

AYOLLAR QARSHILIGI KECHA VA BUGUN: OLDINGI VA ZAMONAVIY ADABIYOTLARDA AYOLLAR ROLLARINING QIYOSIY TADQIQI

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Annotatsiya: Adabiyotdagi ayollarning qarshiligi XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshidagi asarlarda nozik, ichki shakllarda namoyon bo'lgan bo'lsa, zamonaviy adabiyotda u ochiq va harakatga yo'naltirilgan ifodalarga aylangan. "Jeyn Eyr", "Yosh xonimlar" va "Uyg'onish" kabi klassik asarlarda ayollar ularni cheklovchi ijtimoiy kutishlar doirasida axloqiy halollik, intellektual intilish va shaxsiy tanlov orqali harakat qilib, jim, ammo mazmunli feministik ifodalarni ko'rsatadi. Zamonaviy asarlar, masalan, "Tikanlar va Gullar qasri", "Shisha taxt" va "Meni parchala", ayollarni ochiq ravishda zulmga qarshi turayotgan, jismoniy va siyosiy kuchni ishlatayotgan va o'z dunyolarini faol shakllantirayotgan qahramonlar sifatida tasvirlaydi, bu esa zamonaviy feminist g'oyalar – o'zini anglash, vakolat va kuchga ega bo'lishni aks ettiradi. Ushbu davrlarni solishtirish shuni ko'rsatadiki, zamonaviy, ochiq feministik ifoda ilgari bo'lgan jim qarshilik asosida shakllangan, adabiyot esa gender rollar va ayollarning jamiyatdagi o'rnini tushunish va shakllantirishda ikkala rolni bajaradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ayollarning qarshiligi, Adabiyotda feminizm, Sokin feministik qarshilik, Ochiq feministik qarshilik, XIX asr oxiri asarlari, Zamonaviy fantastika, Adabiy agentlik, Gender rollari

INTRODUCTION

Women's resistance in literature reflects the social and ideological conditions of its time. While late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century narratives often depict female resistance in subtle and constrained forms, modern fiction increasingly presents women who resist openly, verbally, and physically. This shift mirrors broader changes in feminist thought and literary representation. Late narratives such as "Jane Eyre", "Little Women", and "The Awakening" portray silent resistance, where female protagonists challenge patriarchal expectations through moral integrity, intellectual independence, and personal choice rather than direct rebellion. Jane Eyre's insistence on equality, Jo March's rejection of traditional femininity, and Edna Pontellier's inward resistance illustrate how women negotiated autonomy within restrictive social.[8,11-26] In contrast, contemporary works like "A Court of Thorns and Roses", "Throne of Glass", and "Shatter Me" foreground open and visible feminism, presenting female protagonists who actively confront oppression, exercise physical power, and articulate their resistance publicly. These narratives align with modern feminist discourses that emphasize empowerment, choice, and agency.[4] Although individual studies—particularly on "Little Women"—have explored feminist resistance from various perspectives, comparative analyses across literary periods remain limited. This article addresses this gap by examining how female resistance evolves from silent forms in late narratives to more explicit expressions in modern fiction, arguing that contemporary representations develop from, rather than replace, earlier feminist struggles.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS

Feminist literary criticism emphasizes that women's resistance in literature is shaped by the social and historical conditions in which texts are produced. Virginia Woolf argues that women's voices in literature have long been limited by economic dependence and social restriction, which

directly influences how resistance can be expressed.[10] This idea is especially relevant to late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century narratives, where women often resist oppression indirectly rather than through open rebellion. Among late narratives, "Little Women" has been widely studied from different feminist perspectives. Several scholars describe Jo March as a representative of liberal feminism, highlighting her desire for independence, authorship, and self-definition beyond marriage.[8,11-26] Other studies note that Jo's resistance is shaped by compromise, as she must adapt her ambitions to social expectations of femininity.[1,119] Recent research also applies the concept of choice feminism, suggesting that Jo's decisions reflect both empowerment and limitation within a patriarchal.[2,40-53] These studies collectively demonstrate that resistance in late narratives often appears quiet but remains ideologically significant.

