**BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI
ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.08.08
RAQAMLI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH**

BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

QUDRATOVA SITORA OLIM QIZI

AQSH REGIONAL HIKOYACHILIGIDA AYOL VA JAMIYAT MUNOSABATLARI BADIIY IFODASI (M.FRIMEN VA YU.UELTI IJODI MISOLIDA)

10.00.04. – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Buxoro – 2026

UO‘K 82-32(73):316

Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

Contents of the dissertation abstract for a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology

Qudratova Sitora Olim qizi
AQSH regional hikoyachiligida ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari badiiy ifodasi (M.Frimen va Yu.Uelti ijodi misolida)..... 3

Kudratova Sitora Olim kizi
Literary Representation of the Relationship between Woman and Society in American Regional Short Fiction (Based on the works of M.Freeman and E.Welty)..... 21

Кудратова Ситора Олим кизи
Художественная репрезентация взаимоотношений женщины и общества в американской регионалистической малой прозе (на примере творчества М.Фримен и Ю.Уэлти) 39

E’lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati
Список опубликованных работ
List of published works 44

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Buxoro – 2026

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida №B2024.2.PhD/Fil4592 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Buxoro davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengashning web-sahifasida (www.buxdu.uz) va «Ziyonet» Axborot ta'lim portalida (www.ziyonet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy rahbar:	**Ganiyeva Orzigul Xayridinovna** filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent
Rasmiy opponentlar:	**Muxammedova Hulkar Eliboyevna** filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent
	Saidova Muhayyo Umedilloyevna filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent
Yetakchi tashkilot:	**Farg'ona davlat universiteti**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Buxoro davlat universiteti huzuridagi DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.08.08 raqamli bir martalik Ilmiy kengashning 2026-yil «9» noyabr soat 1200 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 200118, Buxoro shahri, M.Iqbol ko'chasi, 11-uy. Tel.: (0 365) 221-29-14; faks: (0 365) 221-57-27; e-mail: buxdu_rektor@buxdu.uz)

Dissertatsiya bilan Buxoro davlat universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (1085 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 200118, Buxoro shahri, M.Iqbol ko'chasi, 11-uy. Tel.: (0 365) 221-25-87.)

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2026-yil «27» oktabr kuni tarqatildi.
(2026-yil «27» oktabr dagi 26-2 - raqamli reestr bayonnomasi.)

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori [PhD] dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon adabiyotshunosligida ayol obrazining badiiy istifoda etilishi, jamiyatda gender munosabatlar, ayol shaxsiyati hamda ijtimoiy-ma'naviy ziddiyatlar tasviri mavjud poetik tizimlarda qator yangilanishlar vujudga keltirgani, badiiy ifodaning shakliy va mazmuniy konturlari kengayishiga olib kelgani hozirgi kunga qadar ilmiy muhitda diqqatni tortmoqda. Badiiy diskursda ayol obrazining spetsifikasini tahlilga tortish jamiyat tafakkurining teranlashuvida, ma'naviy-axloqiy, milliy yoxud umuminsoniy tushunchalarning mukammallashuvida, fuqarolarning o'zaro rishtalarida ong va dunyoqarashlarini shakllantirishning asoslarini anglashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo adabiyotshunosligida regional tasvir imkoniyatlari hamda janriy tabiatidan kelib chiqqan holda, Amerika adabiyotida realistik tasvir natijasida ijtimoiy-ma'naviy munosabatlarning badiiy gavdalantirilishi borasida munosib fikrlar tadqiqotchilar e'tiborini tortib kelmoqda. Mazkur tadqiqotlar mahobatli AQSh zaminining ko'plab regionlari misolida yetarlicha olib borilmagani, xususan real talqinda ayol va jamiyat munosabatlarida gender, etnik hamda shaxsiy o'zlik nuqtayi nazaridan tahlilga tortish, regional hikoyachilikning poetik taraqqiyoti hamda spetsifik jihatlarini, ularda ijtimoiy ta'sir tufayli xarakterlar shakllanishining ilmiy-nazariy xususiyatlarini aniqlash, xususan Frimen va Uelti hikoyalarida real hayot manzaralari, ijtimoiy o'zlik, gender tengsizlik, ayol va jamiyat orasidagi masalalarni o'rganish, regional hikoyalarda realistik uslub orqali ayol qahramon ruhiyati ifodasining namoyon etilish yo'llarini tahlil qilish imkonini yaratadi.

Mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlar, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy sohadagi jadal o'zgarishlar Yangi O'zbekistonning mafkurasi asoslarini odamiylik, ezgulik va odamoxunlik singari fazilatlar tashkil etishi ayon. Tabiiyki, bu jarayonda ayollarga e'tibor, gender munosabatlarga yuksak diqqatning ajratilishi jamiyatimizning yanada farovonlashuvi, oilalarning totuvlashuvi, barkamol farzandlar tarbiyasining yanada kuchayishiga olib kelmoqda. Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasining eng muhim jihatlaridan biri ham aynan xotin-qizlar masalasiga jiddiy e'tibor berilishi bo'lib, ularning huquq va manfaatlarining ta'minlanishi, gender tenglikning kafolatlanishi, oila, onalik va bolalikning himoyalanishi davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilib, ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biriga aylandi. Zero, "Ayol baxtli bo'lsa, jamiyat baxtlidir"[1] xitobi hozirgi kunda bot-bot takrorlanayotgan bir pallada ayollarga e'tibor va amaliy g'amxo'rlik ko'rsatishni yangi, yuksak bosqichga olib chiqish, xotin-qizlarning jamiyatdagi o'rni va maqomini mustahkamlash, ularning huquq va manfaatlarini ta'minlash[2] muhim vazifalarimizdandir. Shu ma'noda, ayol sha'ni, qadri hamda qimmati borasida universal g'oyalarni, global muhit konteksti nuqtayi nazaridan ayol obrazi gavdalantirilishining poetik imkoniyatlarini tahlilga tortish, bu borada amalga

[1] Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi. To'ldirilgan ikkinchi nashri. – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston" nashriyoti, 2023. – B. 233.
[2] Shu manba. – B. 236.

oshirilgan tadqiqotni ilmiy ommaga taqdim etish zamonaviy adabiyotshunosligimizda yangi bir yo‘nalish bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktyabrdagi PF-5847-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”, 2023-yil 11-sentyabrdagi PF-158-son “O‘zbekiston – 2030” strategiyasi to‘g‘risidagi farmonlari, 2018-yil 5-iyundagi PQ-3775-son “Oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta’minlash bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 18-maydagi 376-son “Jahon adabiyotining eng sara namunalarini o‘zbek tiliga hamda o‘zbek adabiyoti durdonalarini chet tillariga tarjima qilish va nashr etish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining: I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. AQSh adabiyotida XIX asr oxiri – XX asr boshlarida hukm surgan mahalliy kolorit (local color) adabiyoti mamlakat adabiy jarayonining muhim bosqichi sifatida ko‘plab tadqiqotlarda o‘rganildi.[3] Ushbu yo‘nalishning adabiyotga kirib kelishi, uni shakllantirgan muhim omillar nazariy-tarixiy manbalarda atroflicha yoritildi.[4] Mahalliy kolorit asarlarida ma’lum hudud aholisining yashash tarzi, urf-odatlari, nutqiy xususiyatlari va ijtimoiy munosabatlari badiiy tasvirlanib, bunday o‘ziga xosliklar davrning B.Hart, M.Tven, S.O.Jyuet, K.Shopen singari yozuvchilari ijodida yaqqol namoyon bo‘ldi.[5]

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[3] Howard J. A Companion to American Fiction. 1865–1914. / ed. by R.P. Lamb, G.R. Thompson. – Malden: Blackwell, 2005. – P. 120; Radke M. L. Local-Color Fiction in Middle Western Magazines 1865-1900. // A Dissertation Submitted to the Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for The Degree Doctor of Philosophy Field of English, Illinois, 1965. – P. 20; Web.D.A. Particular Places: Local Color Writing in the United States 1870-1910. // A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (English Language And Literature) In The University of Michigan 1997. – P. 3.; Matthew K.A. The U.S. Local Color Corpus 1865-1920 (Usloco): A Critical Description with Notes for Applications and Preservation. // A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for The Degree of Master of Arts in English Washington State University Department of English May, 2022. – P. 5.

[4] Donovan J. New England Local Color Literature: A Woman’s Tradition. – New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., Inc, 1988. – P. 9; Dike D.A. Notes on Local Color and Its Relation to Realism // College English. – 1952. – Vol. 14, No. 2. – P. 85. Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/37176; Garland H. Crumbling Idols: Twelve Essays on Art Dealing Chiefly with Literature, Painting and the Drama. – Chicago: Stone and Kimball, 1894. – P. 62.

[5] Jewett S.O. A White Heron and Other Stories. http://www.blackmask.com. 2001. – P. 3.; https://www.classicshorts.com/stories/LuckRoaringCamp.html

AQSh regional adabiyoti mahalliy kolorit adabiyoti bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda, alohida adabiy hodisa sifatida talqin etilib, turli adabiyotshunoslar tomonidan yoritildi.[6] AQSh adabiyotida shaxs va jamiyat, ayniqsa ayollarning ijtimoiy munosabatlardagi roli bir nechta tadqiqotchilar tomonidan atroflicha o‘rganildi.[7] Bu davr adabiyoti makonga mansublik nuqtayi nazaridan alohida ahamiyat kasb etib, ayniqsa davrning hikoyalarida o‘z aksini topdi. Amerika regional adabiyoti R.H. Brodxed, K. M.Skredsvig, J.S. Fini, S. Fut, M. Prays[8] kabi Amerika hamda A.B.Tanaseychuk, Ye.Yu.Rogonova[9] singari rus tadqiqotchilari tomonidan tadqiq etildi.

M.Frimen AQSh regional hikoyachiligida davrning dolzarb muammolarini yorituvchi hayotiy va haqqoniy asarlari bilan alohida o‘rin egalladi. Shuning uchun ham yozuvchi Amerika adabiy tanqidchiligida munosib mavqega ega.**[10]** Ko‘plab tadqiqotlarda M.Frimen hikoyalarida mamlakatning Yangi Angliya va janubiy shtatlardagi hukmron tuzum, davr va muhitning real manzarasi hamda ayollarning jamiyat bilan o‘zaro munosabatlari turlicha bayon etildi. E.Fuler va L.Glasser kabi adabiyotshunoslar adiba ijodini mukammal tarzda tadqiq etib, ularning mavzu va g‘oya ko‘lami, spetsifik xususiyatlari va qahramonlarning o‘ziga xosligi to‘g‘risida fikrlarini qator kitob, maqola va risolalarda bayon etdilar.[11] Shuningdek, S.B.Shou, I.K.Nendi, M.Grimwud, A.S.Betti, K.Gardner, S.K.Xarris singari qator tadqiqotchilar yozuvchi hikoyalarida ayol obrazi, uning ijtimoiy tuzumga

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[6] Callow J.T., Reilly R.J. Guide to American Literature from Emily Dickinson to the Present. – New York: Barnes & Noble Books, 1977. – P. 12.; Nancy K.B. Development of the Regional American Short Story. // A dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of East Texas State University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of education August, 1980. – P. 6.

[7] Saitov S. O.Genri ijodi va o‘zbek hikoyachiligida insoniy taqdirlar, shaxs va jamiyat munosabatlaridagi mushtaraklik. Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. Buxoro, 2025. – B. 17.; Ganiyeva O. X. Jon Steynbek hamda Odil Yoqubov asarlarida inson va jamiyat munosabatlarining tasvirlanishi. Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. Buxoro, 2021. – B. 26.; Shukurova S. Jon Steynbek va Nazar Eshonqul asarlarida shaxs erki va jamiyat munosabatlarining badiiy-falsafiy talqini. Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. Buxoro, 2023. – B. 24.; Umarova F. Zamonaviy ingliz va o‘zbek nasrida jamiyat va ayol munosabatlarining badiiy talqini (Devid Nikollsning “One day” va Iqbol Mirzoning “Bonu” asarlari misolida). Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. Toshkent, 2025. – B. 10.

[8] Brodhead R.H. Cultures of Letters: Scenes of Reading and Writing in Nineteenth-Century America Regionalism, Modernism, and the American Short Story Cycle. // A Dissertation Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University in Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy Chicago, 2007. – P. 120.; Skredsvig K. M. “Places Of The Heart”: Female Regionalist Writers In Nineteenth-Century U.S. Literature. // Filología Y Lingüística, Vol. 28, No. 6, 2002. – P. 81. https://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/filyling/article/download/4504/4321; Phinney J.S. Stages of Ethnic Identity Development in Minority Group Adolescents // The Journal of Early Adolescence. – 1989. – Vol. 9, No. 1–2. – P. 39. http://www.sagepublications.com; Foote S. Regional Fictions: Culture and Identity in Nineteenth-Century American Literature. – Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2001. – P. 4; Pryse M. Distilling Essences: Regionalism and “Women’s Culture” // American Literary Realism, 1870–1910. – 1993. – Vol. 25, No. 2. – P. 12.

[9] Рогонова Е.Ю. Поэзия Дальнего Запада второй половины XIX века и проблема регионализма в литературе США: автореф. дис. … д-ра культурологии. – М., 2012. – С. 31–35.; Танасейчук А.Б. Культурная самоидентификация американской цивилизации: на материале национальных и региональных литературных традиций США XIX века: автореф. дис. … д-ра культурологии. – М., 2008. – С. 24–29.

[10] Carlsen G.R., Schuster E.H., Tovatt A. American Literature: A Chronological Approach. – New York: McGraw-Hill, 1986. – P. 357.

