

## DESCRIPTION OF WOMAN IN THE WORKS OF A.S. PUSHKIN

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**Annotation:** The article devoted to open the theme basic characteristic features of women in the works of A.S. Pushkin. In addition to this, in the article famous masterpieces of the author, in which women played main role, were analyzed.

**Key words:** *iconic fictional heroines, patriarchal roots, "superior inferiority", feminine perfection, love conquers, stupid dwarf, the Captain's daughter, "most realized"*.

It is known that one of the distinguishing features of Russian classical literature is the depth of its ideological content. It shows a relentless desire to resolve the issue of the meaning of life, a humane attitude towards people, the truthfulness of the image. And also Russian writers in their works sought to find the image of the ideal Russian woman. They brought out its best features, which are inherent in our people. Few in the literature of the world can one find such beautiful and pure representatives of the weaker sex. They are distinguished by a loving and faithful heart and unique spiritual beauty. Russian literature has produced some of the most iconic fictional heroines that the world has ever known. From Pushkin's Tatiana to Tolstoy's Anna Karenina, each woman has a unique voice that captures the paradigms of femininity in Russian culture. Russia's strong patriarchal roots, which are grounded in Eastern Orthodox Christianity, had a profound influence on these paradigms. Literature of the nineteenth century promulgated these prototypes of femininity by dividing women into either saints or sinners. Women were most powerful when they were silent. Thus, they were relegated to the paradoxical position of "superior inferiority." In literature and in society, the cult of the Mother and the Madonna was seen as the embodiment of feminine perfection[1]. Only in Russian literature so much attention is paid to the description of the inner world and the most difficult experiences of the female soul. Through all the works one can see the image of a Russian woman who is a heroine, who has a big heart and a fiery soul, who is ready for exploits. We will consider the presented ideas through the work of Pushkin, a bright

representative of Russian literature. We will try to find an answer to the question of how women are described in Pushkin's works.

As it is obvious, women have always played very important roles in their lives, these are not always good. Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin is a wonderful Russian poet who made a great contribution to the development of Russian literature. His poems are beautiful, they carry away, helping to forget all life's problems and worries, encourage you to think only about the good. In his work, Pushkin focuses only on the best features of the Russian character. "Ruslan and Lyudmila" is the first fairy tale written by A. S. Pushkin in the genre of a poem. This is a fun, fabulous and extraordinarily real work, the plot of which tells how an evil dwarf named Chernomor stole the beautiful Lyudmila. Her beloved Ruslan was looking for his bride, not stopping before obstacles and difficulties. He wanted to get her back no matter what. As a result, love conquers evil spells, and young people find each other again.

In the poem "Ruslan and Lyudmila" she is the main character, this can already be understood from the title of the work. This beautiful and smart girl is the daughter of Prince Vladimir, in whom he doted on. Lyudmila was well brought up, soon she met a worthy groom, whom she sincerely fell in love with. However, another suitor appears - the evil Chernomor. He kidnapped the girl on the day of her wedding with Ruslan. The main characteristic of Lyudmila from the poem "Ruslan and Lyudmila" is courage and courage, she was able to show courage and resist the insidious sorcerer. Chernomor gives Lyudmila various gifts, passing them through his servants, after which he decides to visit her personally. The main character of the poem, at the sight of the sorcerer, began to scream strongly, because of which he was frightened, tangled in his own beard[2].

One of the main characteristics of Lyudmila from the poem "Ruslan and Lyudmila" is an excellent sense of humor. Laughing at the stupid dwarf, the girl finds his magic cap of invisibility, thanks to which she manages to hide from the sorcerer. Only by fraudulent means did Chernomor manage to find Lyudmila and enchant her, putting her to sleep. However, Ruslan comes to the aid of his beloved and defeats the sorcerer. Lyudmila's fiancé managed to wake her up with a magic ring. Endless optimism and faith in victory over evil is another characteristic of Lyudmila from the poem "Ruslan and Lyudmila". The girl feels happy that, finally, all the troubles are behind, she does not hold anger at anyone.