Modern feminist theory places greater emphasis on visibility, agency, and direct action. Modern feminist theory emphasizes women's ability to express themselves and act autonomously in both personal and social contexts, viewing resistance as something that can be openly practiced rather than privately endured. This shift is clearly reflected in contemporary literature, particularly in fantasy and young adult fiction, where female protagonists frequently hold power, lead others, and openly challenge oppressive systems. Kashif's analysis of "A Court of Thorns and Roses" shows how modern fantasy reconstructs gender roles by granting women physical strength, political authority, and narrative control.[4] Although feminist scholarship has developed rich analyses of both late and modern texts, these bodies of research are often treated separately. Comparative studies that trace the development of female resistance across literary periods remain limited. As a result, the connection between silent resistance in classic narratives and open resistance in modern fiction has not been sufficiently explored. To address this gap, the present study adopts a qualitative comparative textual analysis based on feminist literary theory. The selected texts—"Jane Eyre", "Little Women", and "The Awakening" as late narratives, and "A Court of Thorns and Roses", "Throne of Glass", and "Shatter Me" as modern narratives—are examined through close reading. The analysis focuses on forms of resistance, character agency, and narrative strategies used to challenge patriarchal structures. Secondary sources support the interpretation and provide theoretical context. This approach allows the study to identify how representations of female resistance evolve from subtle, internalized forms to more explicit and action-driven expressions.

RESULTS

Female Resistance in Late Narratives

Late literary narratives depict female resistance as constrained by rigid social structures, where women's agency is often expressed through internal struggle, moral choice, and personal integrity rather than public confrontation. In these texts, resistance exists, but it operates within narrow boundaries imposed by patriarchal norms.

In "Jane Eyre", Charlotte Brontë presents resistance through Jane's insistence on moral and emotional equality. As an orphan with no social or financial power, Jane resists oppression not through rebellion but through self-respect and ethical firmness. Her refusal to become Rochester's mistress, despite her love for him, demonstrates resistance grounded in personal morality rather than social defiance. Jane's declaration that she is Rochester's equal reflects a quiet but radical assertion of female autonomy in a society that denied women independence. Her resistance is internal yet firm, shaped by ethical reasoning rather than overt challenge.

In "Little Women", feminism appears quietly and personally rather than through open confrontation. Living in the post-Civil War era, the March sisters navigate expectations of domesticity. Jo March stands out for her pursuit of writing and independence, "rejecting gender

conventions" by seeking financial and educational autonomy and refusing to marry simply to conform.[11,99] Other sisters demonstrate alternative forms of agency: Meg negotiates social roles through careful choice, Beth shows emotional resilience, and Amy pursues artistic ambition. Together, they illustrate a spectrum of feminine agency that "negotiates gender roles" through thoughtful personal decisions rather than public rebellion.[9,108]

In "The Awakening", Kate Chopin presents a more psychologically intense form of silent resistance. Edna Pontellier experiences an internal awakening that leads her to question marriage, motherhood, and female obedience. Unlike Jane or Jo, Edna lacks a socially acceptable path toward independence, and her resistance remains largely inward. Her pursuit of artistic expression and emotional freedom challenges patriarchal expectations, yet society offers her no space to exist outside prescribed roles. Edna's ultimate isolation illustrates the severe limitations placed on women who attempted to resist openly within late nineteenth-century society. These late narratives show that feminism often operated as silent resistance—expressed through moral strength, intellectual ambition, and personal choice—rather than visible defiance.

Female Resistance in Modern Narratives

Modern narratives present a markedly different model of female resistance. In contemporary fantasy and young adult fiction, women are no longer limited to private spaces or internal struggle. Instead, they resist openly through action, leadership, and direct confrontation with oppressive systems.

In "A Court of Thorns and Roses", feminism is visible, active, and transformative. Feyre Archeron begins as a mortal hunter supporting her family, challenging traditional feminine dependency, and later becomes High Fae, symbolizing personal and political empowerment. Her rise to High Lady represents a direct challenge to patriarchal leadership, as she confronts danger, participates in warfare, and makes strategic decisions shaping entire courts. Other characters reinforce this visible agency. Nesta confronts trauma through action and combat, while Elain asserts autonomy by choosing her role in political conflicts. Male allies like Rhysand support feminist ideals by dismantling oppressive systems and granting women training and autonomy, emphasizing equality beyond romantic relationships.[4]

In "Throne of Glass", Maas presents an even more explicit form of resistance through Celaena Sardothien. As a skilled assassin, Celaena defies traditional femininity through physical strength, combat ability, and leadership. Over the series, she evolves from a controlled weapon into a political leader who actively challenges imperial oppression. Her resistance is not symbolic or internal but enacted through rebellion, warfare, and strategic leadership. Celaena's narrative demonstrates how modern literature allows women to occupy roles traditionally reserved for male heroes, reshaping power structures rather than merely navigating them.

