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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**TYOLOGY OF FEMALE CHARACTERS
IN DAVID HERBERT LAWRENCE'S CREATIVITY**

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Applicant: **Sevil Alasgar Mammadova**

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The work was performed in the Department of World Literature at Baku State University.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Jalil Garib Naghiyev

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Aynur Zakir Sabitova

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Associate Professor
Leyli Aliheydar Aliyeva

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Associate Professor
Aziza Gurban Mammadova

Dissertation council ED 2.12 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Chairman of the
Dissertation council:

Doctor of Philological Sciences,
academic

Kamal Mehdi Abdullayev

Scientific secretary of the
Dissertation council:

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Associate Professor

Irada Nadir Sardarova

Chairman of the
scientific seminar:

Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor

Shahin Hamid Khalilli

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Actuality of the topic and the degree of research. From ancient times, attitude towards the woman in world literature was different. While some authors objected to granting rights to women, other authors told that women were of the same quality as men. This tradition has been preserved in world literature up today and it is still relevant to it.

Social events and social relations in the modern world are manifested in relation to women. Thus, the topic of the status and status of women in society is constantly reflected in various aspects as literary material.

This question was originally presented in the work of D.H.Lawrence, a prominent representative of 20th-century of English literature. Being the first representative of modernist literature, D.H.Lawrence expressed the writer's attitude to women in his work because of the philosophical aspects of human psychology. Of course, female psychology is very complicated. In particular, the principle of individuality is more pronounced in family and also in social relations. At the same time, there is of particular interest to women in matters of morality.

Modernist writers portrayed a woman as a man who fought for her rights and freedom. However, despite the differences in the attitude of modernist writers to women, many writers did not want to miss the characteristics of images of "an old woman". The old tradition was still very strong. The "old" female image, along with the "modern" female image, remained an important literary figure in literature. They made it clear that this sudden and rapid change in society how occurred and how it affected the woman and her status. In this regard, issues related to the topic are as follows:

– H. D. Lawrence holds a very important place in 20th century English modernist literature.

– D.H.Lawrence's creativity is distinguished by its originality and the difference. His work very clearly reflects the life and lifestyle of the society. D.H.Lawrence reveals the landscape of his time through the images of women that he created in his works.

Lawrence has been successfully used in various literary genres. His short stories are an important part of his work. “The Aroma of Chrysanthemum”, “The Daughter of the Prussian Officer” – these are the works of the first years of his work. The stories “Two Blue Birds”, “People Who Love Islands” and “Things” aroused great interest among readers.

The widespread use of prose works in the XVIII century also increased a number of female characters. The women depicted in the novels were portrayed as male writers. Daniel Defoe, Richardson, and Fielding have made it easier for writers to access literature. If we look at the images of women in the works of Dickens, we will see their harmony with the past. The work of “The Glory Fair gallery” draws attention to the strong character of female characters. However, female characters in the works of the Bronte sisters vary greatly in their strong character. Charlotte Bronte was distinguished from other writers by the creation of female characters in her own fate in “Jane Eyre”. After this work, other authors also emphasized the economic power of women in society. Looking back at the last hundred and fifty, the writers’ work clearly shows the psychological and social role of women in society. Thomas Hardy, D.H.Lawrence, E.M.Forster, and Virginia Woolf made a great contribution to world literature, emphasizing a deeper understanding, especially female understanding of literature and its irreplaceable role in society. These writers played an important role in the formation and organization of the modernist trend in literature.

In general, the emergence and development of modernism dates back to the beginning of the 20th century. The beginning of the twentieth century was remembered by panic, the growth of tension and social excitement which led to the revolution in most countries. XX century marked the beginning of the First World War. This century is also captured in memoirs as new discoveries, the embodiment of ideas and the period of liberation from many traditional prohibitions.

These new ideas laid the foundation of a new era in every area – the era of modernism. Modernism has given impetus to scientific, political and economic development. Modernism has become more

prominent in music, philosophy, painting, sculpture and, of course, literature. The authors could not remain indifferent to this tension and growing discontent throughout their lives. A new literary genre began its development.

As a result of the new feminist movement, modernist literature portrays a woman as a person who freely chooses her family or career, frees her wishes and desires. These "modern female" characters in literature repeatedly emphasize in their actions and words that all people have equal rights. But although some women feel the difference, they do not see it as an important factor and say that they can make an individual contribution to the development of society.

D.H.Lawrence's creativity was not the subject of a separate monograph and conceptual research work in Azerbaijani literature. Nevertheless, a number of publications in Western European and Russian literature published several articles dealing with Lawrence and at different times touched on some aspects of Lawrence's life and work.

