

FEMALE WRITERS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

Khalilova Mohinurbonu Jalolovna,

Aktamova Zarnigor Yahyo qizi

English language students of

Chirchik State Pedagogical University (Uzbekistan)

E-mail: bonu22122@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: *From history we know that Female Writers sparked important conversations about gender, identity, and societal norms. Their literary contributions have not only enriched cultural landscapes. The most influential women have been writers, poets, and essayists; breaking social barriers, challenging the status quo, and questioning the rules through the art of their writing.*

Key words: *Women writers, literature, history, English writers.*

The great female writers of English literature provide language in their works that reveal the social influence and artistic preferences of each age. From the pioneering voices of the late 18th and early 19th Century through to modern day feminist contemporaries in the literary sphere, women have long shaped the landscape of literature, of cultures around the world, and of history with their ingenious creative writing talents. The works of modern and post-modern female authors, such as Alice Munro and Anne Carson, may share common themes with Victorian and Romantic authors, such as Emily Bronte and Mary Wollstonecraft, but the language of the pieces is quite different. As time passes, literature demonstrates an evolution in many ways: Themes and characters shift to reflect the period. Attitudes and literary devices provide perspective on a writer's

emotional state, often as a result of outside influences. The format may move from formal to less structured.

Most evident of the changes to women literary works as years go by is the language. Each era has a linguistic system all its own. The study of linguistics reveals how these changes occur, often slowly over time, and as a result of social use and diction preferences, such as dialect shifts, colloquialism and slang prominence, and the acceptance of new words. Literature serves as a map of those changes.

Post-World War I Literature

Alice Munro. Alice Munro's short stories present her views on relationships, the past, and the role of women in society. Her story "Boys and Girls" specifically deals with a girl trying to escape the domestic role expected of her and win her father's acceptance as an equal. Munro offers sweeping landscapes of country settings and simple characters, "my father and I walk gradually down a long, shabby sort of street...in Tuppertown, an old town on Lake Huron" (Munro, 2006, p. 2778). The language of her stories reflects this setting and the period she writes about, the 20th century, particularly the 1930s.

Anne Carson. Carson's "The Glass Essay" is a fascinating poem about relationships and self exploration. Carson offers perspective on her relationship with her mother, father, and former lover. Carson's work creatively weaves modern language with snips of quotations of the past. Post modern poetry such as Carson's often present narratives interrupted with prose or quotations providing a fragmented quality to the work (Niedecker, n.d.). The language of Carson's personal inner dialogue sharply contrasts the Victorian formality of Bronte's quotations from *Wuthering Heights*.

Victorian Female Literature

Emily Bronte. Emily Bronte was a famous female writer of the Victorian era who is best known for her only novel, *Wuthering Heights*. Emily Bronte lived a very isolated life. Despite this reclusive lifestyle her famous novel “*Wuthering Heights*” provides interesting views of relationships and personal motivation. The tale is told through the perspective of two characters providing different insights into the tale. The story provides themes of love, jealousy, hate, and issues of social class evident in the Victorian period.

Charlotte Bronte. Charlotte Bronte, sister to Emily, is best known for her novels, including *Jane Eyre* (1847). Although her first novel, *The Professor*, was initially rejected by publishers, it was her second novel, *Jane Eyre* which was well-received by critics and has gone on to become a capsule piece in the history of British literature.

The Most Pioneering Female Writers In History

Jane Austen (1775 - 1817) Jane Austen was one of the earliest female writers to produce works that critiqued and commented on the British landed gentry, Austen was a writer who focused on plots which explored the dependence of women on marriage, or women who were in the pursuit of economic security. As such, many of Austen’s works were published anonymously, meaning that she enjoyed little fame during her life. It was after her death that she gained far more status as a writer, with her six full-length novels rarely having been out of print. There have also been several film adaptations of her works, with a number of critical essays and anthologies accompanying them.

Some of Jane Austen’s famous works:

- **Sense and Sensibility (1811)** - First published anonymously by ‘A Lady,’ it tells the story of the Dashwood sisters, Elinor and Marianne as they come of age and are forced to move with their widowed mother from the estate on which they grew up.

Modern education and development

- **Pride and Prejudice (1813)** - A novel following the character Elizabeth Bennet, who learns about the repercussions of hasty decision-making and the difference between superficial goodness and actual goodness.
- **Emma (1815)** - A comedy of manners, depicting the concerns of genteel women living in Georgian-Regency England, focusing on issues of marriage, sex, age and social status.

Agatha Christie (1890 - 1976)

Detective crime writer Dame Agatha Christie is recognised by the Guinness World Records as the best-selling fiction writer of all time, with her novels having sold more than two billion copies around the world. Famed for creating the fictional detectives Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple, she also wrote the longest-running play, *The Mousetrap*, which has been running in the West End since 1952.

Christie's works remain popular amongst detective fiction fans, (with her even featuring on our list of classic authors to read!), with several of her works having been transformed into TV and film adaptations.