Similarly, Tahereh Mafi's "Shatter Me" series portrays resistance through both physical power and political rebellion. Juliette Ferrars begins as a silenced and feared figure, isolated because of her lethal touch. As the series progresses, she learns to control her power and transforms from a weapon into a leader. Juliette openly challenges authoritarian regimes, leads resistance movements, and redefines her identity beyond victimhood. Her journey illustrates modern feminism's emphasis on reclaiming voice, bodily autonomy, and leadership through visible defiance rather than internal endurance. Overall, modern narratives depict feminism as loud, public, and action-driven. Female protagonists are not required to justify their ambition or negotiate it quietly; instead, they openly claim power and reshape the worlds they inhabit. Compared to late narratives, where resistance was

constrained by social decorum, modern texts celebrate women's right to visibility, authority, and self-determination.

DISCUSSION

The analysis of late and modern narratives highlights a clear evolution in the representation of female resistance. In late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century works such as "Jane Eyre", "Little Women", and "The Awakening", women's agency is largely internal and constrained by societal norms. Characters like Jo March, Jane Eyre, and Edna Pontellier demonstrate moral strength, intellectual ambition, and personal choice as forms of resistance, even when social conditions prevent public defiance.[8,24] These silent forms of feminism reflect both the creativity and limitations imposed by patriarchal structures, showing that resistance could exist quietly yet meaningfully. In contrast, modern narratives such as "A Court of Thorns and Roses", "Throne of Glass", and "Shatter Me" present feminism as visible, action-oriented, and socially transformative. Female protagonists openly confront oppression, exercise physical and political power, and actively reshape their worlds. Feyre Archeron, Celaena Sardothien, and Juliette Ferrars illustrate that contemporary literature allows women to claim authority publicly, act decisively, and participate in social and political structures previously dominated by men.[4] This shift reflects broader cultural and theoretical developments in feminist thought, emphasizing agency, empowerment, and equality.[3] Comparing these two periods reveals that modern "loud" feminism did not arise in isolation but builds upon the foundations of earlier, quieter resistance. Silent resistance in late narratives laid the groundwork for questioning gender norms, establishing moral and intellectual autonomy, and envisioning alternative paths for women. Modern narratives extend these foundations into visible, performative, and socially influential forms of empowerment, demonstrating that feminism evolves alongside cultural and literary contexts rather than appearing suddenly.[2,40-53] Finally, the contrast between silent and loud feminism underscores how literature reflects and shapes social attitudes toward gender. While late heroines negotiate and survive within restrictive social frameworks, modern protagonists actively transform those frameworks. This evolution highlights the dynamic relationship between literature and society: as cultural understanding of women's agency expands, literature both mirrors and amplifies possibilities for female empowerment.

CONCLUSION

The representation of female resistance in literature has evolved from silent, internalized forms in late narratives to visible, action-oriented forms in modern fiction. In "Jane Eyre", "Little Women", and "The Awakening", women's agency is expressed through moral conviction, intellectual ambition, and personal choice, reflecting the limitations imposed by patriarchal.[11,97-101] The March sisters, for example, negotiate social expectations in different ways—Jo through her pursuit of authorship, Meg through thoughtful compromise, Beth through emotional resilience, and Amy through artistic development—illustrating that feminism in the past existed as a spectrum of quiet yet meaningful resistance.[1,117-133]

In modern narratives such as "A Court of Thorns and Roses", "Throne of Glass", and "Shatter Me", female protagonists exercise visible agency, confront oppression directly, and transform social and political structures. Feyre, Celaena, and Juliette exemplify modern feminism by claiming authority, leading communities, and actively reshaping their worlds, reflecting cultural shifts that celebrate women's autonomy, courage, and voice.

The comparison of late and modern texts highlights that contemporary "loud" feminism builds upon the foundations of silent resistance. Early heroines questioned gender norms and

asserted moral and intellectual independence within societal constraints, creating narrative models that modern works expand into open, transformative expressions of agency. Literature thus both mirrors evolving cultural understandings of gender and actively contributes to shaping ideas about women's empowerment. The evolution from quiet, reflective resistance to active, public defiance demonstrates the adaptability and persistence of feminist expression across time and genre. Female protagonists continue to challenge oppression, redefine agency, and inspire readers, showing that feminist ideals endure even as their narrative forms transform.

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