English and American literary critics conducted research and commented on D.H.Lawrence's works. These studies have been published in media and also in literary magazines. Eliot's reaction to Lawrence's work was different. Many of Lawrence's works have been censored for a period of time. Some of his feelings were not allowed to print while his works were published.

D.H.Lawrence has collaborated with a number of British literary magazines. His articles published in the press have also been researched. In the modern era, the trend of modernism and its representatives has become the most attractive part of world literature.

A.Huxley widely covered the literary work of D.H.Lawrence and revealed a number of key points. He published periodicals about the works of Lawrence, and also talked about his literary environment.

Analyzing the work of D.H.Lawrence, we distinguish his attitude towards women. In his opinion, the dissatisfaction of men and women leads to the destruction of both of them. Women gradually occupy an increasingly important place in industrialized

society and want to have equal rights with men in the family.

The object and subject of the research. The presented thesis examines the formation of the modernist movement in the 20-th century English literature and the female images in the works by D.H.Lawrence. The object of research includes the typological analysis of female images in the works of D.H.Lawrence, the eminent representative of the English modernist literature.

The images of women in the work of D.H.Lawrence, the individual and general comparative analysis of each of them are the subject of research. Similarities and differences in Lawrence's approach to both female and male characters are reflected in the study.

The goal and objectives of the research work. The main goal of the study is to reveal the main features of D.H.Lawrence, the influence of modernism on his work and the characteristics of female characters in his works. To achieve these goals, the following specific tasks were brought to the forefront:

- To reveal the main features of English modernist literature of the XX century;
- To pay attention to the creativity of the representatives of modernism movement;
- A deeper study of female images in D.H.Lawrence's creativity and works;
- Discuss the differences and similarities of female characters in the works of D.H.Lawrence with female characters in the works of English modernist writers.

The research methods. To give a special place in typological analysis in a dissertation, to study the features of modernism in English and world literature, to analyze the literary and scientific analysis of his works on the modernism of D.H.Lawrence in English literature based on the provisions of scientific and theoretical literature and also it was taken into account to analyze and criticize them.

The main provisions for defense are:

- Reflections in the works of D.H.Lawrence, an outstanding representative of English literature, reflect the everyday problems of

women of their time, their place in society and also their unequal relationships with men.

– D.H.Lawrence’s original ideas about life, the inner world of human being, the essence of being, the modern world of women, etc. are widely revealed by the author’s distinctive literary and philosophical concept as a philosopher and psychologist.

– Although many literary critics attribute D.H.Lawrence realistic writers, the images that he creates illustrate his worldview and philosophical and female views, which he embodies in his work.

– The ideas of the first representative of modernist literature, D.H.Lawrence, whose philosophical aspects of human psychology are embodied in his works, stem from his deep philosophical theories of the relationship between body and soul.

Scientific novelty of the research work. Since modernism is widespread in world literature, including in English literature, D.H.Lawrence will be one of the main innovations in the analysis of his works based on modern literary and aesthetic principles.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The advantages of the comparative method in research are to use the rich scientific resources of modern literary science, to be creative and to approach them in a new, original and accurate way, in order to reflect D.H.Lawrence’s life and work. Since the dissertation is the first systematic study of D.H.Lawrence in Azerbaijani literary criticism, its scientific and theoretical results can be used in studies of modernist English literature, teaching world literature at higher institutions and in special courses.

Approbation and application. The subject of the study was approved by the protocol of the meeting of the Council on Literary Problems of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan named after Nizami Ganjavi on June 11, 2013.

The main theses and provisions of the study on the topic of the dissertation were published in scientific magazines, journals and collections, besides reports were attended and abstracts were published by the applicant at international and republican national scientific conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The work was performed at Department of World Literature at Baku State University.

The structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion and list of sources used. The Introduction of dissertation on page 7, symbol 13248, chapter I on page 30, symbol 58546, chapter II on page 58, symbol 113437, chapter III on page 32, symbol 63013, conclusion on page 7, symbol 12793, with a sign total volume 261037 symbols.

BASIC CONTENT OF THE THESIS

In the ***“Introduction”*** section of the dissertation, the relevance and degree of development of the topic are substantiated, goals and objectives, research methods, basic provisions of protection, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the study, approbation and structure of the research are defined.

Chapter I of the research work is called ***“The Main Trends of English Modernism”*** and it is divided into two halves. The first half of the book presents a scientific analysis and commentary on ***“The Stages of the Creation and Development of English Modernism”***.

The literary movement of modernism was introduced at the beginning of the 20th century by Baudelaire, Mallarm, Valerie and others began to form under the influence of manifestations of French symbols. This movement laid the foundation of the beginning of certain literature, criticism, and aesthetic considerations, and many of the great writers and critics of that century were its representatives. Many authors suggest that this movement began with Conrad and Yeats at the turn of the century. But a group of literary authors discovered that modernism arose after the First World War and the poem by James Joyce *“Ulysses”*, written by T.S.Eliot’s poem *“The Lost Land”* in 1922. Many literary critics believe that this movement ended in the mid – 1930s, and some others even presented World War II as the end of the movement.

