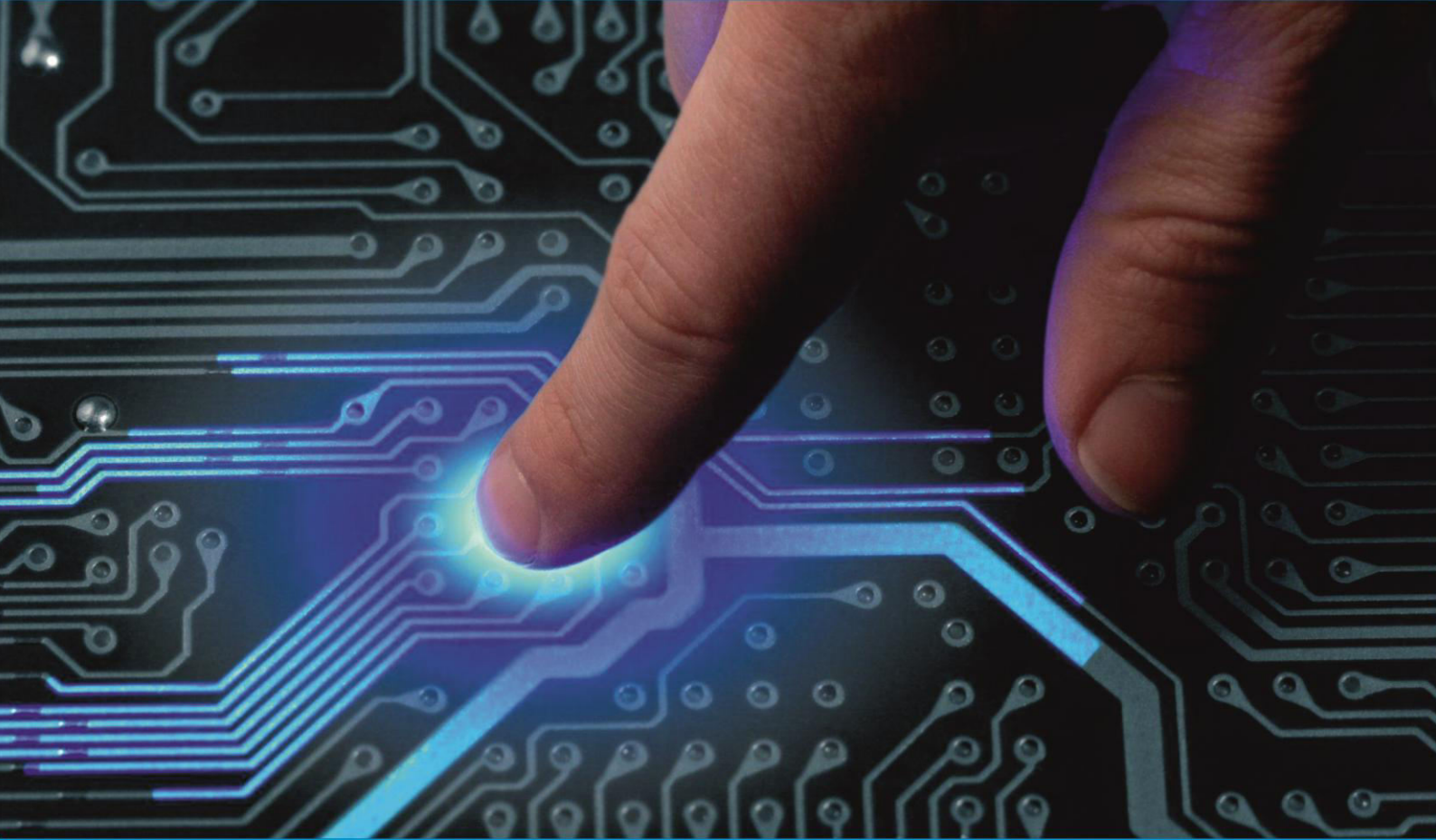
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The Image of Ordinary Women in the Novel "Starry Nights"

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ANNOTATION: The novel "Starry Nights" is a perfect work of art. In this article, we focus on the artistic interpretation of the image of ordinary women in the play. Of course, the image of ordinary women in the play is not often seen. From the point of view of the subject of the work, we mainly encounter the image of palace women in the novel. Regardless of the artistic and ideological burden, the author skillfully portrays the image of all women. While the court reveals the qualities of delicacy, sophistication, cunning, and sophistication in the women of the palace, the image of the women of the common people as the victims of simplicity, carelessness, weakness, and various realities plays a key role. Not a single film can describe the historical situation, the suffering of the people and their compulsion to submit to fate. The article is based on the works of "Starry Nights", D. Rajabova's "Character of Bobur and the image of rulers in" Boburnoma ", A. Kattabekov's "Historical truth and literary content mastery ", M. Sattorov and A. Kattabekov's "The glare of distant stars". Therefore, we analyzed the image of women, Robiya, and Mohim.

