

GENDER FEATURES OF THE POETRY OF A. AKHMATOVA AND KH. KHUDOIBERDIYEVA

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Abstract. *This article discusses the worldview and life experience, the system of interdependence and proportions between women and men in the works of Anna Akhmatova and Khalima Khudoyberdieva.*

Keywords: *gender features, muse, identity, interpreted.*

Anna Akhmatova (1889-1966) - Russian poetess, one of the most significant figures in Russian literature. Her poetry is known for its lyricism and emotional power, and she is particularly noted for her portrayal of love, loss, and grief. Her best-known works include *Requiem*, a cycle of poems written in response to the Stalinist purges of the 1930s, and *Poem Without a Hero*, a complex and layered work exploring themes of memory, identity, and history.

Khalima Khudaiberdiyeva (1947-2018) was an Uzbek poetess who is considered one of the most important voices in Uzbek literature. Her poetry is known for its rich imagery, lyrical quality, and exploration of themes such as love, loss, and spirituality. Kh. Khudaiberdiyeva's work was often based on her own experiences as a woman in a conservative society, and she is credited with helping create a new style of Uzbek poetry that was more personal and emotional than the traditionally formal and didactic style. Both A. Akhmatova and Kh. Khudaiberdiyeva were female poets who lived and worked in societies that were often hostile to women's voices and experiences. Their work reflects their struggle to express themselves in these contexts and their desire to use poetry as a vehicle to explore the complexities of the human experience. Despite their different cultural backgrounds and poetic styles, both poets are known for their contributions to the literary canon and enduring influence on the field of poetry.

Khudoiberdiyeva began writing poetry at a young age and was first published in 1968. Her oeuvre was distinguished by lyricism and romanticism, and she became one of the most prominent poets of her time.

Khudoyberdiyeva's poetry often touched on the themes of love, nature and human existence. Her most famous works include the collections "The Sacred Woman" and "First Love". Her legacy continues to inspire poets and readers in Uzbekistan and beyond.

Anna Akhmatova and Khalima Khudaiberdiyeva are two outstanding poets who have made a significant contribution to the world of literature. Here are some aspects of their poetry that you might want to take a look at:

Anna Akhmatova:

Personal experience: Akhmatova's poetry is deeply personal and often reflects her own experiences, emotions and struggles. Her work is characterized by a sense of emotional intensity and honesty.

Symbolism: Akhmatova often uses symbolism in her poetry to convey complex emotions and ideas. Her work often contains a range of symbols including nature, animals and objects that carry a deeper meaning beyond their literal meaning.

Traditional forms. Akhmatova's poetry is often written in traditional forms such as sonnets, ballads and elegies. She was especially strong in sonnet form, which she used to explore the themes of love, loss, and death.

Khalima Khudaiberdiyeva:

Cultural diversity. Khudaiberdiyeva's poetry is deeply rooted in her Central Asian cultural heritage, and she often explores themes of identity, belonging, and displacement. Her work reflects a unique blend of Eastern and Western cultural influences.

Political commentary: Khudaiberdiyeva's poetry often criticizes political systems and social injustice. Her work is characterized by a sense of social and political awareness, and she often speaks out against oppression and inequality.

Linguistic play: Khudaiberdiyeva's poetry often features language play, including wordplays, puns, and allusions. She is especially good at creating new words and mixing different languages to create a unique poetic language.

Here are some examples of well-known poems by Anna Akhmatova and Halima Khudaiberdiyeva expressing gender features:

Anna Akhmatova:

"I Learned to Live Simple" - this poem reflects on the problems of a woman in a society dominated by men, and the importance of gaining inner strength and resilience.

Lot's Wife - this poem tells the story of Lot's wife, who was turned into a pillar of salt for looking back at Sodom and Gomorrah. The poem is often interpreted as a commentary on the limits and dangers of female curiosity and desire.

"Praise of the World" - this poem celebrates the virtues of peace and love and suggests that these qualities are inherently feminine.