According to Virginia Woolf – a brilliant representative of modernism, all human relationships have changed: the relationship of the landowner and the slave, husband and wife, parent and child.

Along with human relations, religion, behavior, politics and literature have also changed. In a letter to D.H.Lawrence, explaining the personality of the protagonist in her story, she put forward a new and similar look at human identity, as Woolf said: *“I do not pay attention to women’s feelings. Because I think they understand these feelings. Just pay attention to the fact that they are women...”*¹ Thus, Lawrence also turns to the anti-romantic and anti-expressionist understanding of the human personality in literature, such as T.S.Eliot have told these words, he refers to the “impersonality” of the subject and the “non-expressiveness” of literature. With this approach, the emphasis in literature and practice is on “form”, and not on a limited understanding of “man” and “personality”.

At the beginning of the XX century, the powerful influence of Western philosophy on literary fiction, from a new point of view on the problems of man and life revealed a new system of thinking in literary work. Including , Western philosophical thought of the XX century was a source of ideas of modernist literary movements, characterized by special thinking and creative method.

Prominent representatives of English modernist literature J.Joyce, T.S.Eliot, D.H.Lawrence, O.Huxley whose philosophical ideas are based on S. Freud, F.Nietzsche, A.Burgson, sometimes understand, and sometimes inexplicably understand the problem of personality and life and also their interaction with the world. In their writings, they sometimes tried to solve the problems of man and life, the personality and society, the personality and the environment, describing the tragedy of people who tried to observe the principles of reality, sometimes far from reality, vague dreams and distorted feelings.

D.H.Lawrence introduced the original system of thinking, supplementing a number of points regarding Western philosophy with his observations and personal thoughts on many vital issues. His

¹ Ellis, David. D.H.Lawrence’s Non-Fiction: Art, Thought and Genre. / D.Ellis, H.Mills.(eds.) – Cambridge University Press, – 1988. – p. 18

original ideas about life, the inner world of human being, his essence as a being, the modern world of women etc. are widely revealed by the author's distinctive literary and philosophical concept as a philosopher and psychologist.

As you know, F.Nietzsche's philosophy of life created a movement of thought in the ideological field of fiction. *"As a whole, Nietzsche has become a leading layer of philosophy based on the philosophy of literary fiction, which is standing on the ideas of literary criticism", "extraordinary" and "emiral will"*.²

The great influence of D.H.Lawrence on the scientific and philosophical ideas of S. Freud about human existence turned out to be psychoanalysis, which he is trying to explain that it is a philosophical method of self-determination. To get this understanding, S.Freud sought to create the idea of psychic phenomena in human nature, which were not understood personally. The philosopher put forward the doctrine of the human psyche of the unconscious, which is an important part of the behavior of a psychologist. S.Freud considered the importance of eradicating unhealthy desires in order to normalize relations between environment and the world and even in a broader sense, a person affected by the unconscious. In the works of D.H.Lawrence and S.Freud were able to take advantage of these considerations of "unconsciousness" and achieve artistic reflection on the details of the inner world and the psyche.

The second half of the book ***"Key Representatives of English Modernism and D.H.Lawrence"*** is dedicated to the famous modernist writers of English literature.

World Literature has never existed at great renaissance between the First and Second World Wars. As if it was the necessity of history. On the one hand, ideologies and politicians who represent the greatest massacres in human history to redistribute the world, and on the other hand, geniuses who uphold new humanistic values, ignore traditions and revise literary genres.

² Leaves, F.R. Thought, Words and Creativity: Art and Thought in D.H.Lawrence. / F.R.Leaves. – London: Chatto Windus, – 1976. – p. 21

The moral-psychological revolution that the creators of the new literature laid out between the two world wars was so great that it seemed impossible for anyone to add these values. In addition to the work of many undeniable geniuses of world literature, he looks very thin. Literature, which appeared in the first half of the twentieth century, it is truly a wonder of the world, and it has shaped the spiritual values of the world.

The peculiarity and success of modernist literature was that it destroyed all its prehistoric traditions and fought for the creation of a new person, but not in the interests of the reader. *“The work of modernists, including Joyce, Kafka and Faulkner, was an experimental laboratory, and the purpose of these experiments was to create a “new man”. They felt like God in their labs. Or like Azrael...They killed all the old traditions and everything. This harms their creation, and they again try to save humanity”*.³

Virginia Woolf is a world-famous English writer and one of the founders of the modern literary movement. Virginia Woolf, known as one of the founders of the modernist movement, was known for her innovation in English literature. In his works, he used the “stream of consciousness”, which is considered the literary prose of modernism.