[11] Fuller E. Mary Wilkins Freeman // A Thesis for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in English College of Liberal Arts And Sciences University of Illinois, 1915. – P. 48.; Glasser L.B. In a Closet Hidden: The Life and Work of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. – Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1996. – P. 14.

munosabati, muqarrar tuzumning ayol ruhiyatiga ta’sir doirasi kabi badiiy mavzular yuzasidan bir nechta tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirdilar.[12]

Yu.Uelti ijodi AQSh regional adabiyoti vakillari orasida o‘zining realistik, mintaqaga xos betakror tasvirlari bilan ajralib turdi. Uning hikoyalarida asosan janubiy shtatlarning regional manzarasi adabiy an’analar doirasida tadqiq etilgan bo‘lib, unda ayol obrazi ijtimoiy muhit, tarixiy sharoit va madaniy qadriyatlar bilan uzviy aloqada tasvirlandi.[13] Xorijiy tadqiqotlarda Yu.Uelti hikoyalaridagi ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari ko‘proq psixologik jihatdan tahlil qilinib, uning ijodiga P.A.Tapli, Mc.C.Xelen, S.Mars, B.Kronaki, D.G.Robert, B.A.Denton hamda K.E. Xauellar tomonidan turlicha munosabat bildirildi.[14]

Mazkur dissertatsiyada AQSh mahalliy kolorit va regional adabiyoti hikoyachiligida janub ayoli obrazi uning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari va jamiyat bilan munosabatlari kabi masalalarni M.Frimen hamda Yu. Uelti ijodi misolida tadqiq etish ko‘zda tutildi.

Dissertatsiya tadqiqotining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim yoki ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Mazkur dissertatsiya Buxoro davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “Adabiyotshunoslik, tilshunoslik va tarjima ishi” ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasi doirasida bajarilgan.

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[12] Shaw S.B. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman: Realism, Sentimentalism, And Popular Fiction // A thesis Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English in the Graduate College of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois, 1991. – P. 1. https://www.proquest.com/openview/ded64cb05083bd93b10970f37653a216/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y; Nandy I. K A Critical Reading: Contradictory Perspectives on Patriarchy As Seen in The Female Characters of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman’s “The Revolt Of ‘Mother’ // Deiksis Vol. 6, No.1, 2014. – P. 33-34. https://journal.lppmunindra.ac.id/index.php/Deiksis/article/download/513/791.; Grimwood M. Architecture and Autobiography in ‘The Revolt of “Mother. // American Literary Realism, Vol. 40, No. 1, 2007. – P. 67. http://www.jstor.org/stable/27747273.; Betty A.S. Gender Not Geography: The Locale of Mary Wilkins Freeman’s Local Color. // A Thesis Submitted to The Faculty of The Graduate College of The Oklahoma State University in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree of Master of Arts, 1996. – P. 11. Harris S.K. Mary. E. Wilkins Freeman’s A New England Nun and the Dilemma of the Woman Artist. // Studies in American Humor, Penn state University press, Vol. 3, No. 9, 2002. – P. 28. https://www.jstor.org/stable/42573422; Gardner K. The Subversion of Genre in the Short Stories of Mary Wilkins Freeman // The New England Quarterly. – 1992. – Vol. 65, No. 3. – P. 466.

[13] Brown C.J. A Daring Life: A Biography of Eudora Welty. – Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2012. – P. 10.; Devi M.U. Eudora Welty on Woman’s Question. // An international journal of interdisciplinary studies of English, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2017. – P. 17. http://daathvoyagejournal.com

[14] Tapley P.A. The Portrayal of Women in Selected Short Stories by Eudora Welty. // A Dissertation Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement for The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in The Department of English North Texas State University, 1974. – P. 5.; Helen Mc.C, Voice And Silence: A Rhetorical Analysis of selected works of Fiction by Eudora Welty // A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy in the graduate school of the Texas Woman’s University College of Arts And Sciences Denton, Texas, 2010. – P. 5.; Marrs S. One Writer’s Imagination: The Fiction of Eudora Welty. – Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2002. – P. 38.; Chronaki B. Eudora Welty’s Theory of Place and Human Relationships. // South Atlantic Bulletin. – 1978. – Vol. 43, No. 2. – P. 40.; Robert D. G, Denton B.A. Eudora Welty’s “Flowers For Marjorie”: Toward The Caesura of The Unconscious // A Thesis Presented to The Graduate Council of The University of North Texas in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree of Master of Arts, Texas May, 1996. – P. 5.; Howell K.E. “Beautiful And Terrible in the Face”: Reconfiguring the Southern Beauty Myth Through the Short Fiction And Autobiographical Writings of Eudora Welty // A Thesis Presented in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for The Degree of Master of Arts In The Department of English the University of Mississippi May, 2020. – P. 2.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi AQSh regional hikoyachiligida ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari badiiy ifodasini M.Frimen va Yu.Uelti ijodi misolida aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari

AQSh mahalliy kolorit adabiyoti, uni keltirib chiqargan tarixiy-nazariy omillarni aniqlash, mazkur yo‘nalishda yozilgan hikoya janriga mansub asarlarning badiiy xususiyatlarini nazariy o‘rganish;

AQSh regional hikoyachiligining shakllanish jarayoni, bunday hikoyalarning makon, til, madaniyatda farqlanishi, shakl va mazmun nuqtayi nazaridan o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish;

M.Frimenning AQSh regional adabiyotida tutgan o‘rni, hikoyalaridagi regionalistik elementlar tasviri, muallif hikoyachiligida davr, tuzum va muhitning badiiy voqelanishini ochib berish;

Yu.Uelti hikoyachiligi, uning ayol obrazi yaratishdagi individual o‘ziga xos uslub va mahorati, ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari tasvirida individual jihatlarni aniqlash;

mualliflar hikoyalarida real hayot manzaralari, ijtimoiy o‘zlik, gender tengsizlik, ayol va jamiyat orasidagi masalalarni hikoyalar doirasida dalillash;

mualliflar regional hikoyalarida realistik uslub orqali ayol qahramon ruhiyati ifodasining namoyon etilish yo‘llarini tahlil qilishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida M.Frimenning “A New England Nun and Other Stories”, “The Revolt of Mother and Other Stories” hamda Yu. Ueltining “A Curtain of Green and Other Stories”, “The Wide Net and Other Stories” hikoyalari to‘plamlari tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini M.Frimen hamda Yu.Uelti hikoyalari misolida AQSh regional hikoyachiligida ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari badiiy ifodasi masalalari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqotda biografik, tavsifiy-rivoyaviy, badiiy-psixologik, kognitiv-diskursiv kabi tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat**:**

AQSh mahalliy kolorit hamda regional hikoyachilik kontekstida feministik o‘zlik yoritilishi; yo‘qotish va tushkunlik tuyg‘ulari istifodasi; shaxsiy, etnik, irqiy, gender o‘zlik, individualizm hamda ichki ziddiyatlarning empatik rakursda voqelanishi; yakkalanish va jamoaviylik, o‘ziga xoslik hissi, iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklar va ijtimoiy sinflar o‘rtasidagi tafovut, makonga qaratilgan ifodada ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari tasviri kabi konturlar kengaygani isbotlangan;

M.Frimen regional hikoyalarida ayol qahramonlar topologik mansublik, tranzit yosh, mikro va makro muhit ta’sirida etnik o‘zlik shakllanishining yetuklik (achieved), noaniqlik (diffuse), o‘zlikni izlash (moratorium), andoza (foreclosed) bosqichlarida namoyon bo‘lib, ayol personajlar ichki dunyosi regional tasvir elementlari, obrazli ifodalar, ruhiy tasvirning bevosita va bilvosita shakllari orqali badiiy gavdalantirilishiga oid individual jihatlar asoslangan;

Yu.Uelti hikoyalarida regional muhit tufayli tashabbuskorlar (initiates), yolg‘iz ayollar (isolated spinsters), ona rolidagi ayollar (Mother women), mustaqil ayollar (liberated women) gavdalanishi hamda ayol obrazlarida ijtimoiy muhit ta’siri

natijasida ijobiy va salbiy, nisbiy, kontekstual, legitim yoki nolegitim o‘zlikning ko‘rinishlari namoyon bo‘lishi yozuvchi uslubida spetsifik psixologik aspektlar yetakchiligida voqelanganligi aniqlangan;

Amerika regional hikoyalarida ayol qahramonlarning ijtimoiy munosabatlar muhitida kontrast ifodasi AQSh janubi kontekstida patriarxal, axloqiy va madaniy stereotiplar fosh etilgani, asarlarning episentrida oila hamda oilaviy rishtalar tasviri turishida voqelansa, Janub regional hikoyalarida ijtimoiy begonalik, nolegitimlik, shaxs-jamiyat ziddiyatlarini ochib berilishi M.Frimen va Yu.Uelti kichik nasri namunalari misolida dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

AQSh regional hikoyachiligida ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari badiiy talqinining spetsifik jihatlarini ochib berish, struktur-mazmuniy spetsifikasini etnik o‘zlik, badiiy-psixologik hamda kognitiv nuqtayi nazardan tahlilga tortishda M.Frimen hamda Yu. Uelti kabi yozuvchilar kichik nasriy asarlarining badiiy qiymati dalillangan;

adabiyotshunoslikda hikoya janrida yozilgan badiiy asarlarda ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari talqin etilgan nasriy asarlar poetikasini muayyan asarlar misolida dalillash tili o‘rganilayotgan mamlakatlar adabiyoti, jahon adabiyoti, adabiyotshunoslikka kirish, adabiyot nazariyasi, kognitiv adabiyotshunoslik kabi fanlardan yaratilajak darslik va qo‘llanmalarning mukammallashuviga xizmat qilishi asoslangan;

M.Frimen hamda Yu.Uelti regional hikoyalarida ayol va jamiyat munosabatlarining badiiy istifoda etilishida milliy-madaniy qadriyatlar tasvirlanishi, ayol o‘zligining etnik jihatdan bosqichlariga urg‘u berilishi, ijtimoiy gender tengsizlik singari masalalarning dadil o‘rtaga qo‘yilishi kamol topayotgan yosh avlod ma’naviyatini yuksaltirishda, jamiyatda inson qadri va qimmatiga e’tibor qaratishda odamiylik, hurmat hamda izzat kabi tuyg‘ular muhimligini anglashida benihoya ahamiyat kasb etishi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha chiqarilgan xulosalarning aniqligi, muammoning aniq qo‘yilishi, ishda qo‘llanilgan yondashuv va usullar, amalga oshirilgan tahlillarning biografik, tavsifiy-rivoyaviy, badiiy-psixologik, kognitiv-diskursiv tahlil metodlari vositasida asoslanganligi, nazariy fikr, xulosa, natijalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati adabiyotshunoslik sohasida mahalliy kolorit hamda regional tasvir borasida mavjud muammolarni tadqiq qilish, mazkur tadqiqiy jarayonning asosiy tahliliy xulosalaridan M.Frimen hamda Yu.Ueltining ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari badiiy talqiniga asoslangan hikoyalarida mualliflarning individual jihatlari, ayol obrazi spetsifikasi haqidagi tasavvurlarni yanada kengaytirish, M.Frimen hamda Yu.Uelti hikoyalari misolida AQSh regional kichik nasridagi ayol obrazi o‘zligining ijtimoiy munosabatlar kontekstida ifodalanishini spetsifik imkoniyatlar nuqtayi nazaridan batafsil tadqiq etish, mazkur yo‘nalish doirasida ikkala muallifning universalligini aniqlash imkonini berishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati dissertatsiya faktik materiallari va ilmiy xulosalaridan bakalavriat yo‘nalishlari va magistratura mutaxassisliklari uchun “Xorijiy adabiyotshunoslikning dolzarb masalalari”, “Adabiyotshunoslik nazariyasi”, “Jahon adabiyoti”, “Stilistika” o‘quv kurslari, o‘rta ta’lim “Adabiyot” o‘quv predmeti bo‘yicha darslik, o‘quv qo‘llanma, o‘quv-uslubiy qo‘llanmalar yaratishda, ma’ruza va seminar mashg‘ulotlarini olib borishda, bitiruv malakaviy va magistrlik ishlarini bajarishda, Amerika adabiyoti tarixidan maxsus kurslar yaratishda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. AQSh regional hikoyachiligida ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari badiiy ifodasining M.Frimen va Yu.Uelti ijodi misolida yoritilishi jarayonida erishilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

AQSh mahalliy kolorit hamda regional hikoyachilik kontekstida feministik o‘zlik yoritilishi; yo‘qotish va tushkunlik tuyg‘ulari istifodasi; shaxsiy, etnik, irqiy, gender o‘zlik, individualizm hamda ichki ziddiyatlarning empatik rakursda voqelanishi; yakkalanish va jamoaviylik, o‘ziga xoslik hissi, iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklar va ijtimoiy sinflar o‘rtasidagi tafovut, makonga qaratilgan ifodada ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari tasviri kabi konturlar kengayganiga oid ilmiy xulosa va tavsiyalardan O‘zbekiston Milliy universitetida 2022-2024-yillarda bajarilgan

“REP-25112021/113–UzUDT: O‘zbek tilida tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash uchun bog‘liqlik daraxti korpusi va uning semantik tahlili” mavzusidagi fundamental loyihada foydalanilgan (Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston milliy universitetining 2026-yil 23-yanvardagi №04/11-2463-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, mahalliy kolorit hamda regional hikoyachilik kontekstida realistik va detallarga boy talqin orqali feministik o‘zlik yoritilishiga oid qiyosiy tahlillarni boyitishga xizmat qilgan;

M.Frimen regional hikoyalarida ayol qahramonlar topologik mansublik, tranzit yosh, mikro va makro muhit ta’sirida etnik o‘zlik shakllanishining yetuklik (achieved), noaniqlik (diffuse), o‘zlikni izlash (moratorium), andoza (foreclosed) bosqichlarida namoyon bo‘lib, ayol personajlar ichki dunyosi regional tasvir elementlari, obrazli ifodalar, ruhiy tasvirning bevosita va bilvosita shakllari orqali badiiy gavdalantirilishiga oid individual jihatlar bilan bog‘liq nazariy xulosalardan Buxoro davlat universitetida SUZ80021IN3103 raqamli “Amerika adabiyoti klubi” mavzusidagi xorijiy loyihada foydalanilgan (Buxoro davlat universitetining 2026-yil 21-yanvardagi №06/393-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada M.Frimen hikoyalari ayol muammolarini ko‘tarish bilan birga, umumiy insoniy qadriyatlar va universal mavzularni ham chuqur ifoda etganligi asoslanishiga erishilgan;

