

UOT 93/94**THE GENDER PROBLEM IN THE 19th CENTURY
SUMMARY**

Nazifa Mubariz ASHRAFLI*Western Caspian University
nazifashrafli@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

This article addresses the gender issue of the 19th century. XIX century in England. This century is generally considered Victorian, although this is not quite the correct idea. The Victorian era refers to the period from 1837 to 1901, when Great Britain was ruled by Queen Victoria. So Queen Victoria began her reign only in 1837. In the Victorian era (1837-1901), it was the novel that became the leading literary genre in English. Women played an important role in this growth in the popularity of both authors and readers. Circulating libraries that allowed books to be borrowed for annual subscriptions were another factor in the novel's popularity.

The 1830s and 1840s saw the rise of the social novel. It was a lot of things response to rapid industrialization, as well as social, political, and economic challenges associated with it and was a means of commenting on the abuses of government and industry and the suffering of the poor who did not profit from the English economy. Stories about the working-class poor were aimed at the middle class to help create sympathy and foster change.

The greatness of the novelists of this period is not only in their veracity description of modern life, but also in their deep humanism. They believed in the good qualities of the human heart and expressed their hopes for a better future.

At the end of the eighteenth century, two young poets, W. Wordsworth and S. Coleridge, published a volume of poems called "Lyric ballads". From this moment began the period of romanticism in England, although it did not last long, only three decades, but it was truly bright and memorable for English literature. It was this time that gave us many great novels.

Even in the Middle ages, clear and distinct gender boundaries were drawn and stereotypes of gender behavior were defined. Everyone was assigned their own specific roles and their violation caused public hatred. A Victorian married

woman was her husband's "chattel"; she had no right property and personal wealth; legal recourse in any question, if it was not confirmed by her husband. Socio-economic changes in the middle of the XIX century lead to changes in the status of women middle and lower strata: gaining material independence and sustainable development socio-economic status, women acquire a social status equal to that of men. Women are beginning to fight against double standards in relation to the sexes, for reforms in the field of property rights, divorce, for ability to work. The next step was to raise the issue of women's voting rights as a means to ensure legislative reform. Women they sought independence from men.

Keywords: Victorian era, gender problem, inequality

XÜLASƏ

19-CU ƏSRDƏ GENDER PROBLEMİ

Bu məqalə 19-cu əsrdə gender məsələsinə toxunur. İngiltərədə XIX əsr. Bu əsr ümumiyyətlə Viktoriya dövrü sayılır, baxmayaraq ki, bu, tamamilə düzgün fikir deyil. Viktoriya dövrü Böyük Britaniyanın Kraliça Viktoriya tərəfindən idarə olunduğu 1837-1901-ci illəri nəzərdə tutur. Beləliklə, Kraliça Viktoriya hökmranlığına yalnız 1837-ci ildə başladı. Viktoriya dövründə (1837-1901) İngilis dilində aparıcı ədəbi janra çevrilən roman idi. Həm müəlliflərin, həm də oxucuların populyarlığındakı bu böyümədə qadınlar mühüm rol oynadı. Kitabların illik abunə üçün borc alınmasına icazə verən dövriyyə kitabxanaları romanın populyarlığının başqa bir amili idi.

1830-1940-cı illərdə sosial romanın yüksəlişi baş verdi. Bu, sürətli sənayeləşməyə və bununla əlaqəli sosial, siyasi və iqtisadi problemlərə cavab verən bir çox şey idi və hökumətdən və sənayedən sui-istifadə hallarını və ingilislərdən qazanc götürməyən yoxsulların iztirablarını şərh etmək üçün bir vasitə idi. İqtisadiyyat, fəhlə sinfi kasıbları haqqında hekayələr rəğbət yaratmağa və dəyişikliyi təşviq etməyə kömək etmək üçün orta sinfə yönəldilmişdi.

Bu dövrün roman yazıçılarının böyüklüyü yalnız müasir həyatı doğruluğunda deyil, həm də dərin humanizmlərindədir. İnsan qəlbinin yaxşı xüsusiyyətlərinə inandılar və daha yaxşı bir gələcəyə ümid etdiklərini dilə gətirdilər.

On səkkizinci əsrin sonunda, iki gənc şair, W. Wordsworth və S. Coleridge, "Lirik balladalar" adlı bir şeir cildini nəşr etdirdi. Bu andan etibarən İngiltərədəki romantizm dövrü başladı, baxmayaraq ki, uzun sürməsə də, cəmi otuz il davam etsə də, ingilis ədəbiyyatı üçün həqiqətən parlaq və yaddaqalan oldu. Bu dəfə bizə çox böyük romanlar bəxş etdi.