“The Stream of Consciousness” was considered one of the methods used by James Joyce and William Faulkner. Through monologues, the inner world of the protagonist is reflected. Virginia Woolf also criticized Victorian morality, which she mastered in “Orlando”, “Years”, and family-patriarchal relationships. In his works, feminist views are widespread. Virginia Woolf, in his novel “Night and Day”, addresses such important issues as women’s rights, class differences, love, struggle, and freedom. The writer is trying to explain the fate of our day in a humorous but sensitive language. In the story, “Miss. Dellay”, James Joyce talks about the woman’s daily life, as she did in “Ulysses”. This work is considered one of the most obvious examples of the modernist movement. Almost all of Woolf’s

³ Paterson, John. The Novel as Faith: The Gospel according to James, Hardy, Conrad, Joyce, Lawrence and Virginia Woolf. / J.Paterson. – Boston, – 1973. – p.143

novels in Virginia can be considered the most obvious example of a modern novel.

Chapter II of the dissertation is entitled “**Creativity of D.H.Lawrence and English Modernism**”. The first half of this chapter, consisting of three chapters is entitled “*D.H.Lawrence’s life and creativity*”.

Lawrence’s main work and popularity are the novels “Boys and Lovers”, “Rainbow”, “Women in Love”, and “Lady Chatterly’s Loved”. Thanks to these works, the writer provides the reader with the opportunity to live in an industrial environment. In addition, Lawrence also pays particular attention to interpersonal relations in such environment. Although many literary scholars call Lawrence a realistic writer, his views are clearer thanks to the images that he creates. The relationship between women and men in Lawrence’s work stems from his high philosophical abilities. Lawrence’s ideas about the contact of the body and soul and their unity with each other are based on Lawrence’s deep philosophical theories.

Lawrence is known for his extensive works, as well as for his stories. Short stories called “The Captain’s Bride”, “Fox”, “Chrysanthemum Aroma”, “Prince”, “Girl and Gypsy” and “Abandoned Woman”. “Girl and Gypsy” was published after the death of Lawrence. The collection of short stories, his most respected work “Prussian and Officer” was published in 1914. Lawrence’s collection “Abandoned Woman” and other stories were published in 1924.

Although Lawrence is well-known for his novels in English literature, he is the author of more than 800 poems. He wrote his first poem in 1904, and his first published poem was “Dreams of an Old Man”.

Lawrence rewrote in 1928 for his subsequent novels. Lawrence’s poems, which are of great interest, speak of nature and the birds, animals, and flowers that are a major part of nature. “Snake” speaks of its current concern – the departure of man from nature. He said: “Look! We are here”, deals his poem about the post-war period and the post-war situation. This poem is a common element of his work. Lawrence is also known for her love poems. “*Ezra Pound expressed interesting thoughts about Lawrence’s*

poems in literary and critical articles".⁴ Although Lawrence's creativity traditions occupies the main place, his works are distinguished from the other writers, especially from Ezra Pound. In the modernist works of Lawrence, every word is carefully written and aligned with a common theme. Each of his works has a special vibration. Lawrence has lived abroad for the past ten years, but he is connected with England by heart. "*Lawrence made a tough, implacable stance against spiritual climate of England in a book called "Nettle", published 11 days before his death in 1930. Several of his poems were published after his death under the title of "Last Verses". These are two famous poems written by Lawrence about the death*".⁵

In addition to his interest in literary work, Lawrence had an endless love of painting. His paintings were exhibited at the Verena Gallery in 1929 in London. This gallery was visited by 13,000 people in a short of time. Many artists and specialists highly valued these works. Gwen John called the paintings of Lawrence "real beauty and a view of life". But, according to the complaints of several people, the police confiscated 13 of the twenty-five works exhibited by Lawrence.

"Kangaroo" written by Lawrence during his visit to East Australia, also plays an important role in his work. Lawrence calls Australia fantastic, elegant and untouched land in the footsteps of a man and he wrote two works dedicating this place – "The Boy in the Bushes" and "Kangaroo". The main theme in "Kangaroo" is Australian nature. In "The Boy in the Bushes", he is described bushes as the creator of a mysterious life and freedom. Lawrence's extraordinary portrayal of the Australian landscape is much appreciated, but he is met with serious dissatisfaction with his national character. He takes a logical and moral sluggish position against everything that he does and understands. Lawrence wrote "Kangaroo" within six weeks. Although he looked through this work

⁴ Niven, Alastair. D.H.Lawrence: "The Plumed Serpent". / A.Niven. – London: British Council, – 1976. – p.90

