



UZBEK AND ENGLISH WOMEN WRITERS OF THE 70S AND 80S OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT: The article presents a broad analysis of the creativity of Uzbek and English poets of the twentieth century, in particular Zulfiyaxanim and Charlotte Bingham. In addition, information about their biography and written works will be given. At the end of the article, the content of the works of Uzbek and English women writers is also told.

Keywords: novels, dramas, comedies, literature, fiction, lyric, poetry, poems, autobiography, poet, ideas.

Intuduction

Literature has a special place among the arts. The inner person in literature feelings are expressed sometimes openly, sometimes secretly. Whether fiction or lyric whether it is in prose, it gives the reader the same impression. A centuries-old Uzbek and English 20th century literature has an incomparable place in its literature. In particular, in this period in literary treasury are novels, short stories, dramas, comedies and world literature samples began to take place. Among the arts, literature has a distinct place. In literature, a person's inner feelings are sometimes revealed honestly and other times in private. It leaves the same impression on the reader whether it be prose or poetry. We can see many women writers who created during the heyday of literature.

Literature review

Zulfiya Isroilova was born on March 1, 1915, into a family of laborers and craftsmen in Tashkent's Okchi district. Given the circumstances in his family, it is not surprising that his passion of poetry, language, and literature developed in his early years. His mother, Khadichabegim, has a big role in this. When he was seventeen years old, in 1932, his first collection of poems was released under the title



"Hayot Zarvaraqlari" They mostly dealt with youth, love, and the human heart. He began working for several major publishing firms, journals, and magazines in 1938. He also joined a number of republican and inter-republican groups.[1]

The poetess began her career at a young age and spent nearly her whole life working in publishing and journalism. He studied for his graduate degree at the Institute of Language and Literature from 1935 to 1938. From 1938 to 1948, he worked as the editor of the Children's Publishing House and as the head of the State Publishing House of Uzbekistan. From 1953 until 1953, he headed the department at the "Saodat" magazine, where he served as Chief Editor for approximately thirty years. Zulfiya (pseudonym; full name: Zulfiya Israilova) was a prominent personality, journalist, translator, and poet who lived in Tashkent from 1915.1.3 to 1996.1.8. Uzbekistan's People's Poet (1965). Labor Hero (1984). poet Hamid Olimjon's wife. peds for women. Following his graduation from the university (1931–1934), he enrolled in the Uzbek Committee of Sciences' graduate program in language and literature (1935). After that, he worked as an editor at the Publishing House of Youth and Adolescent Literature from 1938 to 1940, as the department head at the State Publishing House of Uzbekistan from 1941 to 1950, as the department head at the periodical "O'zbekiston xotin-qizlari" (also known as "Saodat") from 1950 to 1953, and as the editor-in-chief from 1954 to 1985. [1] He released three poetry books: "Temiroy" (1934), "She'rlar" (1939), and "Qizlar Qo'shig'i" (1939). The collections "Uni Farhod der edilar" (1943), "Hijron Kunlarida" (1944), and "Hulkar" (1947) are linked to the genius of Zulfi's poetry. Poems composed after the sudden death of H. Olimjon (1944), particularly those filled with spiritual themes and heartbreak, show that Zulfia's writing has drastically changed. He conveyed the anguish and suffering of those who suffered significant losses and suffered greatly after the Second World War by portraying his own tragedy.[1] Poetry by Zulfia Her spouse, Hamid Olimjon, perished in an automobile accident in 1944. The poetess's poems, which are featured in the collections "Hayot jilosi", "O'rik Gullaganda", "Orzular" "Sog'inish" and other collections, are sentimental, philosophical generalizations with a spirit of love for life. They are devoted to the memory of the poet Hamid Olimjon. is a part of the irrigated poetry series. The 1947 poetry "Bahor keldi sen seni so'roqlab" by Zulfiya is a potent, artistically developed poem that accurately captures human love.[2]

The 29th of June 1942 saw the birth of the Honorable Charlotte Mary Thérèse Bingham in Haywards Heath, Sussex. In addition to being a covert MI5 agent, her father, John Bingham, 7th Baron Clanmorris, published detective fiction. Madeleine



Bingham, originally named Madeleine Mary Ebel, was a biographer and dramatist. After attending a school in London, Bingham attended the Priory of Our Lady's Good Counsel in Haywards Heath from the age of seven to sixteen. Bingham went to live in Paris with some French aristocracy after she graduated from school in order to study the language. Her first composition, a thriller titled *Death's Ticket*, was composed when she was ten years old. Shortly before turning twenty, Bingham published her hilarious autobiography, *Coronet Among the Weeds*, and a literary agent found her out and about at the Ritz. He took the completed copy of her autobiography, and he was a friend of her parents. Heinemann published this in 1963, and it quickly became a best seller.

Charlotte Bingham made an appearance on the American TV game program *To Tell the Truth* on April 29, 1963, while she was in New York City, in order to promote *Coronet Among the Weeds*. Her debut book, *Lucinda*, came out in 1966. A TV screenplay was later created based on this book. Her second autobiography, *Coronet Among the Grass*, published in 1972, covered the first 10 years of her marriage to fellow writer Terence Brady. The couple went on to adapt *Coronet Among the Grass* and *Coronet Among the Weeds* into the TV sitcom *No, Honestly*. They are parents to two children. The screenplays for "Board Wages," "I Dies from Love," and "Out of the Everywhere," three of the first episodes of "Upstairs, Downstairs" were written by Bingham and her husband together. They then penned *Rose's Story*, an accompanying book. The *Take Three Girls* episodes starring Victoria (Liza Goddard) were also written by them. Brady and Bingham wrote episodes of *Play for Today*, *Three Comedies of Marriage*, *Yes, Honestly*, and *Robin's Nest* for television in the 1970s. They continued to write for occasional TV shows in the 1980s and 1990s, and they adapted Jilly Cooper's novel *Riders* for the 1993 film *Riders*. [3] English novelist who has written over 30 mainly historical romance novels and has also written for many television programmes including "Play for Today"; and "Robin's Nest". In her television work, she often worked with her husband, Terence Brady.

Result and Discussion

We know Zulfia's work through her poems. The analysis of Zulfia's poems shows that the spirit, tone, and content of his poems and direction, climax, goal, ideas and ideals of universal human thought and feelings determine. In this sense, it is the factor that ensures the warmth of Zulfia's work it is a world of passionate and active humanity and beautiful feelings. Zulfia the lyric is a poetry created from a combination of deep thinking and passionate emotions. Charlotte Bingham is the



author of many historical and romantic novels. In addition, she wrote works for many television programs. It can be seen that Charlotte's works were popular and very suitable for TV.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that Zulfia's lyrics are deep thoughts and it is poetry formed from the connection of passionate emotions. Charlotte Bingham's work is a manifestation of thrillers and historical novels in English literature.

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