Agatha Christie's famous works:

- **Murder on the Orient Express (1934)** - During Poirot's trip home to London from the Middle East on the Orient Express, snowfall brings the train to a halt. A murder is discovered, and detective Poirot is forced to solve the case.
- **The A.B.C. Murders (1936)** - Featuring crime detective Poirot, Arthur Hastings and Chief Inspector Japp - the characters are forced to contend with a series of killings by a mysterious murderer known only as "A.B.C."
- **The Mousetrap (1952)** - The longest-running West End show, this murder mystery play was written as a birthday present for Queen Mary, the consort of King George V. The plot is still unknown amongst those who have not

seen the stage play, with the audience asked not to reveal the twist at the end when they leave the theatre.

Mary Shelley (1797 - 1851)

Famous Gothic fiction writer, Mary Shelley. Recognised as one of the early creators of science fiction, she was also a prominent editor, working mainly on the works of her husband, the Romantic poet and philosopher, Robert Bysshe Shelley.

Born to political philosopher William Godwin and feminist activist, Mary Wollstonecraft, Shelley was raised solely by her father after her mother's premature death. Having been provided a rich yet informal education, with her father promoting a lifestyle of anarchism, Shelley married early and pursued a life predominantly dedicated to promoting her husband's works but also towards writing fiction.

Louisa May Alcott (1832 - 1888)

American novelist, short story writer and poet, Louisa May Alcott, may be best known as the author of *Little Women*, but has made a much larger literary contribution than you may have first thought. Raised in New England by her parents and Abigail and Amos, Alcott was one of four daughters in the family. Just like the four sisters in her famous novel do, Alcott worked hard to support her family's struggling financial situation, using writing as an outlet when she had the time. Published in 1868, *Little Women* was her first major literary success, after having written for the *Atlantic Monthly* from 1860. In the early 1860s, she also published a number of lurid short stories for adults under her pen name, A. M. Barnard, in an attempt to break onto the literary scene. Once a popular household name with her debut novel, Alcott became an active member of various abolitionist and feminist reform movements, including working towards women's

suffrage, which she continued to support throughout her life until her passing in 1888.

Louisa May Alcott's famous works:

- ***Moods (1864)*** - Alcott's first novel which tells the story of passionate tomboy, Sylvia Yule, who embarks on a camping trip with her brother and his two friends, both of whom fall in love with her.
- ***Little Women (1868)*** - Coming-of-age novel following the lives of four sisters and their journey through genteel poverty as children into womanhood.
- ***Little Men (1871)*** - Sequel to Alcott's famous *Little Women*, reprising characters from the original - Jo Bhaer, her husband, and the various children at Plumfield Estate School.

Many of these female writers faced significant challenges and obstacles throughout their careers, often due to societal norms and expectations of their time. For instance, Jane Austen and the Bronte sisters initially published their works under male pseudonyms or anonymously to navigate the male-dominated literary landscape. The personal experiences and backgrounds of these renowned female writers played a significant role in shaping their writing styles and thematic choices. For example, authors like Louisa May Alcott drew from their own upbringing and struggles, such as financial hardships, to create relatable characters and narratives. Alice Walker, drawing from her experiences as an African-American woman, infused her works with themes of racial identity and social injustice. Similarly, Mary Shelley's unconventional upbringing and exposure to radical philosophical ideas influenced her exploration of themes like ambition and the consequences of scientific innovation in "Frankenstein." These personal connections to their writing subjects allowed these authors to create deeply resonant and impactful works that continue to captivate readers today.

Modern education and development

These female writers had a profound impact on broader social and cultural movements, serving as catalysts for change and inspiring generations of activists. Writers like Mary Shelley explored themes of power, autonomy, and gender dynamics, sparking conversations about feminism and women's rights. Octavia E. Butler's science fiction works addressed issues of race, identity, and social justice, contributing to discussions on civil rights and equality. Furthermore, environmental themes present in the works of writers like Margaret Atwood and Rachel Carson helped raise awareness about ecological issues and the importance of conservation. Overall, these female writers used their literary talents to engage with pressing social and cultural issues, leaving a lasting impact on society.

REFERENCES

M.Yusupova, A.Djalilova, D.Xoshimova, S.Aminova //History of English and American Literature//2023.

C.BucknerBackstrom// WHM:10 Women Writers Who Changed History//2019//
<https://english.colostate.edu/news/whm-10-women-writers-who-changed-history/>

15 Famous Female Writers in History.

<https://oxfordsummercourses.com/articles/famous-female-writers-in-history/>

N.Snyder//Evolution of English Literature by Female Authors//2023.
<https://owlcation.com/humanities/Evolution-of-English-Literature-by-Female-Authors>

T.Alan Shaw//Women in literature//2024. <https://it.pearson.com/area-disciplinari/english/literature/women-literature.html>