⁵ Niven, Alastair. D.H.Lawrence: The Novels. / A.Niven. – Cambridge University Press, – 1976. – p.121

while in Mexico again, it was considered an autobiographical work. It reflects Lawrence's everyday life in Australia and the impressions he made. The indefatigable heroine of the work is Richard Somers, he is the changed face of Lawrence. Harriet Lawrence's wife embodies Freud Wickle. Many of the events in the work took place when being Lawrence in Australia. The indefinite landscape of the work is expressed by the inner world of Sommers. His interest in politics, European memories, his views on marriage and his attitude to democracy, fascism and socialism are artistic images of his imagination. Lawrence put forward an interesting idea about political parties through the image of Sommers in his work, and expressed the extraordinary way how they serve the society. Showing some facts about religion, Lawrence clarified his thoughts to the reader. He also answered to Wittmann's comments about love.

In the second half of chapter II, entitled ***“Problems of women and men in the creativity of D.H.Lawrence”***, Lawrence's work is at the forefront.

According to Lawrence, a man without a woman feels helpless and lame, and he cannot stand in the center of life. A man who does not have a close relationship with a woman does not always think of himself as an integral being, and without a woman he cannot demonstrate his skills and abilities. He always had the same feminine spirit as clothes, jewelry, and so on. that they resemble them in their works. These are the requirements of life, as if it is impossible to enjoy life without seeing them. Men are the beings who tend to try to achieve their goals and catch their future. They continue to live with these concepts. They value these concepts of life. It seems that men are surrounded by color, harmony, pleasure etc., but they are not sensitive to concepts. These are not attracted by their attention. They outweigh practical existence. *“Because men pay attention to what they do, they convey what is available. People of the same age provide themselves with the spiritual pleasures of life. They create women within themselves”*.⁶

⁶ Burns, Aidan. Nature and Culture in D.H.Lawrence. / A.Burns. – London: Macmillan, – 1980. – p.36

Lawrence speaks of a typical man: *“If we leave the man alone, that is, without a woman, he will look like an abandoned ship. But a man with a woman will feel that he has a wall that you can hold on to, even if this woman is stupid”*.⁷ But a woman? His dreams and feelings are called to realize in the faces of men, and they want to instill in their silence, in order to inspire fullness and beauty, and bring life to their spiritual world. Their feelings should shake the person. A man is a performer, an activist, and in this case a woman does not need to do anything. As a woman, she becomes the central part of the male world and expresses herself as a driving force. The dark side of Lawrence’s idea is that women want to have it. Women want not only to have a man’s life, but also to become their source of inspiration.

Many modern feminist concepts accept power as masculine power. Lawrence emphasizes that the creation and training of male power does not allow a woman to go beyond a man. In his opinion, this creates home discomfort for women, which makes them feel like they are winning the race. But women should be able to enjoy their feelings and enjoy life and peace. Two gross differences can be made between female feminists. This type is the most familiar and easily recognizable. This type is sometimes called “a street woman feminism”. This type of business woman is more common on television, in the movies and also in magazines. Feminists of this type are more like men who like to talk, walk, dress, play sports and even they are not shy. Many authors call this type of woman an ironically masculine “root”. This type also refers to a person who has been “liberated” by freedom and who does not depend on anything or anyone. This type of women fosters a sense of “self-esteem” and portrays them as strong, capable women. Especially in the midst of world wars, such feminists are considered to be advanced and developed among the people. The development of the industry emphasized the position of women in society once again. Other feminists are more educated women, but they have different opinions. They claim that women have different styles, feelings and

⁷ Aldington, Richard. D.H.Lawrence: A Complete List of His Works, With a Critical Appreciation. / R.Aldington. – London: Heinemann, – 1935. – p.51

lifestyles. These women separate men from their ethical thinking and claim that they belong to women. Lawrence does not want to accept this type of feminism.

Looking through the other female characters of Lawrence, we see that he does not express most of her freedom, describing her inner world and her harmony with nature. According to Lawrence, the main cause of the problems of modern women is their desire to be free. Although the “desire to be free” sounds nice, we also believe that Lawrence emphasized this in his work as negative side. This "negative" in the sense of control, and the desire is destructive and also impossible to be controlled. Describing the shortcomings of the modern era, Lawrence believes that massively negative factors that arise in the field of culture can lead to many complications. Christianity is at the core, but modern science as an enemy is at the forefront. The woman’s desire to be free is compounded by the darkness within her, and the man draws her to the darkness. Using the mind as a tool leads to freedom. Lawrence says that a modern woman is closely connected with some features of the past and appears in a lifeless and abstract form. A woman who has turned into a strange creature cannot cope with this inner world. Comparing the modern woman with the beginning of civilization, Lawrence declares that she is not free because her feelings were not released. As many people he does not agree with the freedom of the woman . A woman is not alone in her inner world.

