

**FEMINISM AS A LITERARY WORK**

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Abstract. This article discusses the ideology of Feminism, which appeared in the Western world in the 18th century, and its roots. It is analyzed that feminism brings fundamental changes to women in politics, public sphere, workplace, family and cultural spheres, including art and literature. You can see that gender inequality has been a part of culture for hundreds of years, and as a result, in many cases, women have been oppressed and restricted in many ways. In the article, you can get acquainted with the general view of feminist ideas and values, as well as with feminist writers and writers who lived and created in different literary periods.

Keywords: feminism, gender inequality, gender-paradigm, emancipation.

АННОТАЦИЯ. В данной статье рассматривается идеология феминизма, возникшая в западном мире в 18 веке, и ее корни. Феминизм был проанализирован, чтобы вызвать фундаментальные изменения в женской политике, общественной сфере, на рабочем месте, в семье и культурных сферах, включая искусство и литературу. Вы можете видеть, что гендерное неравенство было частью культуры на протяжении сотен лет, и в результате во многих случаях женщины были сильно угнетены и ограничены во многих отношениях. В статье можно познакомиться с общим взглядом на феминистские идеи и ценности, а также с писателями-феминистками и писательницами, жившими и творившими в разные литературные периоды.

Ключевые слова: феминизм, гендер-парадигма, гендерное неравенство, эмансипация.

During the course of a person's life, he often encounters ideas, values, and experiences that have the power of mental and physical influence. Sometimes such experiences are reflected in society in various ways. In this way, the literature of the period appears as a mirror of various aspects of human life. Literature is a set of knowledge about human life, which is unique in terms of expressing the existence of a person in this life, the realities of the time, and his direct relationship to the processes taking place in time and space. Although it is difficult to analyze human life through literary works, it is easy to describe. There are many questions that have been searching for a solution for many times, and even in the present time, the solution has not been found, and many writers and Another topic that has caused intense debate among writers is the topic of gender inequality based on the ideas of feminism. Literature takes into account how it can be manifested while shaping human life on the basis of its values. The created works differ not only in terms of subject matter, but also in terms of genre. You can see and compare how the ideas of feminism and the concept of gender inequality occurred through works created in different literary genres such as prose, poetry,

drama and film. Gender inequality has been a part of culture for hundreds of years, and has often resulted in the oppression of women. In terms of gender inequality, men's advantage is increased, and women's rights and freedoms should be limited. This idea is part of the hegemonic structure, which is often called the "gender-paradigm" is called Artificial inequalities between men and women are still created in some cultures around the world.

There are different opinions about who introduced the term feminism to modern science. Researchers O. Voronina and V. Uspenskaya put forward the idea that the phrase feminism was used by the French writer Charles Furue at the end of the 18th century. Feminist termin is the fiction of the distant past, the thoughts and aspirations of female characters are reflected in the conflict between the traditional male and patriarchal society with the desire for self-control in women. In these works, the non-traditional female characters were severely criticized, rejected and ridiculed in the western world. The roots of the ideology of feminism by the end of the 18th century, it began to spread among society. "Protection of Women's Rights" by the writer Mary Wollstonecraft, who is famous as the basis of feminism and covered this topic in her works (1792), shows women's strong views on political and moral issues. It was not until the twentieth century, more than a hundred years later, that women began to take advantage of some of the opportunities of the long-running feminist movement for basic human rights. Feminism has led to radical changes in women's activities in politics, the public sphere, the workplace, the family, and cultural spheres, including art and literature. Especially in fiction, women's voices, which had faded before, began to resound.

At the end of the 17th century, women began to publish their works in the field of literature. Aphra Behn (1640-1689) in his "Oroonoko" or, "The Story of a Royal Slave"(1688) published a work known as This novel was the first in the English language to sympathize with the plight of female slaves.