Yu.Uelti hikoyalarida regional muhit tufayli tashabbuskorlar (initiates), yolg‘iz ayollar (isolated spinsters), ona rolidagi ayollar (Mother women), mustaqil ayollar (liberated women) gavdalanishi hamda ayol obrazlarida ijtimoiy muhit ta’siri natijasida ijobiy va salbiy, nisbiy, kontekstual, legitim yoki nolegitim o‘zlikning ko‘rinishlari namoyon bo‘lishi yozuvchi uslubida spetsifik psixologik aspektlar yetakchiligida voqelanganligi bilan bog‘liq ilmiy xulosalardan Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 2024-yil 11-noyabrdagi 314-sonli buyrug‘iga asosan berilgan №429 raqamli nashr ruxsatnomasi asosida 60111800 – Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili) ta’lim yo‘nalishi talabalariga mo‘ljallangan “Til aspektlari

amaliyoti” nomli darslikni yaratishda foydalanilgan (Buxoro davlat pedagogika institutining 2026-yil 28-yanvardagi №03/01-157-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada AQSh regionalistik hikoyalarida ayol obrazlari faqat individual ruhiy tajriba egasi emas, balki muayyan ijtimoiy-madaniy muhit ta’sirida shakllangan murakkab va ko‘p qatlamli shaxslar sifatida namoyon bo‘lishi, ularning badiiy kontekstda turli yondashuvlar orqali realistik ruhda ifoda etilishi orqali darslikning diskurs tahlili qismi takomillashtirilgan;

Amerika regional hikoyalarida ayol qahramonlarning ijtimoiy munosabatlar muhitida kontrast ifodasi AQSh janubi kontekstida patriarxal, axloqiy va madaniy stereotiplar fosh etilgani, asarlarning episentrida oila hamda oilaviy rishtalar tasviri turishida voqelansa, Janub regional hikoyalarida ijtimoiy begonalik, nolegitimlik, shaxs-jamiyat ziddiyatlarini ochib berilishi M.Frimen va Yu.Uelti kichik nasri namunalari misolida dalillanganligi bilan bog‘liq xulosalardan O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi Buxoro viloyat teleradiokanali davlat muassasasining “Assalom Buxoro”, “Najot bilimda” teleko‘rsatuvlari, “Buxoro” radiosining “Ta’limdagi muammolar” radioeshittirishlari ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi Buxoro viloyat teleradiokanalining 2026-yil 19-yanvardagi №01-09-09-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada ko‘rsatuvlar ilmiy-ommabopligining ta’minlanishiga, ilmiy manbalar bilan boyitilishiga va teletomoshabinlarning ushbu soha yuzasidan bilimlarini oshirishga erishilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 12 ta, jumladan, 9 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 20 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining dissertatsiya asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 8 ta maqola, ulardan, 5 tasi respublika va 3 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat bo‘lib, umumiy hajmi 141 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi, muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi, ishning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim yoki ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi, maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti, predmeti, metodlari, ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari, tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi, ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati, aprobatsiyasi, joriylanishi, e’lon qilinishi, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishiga doir ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**AQSh regionalizm adabiyotida hikoya janri xususiyatlari va takomili**” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, ikki fasldan tarkib topgan.

Birinchi bobning birinchi fasli “AQSh mahalliy kolorit adabiyotining tarixiy-nazariy asoslari” deb atalgan bo‘lib, AQSh mahalliy kolorit hamda regionalizm

davri adabiyoti fuqarolar urushidan keyingi davr, migratsiya, ochlik hamda turli darajadagi ijtimoiy illatlarni aks ettirgani, hikoyalar mahalliy badiiy ifodaga asoslangan holda makonga mansublik talqini ustuvorligi xususida fikr yuritilgani kabi masalalarni ko‘rib chiqadi. Mahalliy kolorit adabiyotida realistik va detallarga boy tasvirlar orqali o‘quvchiga muayyan joyni “sezdirish” imkoni beriladi, bu Amerika jamiyatida milliy o‘zlikni anglash jarayoni kuchaygan bir paytda ahamiyatli bo‘ldi. Mahalliy kolorit ayniqsa fuqarolar urushidan keyingi davrda, mamlakatning turli burchaklaridagi madaniy xilma-xillikni ifodalash vositasi sifatida ishlatilib, turli ijtimoiy qatlamlar, etnik guruhlar va dialektlarni o‘z ichiga olgan holda, Amerika jamiyatining mozaikasini yaratishda muhim rol o‘ynadi. Bu davr adabiyotining ijtimoiy va tarixiy ildizlariga chuqurroq nazar solgan G.Xiksning (Granville Hicks) “The Great Tradition: An Interpretation of American Literature Since the Civil War (1933)” fundamental tadqiqotida fuqarolar urushidan keyingi davrda mahalliy kolorit adabiyotining sezilarli darajada ommalashganini ilmiy asosda ko‘rsatib beradi. G.Xiks bu davrni shunday ta’riflaydi: “AQShda fuqarolar urushidan keyin mahalliy kolorit ruhida yozilgan asarlar yetakchi o‘rinni egalladi”[15], ya’ni har bir jurnal, kitob, hatto gazetalar mahalliy koloritga oid hikoya, maqola va tasvirlarni qamrab oldi. Bu holat mahalliy koloritni o‘sha davrdagi jamiyat ijtimoiy ongining ifodasi, madaniy xilma-xillikni hujjatlashtiruvchi adabiy shakl sifatida qadrlangani va ko‘plab adiblarning yozuv uslubiga aylanganini namoyon etadi. Mahalliy kolorit adabiyoti nafaqat o‘ziga xos estetik vosita, balki madaniy antropologiya[16] va tarixiy xotira bilan uzviy bog‘liq bo‘lgan adabiy hodisa ekanligi oydinlashadi, u nafaqat mintaqaviylik orqali milliylikni ifodalashga intildi, balki shu orqali Amerika adabiyotini yanada ko‘p ovozli, murakkab va chuqur mazmunli tizimga aylantira oldi.

Birinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “AQSh regional hikoyachiligi: makon, til, madaniyat” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, mahalliy kolorit adabiyoti realizmning dastlabki ko‘rinishidan keyinchalik yanada kengroq tus olib, region tasviriga urg‘u berilgani, regionalizm hikoyachilikda mamlakatning chekka hududlari turli rakurslarda realistik tasvir uslubi orqali yoritilib, ularda achinish, hamdarlik, qayg‘urish, tasalli berish kabi mavzular ustuvor bo‘lgani kabi masalalar tadqiq etiladi. Davr yozuvchilari orasida ayollar masalasi, ularning jamiyat bilan yuz beradigan ziddiyatlari, individual shaxs sifatida o‘zligini anglashi, shaxsiy xohish va erkinliklarini yangicha yondashuv va tasvir vositalari orqali ifoda etishi mazkur hikoyachilikning spetsifik xususiyatlari sirasiga kiradi.

Regional hikoyalarda davrning an’ana va zamonaviylik o‘rtasidagi kurash, yakkalanish va jamoaviylik, o‘ziga xoslik hissi, iqtisodiy qiyinchiliklar va ijtimoiy sinflar o‘rtasidagi tafovut kabi turli xil mavzular yoritildi. Bu davrda yozilgan hikoyalar o‘zining turli xil elementlari hamda janriy o‘ziga xosligi bilan ajralib turdi.

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[15] Radke M. L. Local-Color Fiction in Middle Western Magazines 1865-1900. // A Dissertation Submitted to The Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree Doctor of Philosophy Field of English, Illinois, 1965. – P. 10.

[16] Izoh: Madaniy antropologiya insoniyat madaniyatini o‘rganib, ularning ijtimoiy hayotida kashf etilgan va yo‘lga qo‘yilgan tizimlarni tadqiq etuvchi umumiy termindir. Madaniy antropologiya insoniyatning avloddan avlodga o‘tib kelayotgan urf-odatlari, an’analari, ijtimoiy hayoti, dini, san’ati, iqtisodiy va siyosiy qadriyatlarini o‘rganadi. Kalanov K., Sabirova U. Ijtimoiy antropologiya: o‘quv qo‘llanma. – Toshkent: «Go To Print», 2020. – B. 3–4.

Amerika adabiy regionalizm davri, XIX asr realizmi va romantizmining ta'sirida bo'lganligi tufayli, hikoyada tavsifning aniqligiga amal qilinib, asarlar g'ayrioddiy yoki notanish urf-odatlar, narsalar va odamlar bilan boyitildi. Tadqiqotlarga ko'ra, bunday asarlarda hikoya muhitiga kuchli e'tibor qaratish, ba'zan shunday darajada bo'ldiki, yozuvchi asarida go'yo muhit va odamlarni tasvirlashdan boshqa hech narsa sodir bo'lmayotgandek tuyuldi.[17] Yozuvchilar badiiy hikoyalari orqali jamiyat mohiyatini qamrab olishni maqsad qildilar hamda shu mintaqalarning urf-odatlari, shevalari, tabiati va kundalik tajribalarini o'z asarlarining asosiga aylantirdilar. Bunday hikoyalarda makon, til va madaniyat bir-biriga bog'liq holda asarning muhim tuzilmasiga aylanib, syujetni harakatga keltiruvchi kuch sifatida namoyon bo'ldi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **"M.Frimen hikoyalarida mahalliy tasvir individualligi hamda tematik qamrov doirasi**" deb nomlangan va uch fasldan iborat. Mazkur bobning birinchi fasli "M.Frimen hikoyalarida davr, tuzum va muhitning badiiy in'ikosi" deb sarlavhalangan. M.Frimenning hikoyalari o'z davrida B. Hart, J.V.Keybl va Ch.Xarrisning asarlari kabi shov-shuvga sabab bo'lmagan bo'lsa-da, u adabiyotda o'ziga xos yo'ldan borib, o'zining sodda, shakli va tilining oddiyligi bilan jahon adabiyoti durdonalariga o'xshaydigan asarlar yarata oldi. Zamondoshlari orasida kuchli realizm tuyg'usi, poetik iste'dod va badiiy mahoratga ega, manzarani bir-ikki bo'yoq bilan chizib bera oladigan yozuvchi sifatida tanildi.

J.S.Finining etnik o'zlik (ethnic identity) nazariyasiga ko'ra, insonning o'zini anglashi turli bosqichlarda namoyon bo'ladi. Tadqiqotchi bu jarayonni to'rt bosqichga bo'lib o'rganadi[18].

1. Diffuse – noaniq mujmal bosqich. Bunda inson o'zini umuman anglamagan va etnik o'ziga xoslik haqida ma'lumotga ega emas.

2. Foreclosed – qisman tanilish bosqichi. Bunda inson jamiyatdagi o'rnini tahlil qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lmasa-da, o'zining shaxsiy qarashlarini kashf eta boshlaydi.

3. Moratorium – o'zligini his etishda chalkashish. Bunda inson etnik o'ziga xoslik tushunchasini o'zida topishda ikkilanadi.

4. Achieved – o'zini to'liq anglash bosqichi. Bunda inson etnik o'ziga xosligini aniq tushunadi va anglaydi.

J. S. Fini har qanday insonning etnik o'zligini kashf etishida ayniqsa ularni o'rab turgan muhit, ular yashagan davr va undagi mavjud tuzumning ta'siri beqiyos ekanligini e'tirof etadi. M.Frimen hikoyalaridagi izchil mohiyat, yagona g'oya, ularni birlashtirib turadigan asosiy mavzu ham ayollarning o'z erkinligi, qarashlari, mustaqil fikriga ega bo'lish uchun kurashlaridan iborat. Yozuvchi ayol qahramonlarining o'z-o'zini anglash jarayoni ham muayyan mintaqada turli omillar ta'sirida ro'y berdi. Biz hikoyalardagi qahramonlarning o'zligini topishi, unga yetaklaydigan kuch hamda jamiyatning ularga ta'sirini etnik o'ziga xoslik nazariyasi

[17] Laffrado L. Ella Rhoads Higginson, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, and Pacific Northwest Women's Literary Regionalism // Legacy. – 2014. – Vol. 31, No. 2. – P. 285.

[18] Phinney J.S. Stages of Ethnic Identity Development in Minority Group Adolescents // The Journal of Early Adolescence. – 1989. – Vol. 9, No. 1–2. – P. 38.

asosida quyidagi kategoriyalarga ajratib tahlil qilishni lozim topdik. M.Frimen regional hikoyalarida ayol qahramonlarning etnik o‘zligi turli faktorlar natijasida shakllanishini aks piramida shaklida tasvirladikki, unga ko‘ra, omillarning ayol qahramonlar etnik shakllanishida ahamiyati darajasini ko‘rish mumkin.



1-rasm. M.Frimen ayol qahramonlarining etnik o‘zlik shakllanish nisbatlari

I.Nendi M.Frimen hikoyalaridagi ayollarni gavdalantirish mahoratini alohida e’tirof etib: “*Freeman portrays the live of women who are trying to struggle to gain betterment in their lives. In many of her writings, she portrays the live of women who are not dependent upon marriage, maternity and mothering and some of them even refuse to take role as housewives or home keepers in the patriarchal familie*s”,[19] deya ta’kidlaydi. Yozuvchi hikoyalarida qahramonlari iqtisodiy jihatdan nochor, chekka hududlarda yashab, oila, onalik va bola tarbiyasi yoki patriarxal muhitda uy bekasi kabi rollarda bo‘lsalar-da, davrning nosog‘lom muhiti, asossiz va hukmron talablariga qarshi, o‘zlarining yashirin hamda kutilmagan kuchlarini safarbar etib, mustaqil hayot uchun kurashadilar.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “M.Frimen hikoyalarida ayol va jamiyatning binar oppozitsiyasi” deb nomlanib, M.Frimen hikoyachiligidagi ijodiy bosqichlar va yaratilgan asarlarda regionallik kasb etgan tematik qamrov ochib beriladi. M.Frimen hikoyachiligi quyidagi ijodiy davrlarga bo‘linadi: *Ilk bosqich* (1870-1880) “The Adventures of Ann”, “A Humble Romance and Other Stories”; *O‘rta bosqich* (1890-1900) “The Revolt of Mother and Other Stories”; *So‘nggi bosqich* (1900-1920) “The New England Nun and Other Stories”. M.Frimenning “A New England Nun”, “A Gala Dress”, “Christmas Jenny” hikoyalari misolida aytish mumkinki, qishloq hayotiga xos manzaralar, sodda, beg‘ubor, aldanuvchan xarakterlarni tasvirladi. M.Frimen ayol va jamiyat orasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlik, ayollar xarakter dinamikasiga atrofdagi voqealar ta’siri, o‘zlikni anglash tushunchasi himoyasi yo‘lida tizginsiz kurashlari, gender tengsizlik, ayol sabri, matonati, turmushdagi hurmat va o‘zaro munosabat kabi XIX asr ayollari orasida dolzarb masalalar tadqiqiga nazar tashlaydi. “*She looked as immovable to him as one of the rocks in his pastureland, bound to*

[19] Nandy I. K A Critical Reading: Contradictory Perspectives on Patriarchy as Seen in The Female Characters of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman’s “The Revolt Of ‘Mother’ // Deiksis Vol. 6, No.1, 2014. – P. 33-34.

the earth with generations of blackberry vines"[20]. Saraning har galgidek e'tibordan chetda qolib, so'zlarining tinglanmasligi, o'rinli savollarining ham javobsiz qolishini muallif yaylovdagi qimirlamaydigan qoya tosh, yerga yopishgan maymunjon mevalariga qiyoslab tasvirlaydi. Qahramon zohiriy qiyofasining bunday tasviri muallif bayon uslubining ancha mukammallashganidan darak beradi. M. Frimen tasvir fonida endi faqatgina Yangi Angliya chekka hudud manzaralarini emas, balki hikoya personajlarining umumiy hissiyotlari, dil tug'yonlarini turli ko'rinishdagi ifodalar orqali aks ettiradi.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli "Yozuvchi regional hikoyalarida ayol ruhiyati tasviri" deb nomlanib, M.Frimen hikoyalarida ayol qahramonlarning ichki olami, shaxsiyatidagi kuchli hamda zaif jihatlarni bevosita – dialog, muallif nutqi, psixologik detal, retrospeksiya hamda bilvosita – ramzlar, peyzaj, harakat, fiziologik o'zgarishlar orqali badiiy voqelanishi tahlilga tortiladi. M.Frimen regionalistik hikoyalarida ayol obrazlari faqat individual ruhiy tajriba egasi emas, balki muayyan ijtimoiy-madaniy muhit ta'sirida shakllangan murakkab va ko'p qatlamli shaxslar sifatida namoyon bo'ladi.