The third half of chapter II of the research paper is entitled “***A Modernist Approach to D.H.Lawrence and Women.***”

The emergence and development of modernism dates back to the beginning of the 20th century. The beginning of the twentieth century was remembered by panic, the growth of tension and social excitement which led to the revolution in most countries. XX century marked the history with the beginning of the I World War. This century is also kept in memoirs as new discoveries, the embodiment of ideas and the period of liberation from many traditional prohibitions. These new ideas laid the foundation for a new era in every area – the era of modernism. Modernism has given impetus to scientific, political and economic development. Modernism

manifested itself in music, philosophy, painting, sculpture and, of course, literature. The authors could not remain indifferent to this tension and growing discontent throughout their lives. A new literary genre began its development.

The scope of modernism was wide. These interdisciplinary class relationships in the period of its existence, there were of great importance for gender differences and many other topics. This trend also resonates with the overwhelming feeling of depression, distrust and helplessness that most people felt. *“As Virginia Woolf said in 1910, modernism was a reflection of humanity that wanted to change. Gender, male and female equality have always been one of the main problems in society and in literature”*.⁸ Thus, gender has become the main theme in the modernist movement. Women have been disrespectful in male societies since ancient times. Women have always been understood and accepted as a means of supplementing the lives of men. They are described as weak, unreasonable, and doing their business in the literature. Most writers have always considered women to be members of a society dominated by men.

For centuries, women have been ruled with the verdict by men. The world was an almost man-driven place. Sometimes male philosophers and social theorists consider women as unsafe, barbaric and chaotic creatures. According to James Branch Cable, women were seen as a source of comfort. They were considered household chores, men and boys, and families. Hegel called women “mockery of society”.

If we have a look the literature of ancient times, we will see that male writers dominating, but female characters not doing this. Nevertheless, the contribution of female characters to oral folk literature is undeniable. The concept of women in folk songs and fairy tales influenced the formation and creation of a culture of writing. Western literature is heavily influenced by the distorted views of Jewish and Christian religions on women. In Jewish society, motherhood has always been highly regarded. Old Testament songs

⁸ May, Keith M. *Nietzsche and Modern Literature: Themes in Yeats, Rilke, Mann and Lawrence.* / Keith M. May. – London: Macmillan, – 1988. – p.112

contain strong female characters as well as negative female figures in themselves.

The Bible is the reason why the Christian church is biased against women. The reason for the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise is shown by Eve. The Bible connects women with the root of disobedience, which leads to the fall of mankind. The medieval stereotype does not completely overlap. On the one hand, women were portrayed as holy beings, and on the other, as seductive forces.

Although Jeffrey Chaucer's early works portray women as attractive, "the Canterbury Tales", a masterpiece of his creation, portray three female characters. Church and commerce were only the places where women could gain freedom and status at that time. Bast's wife was a weaver and financially supported herself in weaving. However, Chaucer in his work states that this woman was married several times.

The appearance of drama in the late sixteenth century allowed to change the female roles on the stage. Female roles were performed by young guys on the stage. The main reason was the limited number and role of women in the works. In William Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet", Romeo plays a lot in comparison with Julietta. However, the role of women in Shakespeare's later works is even more obvious. Uncertain variety does not allow to generalize female images. It is difficult to characterize Lady Magnet, Cleopatra and Desdemona.

Although a significant number of female characters increased in the 17th century, but stereotypes in general still prevailed. The image of a woman retained her modesty. Although John Milton's "Lost Paradise" is perceived as biased towards women, the deeper meanings of the work reveal complex problems with women. The main character of this work is Eve. Milton is considered a writer with progressive thinking. She talked about divorce in brochures. His innovative ideas in his writings allow him to differ from the authors of his time. Milton in the image of Eve demonstrates her importance for Christian values.

Modernist writers portrayed a woman as a man who fought for her rights and freedom. However, despite the differences in the

attitude of modernist writers towards women, many writers did not want to miss the characteristics of “an old woman”. The old tradition was still very strong. The “old” female image, along with the “new” female image, remained an important literary figure in literature. In their works, the influence of modernism is clearly felt. They made it clear that this sudden and rapid change in society occurred and how it affected the woman and her status.

At the beginning of the 20th century, D.H.Lawrence became an important figure either in English literature or in world literature. He is a leading figure in modernist writers.

The first half of the twentieth century is considered to be the most productive period of Lawrence’s work in English literature. However, many of his paintings were banned to print, and also the demonstration of many of his paintings were restricted by the police.

