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REFLECTION OF CONCEPT “WOMAN” IN THE WORKS OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE

Abstract: Charlotte Bronte, the feminist writer who struggled for democracy and dignity of women's contribution in governmental issues such as politics, economics, and other spheres. Charlotte Bronte attained renown owing to her novel *Jane Eyre* and adjusted in the rank of the outstanding English realistic writers. *Jane Eyre* is indisputably Charlotte Bronte's best literary production. One of the controversial problems raised in the novel is the position of woman in society. The heroine of the novel upholds that women should have equal rights with men.

Key words: image of woman, feminism, society, equality, realism, literary world.

Language: English

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Introduction

The role of feminine gender in society and increasing their social activity has always been a controversial issue. Therefore, the image of a woman in the field of world literature plays significant role with its featured aspects. It should be perceived that the creation of the image of a woman indicates that she is a part of society.

Problems related to women and society has been explored in world literature particularly, in the novels of Jane Austen, Charles Dickens, and Mary Roberts [6; 7; 9.]. In world literature, the interest in the study of women in relation to society began in the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century. In the researches of such foreign literary critics as L.Ruvinsky, A.Razin, F.Brentano, M.Mayorov, L.Stolovich, E.Kukhareva,

M.Zhukovsky, R.Powell, O.Drobnitsky, J.Defoe, K.Messenger studied until [3, p.16].

If we look at history, the works of writers and poets elicit tragic scenes about the role of *women* in society. We also witness the coverage of religious, social, racial, class aspects of the image of *women* and we can state as an example of this is Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*.

Charlotte Bronte brought about change in the style of fiction of the day, presenting an unconventional woman to be admired for her ability to overcome adversity. *Jane Eyre* is widely acclaimed as her masterpiece. Miserable life experiences offered the available materials for the prospective creation. The heroine *Jane Eyre* is an orphan, and is ill-treated at a young age. She strives for her life, and forms a

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tough character. She learns how to live from her childhood's environment. Also just for her growing experiences, it creates her strong personality, excellent ideal and wisdom. *Jane Eyre* is a special image out of ordinary. She makes a life by herself, and dares to show her inner voice. Under the pressure of life, she always maintains her self-respect by hard work, intelligence and tough individualism. Though she has little figure, which is reflected huge in soul. She pursues true love and is loyal and steadfast to her beloved man. Her kindness, intelligence, and independence attract the hero. At last she gets a perfect love.

The next novel named *Shirley* where [melodrama](#) and concurrences were avoided because of what her scope widened. Setting aside a steady but rather intensified [feminism](#) *Shirley* is the first regional novel in [English](#) literature, full of shrewdly portrayed local material such as [Yorkshire](#) characters, church and chapel, the cloth workers and machine breakers of her father's early manhood.

The last novel of Charlotte Bronte is *Vilette*, which states a realistic description of her experiences at a boarding school in Brussels. In *Villette* Charlotte featured again in the Brussels setting and the first-person narrative where *Shirley* was disregarded. Against that background she set the fiery heart that prevented of its intention, distinguished with the woman happily fulfilled in love.

Results and discussion

In today's literary criticism, the scope of creativity of writers is different which requires a special approach to each of them. Here it is important to study the creative activity of each writer and their art world. Charlotte Bronte's art world is also unique.

The world of art is the realization of the reality of the writer's imagination through artistic means, subject to the laws of literature.

When it comes to the concept of the art world, let us first focus on the meaning in which the word art is used and in what areas it is studied. Comments from dictionaries:

“Бадий – бадиятга, нафис санъатга оид, гўзал, ажойиб. 1. Воқеликни нафис санъат воситалари, усуллари, образлари орқали ифода этувчи, тасвирловчи. 2. Бадийликка тегишли, мансуб: бадий маҳорат, бадий тасвир, бадий тафаккур¹”[4].

The art world has parameters and categories such as real world - space, time, psychological and moral environment. But at the same time, the artistic world of the work is not a separate system, but the result of the relationship between the author's inner world and reality.

The art world is focused on a number of communicative objects as a unique integrated information system and a phenomenon of artistic culture. These include the author's text, reality, context, and the reader's opinion.

Integration of real life of the author and the period she lived in, which were embedded in the works indicate that Charlotte organized her literary world and possessed her status in literature.

As Charlotte remarked in one of her writings:

"If you knew my thoughts, the dreams that absorb me, and the fiery imagination that at times eats me up, and makes me feel society, as it is, wretchedly insipid, you would pity and I dare say despise me," Charlotte Bronte wrote to her friend Ellen Nussey in May, 1836 (Wise and Symington 1:139). As she presents is that of a Romantic artist, entirely occupied by the flame of her imagination which makes her feel isolated from society. She is an exile because her dreams elevate her above the prosaic people around her.

But we can observe the view of V.Wolf which states a failing grade to *Jane Eyre* as: “Wuthering Heights” is a more difficult book to understand than “Jane Eyre”, because Emily was a greater poet than Charlotte» [7]. R.Chase contrasts heroes of *Wuthering Heights* of Emily Bronte and *Jane Eyre* of Charlotte Bronte that mentions about similarity of Hitchcliff and Rochester while studying their poetics [2, p. 11 – 16].

It is worth mentioning the view of other writers such as Susan Wolfson who notices that “in English Romanticism . . . the play of interpretive strategies emerges as a primary subject – a 'principle of action' in itself” and about the poems “dramatizes the uncertainties of interpretation” [1, p.78].

Literary world of Bronte is revealed by the reading list she made up for her friend Ellen Nussey in a letter dated July 4, 1837 [9]. Her discussion of writers indicates that she did not perceive women to be part of the great literary tradition which concentrated on poets and was exclusively male.

Helene Moglen notes about Romantic roots which were reflected in the well-known book *Jane Eyre* of Charlotte Bronte [8]. As conceived of Irene Tayler in her study of Charlotte Bronte, Moglen restricts Bronte's Romanticism to the Byronic strain, an influence which is opposed to the novelist's feminist independence. The analysis of Tayler indicates Bronte's father as the center of her male ponder by focusing on Charlotte's dilemma of feeling constrained to choose between active "doing" and passive "being", stemming from her dual desire to emulate her father and be loved by him, which decline the creative activity.

¹ See Translation: Art - art, fine art, beautiful, wonderful. 1. Expressing and describing reality through the means, methods,

images of fine art. 2. Belonging to art: belonging to artistic skill, artistic image, artistic thinking.

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Conclusion

The analyses of Charlotte Bronte's works indicate that her works represent her reality and soul which undervalued in the society of her presence.

Bronte contends that writers produce their best work under an influence which becomes their master and which will have its own way canceling their consideration. According to Bronte's view, the creative imagination adopts the composition, obscuring the authorial self and, by extension the author's gendered identity. Therefore, she maintains that she cannot think of what is appropriate for her to write as a woman when she composes, for she is overtaken by her imaginative spirit, which exceeds her gender. In her point of view observing control of composition to the influence has positive effect.

Charlotte does not consume that it should be countered.

The representation of the individualistic questing spirit and its pursuit of self-definition and transcendence was another reason of Romanticism that Bronte depicted in her works. Bronte ultimately succeeded in breathing the Romantic spirit into her novels, though she had to first surmount the obstacles she faced as a woman writer.

Accomplished Charlotte's writings were highly lauded by such authors as [William Makepeace Thackeray](#), and has since inspired numerous adaptations for television and film, and numerous other author's works including Jean Rhys' 'prequel' *Wide Sargasso Sea*.

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