1-jadval

M.Frimen hikoyalari ayol qahramonlar ruhiyati badiiy ifodasidan namunalar

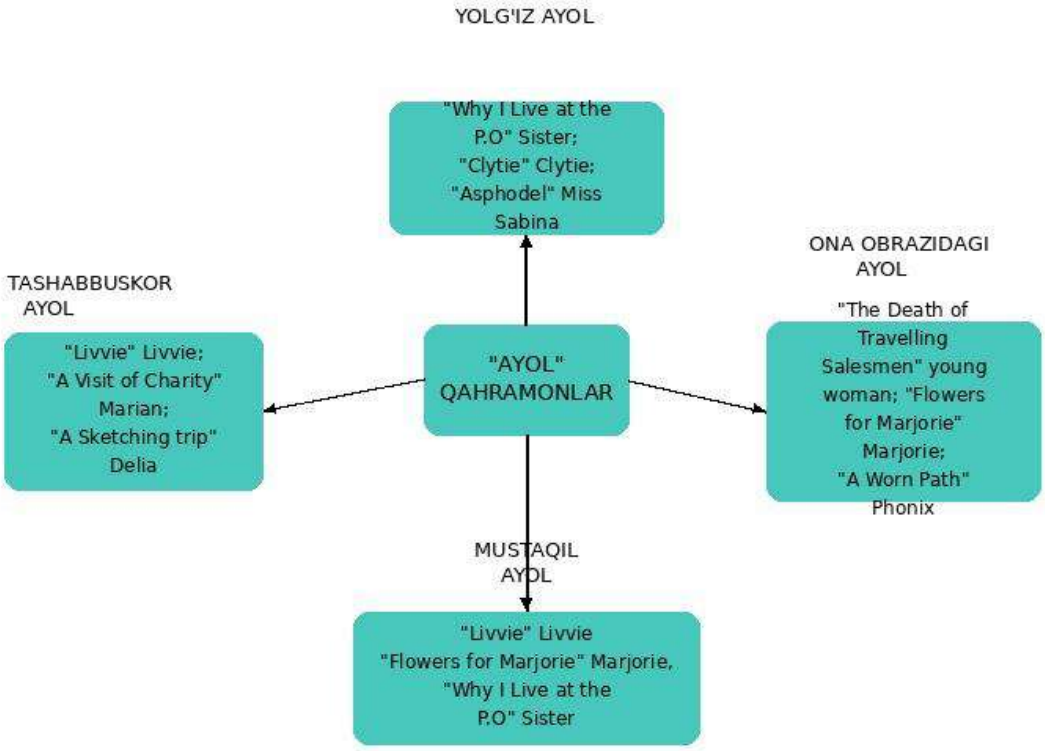
Psixologik vositalar	Misollar	Hikoyalar
Dialog	*'What are they digging for, mother?' said she.* *'Did he tell you?' 'They're diggin' for- a cellar for a new barn.'* *'Oh, mother, he ain't going to build another barn?'* *'That's what he says.'*[21]	*"The Revolt of Mother"*
Muallif nutqi	*Harriet, even in her girlhood, had a blunt, defiant manner. Charlotte had always had the reputation of not being any too strong in her mind.*[22]	*"Mistaken Charity"*
Psixologik detal	*Louisa sat there in a daze, listening to their retreating steps.*[23]	*"A New England Nun"*
Peyzaj	*It was late in the afternoon, and the light was waning, little swarms of flies were dancing up and down before the peoples' faces in the soft air.*[24]	*"A New England Nun"*
Retrospeksiya	*In that length of time much had happened. Louisa's mother and brother had died, and she was all alone in the world.*[25]	*"A New England Nun"*
Qahramon harakati	*Sarah Penn stood in the door like a queen; she held her head as if it bore a crown; there was that patience which makes authority royal in her voice.*[26]	*"The Revolt of Mother"*

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi "**Yu.Uelti hikoyalarida regional voqelik: ayol va ijtimoiy masalalar tadqiqi**" deb nomlangan bo'lib, uch faslni o'z ichiga olgan. Uchinchi bobning birinchi fasli "Yu.Uelti hikoyachiligida ayol obrazi gavdalantirilishining individual jihatlari" tahliliga bag'ishlangan. U o'z davri

[20] https://ru.scribd.com/document/800823317/The-Revolt-of-Mother
[21] https://ru.scribd.com/document/800823317/The-Revolt-of-Mother
[22] http://wilkinsfreeman.info/Short/MistakenCharityHR.htm
[23] https://americanliterature.com/author/mary-e-wilkins-freeman/short-story/a-new-england-nun
[24] https://americanliterature.com/author/mary-e-wilkins-freeman/short-story/a-new-england-nun
[25] https://americanliterature.com/author/mary-e-wilkins-freeman/short-story/a-new-england-nun
[26] https://ru.scribd.com/document/800823317/The-Revolt-of-Mother

ayollari (southern women) haqida real hayot tafsilotlarini qalamga oladi. Yu. Uelti ijodini tahlil qilgan munaqqidlar yozuvchi ijodiga munosabat bildirib, "*she isn't arguing for the merits of her own fiction, but for the integrity of fiction as a way of understanding our lives*"[27], deya e'tirof etishadi. U o'z asarlarini shunchaki jozibadorlik uchun emas, balki insoniyatning hayot mazmunini anglashda adabiy yondashuv sifatida xizmat qilish uchun yaratdi, deya ta'kidlashdi.

Muallif hikoyalarini o'rgangan P.A.Taplining so'zlariga ko'ra, *Yu.Uelti o'zining feministik yondashuvi bilan tanilgan bo'lsa-da, u feminist emas. Uning hikoyalar to'plamidagi aksariyat tanlangan asarlar ayollarning tajribalariga alohida nuqtayi nazardan e'tibor qaratadi*.[28] Muallif qahramonlari odatda "A Visit of Charity"dagi yosh qizdan tortib, "A Worn Path"dagi keksa ayollargacha bo'lgan turli yoshdagi ayollar hayotini bayon qiladi. Munaqqid "The Portrayal of Women in Selected Short Stories by Eudora Welty" nomli monografiyasida Yu.Ueltining hikoyalarida ayol obrazlarini uch asosiy guruh: *Initiates – Tashabbuskorlar; Isolated spinsters – yolg'iz, turmushga chiqmagan ayollar; Mother women – ona rolidagi ayollar*ga ajratib o'rganadi. Tadqiqotchining yondashuviga qo'shilgan holda biz shu tahlilni davom ettirib, to'rtinchi, ya'ni *Liberated women (Ozod va erkin ayollar)* guruhini ham yaratishni maqsad qildik, chunki adiba hikoyalarida shu toifaga kiruvchi ayol qahramonlar ham gavdalantiriladi.



2-rasm. Yu.Uelti regional hikoyalari ayol obrazlari tadqiqi

Yuqoridagi mulohazalarimiz nuqtayi nazaridan, P.A.Tapli klassifikatsiyasi hamda unga yana bir o'zimizning tasnifimizni qo'shgan holda Yu. Uelti

[27] Welty E. The eye of the story selected essays and reviews. – Universite du Quebec a Montreal, on 07 Jan 2020. – P. 255. https://www.cambridge.org/core.

[28] Tapley P.A. The Portrayal of Women in Selected Short Stories by Eudora Welty // A Dissertation Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement for The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in The Department of English North Texas State University, 1974. – P. 5.

hikoyalaridagi ayol obrazlarining badiiy voqelanishi spetsifikasini ko‘rib chiqib, mulohazalarimizni bayon qilishga harakat qildik.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “Yozuvchi hikoyalarida ayol obrazi ijtimoiy o‘zligi talqini” deb atalgan va Yu.Uelti hikoyalari ijtimoiy o‘zlik badiiy ifodasi nuqtayi nazaridan tahlilga tortilgan. Muallifning “A Worn Path”, “Why I Live at the P.O.”, “Livvie”, “A Curtain of Green” hikoyalarida H.Tajfel hamda J.C.Turner ilgari surgan ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari natijasida vujudga keladigan ijtimoiy o‘zlikning *ijobiy, nisbiy, nolegitim, kontekstual* ko‘rinishlari namoyon bo‘ladi.

Uchinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “Muallif hikoyalarida gender muammolar badiiy ifodasi” deb sarlavhalanib, unda Yu.Ueltining regional adabiyot vakilasi sifatida hikoyalarida regionalizmning muhim elementi sanalmish muayyan hududdagi mavjud ijtimoiy-siyosiy muammolarni bayon etishi; “The Key”, “The Wide Net” hamda “Livvie” kabi hikoyalari tahlili, ular orqali gender tengsizlik, uning ayollar hayotiga ta’siri kabi masalalar muhokamaga tortiladi. Muallif kichik nasrida ayol va jamiyat orasidagi ziddiyatlar, gender masalalarni badiiy istifoda etib, Amerika oilalariga xos qarashlar va tuzumning shaxs hayotiga ta’sirini ochib berdi. Hikoyalarda qahramon ruhiyatidagi qat’iyatlilik, og‘ir vaziyatlarda ham o‘zini qo‘lga ola bilish va nohaqlikka qarshi tura oladigan g‘ururni ifodaladi.

XULOSA

1. AQSh regional hikoyachiligi dastlab mahalliy kolorit, so‘ngra regionalizm shaklida taraqqiy etib, mamlakatdagi tarixiy-ijtimoiy shart-sharoit, ya’ni migratsiya, iqtisodiy tanazzul, ochlik va qashshoqlik, ijtimoiy tengsizlik, irqiy kamsitish kabi evrilishlar ta’sirida shakllandi. Dastlab realistik ifodaning lokal ko‘rinishida vujudga kelgan mazkur yo‘nalishda yaratilgan hikoyalarda mikro makonga xos tasvirlar keltirilib, keyinchalik kengroq makro makonga xos, ya’ni regional talqin daxldorlik kasb etdi. AQSh badiiy tafakkurida shakllanib ulgurgan mazkur yo‘nalish mahalliy koloritdan regionalizmga aylanishi natijasida ahamiyatli hamda mustaqil janriy hodisa sifatida millat adabiyotidan joy oldi. B. Hart, M.Tven, Ch.Xarris, K.Shopen, S.O.Jyuet, M.Frimen singari mualliflar bu yo‘nalish rivojiga yuksak hissa qo‘shgan adiblar qatoriga kirdi.

2. Amerika regional hikoyachiligida mavjud konservativ normalarga asoslangan rivoya uslubida siljish kuzatilib, asosan, individual uslub, realistik tasvir, deskriptiv hamda biografik ifoda singari badiiy shakllar vujudga keldi. Regional hikoyalarda lokal makonga xos nutq, dialekt hamda lahjalardan unumli foydalanilishi tasvir konturini kengaytirib, badiiy autentiklikning oshishiga, kontekst ruhiyati ifodasining yanada jonlanishiga olib keldi. Tabiat manzaralari, urf-odatlar, mahalliy qadriyat va an’analar, ziddiyat hamda qarama-qarshiliklar asosiy elementlar sifatida hikoyalarning badiiy-estetik salmog‘ini oshirib, janriy tabiatini boyitdi.

3. AQSh regional hikoyachiligida ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari tasviri asosiy rakurslardan biriga aylanib, ayollarning ijtimoiy huquqlari, shaxsiy erkinlik, individual o‘zlikni anglash, gender tengsizlik, etnik mansublik kabi masalalar talqiniga urg‘u berildi. O‘kinch, hamdardlik, tushkunlik, yolg‘izlik, ruhiy azoblanish

kabi ayollarga xos holatlar hikoyalarning badiiy maydoni markazida aks ettirilib, bunday ayol obrazlar orqali jamiyatda hukmron feministik ruhda mavjud ziddiyat hamda muammolar novatorona badiiy yondashuvda istifoda etildi.

4. M.Frimenning XIX asr yakuni, XX asr boshida AQSh regional hikoyachiligi rivojidagi hissasi alohida ahamiyat kasb etib, Massachusets shtatiga mansub mikro va makro muhit, chekka qishloq hamda mintaqaviy hayot manzarasini real ruhda gavdalantira oldi. Muallif individual uslubi davr shafqatsiz hamda suronli muhiti, patriarxal munosabatlar, iqtisodiy ziddiyatlarning ayol obrazi shakllanishiga transformatsion ta'sirining izchil tasviri bo'ldi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan M.Frimen hikoyalari regional rakursda makon, jamiyat va shaxs orasida kechgan murakkab aloqalarni yorituvchi ahamiyatli badiiy manbaga aylandi.