*“The spirit of feminism in Lawrence’s works of 20th century modernist writers is very obvious. Female characters in her works are strong and liberated. These young and independent female characters form the central part of her work”.*⁹

In the work, “Lady Chatterley’s Lover”, that is, Lady Chatterley, is the main female character. Lady Chatterley still travels to Europe at an early age and begins to live on her own free life. Her first love affair began at the age of 18. Her character changes after Constance married Clifford Chatterley. Life is not interested in him. Everything in the house looks lifeless, old and meaningless. He is desperate.

In D.H.Lawrence’s “White Peacock” work, Letty and her sister are cultured, literate, and art-sensitive. They are unhappy with their fate, and this discontent can damage their relationship at the end of the work.

The fourth major work of D.H.Lawrence about two sisters living in the north of England. Ursula’s character in the work reflects the character of Lawrence’s teacher in Nottingham – Louis Barrows. She was the first woman to fall in love with Lawrence. *“In this work, Ursula is the image of a woman who is deeply aware of her life and*

⁹ Renewing the Normative D.H.Lawrence: A Personal Progress. / – Columbia: University of Missouri Press, – 1992. – p.127

wants to find her place in life. She understands the responsibility of life from an early age. Ursula is very attentive to everything”.¹⁰

Analyzing the work of D.H.Lawrence, we distinguish his attitude towards women. In his opinion, dissatisfaction between men and women leads to both destructions. Women gradually begin to occupy an increasingly important place in industrial society and want to have equal rights with men in the family.

Chapter III of the dissertation is entitled “**The Problem of the Hero in D.H.Lawrence’s creativity**”. This chapter is divided into three halves. In the first half of the chapter entitled “*Female characters in the Works of D.H.Lawrence*”, the characters of women in the works of Lawrence form the basis of this research.

Lawrence, one of the most famous English modernist writers of the 20th century, occupies one of the most important places in English literature. His works attract readers with various storylines and images. Lawrence, during his existence, showed his readers a unique skill in his works, industrial revolutions and their negative and positive impact on human life. The main characteristic of Lawrence’s works is the difference in the female characters in these works. Female characters in her work are increasingly undermined by the industrial revolution, the image of a “housewife” transforming to a “business woman”. Reading Lawrence’s writings, we hear that he seeks to change the relationship between men and women and tries to understand life differently.

Lawrence’s metaphysics is based on a special idea. According to him, the universe consists of two opposite elements in an active struggle. The universe continues to exist as a result of a combination of these two elements. Lawrence seeks to create a new form of relationship between a man and a woman, which he considers an integral part of the universe. “*It is noteworthy that there is a balance between male and female relationships that make up the “world” of*

¹⁰ Lockwood, M.J. A Study of the Poems of D.H.Lawrence: Thinking in Poetry. / M.J.Lockwood. – London: Macmillan; New York: St.Martin’s Press, – 1987. – p.51

Lawrence's works. *The struggle between these two creatures is an important part of life itself*".¹¹

As Lawrence tries to show a balanced relationship between the two opposite sexes in the works, the reader can see that he is more focused on her. Female images are more visible in the works. In a short story, "The Aroma of Chrysanthemum", as Mr. Bates is reminded at the beginning of the work, he appears at the end of the work, too. Lawrence's more intimate depiction of female images reflects her disregard for male characters. This shows that the existence of a woman in society depends on the man. At the end of the work, we see that the traditional image of male characters has been restored. This is especially true of Lawrence's small volumed works.

A common feature of these female characters is that they are shy. This feature is emphasized by the following statement of Lawrence. According to King Widmer, the reason for the death of their wives is that they are shy. "*When a woman is shy, her spirit is like a sandbag*".¹²

Graham Hof does not accept editing the story of Lawrence. In his opinion, there are enough contradictions in the relations between women and men. It is assumed that the reasons for the defeat of defeated women are not fully understood by the reader. Lawrence is reviving a poor man's relationship with a wealthy middle-class woman. These contradicting points make it difficult to understand the work. At the beginning of the most works, the monotone role of women in life is taken into account.

In his work "Abandoned Woman", Lawrence often uses the words that are timeless, magical, or inaccessible. These expressions are the basic concepts that are absent in the monotonous life of the main character in the work. When we look at the inner world of female images, we see that they do not need a simple man. They want a joyful and full life. However, the inability of female

¹¹ Alldritt, Keith. *The Visual Imagination of D.H.Lawrence.* / K.Alldritt. – London: Edward Arnold, – 1971. – p.13

¹² Black, Michael. *D.H.Lawrence: The Early Philosophical Works: A Commentary.* / M.Black. – London: Macmillan, – 1991. – p.59

characters to control their fate and defeat on the part of men, in some cases leads to an attempt to assassinate them. We can illustrate this with the image of Ethel – the main character in her book “Nobody”. Here Ethel is perceived as an object of male revenge. His independence, dissatisfaction and strength are unacceptable. Therefore, Ethel is not the subject of work, it is almost an object. Ethelin’s character traits coincide with the character of Dolly in “The Prince”, which spoils her successful plot. Shares lives in a fantasy world, as if removing her from the reader, and in subsequent sections, the inner world of Shares is easily affected.

