

Women-writers in English Literature: List of famous female English writers.

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***Abstract.** This article will mainly talk about famous female writers in English literature in the history. Reading the article will give you interesting datas about antient literature and several English writers' popular novels.*

***Keywords:** Women-writers, female, history, famous, literature, style, world, popular, authors, poetry, themes, readers.*

List of the most notable female English writers of all time Women-writers have faced many limitations historically, but these social barriers have not extinguished their brilliance and passion. Today, we have handpicked the names of outstanding authors of ancient English literature.

Throughout history, women have made significant contributions in almost every field. While today's world offers satisfying opportunities for women in almost every field, there's no denying that success in the workplace wasn't easy for women in ancient times. For example, the world of literature has been dominated by men, preventing women from gaining the spotlight through their beautiful literary works. Many women of that time were eager to showcase their literary talent and sadly accepted these limitations as their fate, but many stood up and braved the storm of their enemies and emerged victorious. I did. No wonder these women deserve so much recognition. Yes, many women writers of ancient times broke social barriers and blessed the world with their groundbreaking literature and timeless poetry. Here, we have compiled a list of all-time female authors who have gifted the world with literary masterpieces. It would be impossible to list all the outstanding women writers of all time, so we have chosen only a few, but it is important to note that all women writers, past and present,

deserve a big round of applause. Start your list of the world's most notable female authors here!

VIRGINIA WOOLF.

Virginia Woolf's experimental writing style was enough to captivate everyone. The way her author explores her consciousness made her stand out from the crowd. She produced outstanding literary works such as "Orlando," "To the Lighthouse," and "Mrs. Martin." "Dalloway." All of these texts demonstrate the authors' mastery of feminist themes and stream of consciousness.

JANE AUSTEN.

Another name that shines among the authors is Jane Austen. The author was popular for his sharp wit and social commentary. The author gave the world masterpieces such as "Pride and Prejudice," which remains one of the most popular works of literature. Her other works such as "Emma" and "Sense and Sensibility" have also received great love. What was remarkable about her authorship was her keen observation of society. Their characters were strong and memorable.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

Charlotte Bronte introduced much classic literature to the world. One of her masterpieces, "Jane Eyre," still captivates readers with its strong gothic atmosphere and the character of the heroine. Her writing, along with her sisters Anne and Emily, made significant contributions to 19th century English literature.

EMILY DICKINSON.

Emily Dickinson gained popularity for her unconventional punctuation. Yes, she read correctly. What made Emily stand out from the crowd was her timeless poetry and way of wordplay to express intense themes such as death, nature, and love. Emily Dickinson's poetry has always had a strong influence on poets and readers of her time.

SYLVIA PLATH.

Anyone with even the slightest interest in literature or poetry knows the importance of "The Bell Jar" and "Ariel." Unlike many poets who preferred to delve deeply into themes such as her love, Sylvia Plath was brave enough to speak about

her themes such as existential despair, femininity, and mental illness. With her magnificent image and her brutal honesty, Sylvia Plath became her true literary symbol.

GEORGIE ELIOT.

George Eliot was actually Mary Ann Evans' pen name. She, too, was a brave ancient writer who challenged Victorian gender norms with gorgeous novels such as *The Mill on the Floss* and *Middlemarch*. Her social criticism still captivates readers today.

The authors featured on the list document a wide range of experiences and voices in the history of English literature. The works of these prominent British writers from centuries past stimulate debate and challenge today's conventional wisdom.

Women's writing.

The discipline of women's writing is a distinct field of literary studies based on the idea that women's experiences have historically been shaped by gender, and therefore women writers are, by definition, a group deserving of separate study.. It usually takes place under very different conditions than those in which most writing by men was produced. And it is not a question of the subject matter or the political position of a particular writer, but of her gender, her status as a woman. world of literature. Women's writing is clearly recognized as a distinct field of literary scholarship and practice by a number of specialized journals, organizations, awards, and conferences that focus primarily or exclusively on texts written by women. Women's literature has continued to develop as a recognized field of study since the 1970s. Most English and American literature programs offer courses on some aspect of women's literature, and women's writing is generally considered a separate specialty.

Broad discussions of the cultural contributions of women as a separate category have a long history, but the specific study of women's and men's writings as separate categories of scholarly interest is relatively new. Examples of catalogues of women writers from the 18th century include George Valadan's

Memoirs of Several English Ladies, Admired for Their Writings or Skill in Learned Languages, Arts, and Sciences (1752); John Duncomund's *Feminiad*, a catalogue of women writers; and *Biographium faemineum: Memoirs of the Most Famous Women, Distinguished by Magnitude, Learning, Genius, Virtue, Piety, or Other Distinguished Gifts*. Similarly, women have been treated as a separate category in a variety of misogynistic writings, perhaps best exemplified by Richard Paulwell and his *Unsexed and Females*, a late 18th-century poetic critique of women writers that focuses especially on Mary Wollstonecraft and her women writers.

Previous discussions of women and their broader cultural contributions date back to the 8th century BCE. In the 19th century BCE, Hesiod compiled his *Catalog of Women*, a list of heroines and goddesses. Plutarch enumerated heroic and artistic women in his *Morals*. In the Middle Ages, Boccaccio used mythological and biblical women as moral models in *On Famous Women* (1361-1375) and directly inspired Christine de Pisan to write her *Book of the City of Ladies* (1405).

Women writers themselves have long been interested in tracing women's writing traditions. Mary Scott's *The Female Advocate: A Poem Occasioned by Reading Mr Duncombeand's Feminead* (1774) is one of her best known works of its kind in the 18th century, and was published during this period. The number of women writers was increasing. In 1803 Mary Hayes published her six-volume biography of women. Virginia Woolf's 1929 *A Room of One and's Own* exemplifies the modern impulse to explore the tradition of women's writing. However, Woolf attempted to explain what she perceived as an absence, and by mid-century her academic interests had shifted to the discovery and rediscovery of lost women writers. There was much to object to: editors of dictionaries and anthologies of women's literature often point out the difficulty of selecting from all the available material.

Specialist publishers have also focused on women's writing. Since the 1970s, a number of literary magazines (such as *Fireweed* and *Room of One's*

Own) have been published that specialize in publishing the creative works of women writers. There are also a number of specialty publishers, including Second Story Press and Women's Press. Additionally, collections and anthologies aimed at women continue to be published by both specialty and academic publishers.

Common themes:

Literature is a large and broad category of written works. The themes discussed in books, poems, and essays are shaped by the direct experiences people have in their lives. Although the literary category "writing by women" covers a variety of topics and situations, clear common themes exist throughout the works that reflect multiple female ideals. The theme of motherhood, especially pregnancy, is a very controversial topic in the world of literature. The tone in which the author discusses pregnancy has sparked debate in the feminist movement because of the constant conflict between pro-choice and pro-life laws. Reflecting the pro-choice movement's ideology that people have the freedom to choose whether to become parents, some believe that motherhood is a choice, while others view motherhood as an "inevitable fate." Some people regard it as such. "It is made cocky by an oppressive alliance between biology and patriarchy."

AUTONOMY.

In developmental psychology and in moral, political, and bioethical philosophy, autonomy is the ability to make informed and unconstrained decisions. An autonomous organization or institution is one that is independent or self-governing. Autonomy can also be defined from a personnel perspective. Autonomy refers to an employee being given (relatively high) discretion in their work. In such cases, autonomy is known to generally increase job satisfaction. It is assumed that self-actualized individuals act independently of external expectations. In the medical context, respect for patients and their personal autonomy is considered one of the many fundamental ethical principles in medicine.

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