

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND TRANSLATION STUDIES (IJELR)

A QUARTERLY, INDEXED, REFEREED AND PEER REVIEWED OPEN ACCESS
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

http://www.ijelr.in (Impact Factor: 5.9745) (ICI)



#### **REVIEW ARTICLE**

Vol. 8. Issue.2. 2021 (April-June)



## A REVIEW ON WOMEN WRITERS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

# TSEWANG DOLKAR<sup>1</sup>, Dr. KUSHA PANDIT CHAWLA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Department of English and Communication Skills (School of Humanities),
Alakh Prakash Goyal Shimla University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India
Email: tsewangdolker97@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor (HOD), Department of English and Communication Skills (School of Humanities),
Alakh Prakash Goyal Shimla University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India
Email: kpleolion@gmail.com

Email. kpieolion@gmail.com



Article information Received:27/4/2021 Accepted: 30/5/2021 Published online:05/06/2021 doi: 10.33329/ijelr.8.2.175

#### **ABSTRACT**

This paper enlightens the trials that women writer of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century as well as women in every field of that eras and female social roles have transformed uniquely. There for, the concept of general roles is looked at along with the limitations that women faced. The concept of gender inequality in the society in that era is briefly stated to illustrate the male dominated society that those women lived in. However, the main theme focused on how women writers speak up and able to drop their words in a book in patriarchal society. Women steadily express individualism and raise their voice against all the odds that they were facing. It is about how women got empower in writing skills during that time undeniably, by becoming professional writers. As a result women writer had a capacity to inspire other women and progress in the history of English literature. To be specific, Charlotte and Virginia wolf both have demonstrated how women writers displayed their passion in the patriarchal society of nineteenth and twentieth century, through their novels. Charlotte and Virginia wolf have stated themselves mainly with problems such as gender roles and inequality between the sexes.

Keywords: Women, literature, feminist, gender inequality, society.

#### Introduction

Modern critical analysis of nineteenth-century women's literature pursues, in part, to understand the fundamental reasons that women writers, especially in America, Britain, and France, were able to gain such extensive experience and prominence in an age known for its male-controlled and often dismissive attitude toward the knowledgeable abilities of women. In adding, researchers have observed the broad thematic concerns that portray much of the literary output of nineteenth-century women writers, many arguing that it was in the nineteenth century that gender-consciousness and feminist attitudes first came to the forefront of the literary mind, changing forever how the works of female authors would be written and regarded. The sum of printed women authors was greater in the nineteenth century than in any previous century. Women's access to higher education increased exponentially during the century, providing them with skills that they could use to develop their art.

#### WOMEN'S LITERATURE IN THE 19TH CENTURY: BRITISH WOMEN WRITERS

#### **ELAINE SHOWALTER (ESSAY DATE 1977)**

To their generations, nineteenth-century women authors were women first, performers second. A woman novelist, unless she camouflaged herself with a male alias, had to expect critics to focus on her feminineness and rank her with the other women writers of her day, no matter how diverse their subjects or styles. The information that their individual achievement would be included under a relatively unfavorable group stereotype acted as a constant irritant to feminine novelists.

#### **CHARLOTTE BRONTE**

Charlotte Brontë was an English novelist and poet, the eldest of the three Brontë sisters who lived into parenthood and whose novels became classics of English literature

She registered in school at Roe Head in January 1831, aged 14 years. Instead, they turned to writing and they each first published in 1846 under the pseudonyms of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell. Although her first novel, *The Professor*, was rejected by publishers, her second novel, *Jane Eyre*, was published in 1847. The sisters admitted to their Bell pseudonyms in 1848, and by the following year were celebrated in London literary circles.

#### **VIRGINIA WOLF**

Adeline Virginia Woolf was an English writer, considered one of the most significant modernist 20th century writers and also an innovator in the use of stream of consciousness as a description device.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Many women in nineteenth and twentieth century had their monetary independence, though, Victorian women still could not negligence it of marriage. Besides, it was erudite that while home life had been respected in both Victorian and modern age, people gradually had found the defect of the reduction of wives. Women had gained more freedom in modern age and Virginia Wolf strongly reinforced the idea of gender equality and was hopeful towards the imminent of women position in our society.

## **REFERENCES**

- 1. "Criminals, Idiots, Women, and Minors." Fraser's Magazine 78 (Feb. 1868): 777-94.
- 2. "Our Policy: An Address to Women Concerning the Suffrage." London: National Society for Women's Suffrage, 1870. Online. The Victorian Women Writers Project. Indiana University. Internet. http://www.indiana.edu/~letrs/vwwp/cobbe/ourpolicy.html.
- 3. "The Final Cause of Women." *Woman's Work and Woman's Culture. A Series of Essays.* Ed. Josephine E. Butler. London: Macmillan, 1869. 1-26.
- 4. "Why Women Desire the Franchise." London: National Society for Women's Suffrage, 1870. Online. The Victorian Women Writers Project. Indiana University. Internet. http://www.indiana.edu/~letrs/vwwp/cobbe/cobbewhy.html
- 5. "Wife-Torture in England" Contemporary Review 32 (1878): 56-87.
- 6. Life of Frances Power Cobbe by Herself. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, 1894.
- 7. The Duties of Women. 1882. Boston: G. H. Ellis, 1978.
- 8. Bauer, Carol and Lawrence Ritt. "'A Husband is a Beating Animal': Frances Power Cobbe Confronts the Wife-Abuse Problem in Victorian England." *International J of Women's Studies*. 6 (1983): 99-118.
- 9. Caine, Barbara. Victorian Feminists. NY: Oxford UP, 1992.
- 10. Cobbe, Frances Power. "Celibacy v. Marriage." Fraser's Magazine 65 (Feb. 1862): 228-35.
- 11. Dickens, Charles. Bleak House. 1853. Ed. Morton Dauwen Zabel. Boston: Houghton, 1956.

- 12. Ellis, Sarah Stickney. *The Women of England. Their Social Duties, and Domestic Habits.* 1839. Philadelphia: Herman Hooker, 1841.
- 13. Houghton, Walter E. *The Victorian Frame of Mind, 1830-1870.* New Haven: Yale UP, 1957.
- 14. Showalter, Elaine. "The Double Critical Standard and the Feminine Novel." In A Literature of Their Own: British Women Novelists From Brontë to Lessing, pp. 73-99. Princeton, N. J.: <u>Princeton University</u> Press, 1977.
- 15. Langland, Elizabeth. *Nobody's Angels: Middle-Class Women and Domestic Ideology in Victorian Culture.* Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1995.