5. M.Frimen ayolning mikro va makro ijtimoiy maydonda o'rni va roli, hayot tarzi, an'ana va qadriyatlari, ruhiy kechinmalari badiiy ifodasi yordamida murakkab shaxs obrazini gavdalantirdi. Muallif hikoyalarida ayol qahramonlar tranzit yosh, mikro va makro makon, topologik mansublik kabi faktorlar ta'sirida etnik o'zlikni anglashning yetuklik, noaniqlik, izlanish va andozaviy bosqichlarida voqelandi. Bu bosqichlar ayol personajlarning ijtimoiy funksiyasidan tashqari, ularda kechgan ichki-ruhiy evolyutsiya, shaxsiy hamda ijtimoiy o'zlik shakllanishini badiiy asar episentriga olib chiqdi.

6. M.Frimen hikoyachiligining bosqichma-bosqich dinamik rivojlanishi kuzatilib, qahramonlari dadil, matonatli hamda ichki-ruhan kuchli ayol sifatida gavdalandi. Muallif dialog, muallif nutqi, psixologik detal, retrospeksiya, ramz va peyzaj singari badiiy elementlar yordamida ruhan barkamol hamda ijtimoiy bosimlarga tolerant ayollar obrazini gavdalantira oldi. M.Frimenning ayol obrazlari AQSh regional hikoyachiligida individual va ijtimoiy faktorlar sintezi sifatida shakllanib, murakkab badiiy tip darajasiga chiqa oldi.

7. Yu.Uelti AQSh regional hikoyachiligida ayol qahramonlarni individual uslubda yaratgan ijodkor sifatida asarlarida ayol obrazi markaziy badiiy-estetik kategoriya darajasiga ko'tarildi. Mississippi shtati ijtimoiy-madaniy kontekstida ayol personajlarning real voqelikka munosabati muallif tomonidan ruhiy-falsafiy rakursda ochib berildi, natijada yozuvchi tarixiy-ijtimoiy muhit bilan bog'liq hamda ideal normalardan xoli ayol siymosini yaratishga erishdi.

8. Yu.Uelti ayol obrazlari tipologik xususiyat kasb etib, ijtimoiy-psixologik holatiga ko'ra tashabbuskor (initiates), turmushga chiqmagan, yolg'iz qiz (isolated spinsters), ona rolidagi ayol (Mother women) hamda mustaqil (liberated) kategoriyalarida namoyon bo'ladi. Natijada muallif individual yondashuvda jamiyatdagi patriarxal munosabatlar, gender muammolar, ijtimoiy bosimga tolerant ayollar obrazi ichki-ruhiy holatini yorita oldi.

9. Yu.Uelti AQSh janubi kontekstida ayol obrazlari spetsifik jihatlarini yoritib, ular tasvirida asosan makon, mahalliy stereotip, mentalitet nuqtayi nazaridan yondashdi. Hikoyalarda ayollarning ijobiy/salbiy, nisbiy, kontekstual, legitim/nolegitim singari ijtimoiy o'zligi ko'rinishlari namoyon bo'ldi. Yozuvchi kichik nasr doirasida ayol shaxsiyati hamda ijtimoiy muhit orasidagi nizo, shaxs erkinligi kabi muammolarga nisbatan teran badiiy xulosalarini ifodaladi.

10. AQSh regional hikoyachiligi ayol va jamiyat munosabatlari tasvirida spetsifik xususiyat kasb etib, ayol obrazlarining hukmron diskursda shaxsiy, ijtimoiy, etnik singari o‘zligi shakllangani, ruhiyatida qat’iyat, iztirob, g‘urur ustuvor bo‘ldi. Regional rakurs asosan AQSh Janubi (South) jamiyatiga xos tendensiyalarni namoyon etib, patriarxal, axloqiy va madaniy stereotiplarni fosh etdi. Bugungi kunda ham Janub regional hikoyalari ijtimoiy begonalik, nolegitimlik, shaxs-jamiyat ziddiyatlari badiiy ifodasini tadqiq etishda ahamiyat kasb etadi.

ONE-TIME SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.08.08 AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY

KUDRATOVA SITORA OLIM KIZI

LITERARY REPRESENTATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WOMAN AND SOCIETY IN AMERICAN REGIONAL SHORT FICTION (BASED ON THE WORKS OF M.FREEMAN AND E.WELTY)

10.00.04. - Language and Literature of the peoples of Europe, America and Australia

DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
for a Doctor of Philosophy Scientific Degree (PhD) in philology

Bukhara – 2026

The theme of the dissertation for a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered under No. B2024.2.PhD/Fil4592 by the Supreme Attestation Commission.

The dissertation has been accomplished at Bukhara State University.

The dissertation abstract in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) has been placed on the website of the Scientific Council at Bukhara State University (www.buxdu.uz) and «Ziyonet» Information-educational portal (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Leading organization:	**Fergana State University**

The dissertation defense will be held on "9" november 2026 at 1200 at the meeting of the one-time Scientific Council DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.08.08 at Bukhara State University (Address: 200118, Bukhara, M.Iqbol street, 11. Phone: (0 365) 221-29-14; Fax: (0 365) 221-57-27; e-mail: buxdu_rektor@buxdu.uz).

The dissertation is available at the Information-resource center of Bukhara State University, (registration number 1085). Address: 200118, Bukhara, M.Iqbol street, 11. Phone: (0 365) 221-25-87

The dissertation abstract is distributed on "27" october 2026.
(Mailing report № 26-2 on "27" october 2026)

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INTRODUCTION (annotation of the PhD dissertation)

Topicality and necessity of the thesis. In world literature the artistic representation of the image of women, the depiction of gender relations in society, the personality of women, as well as socio-spiritual contradictions, have given rise to a number of innovations within existing poetic systems and have led to the expansion of the formal and semantic contours of artistic expression, which continues to attract sustained attention in the scholarly domain to the present day. The analysis of the specificity of the female image within artistic discourse acquires particular relevance in deepening social consciousness, in the moral-ethical, national, and universal concepts, and in comprehending the foundations for the formation of consciousness and worldview in interpersonal relations.

In global literary studies, taking into account the possibilities of regional representation and the nature of genre, considerable attention has been paid to the artistic embodiment of socio-spiritual relations through realistic depiction in American literature. At the same time, the fact that such studies have not been conducted across numerous regions of the vast territory of the United States, particularly from the standpoint of gender, ethnic, and personal identity in the relationship between women and society within a realistic interpretative framework, necessitates the identification of the scientific-theoretical characteristics of the poetic development and specific features of regional storytelling, as well as the determination of the processes of character formation under the influence of social factors.

The reforms being implemented in our country, as well as the rapid transformations in the spiritual and educational spheres, clearly demonstrate that the ideological foundations of New Uzbekistan are based on such values as humanity, benevolence, and social harmony. Naturally, in this process, increased attention to women and heightened focus on gender relations contribute to the further development of society, the strengthening of family cohesion, and the enhancement of the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation. One of the key aspects of the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan is the prioritization of women's issues, including their rights and interests, the guarantee of gender equality, and the protection of family, motherhood, and childhood, which have been elevated to the level of state policy and defined as priority. Indeed, in the context where the motto "If a woman is happy, society is happy"[1] is being consistently reiterated, elevating attention and practical care for women to a qualitatively new level, strengthening their role and status in society, and ensuring their rights and legitimate interests constitute important tasks. In this regard, the analysis of the poetic possibilities of representing the female image from the standpoint of universal ideas concerning women's honor, dignity, and value within a global context, as well as the presentation of such research to the academic community, may serve as a new direction in contemporary literary studies.

The present scientific study serves to a certain degree to achieve the objectives

[1] Mirziyoyev Sh.M. The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan. Enlarged second edition. – Tashkent: "Uzbekistan" Publishing House, 2023. – P. 233.

set out in the following legal documents: the Decree of the President PF-5847 "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" dated October 8, 2019; the Decree of the President PF-60 "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" dated January 28, 2022; the Decree of the President PF-158 "On the Strategy "Uzbekistan – 2030" dated September 11, 2023; the Resolution of the President PQ-3775 "On additional measures to improve the quality of education in higher educational institutions and ensure their active participation in the comprehensive reforms carried out in the country" dated June 5, 2018; the Resolution of the President PQ-5117 "On measures to bring the activities of popularization of foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level" dated May 19, 2021; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 376 "On Measures to Improve the System of Translating the Best Works of World Literature into the Uzbek Language and the Masterpieces of Uzbek Literature into Foreign Languages and Publishing Them" dated May 18, 2018, as well as other normative-legal documents relevant to this field.

Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic. This research was carried out in line with the priority direction of science and technology development of the Republic I. "Formation of a system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state, and ways of their implementation".

Problem development status. Local color literature, which dominated US literature in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, has been studied in many works as an important stage of the country's literary process.[2] The introduction of this trend into literature and the important factors that shaped it are comprehensively covered in theoretical and historical sources.[3] In works of local color, the lifestyle, customs, speech characteristics, and social relations of the population of a certain region are artistically depicted, and such peculiarities are clearly manifested in the works of such writers of the period as B. Harte, M. Twain, S.O. Jewett, K. Chopin.[4] U.S. regional literature has been interpreted as a separate literary phenomenon in close connection with local color literature and has been covered by various literary scholars.[5] In

[2] Howard J. A Companion to American Fiction. 1865–1914. / ed. by R.P. Lamb, G.R. Thompson. – Malden: Blackwell, 2005. – P. 120.; Radke M. L. Local-Color Fiction in Middle Western Magazines 1865-1900. // A Dissertation Submitted to the Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree Doctor of Philosophy Field of English, Illinois, 1965. – P. 20; Web.D.A. Particular Places: Local Color Writing in The United States 1870-1910. // A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (English Language And Literature) in The University of Michigan 1997. – P. 3.; Matthew K.A. The U.S. Local Color Corpus 1865-1920 (Usloco): A Critical Description With Notes for Applications and Preservation. // A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree of Master of Arts in English Washington State University Department of English May, 2022. – P. 5.

[3] Donovan J. New England Local Color Literature: A Woman's Tradition. – New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., Inc, 1988. – P. 9.; Donald A. D. Notes on Local Color and Its Relation to Realism. // National Council of Teachers of English, Vol. 14, No. 2. 1952. – P. 85. Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/37176; Garland H. Crumbling Idols: Twelve Essays on Art Dealing Chiefly with Literature, Painting and the Drama. – Chicago: Stone and Kimball, 1894. – P. 62.

[4] Jewett S.O. A White Heron and Other Stories. http://www.blackmask.com. 2001. – P. 3.; https://www.classicshorts.com/stories/LuckRoaringCamp.html

[5] Callow J.T., Reilly R.J. Guide to American Literature from Emily Dickinson to the Present. – New York: Barnes & Noble Books, 1977. – P. 12.; Nancy K.B. Development of the Regional American Short Story. // A dissertation

American literary studies, the relationship between the individual and society, particularly the role of women in social relations, has been extensively explored.[6] The literature of this period acquires particular significance from the standpoint of setting, which is especially reflected in short fiction. American regional literature has been studied by scholars such as R.H. Brodhead, K.M. Skredsvig, J.S. Phinney, S. Foote, and M. Pryse[7], as well as by Russian researchers including A.B. Tanaseychuk and Ye.Yu. Rogonova.[8]

M. Freeman occupies a distinctive place in U.S. regional short fiction due to her realistic works addressing the pressing issues of her time. Consequently, she holds a significant position in American literary criticism. Numerous studies have examined the realistic depiction of the social system, historical period, and environment in New England and the southern states, as well as the relationships between women and society in her stories. Scholars such as E. Fuller and L. Glasser have conducted comprehensive analyses of her works, elucidating the thematic scope, specific features, and uniqueness of her characters in monographs, articles, and scholarly works.[9] Additionally, researchers including S.B. Shaw, I.K. Nandy, M. Grimwood, A.S. Betti, K. Gardner, and S.K. Harris have undertaken studies on the representation of female characters, their attitudes toward the social system, and the impact of the prevailing order on women's psychology in her narratives.[10]

Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of East Texas State University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of education August, 1980. – P. 6.

[6] Saitov S. O.Genri ijodi va o'zbek hikoyachiligida insoniy taqdirlar, shaxs va jamiyat munosabatlaridagi mushtaraklik. Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. Buxoro, 2025. – B. 17.; Ganiyeva O. X. Jon Steynbek hamda Odil Yoqubov asarlarida inson va jamiyat munosabatlarining tasvirlanishi. Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. Buxoro, 2021. – B. 26.; Shukurova S. Jon Steynbek va Nazar Eshonqul asarlarida shaxs erki va jamiyat munosabatlarining badiiy-falsafiy talqini. Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. Buxoro, 2023. – B. 24.; Umarova F. Zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek nasrida jamiyat va ayol munosabatlarining badiiy talqini (Devid Nikollsning "One day" va Iqbol Mirzoning "Bonu" asarlari misolida). Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. Toshkent, 2025. – B. 10.

[7] Brodhead R.H. Cultures of Letters: Scenes of Reading and Writing in Nineteenth-Century America Regionalism, Modernism, and the American Short Story Cycle. // A Dissertation Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University in Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy Chicago, 2007. – P. 120.; Skredsvig K. M. "Places Of The Heart": Female Regionalist Writers In Nineteenth-Century U.S. Literature. // Filología y Lingüística, Vol. 28, No. 6, 2002. – P. 81. https://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/filyling/article/download/4504/4321; Phinney J.S. Stages of Ethnic Identity Development in Minority Group Adolescents // The Journal of Early Adolescence. – 1989. – Vol. 9, No. 1–2. – P. 39. http://www.sagepublications.com ; Foote S. Regional Fictions: Culture and Identity in Nineteenth-Century American Literature. – Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2001. – P. 4; Pryse M. Distilling Essences: Regionalism and "Women's Culture" // American Literary Realism, 1870–1910. – 1993. – Vol. 25, No. 2. – P. 12.

[8] Рогонова Е.Ю. Поэзия Дальнего Запада второй половины XIX века и проблема регионализма в литературе США: автореф. дис. … д-ра культурологии. – М., 2012. – С. 31–35.; Танасейчук А.Б. Культурная самоидентификация американской цивилизации: на материале национальных и региональных литературных традиций США XIX века: автореф. дис. … д-ра культурологии. – М., 2008. – С. 24–29.