KEYWORDS: image of ordinary women, representative of the people, ordinary people's way of life, artistic interpretation, historical commonality, just ruler.

PirimqulQadirov's historical novels depict the image of women based on historical facts, which are vivid in the eyes of the reader. In particular, the analysis of the novel "Starry Nights" has shown that more and more court women, their characteristics, the role of women in public and political affairs are well covered. The writer relies on "Boburnoma" in the artistic interpretation of the image of women. The Boburnoma depicts about sixty women. In particular, when Babur analyzes the image of women, we see that he treats women with intelligence, prudence, loyalty, and diligence. The Boburnoma contains interesting insights into Timurid princesses and women in general in connection with the politics of domination. In this case, too, the author evaluates the spiritual and moral image of women from the point of view of aesthetic ideal beauty¹.

P. Kadyrov's historical novels mainly interpret the atmosphere of the palace, the struggle for the crown and the throne. While this is directly related to the people, it is rare to show the joys and sorrows of the people. The author does not describe in detail the image of any ordinary woman. The image of such women appears in the play in episodic scenes that appear and then disappear. Basically, we see the image of Robiya in Starry Nights and the image of Mohim in Humayun and Akbar. In many places in his works, the author is able to describe the life of ordinary women at that time, even through small episodic scenes.

"In the novel, Fazliddin and Tahir, the people's representatives, we see that the war has changed their destiny," he said. But it would be even better if the most ordinary, hard-working people, who suffered all the hardships of the war, and their attitude towards these representatives were exposed. By the way, in this way it was possible to partially show the connection between Babur and the common people²." In fact, ordinary people are not given much space. This is especially true when it comes to creating the image of ordinary women. During the observation of the author's historical novels, it is felt that the lifestyle of ordinary women is not widely disclosed. It can be said that it is left to the imagination of the reader through small episodic scenes. Any fabricated image in a novel based on historical facts is not simply brought into the flow of events. Despite being an episodic image, the work must be able to reveal the ideological burden, the purpose of the writer. "A historical novel is not an archive folder that can be imported without sorting out the historical fact found.

¹Rajabova D. «Boburnoma»daBoburxarakterivahukmdorshaxslarobrazi. – T: Turonzaminziyo. 2016. 88-bet.

² A. Kattabekov. Tarixihaqiqatvabadiiymahorat. – T: Fan. 1982. 100-bet.

It does not require proof that every fact, especially a specific idea that each character has thought of many times, is based on a concept. So, just as a "gun on stage" (Chekhov) must be fired, a character must carry a load of ideas on stage. "Unfortunately, we still have a lot of heroes who can be brought in just to have people from different walks of life get involved and leave the stage empty-handed."

Indeed, every character or episodic image included in a work must serve something. While observing Kadyrov's historical novels, we see that the image of Robiya is included in the work. In our opinion, the image of Robiya fully reveals the intentions of the author. The tragic fate of the whole nation is evident in the image of an ordinary girl. The beginning of the novel "Starry Nights" is called "Fate on the Rock." It is in this chapter that the war-torn nation loses its life and property, and women and girls are condemned to slavery and humiliated. From the very beginning of the work, the suffering of the people is reflected in the following:

"A girl was whispering to a young man in the body of a willow tree by the river.

"Robiya, believe me, if I'm alive, I won't hurt you!"

"May God protect you too, brother Tahir! ... Yaghi has thousands of soldiers." Which one do you stand for? Look at the refugees!"³

This conversation takes place between Robiya and Tahir. The two young men, who are due to get married soon, are left in fear and bondage because of the war. In the example of the fate of Robiya, the author describes the situation of an entire nation, the situation of all the girls of that time. In the chapter "Punishment of Courage", Tahir and his friends try to destroy the Quvasoy bridge in order to save the people from the sword of the enemy. In exchange for the soldiers who inflicted heavy casualties on the Quvasoy bridge, he tried to loot houses and take away anything that could be seized. When two of these navkars entered Robiya's house, they saw a girl, Robiya, crossing the hole in the net of the barn:

"A good girl is more valuable than a horse." Let's go to Samarkand

We will take it and sell it to Fozilbek! The mother, who was sheltering the cow, understood the meaning of these terrible words, and she ran and covered the hole with her body. "If you are a Muslim, don't touch my daughter!" If you kill me kill him Don't go near my daughter! Someone's deposit! It was a blessing to someone!

- These words seemed to increase the value of the girl in the eyes of the narrow-eyed young man. He shook the old woman's hand and threw her towards the manger. The old woman hit her head in the manger, screamed and fainted.

