

THE CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WRITERS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

Olimova Madina Yorqinjon qizi
Student of FerSU,
Igamberdiyeva Shahnoza Adxamovna
FerSU teacher

Annotation: This article studies the significance of the female writers in English writers. The results to be achieved in this research will be very helpful in working out effective and useful for teaching English literature in the future. The analysis of world women writers 'literary works would depict the changes referred to women's right to take part in public life.

Key words: deeply investigated theme English language, the literary studies, the literary market, a veil of different literary devices, women writers, feminist organizations.

Introduction. Nowadays English language is accepted as a language of communication all over the world and it is being paid great attention to in teaching foreign languages in our Uzbekistan. The President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev pays special attention to this sphere, which has an important place in ensuring the future of the country and its development. In May 2021, in the Decree of President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev issued a decree on the compulsory study of foreign languages in schools. Against this background, over the past year, the demand for English language learning has noticeable increased. It is impossible to give the exact number of women writers that published then because there were so many of them. Some are known worldwide, some only to the experts in the field of literary studies, and for many other writers any records of their life and their works simply did not survive. The rise of the female novelist began in the 18th century, but it was not until the middle of the 19th century that their writings emerged on the literary market. For Elaine Showalter, the nineteenth century was the Age of the Female Novelist. She believes that with appearance of Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte, and George Eliot, the question of women's aptitude for fiction had been answered. Situation for women writers was very difficult. With almost no formal educational background and little job opportunities, they had no other choice but to immerse themselves in writing novels as their way to escape from the dominant patriarchal society. Importantly, in doing so, some of them would paradoxically appropriate another masculine genre. It has to be taken into consideration that writing, and especially the novel genre, was for many of them the only way to comment critically on some of the social ills, including women's oppression. They regarded the novel as a powerful tool to raise awareness about restrictions that affected women in the 19th century. Naturally, the messages that they wanted to convey were carried out under a veil of different literary devices. Their resistance would be manifested on the level of plot, characterization or style. Men held almost all the positions concerned with the writing, they were novelists, editors, publishers and in some aspect they felt threatened by the entrance of women in the field of literature. As Sandra M. Gilbert and Susan Gubar point out, "to many late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century men, women seemed to be agents of an alien world that evoked anger and anguish, while to women in those years men appeared as aggrieved defenders of an indefensible order. Thus both male and female writers increasingly represented women's unprecedented invasion of the public sphere as a battle of the sexes, a battle over a zone that could only be defined as a no man's land."

Women's literature provides role-models. Individual women find their identity. It was the pen of male writer that the image was created as we see in literature today. It is the male writer who has painted with words her image in the mould of his whims, fancies, and dreams, love and hate, sometimes with regard and at other times with venom. Women were

dominated by men in every fields. It is only after the 19th Century that their lot has improved to some extent. Till then, the image of women in literature has been the creation of dominantly male writers. So we may say that it is the male writers who have opened the door for women to fight for their rights and equal position in society. Gradually the women writers have come to the force and claimed their rightful place in literature. The analysis of world women writers' literary works would depict the changes referred to women's right to take part in public life between the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. In the 19th century women were hardly engaged in the activities outside the family duties. The 19th century was the beginning of women's engagement into public matters concerning charity activities and education. In the 20th century they started to be interested into political matters as well as to set up their feminist organizations without the participation of men. Women writers dominated the vast novel market in Victorian England, yet twentieth-century criticism has, until now, been chiefly concerned with a small number of canonical novelists. Women's contributions were clearly obvious in many fields of life during the Victorian age. For example:

Science: There were very few women in the field of science, since they had no access to formal education and they were only allowed to listen to public speeches. Mary Somerville is one of the few who was famous for her work in mathematical and physical science: she was the author of the first scientific article penned by a woman for the Royal Society of London.

Religion: Church made it possible for women to leave the house and do some work outside of it. And it also gave their writing a sense of purpose that nobody could deny. Some of the women writers who dealt with the problem of religion in their novels are Charlotte Elizabeth, Georgiana Fullerton, Adelaide Procter and Mary Howitt, all of whom converted to Roman Catholicism.

Education: In the 1860s women were allowed to take examinations given by the University of London, and in 1869 the first university college for women and the first lectures for women began at Cambridge. These developments gradually altered the shape of the arguments about woman's abilities, but they came too late to benefit the major Victorian writers

Novels: The success of women's literature coincided with a strong opposition on the part of men writers. They did not appreciate that women exhibited unwomanly force in their works, but again there is a paradox because male writers criticized women writers when they displayed woman weakness in the novels. There were many anti-feminists who believed that the only place for women was their home. The most famous amongst them were Charlotte M. Yonge, Eliza Lynn Linton, Mary (Mrs. Humphry) Ward, Margaret Oliphant.

The woman in modernism. Modernism embraced the issues of class, gender, the struggle for knowledge, and the senselessness and alienation of the time. The movement was a response to an international sense of depression, the helpless feeling held by many at that time that nothing was concrete or reliable anymore. It dealt with the way human personality seemed to change, as Virginia Woolf once stated in 1910, and it embraced disruption and rejection to move beyond the simplistic. Gender issues have always been a topic in society as well as in literature, so naturally gender became a major focus of the modernist movement.

Before the Victorian period, woman's roles in art were very different. She was either men's muse, his inspiration, or she helped in his composing but only a few women dared to write. The first great literary works by Victorian women were Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* and Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights* in prose fiction, Barrett Browning's *Sonnets from the Portuguese* and *Aurora Leigh* in verse. Upon the publication of their works, first era for women writers was born. Few writers of English prose have so successfully communicated the emotional texture of inner life while still constructing fictions with enough verisimilitude

to appear realistic. Throughout history, there have been many British women writers who have made significant contribution to the field. The list includes many familiar and great British female writers such as J. K. Rowling, Joan Collins, Jane Austen, Julie Andrews, Agatha Christie.

References:

1. Abrams, M. & Greenblatt, S. (Eds.) (2006). The Norton anthology of English literature: The major authors (8th ed., Vol. B). New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company.
2. Bronte, E. (1847). Wuthering heights quotations. Retrieved from <http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/wuthering/quotes.html#explanation1>
3. Carson, A. (1995). The glass essay. The Norton anthology of English literature: The major authors (8th ed., Vol. B). New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company
4. Carson, A. (2013). The glass essay. Retrieved from <http://www.poetryfoundation.org/poem/178364>
5. L.C. English. (n.d.). The narrative techniques in wuthering heights. Retrieved from <http://homepage.tinet.ie/~splash/Narratives.htm>
6. Munro, A. (2006). Walker brothers cowboy. The Norton anthology of English literature: The major authors (8th ed., Vol. B). New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company.
7. Niedecker, N. (n.d.). Postmodern poetry. Retrieved from http://www.eng.fju.edu.tw/Literary_Criticism/postmodernism/pm_poetry.html
8. Wollstonecraft, M. (2006). A vindication of the rights of woman. The Norton anthology of English literature: The major authors (8th ed., Vol. B). New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company.