[9] Fuller E. Mary Wilkins Freeman // A Thesis for The Degree of Bachelor of Arts in English College of Liberal Arts and Sciences University of Illinois, 1915. – P. 48.; Glasser L.B. In a Closet Hidden: The Life and Work of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. – Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1996. – P. 14.

[10] Shaw S.B. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman: Realism, Sentimentalism, And Popular Fiction // A thesis Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in English in the Graduate College of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois, 1991. – P. 1. https://www.proquest.com/openview/ded64cb05083bd93b10970f37653a216/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y; Nandy I. K A Critical Reading: Contradictory Perspectives On Patriarchy As Seen In The Female Characters Of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman's "The Revolt Of 'Mother' // Deiksis Vol. 6, No.1, 2014. – P. 33-34. https://journal.lppmunindra.ac.id/index.php/Deiksis/article/download/513/791.; Grimwood M.

The works of E. Welty are distinguished among representatives of U.S. regional literature by their realistic and uniquely regional portrayals. Her short stories primarily depict the regional landscape of the southern states within established literary traditions, wherein the image of women is represented in close interrelation with the social environment, historical conditions, and cultural values. In foreign scholarship, the relationship between women and society in Welty's stories has predominantly been analyzed from a psychological perspective, and her works have been evaluated by P.A. Tapley, Mc.C. Helen, S. Mars, B. Chronaki, D.G. Robert, B.A. Denton, and K.E. Howell.[11]

The present dissertation aims to investigate the image of the Southern woman, her specific characteristics, and her relationship with society within the framework of U.S. local color and regional short fiction, based on the works of M. Freeman and E. Welty.

Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific research works of the higher educational institution where the dissertation has been conducted. This dissertation was carried out in accordance with the research plan of Bukhara State University within the framework of the research project "Literary Studies, Linguistics and Translation Work".

The aim of the research work is to identify the artistic expression of the relationship between women and society in American regional storytelling, using the works of M. Freeman and E. Welty.

The tasks of the research work are as follows:

explaining the socio-historical genesis of local color literature of the USA, the historical and theoretical factors that caused it, theoretical study of the artistic features of works in the short story genre written in this direction;

Architecture and Autobiography in 'The Revolt of "Mother. // American Literary Realism, Vol. 40, No. 1, 2007. – P. 67. http://www.jstor.org/stable/27747273.; Betty A.S. Gender Not Geography: The Locale Of Mary Wilkins Freeman's Local Color. // A Thesis Submitted to The Faculty of The Graduate College of The Oklahoma State University In Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For The Degree Of Master Of Arts, 1996. – P. 11. Harris S.K. Mary. E. Wilkins Freeman's A New England Nun and the Dilemma of the Woman Artist. // Studies in American Humor, Penn state university press, Vol. 3, No. 9, 2002. – P. 28. https://www.jstor.org/stable/42573422; Gardner K. The Subversion of Genre in the Short Stories of Mary Wilkins Freeman // The New England Quarterly. – 1992. – Vol. 65, No. 3. – P. 466.

[11] Tapley P.A. The Portrayal of Women in Selected Short Stories by Eudora Welty. // A Dissertation Submitted to The Graduate Faculty of The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement for The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in The Department of English North Texas State University, 1974. – P. 5.; Helen Mc.C, Voice And Silence: A Rhetorical Analysis of selected works of Fiction by Eudora Welty // A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy in the graduate school of the Texas Woman's University College of Arts And Sciences Denton, Texas, 2010. – P. 5.; Marrs S. One Writer's Imagination: The Fiction of Eudora Welty. – Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2002. – P. 38.; Chronaki B. Eudora Welty's Theory of Place and Human Relationships. // South Atlantic Bulletin. – 1978. – Vol. 43, No. 2. – P. 40.; Robert D. G, Denton B.A. Eudora Welty's "Flowers For Marjorie": Toward The Caesura of The Unconscious // A Thesis Presented to The Graduate Council of the University of North Texas in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree of Master of Arts, Texas May, 1996. – P. 5.; Howell K.E. "Beautiful And Terrible in The Face": Reconfiguring The Southern Beauty Myth Through The Short Fiction And Autobiographical Writings Of Eudora Welty // A Thesis Presented in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for The Degree of Master of Arts in The Department of English The University of Mississippi May, 2020. – P. 2.

revealing the formation of US regional storytelling, the differences in such stories in space, language, culture, and their specific features in terms of form and content;

illuminating the role of M. Freeman in US regional literature, the depiction of regionalist elements in her stories, the artistic realization of the era, system, and environment in the author's short story;

determining individual aspects in the storytelling of E.Welty, her individual style and skill in creating the image of a woman, in the depiction of the relationship between woman and society;

substantiating real-life scenes, social identity, gender inequality, issues between women and society in the author's stories within the framework of stories;

analysing the ways of expressing the woman's psyche through realistic style in the regional stories of authors.

The object of the research work includes M. Freeman's "A New England Nun and Other Stories," "The Revolt of Mother and Other Stories" and E. Welty's collections of stories "A Curtain of Green and Other Stories," "The Wide Net and Other Stories."

The subject of the research work is to illuminate the artistic expression of gender and societal relations in American regional narrative, as illustrated through the short stories of M. Freeman and E. Welty.

Methods of the research. This research utilizes biographical, descriptive-narrative, artistic-psychological, and cognitive-discursive analysis.

Scientific novelty of the research work includes the following:

it has been proven that, in the context of US local color and regional storytelling, the contours of the depiction of the relationship between woman and society have expanded to include the illumination of feminist identity; the use of feelings of loss and depression; the empathetic representation of personal, ethnic, racial and gender identity, individualism and internal conflicts; isolation and collectivism, a sense of distinctiveness, economic hardship and the gap between social classes in place-oriented expression;

it has been identified that in M. Freeman's regional stories, the manifestation of the formation of ethnic identity of female characters under the influence of topological affiliation, transitional age, micro and macro environment at the stages of maturity (achieved), uncertainty (diffuse), search for identity (moratorium), template (foreclosed); individual aspects of the artistic embodiment of the inner world of female characters through regional image elements, figurative expressions, direct and indirect forms of mental image have been proven;

it has been proven that in Welty's stories, initiates, isolated spinsters, mother women, and liberated women are embodied in the regional environment; positive and negative, relative, contextual, legitimate or illegitimate forms of identity are manifested in the female characters as a result of the influence of the social environment; specific psychological aspects occur in the writer's style;

it has been substantiated, on the examples of the short prose of M. Freeman and E. Welty, that the contrastive depiction of female characters in the context of social relations in American regional stories exposes patriarchal, moral and cultural

stereotypes in the context of the US South, with family and family ties at the epicentre of the works, while Southern regional stories reveal social alienation, illegitimacy and individual–society conflicts.

Practical results of the research work are as follows:

to reveal the specific aspects of the artistic interpretation of the relationship between woman and society in US regional storytelling, to analyze the structural and semantic specifics from the point of view of ethnic identity, to show artistic-psychological and cognitive aspects of M. Freeman and E. Welty's short stories. The artistic value of short stories of these writers has been proven;

in literary studies, it is based on the fact that proving the poetics of prose works that interpret the relationship between women and society in literary works written in the short story genre on the example of certain works serves to improve textbooks and manuals to be created in such disciplines as the literature of the countries whose language is being studied, world literature, introduction to literary studies, literary theory, cognitive literary studies;

it has been determined that the depiction of national and cultural values in the artistic use of women's and society's relations in the regional stories of M. Freeman and E. Welty, the emphasis on the ethnic stages of women's identity, and issues such as social gender inequality play an important role in raising the spirituality of the younger generation, understanding the importance of feelings such as humanity, respect, and dignity in raising human dignity and value in society.

Authenticity of the research results is explained by the precise formulation of the problem, the accuracy of the conclusions drawn on the research topic, the approaches and methods used in the work, the validity of the analyses carried out by means of biographical, descriptive-narrative, artistic-psychological, cognitive-discursive analysis methods, confirmation by authorized structures of the implementation of theoretical ideas, conclusions, and results into practice.

Scientific and practical value of the research results. The scientific significance of the research results is determined by the fact that the study of existing problems in the field of literary criticism regarding local color and regional image, the main analytical conclusions of this research process, based on the artistic interpretation of the relationship between woman and society in the stories of M. Freeman and E. Welty, further expand the ideas about the individual aspects of the authors, the specifics of the female image, the detailed study of the expression of the female image in the context of social relations in the regional short prose of the USA on the example of the stories of M. Freeman and E. Welty, allows determining the universality of both authors within this direction.

The practical significance of the research results is determined by the fact that the factual materials and scientific conclusions of the dissertation can be used in the creation of textbooks, manuals and teaching aids for the bachelor's degree programs and master's degree specialties "Topical Issues of Foreign Literary Studies," "Theory of Literary Studies," "World Literature," "Stylistics," in the creation of special courses on the subject "Literature" of secondary education, in conducting lectures and seminars, in the performance of final qualifying and master's works, in the creation of special courses on the history of American literature.

Implementation of the research results is based on the scientific results obtained in the process of illuminating the artistic expression of the relationship between woman and society in US regional storytelling using the example of the works of M. Freeman and E. Welty:

The scientific conclusions and recommendations pertaining to the broadened contours of feminist self-representation within the context of American local color and regional fiction encompassing the employment of themes of loss and despondency; the empathic portrayal of personal, ethnic, racial, and gender identity, individualism, and internal conflict; as well as the depiction of women-society relations through isolation and collectivity, a sense of distinctiveness, economic hardship, social class disparity, and place-oriented narrative expression were applied in the fundamental research project titled "REP-25112021/113–UzUDT: Dependency Tree Corpus for Natural Language Processing in Uzbek and Its Semantic Analysis", conducted at the National University of Uzbekistan during 2022–2024 (Reference No. 04/11-2463 of National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek dated January 23, 2026). Consequently, the findings enriched comparative analyses by substantiating feminist self-representation through richly detailed and realistic interpretation within the framework of local color and regional narrative tradition;

the theoretical conclusions concerning individual aspects of the portrayal of female protagonists in M. Freeman's regional short stories manifested across the achieved, diffuse, moratorium, and foreclosed stages of ethnic identity formation under the influence of topological belonging, transitional age, and micro- and macro-environmental factors, with the inner world of female characters artistically rendered through regional descriptive elements, figurative language, and both direct and indirect forms of psychological portraiture were incorporated into the foreign project SUZ80021IN3103 "American Literature Club" at Bukhara State University (Reference No. 06/393 of Bukhara State University dated January 21, 2026). This contributed to substantiating that Freeman's short stories, while foregrounding women's issues, simultaneously articulate universal human values and themes with considerable depth;

the scholarly conclusions regarding the representation of initiates, isolated spinsters, mother women, and liberated women shaped by the regional environment in E. Welty's short stories along with the manifestation of positive and negative, relative, contextual, legitimate, and non-legitimate forms of identity as conditioned by the social milieu, realized through the predominance of specific psychological dimensions in the author's narrative style were employed in the development of the textbook "Practice of Language Aspects", designed for students of the 60111800 – Foreign Language and Literature (English) speciality, issued under Publication Permit No. 429 in accordance with Order No. 314 of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovations, dated November 11, 2024 (Reference No. 03/01-157 of Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute dated January 28, 2026). As a result, the discourse analysis section of the textbook was substantially refined by demonstrating that female characters in American regionalist fiction function not merely as bearers of individual psychological experience, but as complex, multi-layered individuals

shaped by a specific socio-cultural environment and rendered in a realist spirit through a variety of literary approaches;

the conclusions pertaining to the contrasting portrayal of female protagonists within the social relational environment in American regional fiction including the exposure of patriarchal, moral, and cultural stereotypes in the context of the American South; the thematic centrality of family and familial bonds in the narrative; and the articulation of social alienation, illegitimacy, and individual-society conflict in Southern regional fiction, as illustrated through the short prose of M. Freeman and E. Welty were drawn upon in the preparation of broadcast scripts for the television programs "Assalom Bukhara" and "Knowledge is Salvation", as well as the radio program "Problems in Education" on Bukhara Radio, produced by the Bukhara Regional Television and Radio Channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (Reference No. 01-09-09 of the Bukhara Regional Television and Radio Company dated January 19, 2026). Therefore, the scientific accessibility of the programs was ensured, their content was enriched with credible scholarly sources, and the knowledge of viewers and listeners in this field was meaningfully advanced.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed at 12 scientific and practical conferences, including 9 international and 3 republican ones.

Publication of the research results. A total of 20 scientific papers have been published on the research topic, including 8 articles in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of dissertations, of which 5 are in republican and 3 in foreign journals.

The outline of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and a total volume of 141 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

Introduction provides information on the relevance and necessity of the topic, the correspondence of the research to the priority areas of science and technology development of the republic, the degree of study of the problem, the connection of the work with the research plans of the higher educational or research institution where the dissertation was carried out, the goal, objectives, object, subject, methods, scientific novelty, practical results, reliability of research results, scientific and practical significance, approbation, implementation, publication, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Features and Development of the Short Story Genre in the Literature of Regionalism in the USA**" and consists of two paragraphs.

The first paragraph of the first chapter is called "Historical and theoretical foundations of the literature of the local color of the USA," and it examines such issues as the fact that the literature of the local color of the USA and the period of regionalism reflected the post-civil war period, migration, hunger, and social ills of varying degrees, and that the stories are based on local artistic expression and reflect the

priority of the interpretation of belonging to space. In local color literature, realistic and detailed depictions allow the reader to "feel" a certain place, which became important at a time when the process of national self-awareness intensified in American society. Local color, especially in the post-Civil War period, was used as a means of expressing cultural diversity in different parts of the country and played an important role in creating a mosaic of American society, encompassing various social strata, ethnic groups, and dialects. G.Hicks (Granville Hicks), who delved deeper into the social and historical roots of the literature of this period, in his fundamental study "The Great Tradition: An Interpretation of American Literature Since the Civil War (1933)," scientifically demonstrates the significant popularity of local color literature in the post-Civil War period. G.Hicks describes this period as follows: "After the Civil War in the USA, works written in the spirit of the local color took a leading place", that is, every magazine, book, and even newspaper covered stories, articles, and images related to the local color.[12] This situation shows that the local color was valued as an expression of the social consciousness of the society of that time, a literary form documenting cultural diversity, and became the writing style of many writers. It becomes clear that local color literature is not only a unique aesthetic tool, but also a literary phenomenon inextricably linked with cultural anthropology[13] and historical memory, which not only sought to express nationality through regionalism, but thereby transformed American literature into a more multi-voiced, complex, and deeply meaningful system.