"You Thought I Was That Type": this poem defies traditional gender norms by introducing a brash and independent female voice.

"The Muse": this poem explores the relationship between a female poet and her muse, and the challenges women writers faced in a male-dominated literary world.

"A Poem Without a Hero": this complex and layered work explores the themes of memory, identity and history and offers a detailed portrait of the complexities of gender identity.

Khalima Khudaiberdiyeva:

"The Captive" is a poem that tells the story of a woman who is held captive by her own thoughts and emotions and reflects on how women's lives are often limited by societal expectations.

"Dream" - this poem explores the theme of love and desire and suggests that a woman is a powerful and liberating force.

"The Voice of My Heart" - this poem expresses the poet's desire for spiritual and emotional fulfillment and suggests that the inner life of women is as complex and significant as that of men.

"My Brother": this poem explores the topic of gender roles in a conservative society and the challenges faced by women seeking more than traditional domestic roles.

"In the Garden of Love": this poem is a vivid and sensual depiction of the female body and female desire, challenging traditional notions of female modesty.

"Mirror of the Soul": this poem uses the metaphor of a mirror to explore the theme of self-discovery and self-expression, as well as the challenges faced by women seeking to assert their individuality in a patriarchal society.

"The Old Woman": this poem is a poignant and sensitive portrait of an elderly woman who has been marginalized and ignored by society, highlighting how gender, age and social status intersect.

The analysis of gender characteristics in the poetry of Anna Akhmatova and Khalima Khudaiberdieva is important for a number of reasons. First, both poets were women who lived and worked in societies that were often hostile to women's voices and experiences. By examining how their poetry reflects and challenges traditional gender roles and norms, we can gain insight into the experiences of women in these societies and the strategies they used to express themselves and assert their identity.

Secondly, analyzing the gender characteristics in their poetry can help us understand the broader cultural and historical context in which these poets lived and worked. Both Akhmatova and Khudaiberdieva wrote at a time of significant social and political change, and their poetry reflects the complex and often contradictory nature of these changes. By examining the ways in which gender intersects with other social and political factors in their poetry, we can gain a deeper understanding of the broader cultural and historical forces that have shaped their oeuvre.

Finally, an analysis of the gender characteristics in their poetry can help us appreciate the unique contributions women poets have made to the literary canon. By looking at how these poets challenged traditional gender roles and norms, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the diversity and richness of the poetic tradition, and how women writers have shaped and transformed that tradition over time.

Anna Akhmatova and Khalima Khudaiberdiyeva are two well-known poetesses whose works are marked by pronounced gender characteristics.

Anna Akhmatova is one of the most famous Russian poets of the 20th century. Her poetry is characterized by a deep sense of lyricism and a keen sensitivity to the human condition. Her writings, especially her later poems, often deal with themes of love, loss, and longing, and are marked by distinctive musicality and precise, parsimonious language.

Akhmatova's poetry also has powerful feminist overtones. Her early work often featured women in traditional roles as wives and mothers, but as her writing matured, she began to challenge traditional gender roles and social expectations for women. In her later work, Akhmatova portrays women as strong, independent figures who refuse to be defined solely by their relationships with men.

Khalima Khudaiberdiyeva is a contemporary Uzbek poetess who is recognized for her explorations of gender in her poetry. Her work often explores the experience of women in Uzbek society and highlights the difficulties and challenges they face in a patriarchal culture. Her poetry is characterized by frank, unwavering honesty and a willingness to confront taboo topics such as domestic violence and sexual abuse.

Khudaiberdiyeva's poetry also explores the complexities of gender and sexuality, often challenging traditional notions of masculinity and femininity. Her work is marked by a rejection of gender norms and a celebration of individuality and diversity.

Thus, both Anna Akhmatova and Khalima Khudaiberdiyeva are well-known poets whose works touch upon issues of gender and gender identity. While Akhmatova's poetry explores the experience of women in a historical context, Khudaiberdiyeva's poetry explores the contemporary experience of women in Uzbek society.

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