In the picture above, we can see how the war affected Robiya's destiny, ruining her dreams and her whole life. Through the writer Robbie, the whole nation is in such a tragic situation, especially how badly it has affected the fate of the girls. How difficult it was for the mother of the daughter who was being taken away by the enemy. The mother wants to save her daughter without thinking about herself, and she thinks about honor even in such a difficult time. The enemy took Tahir, who was trying to save Robiya, to Samarkand. The fate of the girl is revealed in the chapter "The decisive battle". The author describes Robiya's lifestyle as follows: "Robiya remembers the years she spent as the seventh wife of FazilTarkhan, and suddenly she stepped back and snatched it from Tahir's hands:

"Don't hug me, brother Tahir!" I don't deserve you!

Robbie looked at the corpse lying on the porch with painful eyes. FozilTarkhan bought it from those invaders for a purse of gold. Robbie was hating this old man in his fifties. After marrying her in Yassi, Turkestan, FozilTarkhan went to Bukhara on a business trip for five or ten days, from where he took another beautiful girl and left with her. She has been living as a widow in his harem for six years.⁴

Through the passage quoted by the author, the lifestyle of ordinary women reveals such sadness. Robiya's meeting with Tahir, his state of mind, the bitter days he spent at FazilTarkhan's house, his actions and words are vividly and impressively described. "I was sold for money! They were forced to marry!" in two words. Tahir understands Robiya and takes her with him. Later they had a son named Safarbek. In general, in the image of Robiya we see the atmosphere of that time, especially the fate of ordinary women of the whole nation.

In the "Victory and Disaster" chapter of the novel "Starry Nights", after Babur's conquest of Samarkand, he turns the rastas in the city markets. Because of the siege, the condition of the people was abhorrent. The writer P. Kadyrov

³P. Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. – T: SMI – ACIA. 2009. 5-bet.

⁴P. Qodirov. Yulduzli tunlar. – T: SMI – ACIA. 2009. 5-bet.

clearly expresses this in the image of an “old woman” representing the common people: ““ an old woman with bare feet and a bare head cried out:

"Woe to the Alloh who killed the child!" Let him starve to death!

A thin middle-aged man ran after the old woman, and when he saw the horsemen, he was afraid for a moment. The old woman was still shouting and cursing Alloh: "Alloh forbid!" May they starve to death like my child! Death !!! ”

In this short film, the author is able to show to some extent how much the war has tormented ordinary people through the image of an old woman. We can see that the old woman did not even understand the meaning of what she said because of her tragic fate in the insane sentence "Allohforbid." Another image in the play caught our attention: “The young wife of the deceased warrior was preparing to burn herself and her husband's body in the fire. Babur saw the image of death on the face of the bride, with her hair spread on her shoulders, and remembered the Indian custom of sati. If the bride survived, she would have to walk in freedom for the rest of her life, eating only once a day and living in misery until she died. If the bride does not find such a life worthy of her, she should follow the custom of sati and burn her husband's corpse in the fire. ”

Through this image the writer mentions the custom of sati in the Indians. He condemns this cruel practice, which shows that Indian women have toiled because of this habit. Later, Babur, who witnessed the incident, forbade the custom of burning a woman in India along with her dead husband. The play also tells of the birth of Hamidabonu Akbar, who was nursed by seven mothers. Among the nannies, the image of Mohim Bibi, a representative of the common people, is noteworthy. The kindness this woman did to Akbar is incomparable. As a mother, she looks after him, even though she has risked her life. We see this when Humayun and Kamron are fighting each other, when Komron puts Akbar on the ball, when Mohim Bibi puts his life in danger and blocks Akbar with his body.

Mohim Bibi later assisted Akbar in everything, even in government affairs. Mohim Bibi will open a school-madrassa for girls in Dehli. Here, too, we see an important image of ordinary women. Mohim Bibi was an ordinary woman. But the crown blinds the throne. He even begins to change his son Ahmadjan. There is a saying among our people: "Cursed be he who does not see". Indeed, it is true. We see how true this is in the image of Mohim Bibi. The life of an important nurse ends tragically. After the death of her son, she herself died in childbirth.

In general, in PirmulQadirov's historical novels we see that the way of life of ordinary women, who were representatives of the common people, was often tragic. The image of ordinary women in “**Starrynights**” is not just a character. The author's intention is to depict in small images the importance of the relations between the ruling class and the common people at that time, and the way of life of the people in general. The fact that a single war was a catastrophe for the people showed that the struggle for the throne did not bypass the aspirations of the people.

In fact, Babur's great historical personality, his indelible mark on the history of our people and our nation is determined by the fact that he was a people's king, able to establish justice not only in his own people, but also in a country with a completely different way of life. It was natural for the writer to include a few episodic images of ordinary people in the process and to impose a certain burden on them.

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