In the Middle West of the USA, local color literature developed significantly. The works of such writers as C.F. Woolson, M.H. Catherwood, A. French, M. Thompson, E. Eggleston, J. Hay, W. Carleton, B. Tarkington, M. Nicholson, A. Adams, A.H. Lewis, O.Wister, H. George, W. Gilpin, and H. Garland played an important role in its development. In the book "Guide to American Literature from Emily Dickinson to the Present" by J.T.Callow and R.J. Reilly, writers such as B.Harte, G.W.Cable, J.Ch.Harris, S.O.Jewett, and M.E.W.Freeman are described as prominent representatives of local color literature.

The second paragraph of the first chapter is called "Regional Storytelling of the USA: Space, Language, Culture", in which issues such as the fact that local color literature later became broader than the initial appearance of realism and emphasized the image of the region, in the storytelling of regionalism, the extreme regions of the country are illuminated through the style of realistic depiction from different angles, and such topics as pity, sympathy, grief, and consolation are prioritized and investigated. Among the writers of the period, the issue of women, their conflicts with society, self-awareness as an individual, the expression of personal desires and

[12] Radke M. L. Local-Color Fiction in Middle Western Magazines 1865-1900. // A Dissertation Submitted to The Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree Doctor of Philosophy Field of English, Illinois, 1965. – P. 10.

[13] Note: Cultural anthropology is a general term for the study of human culture, examining the systems that have been discovered and established in people's social life. Cultural anthropology studies humanity's customs, traditions, social life, religion, art, and economic and political values as they have been passed down from generation to generation. Kalanov K., Sabirova U. Ijtimoiy antropologiya [Social Anthropology]: study guide. – Tashkent: "Go To Print", 2020. – P. 3–4.

freedoms through new approaches and means of depiction are stated among the specific features of this storytelling.

Regional stories explored a variety of themes, such as the struggle between tradition and modernity of the era, isolation and collectivism, a sense of identity, economic hardship, and the difference between social classes. The stories written during this period were distinguished by their diverse elements and genre specificity. Since the period of American literary regionalism was under the influence of 19th-century realism and romanticism, the narrative adhered to the accuracy of description, enriching works with unusual or unfamiliar customs, things, and people. According to research, in such works, the strong focus on the narrative environment was sometimes at such a level that it seemed as if nothing happened in the writer's work except the depiction of the environment and people.[14] Writers aimed to capture the essence of society through their literary stories and made the customs, dialects, nature, and daily experiences of these regions the basis of their works. In such stories, space, language, and culture, interconnected, become an important structure of the work and act as the driving force of the plot. In creating such works, writers focused on a specific geographical area, for example, the south, middle west, or northeast of the USA, striving to reflect the nature, culture, language, and social life of that place.

The second chapter of the dissertation **is entitled "Local image individuality and thematic scope in M. Freeman's stories**" and consists of three sections. The first paragraph of this chapter is entitled "Artistic Reflection of the Era, System, and Environment in the Stories of M. Freeman." Although M. Freeman's stories did not cause such a sensation in her time as the works of B. Harte, G.W. Cable, and J.Ch. Harris, she went her own way in literature and was able to create works that resemble the pearls of world literature in their simplicity, form, and simplicity of language. Among her contemporaries, she was known as a writer with a strong sense of realism, poetic talent, and artistic skill, capable of painting scenes in one or two colors.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the theme of women in literature began to become an important social issue. Many writers, especially realist writers like M. Freeman, sought to illuminate the difficult living conditions of women, their struggle against the patriarchal system, and their internal contradictions in their works. The characters depicted in M. Freeman's collection of stories "A New England Nun and Other Stories," published in 1891, embody the image of people who do not submit to fate and fight for independence and self-preservation. Although the events of the story are based on materials taken from the life of New England society, M. Freeman entered the history of the USA not as a representative of regional literature, but as a mediator who penetrates deep into the human soul and can touch its most delicate experiences.

[14] Laffrado L. Ella Rhoads Higginson, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, and Pacific Northwest Women's Literary Regionalism // Legacy. – 2014. – Vol. 31, No. 2. – P. 285.

According to J.S. Phinney's theory of ethnic identity, a person's self-awareness manifests itself at different stages. The researcher studies this process in four stages.[15]

1. Diffuse - unclear, vague stage. In this case, a person does not understand themselves at all and does not have information about ethnic identity.

2. Foreclosed - the stage of partial recognition. In this case, although a person does not have the ability to analyze their place in society, they begin to discover their personal views.

3. Moratorium - confusion in self-awareness. In this case, a person hesitates to find the concept of ethnic identity in themselves.

4. Achieved - the stage of full self-awareness. In this case, a person clearly understands and comprehends their ethnic identity.

J. S. Phinney recognizes that the influence of the environment surrounding them, the era in which they lived, and the existing system on the discovery of any person's ethnic identity is incomparable. The consistent essence of M. Freeman's stories, a single idea, the main theme that unites them, is also the struggle of women for their freedom, views, and independent opinion. The process of self-awareness of the female characters of the writer also occurred in a certain region under the influence of various factors. We found it necessary to analyze the self-discovery of the characters in the stories, the forces leading to it, and the influence of society on them, dividing them into the following categories based on the theory of ethnic identity. In M. Freeman's regional stories, the formation of the ethnic identity of female characters as a result of various factors is depicted in the form of a reverse pyramid, according to which one can see the degree of significance of factors in the ethnic formation of female characters.

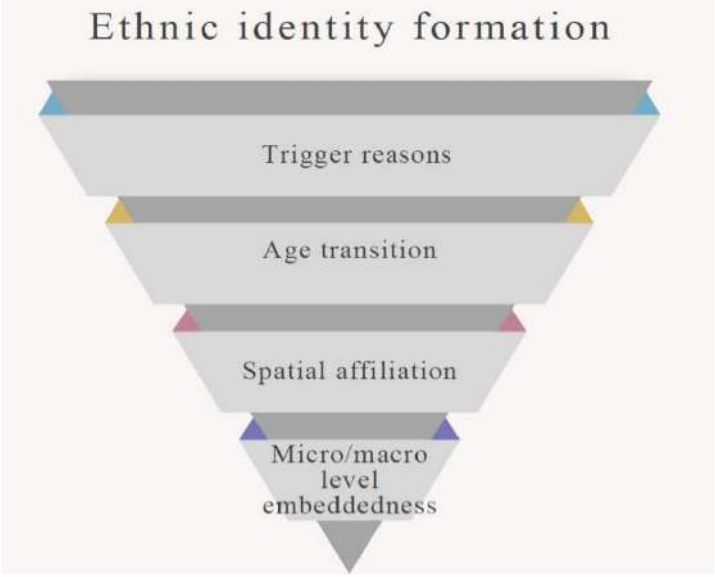


Figure 1. Proportions in shaping the ethnic identity of female characters

I. Nandy particularly noted M. Freeman's mastery of portraying women in her stories: "*Freeman portrays the live of women who are trying to struggle to gain*

[15] Phinney J.S. Stages of Ethnic Identity Development in Minority Group Adolescents // The Journal of Early Adolescence. – 1989. – Vol. 9, No. 1–2. – P. 38.

betterment in their lives. In many of her writings, she portrays the live of women who are not dependent upon marriage, maternity and mothering and some of them even refuse to take role as housewives or home keepers in the patriarchal families".[16] Although the heroes of the writer's stories live in economically impoverished, remote areas, in roles such as family, motherhood and child-rearing, or housewives in a patriarchal environment, they fight for an independent life, mobilizing their hidden and unexpected forces against the unhealthy environment of the time, unjustified and dominant demands.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called "The Binary Opposition of Woman and Society in the Stories of M. Freeman," and it reveals the creative stages of M. Freeman's storytelling and the thematic coverage of the original works.

M. Freeman's short story is divided into the following creative periods: *Early Stage* (1870-1880) "The Adventures of Ann", "A Humble Romance and Other Stories"; *Middle stage* (1890-1900) "The Revolt of Mother and Other Stories"; *The Final stage* (1900-1920) "The New England Nun and Other Stories." On the example of M. Freeman's stories "A New England Nun," "A Gala Dress," "Christmas Jenny," it can be said that the scenes characteristic of rural life depicted simple, innocent, credulous characters. M. Freeman looks at the study of such pressing issues among 19th-century women as the interdependence between women and society, the influence of surrounding events on the dynamics of women's character, their unbridled struggle to defend the concept of self-awareness, gender inequality, women's patience, resilience, respect and relationships in marriage. *"She looked as immovable to him as one of the rocks in his pasture, bound to the earth by generations of blackberry vines"*[17]. The author describes Sarah's constant neglect, her unheard-of words, and her pertinent questions remaining unanswered by comparing them to an unmoved rock in the *pasture* and the fruits of *blackberries clinging to* the ground. Such a description of the external appearance of the heroine indicates a significant improvement in the author's style of narration. Against the backdrop of the image, M. Freeman now reflects not only the landscapes of the outskirts of New England, but also the general feelings and emotional turmoil of the story's characters through various expressions.

The third paragraph of the second chapter is called "Description of the female psyche in the writer's regional stories," and in the stories of M. Freeman, the inner world of the female characters, the strengths and weaknesses of their personality are analyzed through direct - dialogue, author's speech, psychological detail, retrospection, and indirect - symbols, landscape, movement, physiological changes. In M. Freeman's regionalist stories, female characters appear not only as possessors of individual psychological experience, but also as complex and multi-layered personalities formed under the influence of a certain socio-cultural environment.

[16] Nandy I. K A Critical Reading: Contradictory Perspectives on Patriarchy as Seen in The Female Characters of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman's "The Revolt Of 'Mother' // Deiksis Vol. 6, No.1, 2014. – P. 33-34.

[17] https://ru.scribd.com/document/800823317/The-Revolt-of-Mother

Table 1

Examples of the artistic expression of female characters' inner world in M. Freeman's stories

Psychological tools	Examples	Stories
Dialogue	*'What are they digging for, mother?' said she.* *'Did he tell you?' 'They're diggin' for—a cellar for a new barn.'* *'Oh, mother, he ain't going to build another barn?'* *'That's what he says.'*	*"The Revolt of Mother"*
Author's speech	*Harriet, even in her girlhood, had a blunt, defiant manner. Charlotte had always had the reputation of not being any too strong in her mind.*[18]	*"Mistaken Charity"*
Psychological detail	*Louisa sat there in a daze, listening to their retreating steps.*	*"A New England Nun"*
Landscape	*It was late in the afternoon, and the light was waning, little swarms of flies were dancing up and down before the peoples' faces in the soft air.*	*"A New England Nun"*
Retrospection	*In that length of time much had happened. Louisa's mother and brother had died, and she was all alone in the world.*	*"A New England Nun"*
Character Action	*Sarah Penn stood in the door like a queen; she held her head as if it bore a crown; there was that patience which makes authority royal in her voice.*	*"The Revolt of Mother"*

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Regional Reality in the Stories of E.Welty: The Study of Women and Social Issues"** and includes three sections. The first section of the third chapter is devoted to the analysis of "Individual aspects of the depiction of the image of a woman in the short story of E. Welty." She writes real-life details about the women of her time (southern women). Critics who analyzed E. Welty's work responded to it, saying *"she isn't arguing for the merits of her own fiction, but for the integrity of fiction as a way of understanding our lives"*[19]. She created her works not just for appeal, but to serve as a literary approach to understanding the meaning of human life.

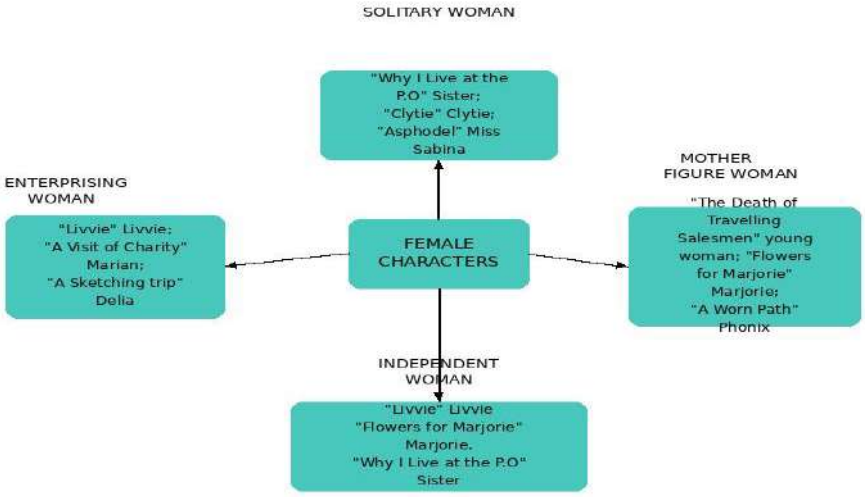


Figure 2. Representation of female characters in the regional stories of E. Welty

[18] http://wilkinsfreeman.info/Short/MistakenCharityHR.htm

[19] Welty E. The eye of the story selected essays and reviews. – Universite du Quebec a Montreal, on 07 Jan 2020. – P. 255. https://www.cambridge.org/core.

According to P.A. Tapley, who studied the author's stories, *although E. Welty is known for her feminist approach, she is not a feminist. Most of the selected works in her story collection focus on women's experiences from a special perspective.*[20] The author's characters typically depict the lives of women of different ages, from young girls in "A Visit of Charity" to elderly women in "A Worn Path." In the monograph "The Portrayal of Women in Selected Short Stories by Eudora Welty," the critic identifies three main groups of female characters in E.Welty's stories: *Initiates - Initiators; Isolated spinsters - single, unmarried women; Mother women - women in the role of mother*. Agreeing with the researcher's approach, we continued this analysis and aimed to create a fourth group, namely *Liberated women*, because the writer's stories also feature female characters belonging to this category. From this point of view, the classification of P.A. Tapley and the addition of our own classifier to it, having considered the specifics of the artistic realization of female characters in Welty's stories, we tried to express our thoughts. Analyzing the image of women in the writer's stories in the context of this classification makes it possible to understand E.Welty's skill in creating a female image, her individual style in US regional storytelling.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is called "Interpretation of the Social Identity of the Woman in the writer's Stories," and the stories of E. Welty are analyzed from the point of view of the artistic expression of social identity. In the author's stories "A Worn Path," "Why I Live at the P.O.," "Livvie," "A Curtain of Green," positive, relative, illegitimate, contextual manifestations of social identity arise as a result of the relationship between woman and society, put forward by H.Tajfel and J.C.Turner.