Orta əsrlərdə belə, aydın və fərqli cinsiyyət sərhədləri çəkilmiş və cinsi davranış stereotipləri müəyyən edilmişdir. Hər kəsə özünəməxsus rollar təyin edildi və pozuntuları ictimai nifrətə səbəb oldu. Viktoriya evli bir qadın ərinin "çətiri" idi; əri tərəfindən hər hansı bir sualda hüquqi müraciət təsdiqlənmədiyi təqdirdə onun hüququ mülkü və şəxsi sərvəti yox idi. XIX əsrin ortalarındakı sosial-iqtisadi dəyişikliklər qadınların orta və aşağı təbəqələrinin statuslarında dəyişikliklərə səbəb olur: maddi müstəqillik və davamlı inkişaf sosial-iqtisadi status qazanmaq, qadınlar kişilərlə bərabər bir sosial status qazanır. Qadınlar cinsiyyətlə əlaqəli ikili standartlara qarşı, mülkiyyət hüquqları, boşanma, iş qabiliyyəti sahəsindəki islahatlar uğrunda mübarizəyə başlayırlar. Növbəti addım qanunvericilik islahatını təmin etmək üçün bir vasitə kimi qadınların səs hüququ məsələsini gündəmə gətirmək idi. Qadınlar kişilərdən müstəqillik axtarırdılar.

Açar sözlər: Viktoriya dövrü, gender problemi, bərabərsizlik

РЕЗЮМЕ

ГЕНДЕРНАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА В XIX ВЕКЕ

XIX век в Англии. Этот век принято считать викторианским, хотя это не совсем верное представление. Викторианская эпоха относится к периоду с 1837 по 1901 год, когда Великобританией правила королева Виктория. Итак, королева Виктория начала свое правление только в 1837 году. В викторианскую эпоху (1837–1901) именно роман стал ведущим литературным жанром на английском языке. Женщины сыграли важную роль в росте популярности как авторов, так и читателей. Еще одним фактором популярности романа стали циркулирующие библиотеки, которые позволяли брать книги по годовой подписке.

1830-е и 1840-е годы стали периодом расцвета социального романа. Это была реакция многих вещей на быструю индустриализацию, и также связанные с ней социальные, политические и экономические проблемы, а также способ комментировать злоупотребления правительства и промышленности и страдания бедняков, которые не получали прибыли от англичан. Истории о бедноте из рабочего класса были нацелены на средний класс, чтобы вызвать сочувствие и способствовать изменениям.

Величие романистов этого периода не только в их правдивости описания современной жизни, но и в их глубоком гуманизме. Они верили в добрые качества человеческого сердца и выражали надежду на лучшее будущее.

В конце восемнадцатого века два молодых поэта, У. Вордсворт и С. Колридж, опубликовали сборник стихов под названием «Лирические баллады». С этого момента начался период романтизма в Англии, хотя он длился недолго, всего три десятилетия, но был поистине ярким и запоминающимся для английской литературы. Это время подарило нам много замечательных романов.

Еще в средние века были проведены четкие и отчетливые гендерные границы и определены стереотипы гендерного поведения. Каждому были отведены свои определенные роли, и их нарушение вызвало общественную ненависть. Замужняя женщина викторианской эпохи была «движимым имуществом» ее мужа, у нее не было права собственности и личного богатства, обращения в суд по любому вопросу, если это не подтверждено ее мужем. Социально-экономические изменения середины XIX века приводят к изменению статуса женщин среднего и нижнего слоев: обретая материальную независимость и устойчивое развитие социально-экономического статуса, женщины приобретают социальный статус, равный статусу мужчин. Женщины начинают бороться с двойными стандартами в отношении полов, за реформы в сфере прав собственности, разводов, за трудоспособность. Следующим шагом было поднять вопрос об избирательных правах женщин как средстве обеспечения законодательной реформы. Женщины стремились к независимости от мужчин.

Ключевые слова: Викторианский период, гендерная проблема, неравенство

The Victorian era refers to the period from 1837 to 1901, when Great Britain was ruled by Queen Victoria. So Queen Victoria began her reign only in 1837. At this time, the UK is gradually losing its leadership in global industrial production. At the same time, it is strengthening its position as a global colonial Empire. In the cultural sphere, this era is marked, in particular, by the formation of the so called Victorian morality—a set of values and norms that strictly regulated the life of the middle and upper class. This time was marked by many events, especially the war with Napoleon. For literature, this century was a period of romanticism. What is important for writers is no longer the cult of a reasonable approach to reality, but the affirmation of a humane attitude towards each other. A friend, no matter what class they belong to. Victorian writers moral norms are not only declared, but also try to assert in the life—in spite of the social hierarchy—and this is seen as a special moral value of their works.

In foreign literary studies the question of the difference was raised the aesthetic attitudes of Dickens and Gaskell. A writer for whom questions of reli-

gion are of fundamental importance, does not declare their attitude to social contradictions is open. In this sense the point of view of A. Kettle, who called Gaskell not "appraiser", but "intermediary", has a right to exist. Whereas in Dickens, according to the observations of the same researcher, the social protest is clearly expressed. However, the writer's criticism of Victorian society is combined with the famous Dickensian humor, which he accompanies the description of the life vicissitudes of his characters.

It is interesting that M. M. Bakhtin associated the appearance of a new type of novel with the novel by G. Fielding "The Story of Tom Jones, the foundling".

Fielding's innovation in the development of the novel form is undeniable. If this is not a social novel in the full sense of the word, then a work that denotes the dependence of social and personal relationships from capital and prepared the ground for the development of the social novel XIX century.