The origin of the theory of literary feminism

The term feminism was coined in the early 20th century by Virginia Woolf in her book A Room for One's Own (1929). This concept underwent a rapid development in the 1960s, combining modern cultural theory with an analytical model covering the social, political, and economic spheres. According to A. Taumn, the feminist movement in the Western world is based on several factors, namely:

- 1. Development of contraceptive methods that allow women to free themselves from male power;*
- 2. Political radicalization;*
- 3. Freedom movements;*
- 4. Secularization, decline of religious authority in all spheres of life;*
- 5. Development of education;*
- 6. Reaction to literary approaches that distance the work from social structures, such as new criticism and structuralism;*
- 7. Dissatisfaction with the theory and practice of orthodox Marxist ideology.*

As mentioned above, the liberation movement raises the feminist movement that wants to fight for women's rights, deconstruct the system of domination and hegemony, and engage in the conflict between weak groups and powerful groups. Feminist theories are closely related to class and racial conflicts, especially gender conflicts. Feminism is usually associated with emancipation, the movement of women to demand equal rights with men in

the political, economic, and socio-cultural spheres. At the end of the 20th century, especially in the West, it was one of the most important signs of feminism.

The nineteenth century was a golden age of creativity for women. During this period, several novels of Jane Austen (1775-1817) were published, based on the norms of manners, which, together with parodying the ridiculous activities of an innocent society, criticized unjust social rules. In novels such as *Sense and Sensibility* (1811), *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), *Mansfield Park* (1814), *Emma* (1816), *Persuasion* (1818), and *Sanditon* (1925), life's violence against women is limited, including reveals the environment, shameful situations, lameness in education.

Feminist fiction writer Kate Chopin's feministic work (1851-1904) "*Awakening*" (1899.) is considered a novel that many libraries have banned from storage. Due to the moral aspect of the work, violent attitudes towards women, and hostile criticism aimed at the hero's rejection of traditional oppressive attitudes towards his wife, his book was strictly banned even in the Missouri library of the writer's hometown of St. Louis.

1920, when women won the right to vote in the United States, another feminist artist Edith Wharton (1862-1937) came to the field. He gained popularity among the general public through his novel "*The Age of Innocence*". Although the work focused on society's unfair treatment of women, it made Edith Wharton the first woman to win the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1921.

At a time when Wharton's career was flourishing in the United States, an English feminist Virginia Woolf (1882-1941), (he was also an essayist and editor) also gained popularity. He began his creative career in 1915 with the novel "*Journey*", which was published as a result of seven years of research. As an early adult, Woolf studied Greek, an unusual subject for a young woman of her time, taught at a working women's college, did odd jobs for the suffrage movement and wrote a series of articles for the prestigious times. All these experiences began to revive her feminist ideas.

"*Night and Day*" (Day and Night) Woolf formed the trials of a young writer, characters who are not like her. The images of Catherine Hilbury and Mary Detchit, as well as the images of Rose Pargiter in the novel, created the image of the "New Woman" in English literature of the 20th century. In "*Jacob's Room*" and later, Woolf was very influential. She created "*Miss Dalloway*". Rejecting the traditional novel structure, Woolf analyzed post-World War I London society by shifting from her protagonist's point of view to Septimus Warren Smith's for twenty-four hours. Woolf's "*To the Lighthouse*", which is often studied by feminist critics, the work will serve as a work that creates an environment that is both relaxing and stimulating for young women which criticizes the social customs of Victoria.

In this work, Woolf uses metaphors to explore social injustices and comments on women's inability to express themselves freely. His metaphor about the fish creates a clear image of this idea: "He believes that in order for a woman to create, she should have her own means and a special place in society." The fact that women begin to have views that contradict the unwritten laws of society causes them to face a whirlwind of severe criticism among the community. Following the general rules, the woman loses her mind. Here Woolf describes the position of women in social life as follows: "Women and girls are like domestic flowers grown at home, they look at the outside world only from behind the window panes, they are reflected in the image of fighters for purity and, therefore, together with ignorance. This, of course, also exposes many weaknesses in the education of girls in the same Renaissance social

system. The political appearance of the work is directly related to this metaphor. With the emergence of such injustices began to be seen and the struggle against the restrictions imposed on women's intellectual potential began as a result of their limited opportunities compared to men.

Summary. Gender inequality is a global phenomenon that the problem which has its place in all eras, has passed through the layers of space and time, and is still looking for its complete solution, exists even in our modern age. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to highlight the participation of women in the political processes being conducted today. The current political processes and the attention paid to them are the fruits of their struggle for thousands of years. Literature is the most correct way to influence the human mind, therefore, all the works that illuminate the concept of feminism came into the world as works of art in the work of writers..

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