The third paragraph of the third chapter is entitled "Artistic expression of gender problems in the author's stories," in which E.Welty, as a representative of regional literature, describes the existing socio-political problems of a certain region, which are important elements of regionalism in her stories, analysis of such stories as "The Key," "The Wide Net" and "Livvie," through which issues such as gender inequality and its impact on women's lives are discussed. In her short prose, the author artistically uses conflicts between women and society, gender issues, and reveals the views characteristic of American families and the influence of the system on the life of the individual. In the stories, she expressed the characters' determination, the ability to control oneself even in difficult situations, and the pride that can stand against injustice.

E. Welty's female characters, such as Hazel, Marjorie, Ellie, who are isolated from society and live in loneliness, suffering from gender inequality, discrimination, and humiliation, arose as a result of the difficulties of the time, existing views in the country, and stereotypes of the local system. The writer clearly and concisely reflected such issues as a woman, her social role, her life, shaped through the eyes of the society in which she lives her destined life.

[20] Tapley P.A. The Portrayal of Women in Selected Short Stories by Eudora Welty // A Dissertation Submitted to The Graduate Faculty of The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement for The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in The Department of English North Texas State University, 1974. – P. 5.

CONCLUSION

1. American regional storytelling developed first in the form of local color, then in the form of regionalism, and was formed under the influence of historical and social conditions in the country, that is, under the influence of such changes as migration, economic decline, hunger and poverty, social inequality, racial discrimination. In the stories created in this direction, which originally appeared in the local form of realistic expression, images characteristic of the micro-space were presented, and later the regional interpretation, characteristic of the broader macro-space, acquired relevance. This direction, which has already formed in the artistic thinking of the USA, as a result of its transformation from local color to regionalism, has taken its place in the national literature as an important and independent genre phenomenon. Such authors as B. Harte, M. Twain, J.Ch. Harris, K. Chopin, S.O. Jewett, M. Freeman were among the writers who made a great contribution to the development of this direction.

2. In American regional storytelling, there has been a shift in the narrative style based on existing conservative norms, and artistic forms such as individual style, realistic depiction, descriptive and biographical expression have emerged. The effective use of local spatial speech, dialects, and vernaculars in regional stories has expanded the contour of the image, led to an increase in artistic authenticity, and a further revival of the expression of the spirit of the context. Natural landscapes, customs, local values and traditions, conflicts and contradictions, as the main elements, increased the artistic and aesthetic weight of the stories and enriched their genre nature.

3. In US regional short stories, the depiction of the relationship between women and society has become one of the main perspectives, with an emphasis on the interpretation of such issues as women's social rights, personal freedom, individual self-awareness, gender inequality, and ethnicity. Such feminine states as regret, sympathy, depression, loneliness, mental anguish are reflected in the center of the artistic space of the stories, and through such female characters, the existing contradictions and problems in the dominant feminist spirit in society are used in an innovative artistic approach.

4. M. Freeman's contribution to the development of regional storytelling in the USA at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century was of particular importance, as she was able to realistically depict the micro and macro environment, remote villages, and regional life of the state of Massachusetts. The author's individual style became a consistent depiction of the transformational influence of the cruel and turbulent environment of the time, patriarchal relations, and economic conflicts on the formation of the female image. From this point of view, M. Freeman's stories have become an important literary source illuminating the complex connections between space, society, and the individual from a regional perspective.

5. M. Freeman embodied the image of a complex personality through the artistic expression of the place and role of women in the micro and macro social space, lifestyle, traditions and values, and emotional experiences. In the author's stories, female characters, under the influence of such factors as transitional age, micro and macro space, topological affiliation, manifest themselves at the stages of maturity,

uncertainty, search, and standard stages of ethnic self-awareness. These stages, in addition to the social function of female characters, brought to the epicenter of the work of art the internal-spiritual evolution, the formation of personal and social identity that took place in them.

6. The gradual dynamic development of M. Freeman's short story is observed, and the heroines are portrayed as brave, resilient, and spiritually strong women. With the help of such artistic elements as dialogue, author's speech, psychological detail, retrospection, symbol and landscape, the author was able to embody the image of spiritually mature and tolerant women to social pressures. M. Freeman's female characters were formed as a synthesis of individual and social factors in US regional storytelling and reached the level of a complex artistic type.

7. E. Welty, as a creator who created female characters in an individual style in US regional storytelling, elevated the image of a woman to the level of a central artistic and aesthetic category in her works. In the socio-cultural context of the state of Mississippi, the author revealed the attitude of female characters to reality from a psychological and philosophical point of view, as a result of which the writer managed to create the image of a woman, connected with the historical and social environment and free from ideal norms.

8. The female images of E. Welty acquire a typological character and, depending on their socio-psychological state, are manifested in the categories of initiates, unmarried, single spinster, mother-woman, and liberated. As a result, the author, using an individual approach, was able to illuminate the inner-spiritual state of patriarchal relations in society, gender problems, and the image of women tolerant to social pressure.

9. E.Welty highlighted the specific aspects of female images in the context of the southern United States, approaching their depiction mainly from the point of view of space, local stereotypes, and mentality. In the stories, such manifestations of the social identity of women as positive/negative, relative, contextual, legitimate/illegitimate were revealed. Within the framework of short prose, the writer expressed profound artistic conclusions regarding such problems as the conflict between the female personality and the social environment, personal freedom.

10. U.S. regional storytelling acquired a specific character in the depiction of the relationship between woman and society, the formation of personal, social, and ethnic identity of female characters in the dominant discourse, determination, suffering, and pride prevailed in their psyche. The regional perspective largely reflected the tendencies characteristic of the society of the American South, exposing patriarchal, moral, and cultural stereotypes. Even today, southern regional stories play an important role in the study of the artistic expression of social alienation, illegitimacy, and individual-society conflicts.

**РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.08.08
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ
БУХАРСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

БУХАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КУДРАТОВА СИТОРА ОЛИМ КИЗИ

ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННАЯ РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЙ ЖЕНЩИНЫ И ОБЩЕСТВА В АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ РЕГИОНАЛИСТИЧЕСКОЙ МАЛОЙ ПРОЗЕ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ТВОРЧЕСТВА М.ФРИМЕН И Ю.УЭЛТИ)

10.00.04. - Язык и литература народов Европы, Америки и Австралии

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации на соискание учёной степени доктора философии (PhD)
по филологическим НАУКАМ

Бухара – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована под номером №B2024.2.PhD/Fil4592 в Высшей Аттестационной комиссии.

Диссертация выполнена в Бухарском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Научного совета (www.buxdu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Ведущая организация:	**Ферганский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится «_____» _____ 2026 г. в _____ часов на заседании разового Научного совета DSc.03/2025.27.12.Fil.08.08 при Бухарском государственном университете. (Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел.: (0 365) 221-29-14; факс: (0 365) 221-57-27, e-mail: buxdu_rektor@buxdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Бухарского государственного университета (зарегистрировано за № _____). (Адрес: 200118, город Бухара, улица М.Икбол, 11. Тел.: (0 365) 221-25-87.)

Автореферат диссертации разослан « _____» _____ 2026 года.
(Протокол рассылки за №_____ от « _____»_____2026 года).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования заключается в определении особенностей художественного воплощения взаимоотношений женщины и общества в американской региональной прозе на примере творчества М. Фримен и Ю. Уэлти.

В качестве **объекта исследования** были выбраны сборники рассказов М. Фримен “A New England Nun and Other Stories”, “The Revolt of Mother and Other Stories”, а также Ю. Уэлти “A Curtain of Green and Other Stories” и “The Wide Net and Other Stories”.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

доказано расширение таких контуров, как: освещение феминистской идентичности в контексте местного колорита и регионального повествования США; использование мотивов утраты и подавленности; эмпатическое изображение личной, этнической, расовой, гендерной идентичности, индивидуализма и внутренних конфликтов; противопоставление изоляции и общности, чувство самобытности, экономические трудности и различия между социальными классами, а также изображение взаимоотношений женщины и общества через призму пространства;

обосновано то, что в региональных рассказах М. Фримен женские персонажи, находящиеся на этапах формирования этнической идентичности – зрелости (achieved), неопределённости (diffuse), поиска (moratorium) и принятия готовой модели (foreclosed), – раскрываются под влиянием топологической принадлежности, переходного возраста, а также микро- и макросреды; обосновываются индивидуальные аспекты художественного воплощения их внутреннего мира через элементы регионального описания, образные выражения, а также прямые и косвенные формы психологического изображения;

в ходе анализа было выявлено, что в рассказах Ю. Уэлти, под влиянием региональной среды, создаются образы инициаторов (initiates), одиноких женщин (isolated spinsters), женщин в роли матери (Mother women) и эмансипированных женщин (liberated women), наряду с этим было установлено, что проявления положительной и отрицательной, относительной, контекстуальной, легитимной или нелегитимной идентичности в женских образах, формирующиеся под воздействием социальной среды, в авторском стиле воплощаются через призму специфических психологических аспектов;

доказано, что в американском региональном рассказе контрастное изображение женских персонажей в среде социальных отношений проявляется в разоблачении патриархальных, нравственных и культурных стереотипов в контексте американского Юга, а также в том, что в эпицентре произведений находится образ семьи и семейных уз, раскрытие социального отчуждения, нелегитимности и конфликтов между личностью и обществом в южном региональном рассказе подтверждено на примерах малой прозы М. Фримен и Ю. Уэлти.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных в ходе исследования художественного воплощения взаимоотношений женщины и общества в региональной прозе США (на примере творчества М. Фримен и Ю. Уэлти):

научные выводы и рекомендации, полученные на основе результатов исследования художественного выражения отношений женщины и общества в региональной прозе США (на примере творчества М. Фримен и Ю. Уэлти), касающиеся расширения таких аспектов, как: освещение феминистской идентичности в контексте местного колорита и региональной прозы США; использование мотивов утраты и подавленности; эмпатическое изображение личной, этнической, расовой, гендерной идентичности, индивидуализма и внутренних конфликтов; проблемы изоляции и коллективизма, чувство самобытности, экономические трудности и различия между социальными классами, а также изображение отношений женщины и общества через призму пространства, были использованы в фундаментальном проекте “REP-25112021/113–UzUDT: Корпус дерева зависимости для обработки естественного узбекского языка и его семантический анализ”, реализованном в Национальном университете Узбекистана в 2022–2024 годах (Справка Национального университета Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека № 04/11-2463 от 23 января 2026 года). В результате это послужило обогащению сравнительного анализа, в рамках которого феминистская идентичность освещается через реалистичную и богатую деталями интерпретацию в контексте местного колорита и регионального повествования;

теоретические выводы, касающиеся художественного воплощения в региональных рассказах М. Фримен внутреннего мира женских персонажей, проходящих этапы формирования этнической идентичности – зрелость (achieved), неопределённость (diffuse), поиск себя (moratorium) и следование образцу (foreclosed) – под влиянием топологической принадлежности, переходного возраста, а также микро- и макросреды через элементы регионального описания, образные выражения, прямые и косвенные формы психологического изображения, были использованы в Бухарском государственном университете в рамках зарубежного проекта “Клуб американской литературы” (SUZ80021IN3103) (Справка Бухарского государственного университета № 06/393 от 21 января 2026 года). В результате было обосновано, что в рассказах М. Фримен, наряду с женской проблематикой, глубоко раскрываются общечеловеческие ценности и универсальные темы;

научные выводы о том, что в рассказах Ю. Уэлти под влиянием специфических психологических аспектов писательского стиля, на фоне региональной среды воплощаются образы инициаторов (initiates), одиноких женщин (isolated spinsters), женщин в роли матери (Mother women) и эмансипированных женщин (liberated women), а в женских персонажах, как результат воздействия социальной среды, проявляются положительные и отрицательные, относительные, контекстуальные, легитимные или нелегитимные формы самоидентификации, были использованы при создании

учебника “Практика языковых аспектов”, предназначенного для студентов направления 60111800 – “Иностранный язык и литература (английский язык)” и созданного на основании разрешения на издание № 429, выданного в соответствии с приказом Министерства высшего образования, науки и инноваций № 314 от 11 ноября 2024 года (Справка Бухарского государственного педагогического института № 03/01-157 от 28 января 2026 года). В результате была усовершенствована часть учебника, посвящённая дискурс-анализу, за счёт того, что женские образы в регионалистических рассказах США представлены не только как носители индивидуального психологического опыта, но и как сложные, многогранные личности, сформировавшиеся под влиянием определённой социокультурной среды, а их реалистичное изображение в художественном контексте достигается посредством различных подходов;

выводы, сделанные на примере малой прозы М. Фримен и Ю. Уэлти и заключающиеся в том, что в американских региональных рассказах контрастное изображение женских персонажей в системе социальных отношений разоблачает патриархальные, моральные и культурные стереотипы в контексте американского Юга, ставя в эпицентр произведений образ семьи и семейных уз, в то время как в южных региональных рассказах раскрываются проблемы социального отчуждения, нелегитимности и конфликтов между личностью и обществом, были использованы при подготовке сценариев для телепередач “Ассалом, Бухоро”, “Нажот билимда” государственного учреждения “Телерадиоканал Бухарской области” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана и радиопередачи “Проблемы в образовании” на радио “Бухоро” (Справка Бухарского областного телерадиоканала Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана № 01-09-09 от 19 января 2026 года). В результате удалось обеспечить научно-популярный характер передач, обогатить их научными источниками и расширить знания телезрителей в данной области.

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы, общий объём составляет 141 страницы.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
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Avtoreferat “BUKHARA HAMD PRINT” nashriyotida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi hamda o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi matnlarning mosligi tekshirildi.



Bosishga ruxsat etildi: 29.10.2026-yil. Bichimi 60x84 1/16, «Times New Roman» garniturada raqamli bosma usulida bosildi. Shartli bosma tabog‘i 3,0.
Adadi: 100 nusxa. Buyurtma № 210/9.