



WOMEN WRITERS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

Obloyorova Sayyora Olimjon qizi
*Student of Chirchik State Pedagogical
University*

Scientific supervisor: **Kirgizova Ra'no
Karimovna**

Annotation: *Women's contributions to literature date back to the earliest written texts. Women have been at the forefront of textual communication since the earliest civilizations. In this article, we will take a closer look at the women writers who have left an indelible mark on English literature.*

Keywords: *literature, writer, women, education, heroines, gender, poetry, female, readers, novels, authors.*

Introduction: There have always been strong women in literature. One can recall Shikiba Murasaki, who worked in Japan at the beginning of the 9th and 10th centuries, or Arteia of Cyrene, who wrote about 40 books in the 1st century BC. If we think about the fact that women were deprived of the opportunity to get an education for a long time, the heroines of the past centuries are amazed. They were able to defend the right to be creative in a man's world.

Women writers in the 19th century began to feel a little free: they still faced severe discrimination based on their gender, but their works were still published. Basically, women were allowed to practice poetry and write light romance novels. At the same time, they earned much less than their male counterparts.

But things have improved over time, and today the woman on the cover is no surprise. There are many works written by women in the golden fund of world literature. But some authors have won the love of readers all over the world.

Female writers with male pseudonyms are rare today, but a century ago they were more common. The reasons for this were:

1. They discriminated against women who wrote books. The books were not published, their work did not appeal to a male audience, and they were paid less for their work. A man's name on the cover solved many problems. If anyone thinks this is how women authors were treated in the past, they're sorely mistaken: writers aren't bullied when it comes to getting paid, but even today, a woman's name on the cover scares off some potential readers.
2. For a more serious approach to work. According to all laws, women's books are light, fun, or tears, suffering. Writers depersonalize their gender to make their work more serious.



3. To read a book. A beginner's entry into the literary world can fail because of a name: the male part ignores a well-written novel, while the female part considers it a failure because it was originally intended for a different audience.
4. In the 18th and 19th centuries, women writers often took pseudonyms to protect their lives, because literature for a woman of that time was obscene, almost shameful, and authors often suffered from their sensational popularity.
5. To make more money. Today's fees for authors depend on the popularity of the name, but not long ago male authors received more rewards for similar work.

The most famous writers with male pseudonyms:

George Sand (1804-1876). He married Aurora Dupin, Dudevan. An incredibly strong and strong-willed woman who took a male nickname as a symbol of female freedom. In society, he behaved like a man, that is, he started scandalous and free novels for his time. He wrote many novels, short stories and plays.

Bronte sisters. Charlotte (1816-1855), Emily (1818-1848) and Anne (1820-1849) initially wrote under the pseudonym Bell Brothers and published their first works at their own expense, and the novels were not successful. Jane Eyre, published under Charlotte's real name, changed all that, and the sisters' books followed suit.

George Eliot (1819-1880). A male pseudonym ensured the privacy of the girl. The most famous work is "Mill on a thread".

JK Rowling (1965). The name is real, but on the advice of the publisher, only initials were written on the cover of the first book, so the gender of the author was left in question.

We can also cite Zinaida Gippius, Alexandra Durov, Jane Austen, Mary Shelley and Ada Cross, among others, as examples. But it should be noted that the world of men looked down on the poets of the Silver Age, belittled and underestimated their literary talent. They sympathized with the husbands of the poets, because they believed that their wives were engaged in "stupidity" instead of normal women's work.

In 1909, an important event happened. The Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to a woman for the first time, Selma Lagerlöf, in honor of her work. Since then, female writers of the 20th century have been awarded several times.

References:

1. Alavutdinova, N., & Ergasheva, L. (2024). COMMUNICATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF TEACHING THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. Science and innovation, 3(B1), 29-34.
2. Aripova, S. (2024). Linguistic and cultural characteristics of the translation of stories in English and Uzbek languages. Modern Science and Research, 3(1), 98-101.



3. Atadjanova, M. A. (2021). Animation mythology and its functional nature in the current uzbek prose. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR), 10(2), 70-78.
4. Ergashevna, S. N. Pedagogical Aspects of Improving the System of Distance Training of Public Education Workers. JournalNX, 107-110.
5. Israilova, S. (2022). “KO ‘K” LEKSEMASI SEMANTIKASINI YORITISHDA TEZAVRUS MODELIDAN FOYDALANISH. COMPUTER LINGUISTICS: PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS, PROSPECTS, 1(1).
6. Omanbaevna, O. M. (2020). MYTHS AND MODERN UZBEK STORIES (some commentary on the story of Nazar Eshankul's" The tune of a flute" myth-story). ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies, 8(12), 49-53.
7. S. Israilova, & N. Alavutdinova (2023). INTERCULTURAL COLOR INTERPRETATION. Science and innovation, 2 (C12), 111-115. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.10392062
8. Saodat, I. “Ko ‘k” leksemasing etimologik tavsifi. O ‘ZBEKISTON, 75.
9. Taxirovna, A. S. (2023). EXPLORING LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE TRANSLATION OF STORIES: ENGLISH AND UZBEK PERSPECTIVES. ENG YAXSHI XIZMATLARI UCHUN, 1(6), 59-62.
10. Turapovna, I. S. (2022, December). MENTAL BIRLIKLARDA RANG KOMPONENTLI BIRLIKLAR. In INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES WITH HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (Vol. 1, No. 26.12, pp. 59-66).
11. Сабирова, Н. Э. (2021). ИЗ ИСТОРИИ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ИСКУССТВА ХАЛФА ХОРЕЗМА. In АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ТЮРКОЛОГИИ: РОССИЯ И ТЮРКО-МУСУЛЬМАНСКИЙ МИР (pp. 387-390).
12. Davlatova, M. H. (2021). Semantic implementation of resultative structures. JournalNX-A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, 6, 291-294.
13. Shirinova, N. D., & Davlatova, M. K. MORPHOLOGICAL WAY OF DIFFERENTIATION OF SUBSTANCE AND ATTRIBUTIVE MEANINGS IN THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM. ILMİY XABARNOMA. НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК Учредители: Андижанский государственный университет им. ЗМ Бабура,(1), 86-89.
14. Davlatova, M. (2023). Semantic properties of effective constructions in English and Uzbek languages. In E3S Web of Conferences (Vol. 420, p. 10027). EDP Sciences.
15. Hasanovna, D. M. (2023). ON THE TYPES OF RESULTS STRUCTURES EXPRESSED BY A SECONDARY PREDICAT. International Journal Of Literature And Languages, 3(03), 52-58.
16. Hasanovna, D. M. (2022). ASPECTUAL AND LEXICAL-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF VERB NOVATEUR PUBLICATIONS JournalNX-A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal ISSN No: 2581-4230. ISSUE, 2, 25.



- 17.Ширинова, Н. Д., & Давлатова, М. Х. МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ СПОСОБ РАЗГРАНИЧЕНИЯ ЗНАЧЕНИЙ ПРЕДМЕТНОСТИ И КАЧЕСТВЕННОСТИ В СИСТЕМЕ ЯЗЫКА. Muassis: Buxoro davlat universiteti TAHRIRIYAT: Muharrirlar: MQ Abuzalova MA Bokareva NN Voxidova, 40.
- 18.Давлатова, М. (2023). Typology of expressive emotional relations in linguistics. Современные тенденции при обучении иностранному языку в XXI веке, 1(1), 172-178.
- 19.Hasanovna, D. M. (2021). Semantic Implementation of resultutive structures. novateur publications JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal.