Traditionally, literary studies associate the definition of the social novel with urban descriptions and themes, the life of factories and factories, and criticism of industrial development. Leading Russian specialist in English literature of the XIX century B. M. Proskurnin denotes the specifics of the genre more specifically. Noting the originality Dickens 'novel *Dombey and son* (1848), he describes the features of this work as follows: "the Novel structure is typical of a social novel, the main conflict has a social character; money they are the driving force, determine the fate of many heroes and development of all storylines. The main destructive force is money. That is why the interpretation of the novel genre as a social one most appropriate to its nature".

In the social novel there is a tendency to denote public controversies that have arisen in connection with the development of capitalism's. The conflict between labor and capital defines the genre problems of the social novel. The definition of the genre originality of the social novel seems to be necessary to correlate with theory of the genre by N. L. Leiderman, which will characterize the genre more voluminous and productive for further research of this genre form.

Based on this theory, we have determined the following parameters social novel.

1. The Theme of the social novel is reduced to describing the life of an industrial city.

2. The Problem is related to the designation of social contradictions that the development of capitalism entails (there is conflict between labor and capital).

3. Aesthetic pathos is aimed at preserving universal values, which lose their significance in the era of "double standard" of morality.

4. The Special relationship between the narrator and the object reproductions are based on the author's sympathy for the victims of social progress.

5. Type of distance of the author from the image-the author occupies the position of the all-knowing observer and separated from the image.

6. Type of expression of the author – the author's " I " is clearly expressed. The story is colored by the author's assessment and author's comments.

7. Message type – the author tells about the events.

8. Subject organization-the narration is conducted on behalf of a personified storyteller.

9. Spatial and temporal organization is based on the description of an industrial city. The system of characters reflects the main conflict of the novel-labor and capital. It is represented by workers and representatives of the middle and upper classes of society. The function of landscape and portrait is to emphasize this conflict. Introductory episodes serve as a way to express the author's position.

10. The Pneumato sphere of the social novel is woven from a combination of the characters ' thoughts, the narrator's reasoning, and the atmosphere of an industrial city with its stones, factories, chimneys, smoke, and workers hands. There is an atmosphere of monotony and heaviness. In the mouth of the "suffering" hero sounds a verdict on the existing conditions of life.

11. The Conditioning of a person's spiritual life by social attitudes becomes the main genre-forming principle in the novel.

There is an opinion that the social novel is a the phenomenon is narrowly local, limited to certain historical events the period of the rise of the chartist movement in England beginning of the XIX century. According to this view, with the end of Chartism the genre of the social novel is beginning to wear itself out. However, the phenomenon the "social novel" proved to be quite viable at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries, and at the end of the XX century.

Romanticism - a literary trend that arose in European and American cultures at the turn of the XVIII-XIX centuries, on the eve and during the French revolution of 1789-1794, in the era of the transition from the feudal system to the bourgeois one. The romantics sought to create a fundamentally new genre that would revolutionize literature. Romanticism was supposed to be exciting and unpredictable, unusual and ordinary at the same time, eternal and fleeting. English poetry has realized all these qualities, it is in poems that young people were able to Express all the feelings that overflowed their hearts. It was romanticism that gave us the dreamers Wordsworth and John Keats, the philosopher Coleridge and the rebel George Byron.

Everyone knows that the 18th century and the 19th century are the period of restoration of the Victorian era. The restoration period was also a period before romanticism, which differs from classicism and sentimentalism. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was a flourishing of romantic poetry and the appearance of the romantic philosophical novel, which developed along with the realistic Novel. At this time, Jane Austen's novels *Sense and sensibility* and *Pride and prejudice* appeared.

The novel gradually became the dominant in the literature of the Victorian period. A fairly constant accompaniment to this development was the concession of romanticism to literary realism, the precise observation of individual problems and social problems in Jane Austen's novels at the beginning of the century being a reporter of what was to come.

At that time, the main problem was the creation and publication of a novel by a woman writer. Because some writers have always believed that a woman's job is to work at home, especially in the kitchen, raise her children, take care of her husband, that she has no idea about life and life's problems. This is why it was difficult for women writers to achieve success during this period, and to address this problem, some of them considered using a pseudonym in their literary works.

In many ways, the qualities of romantic verse may have been let go rather than simply replaced by a Victorian Novel. This is clearly evidenced by the work of the Bronte sisters. Growing up in a remote but cultured rectory in Yorkshire, they invented the imaginary kingdoms of Angria and Gondola as children. These inventions provided the context for many poems in their first and pseudonymous publication, the poems of Carrer, Ellis, and Acton Bell (1846). Their Gothic plots and Byronic passions also served as the basis for novels that began publication the following year.

In England, the originator of romanticism was William Blake. Romanticism flourished in the first third of the nineteenth century (W. Wordsworth, S.T. Coleridge, J. Byron, P. B. Shelley). Romantic traditions were also characteristic of the literature of the following decades, when romanticism interacted with realism (C. Dickens). In American literature, romanticism remained the leading trend until the end of the nineteenth century.

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