Another example for the central images of a woman in Russian poetry is the unforgettable image of Tatyana Larina, created by A. S. Pushkin. Throughout the novel "Eugene Onegin" the

author emphasizes that she is "Russian in soul". It is shown how much she loves the Russian people, Russian nature, patriarchal antiquity, her customs, legends. Tatyana appears before the reader as a person who is characterized by the depth of nature and passion of feelings. It is distinguished by such qualities as integrity, sincerity, simplicity. The poet writes that he loves Tatyana "without art", she succumbs to the attraction of feelings in the secret of her love for Eugene, she does not dedicate anyone except the nanny. But the depth of love cannot outweigh the feeling of respect and duty towards her husband. She does not want to dissemble and informs Evgeny that she loves him, but she will be faithful to her lawful spouse all her life. In this novel, A. S. Pushkin gave the image of a Russian woman who takes life, love and duty very seriously. It is distinguished by the depth of experiences, the complexity of the spiritual world. The author makes it clear that these features are directly related to Russian nature, the Russian people, under the influence of which a truly Russian woman was formed, a person with a big and beautiful soul[3].

Pushkin's female characters have often been described as the "most realized" and in most of his literature they seem to possess "a depth of insight and Psychological realism" that was lacking in his male figures. Pushkin's portrayal of woman can be said to be spilt into two poles, the 'Helen' and the 'Mary, as in his poem Eugene Onegin. Her angelic nature, chastity and submissiveness characterize the 'Mary' type. Whereas the 'Helen' type is the beautiful kind of girl who only causes trouble for those unfortunate enough to fall in love with her. Many could say that these ideals come from his upbringing. 'Mary' would be based on the older woman whom he loved and who cared for him in a completely non-sexual way, and 'Helen' could be based on those women he loved later in life in a sexual way, who only ever caused him trouble. The character of the old countess shows more of Pushkin's distrust of women. She supposedly has the secret of how to win a game of poker, but refuses to share it with anyone. When Herman confronts her she claims it was a joke, and she dies. When she comes to him as a ghost and tells him the wrong cards, we get a clear picture of how deceitful Pushkin thinks women can be.

Another masterpiece of Pushkin is considered to be "the captain's daughter" describing the events of the peasant rebellion of 1773-1774. The writer wanted to show not only the mind, the heroism and talent of the leader of the rebel Pugachev, but also to act in difficult situations is changing the nature of people. Characteristics of Maria Mironova from "the Captain's daughter" allows us to trace the transformation of the girls from the village chickenshits in a wealthy, brave and selfless character. At the beginning of the novel before the reader appears a timid, cowardly

girl who's afraid to even shot. Masha - the daughter of the commandant of the Belogorsky fortress. She lived always lonely and closed. In the village of suitors was not, so the mother worried that the girl will remain eternal bride, and the dowry she was not special: a broom, a comb, Yes Altyn money. The parents hoped that the kind of people who marry their dowry.

Feature Maria Mironova from 'the Captain's daughter' shows us how gradually changing the girl after a meeting with Grineva, whom she loved with all her heart[4]. The reader sees that this is a selfless young lady who wants simple happiness and does not want to marry by calculation. On offer Sabrina Mary refuses because he though the man is smart and rich but does not belong to him heart. After the duel with Sabrina green gets a serious wound, Mironov does not depart from him, wooing of the patient. Feature Maria Mironova from 'the Captain's daughter' tells us how the heroine has changed dramatically after the death of her parents. The girl was captured by Sabrina, which demanded from her to become his wife. Masha decided that death is better than life with the unloved. She managed to send word of Grinyov, who together with Pugachev came to her aid. Peter sent his beloved to his parents, and he remained to fight. The captain's daughter Masha liked the father and mother Grineva, they loved her with all my heart.

In the summary it should be noted that Pushkin is usually credited with developing Russian literature. He is seen as having originated the highly nuanced level of language which characterizes Russian literature after him, and he is also credited with substantially augmenting the Russian lexicon. Whenever he found gaps in the Russian vocabulary, he devised [calques](#). His rich vocabulary and highly-sensitive style are the foundation for modern Russian literature. His accomplishments set new records for development of the Russian language and culture. He became the father of Russian literature in the 19th century, marking the highest achievements of the 18th century and the beginning of literary process of the 19th century. He introduced Russia to all the European literary genres as well as a great number of West European writers. He brought natural speech and foreign influences to create modern poetic Russian. Though his life was brief, he left examples of nearly every literary genre of his day: lyric poetry, narrative poetry, the novel, the short story, the drama, the critical essay and even the personal letter.

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