When the character of Dolly is described, it resembles a crystal, and the crystal reminds us of what we love. But this is far from humanity. Lawrence wants to convey to the reader that his emotions are weak.

The second half of the third chapter is “*Women in D.H.Lawrence’s “Lady Chatterley’s Lover”*”. “Lady Chatterley’s Lover” is the culmination of Lawrence’s work. Although this work was met with many controversies, it made significant changes to English literature. The novel “Lady Chatterley’s Lover” was published by many publishers after Lawrence’s death. This work has been censored many times. The reason for this censorship was the use of some unethical statements.

“Lady Chatterley’s Lover” was published firstly in 1928 in Florence, Italy. This work was not published in the United States until the 1960s. The novel “Lady Chatterley’s Lover” was not welcomed by people because of the close relationship between a man from the working class and a woman from the upper class, and also because of the use of many obscene words. The work gets its source of ideas from Lawrence’s sad family life. *“The main place of events in the work is the birthplace of Lawrence and his childhood years. For some literary critics, the main source of inspiration for the work is Ottolin Morrell who is known as the “tiger”. He is a carpenter who came to Eastwood to make potstament for statues in his garden. Lawrence wants to name the novel “Elegance” at the time of writing. He wanted to give him a name, referring to the origin of the work*

and events that occurred. This work was published in three versions".¹³

The work tells of Constance (Lady Chatterley), a young married woman, and her handsome, tall husband Clifford Chatterley. Clifford Chatterley was paralyzed from the waist as a result of his injuries in the war. Clifford's physical handicap, Constance's moral disobedience creates a gap between the couple. The physical disabilities of her husband Constance make her feel closer to her fellow forester Oliver Melors. Class inequality between spouses reflects the main motive of work. This motivation is the unfair advantage of the working class over the years. The novel reflects the realization of Constance that it is difficult to live mentally. This equates to physical thinking.

Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover" novel very clearly points to 20th century English society, the industrial environment, and its impact on men and particularly, women. The female characters that he creates in this work are distinguished by their social origin. The lifestyle, thoughts, attitudes and views of these female characters are very different. The events taking place in the work are almost the same part of the life of English families of the 20th century. Lady Chatterley, that is Constance, is the central part of the work. He spends his youth in Europe while studying. When she was 18, Constance did not take love seriously. In her opinion, this relationship is an entertainment tool for both men and women. The outbreak of World War I was a turning point in his life, and he returned to Britain to marry. But the disability of her husband Constance creates a gap between them. Lawrence illustrates how the First World War through Constance had a devastating effect on humanity, the fate of people and the well-being of the family. The death or injury of a family leader in war is the embodiment of the greatest weapon of war against humanity. In addition, Constance's suffering also affects her thinking. She felt that her youth was gone and that everything in life was destroyed in her eyes and heart. "*This*

¹³ Britton, Derek. "Lady Chatterley": The Making of the Novel. / D.Britton. – London: UnwinHyman, – 1988. – p.36

image shows Lawrence coinciding with the concepts of “body” and “thinking” again”.¹⁴

The third half of chapter III of dissertation is called **“D.H.Lawrence’s Innovative Traditions in Attitude Toward Women”**. Lawrence’s interpersonal relationships and the difference between men and women form contradiction basis in his work. This contradiction has not been adequately analyzed by many literary critics. Before exploring many aspects of Lawrence, we will consider the reconstruction of male and female relations as one of the main problems of modern society. The main reason for this problem is clearly seen: women and men are the foundation of society, and they see their fullness in relations with each other. If intersexual relation is weakened or violated, it is considered the biggest disaster in society. According to Lawrence, this happened.

When expressing attitude to woman, Lawrence takes into account her personality and reveals some dubious moments. He says that it is easier to maintain lifelong close contact with women, especially in adolescence. But Lawrence not only displays the characteristics of a woman, but also compares a deep understanding of her inner nature. The mistakes and subjective ideas that he makes in this comparison are not ignored. Lawrence gives a number of indications that men and women are fundamentally different both physically and emotionally.

It is not true that some women and men have generally accepted characteristics. According to the prevailing American culture, a true masculine character can never be successful without the support of a woman. If the characteristics of women and men are the same or similar in societies with different cultures, then we can prove the differences between women and men. As a rule, the proof of a character is manifested in socially specific cultural relations. Unfortunately, the term “gender equality” is often called dogma in many scientific circles. The term “gender equality” has become more relevant in the last century.

¹⁴ Carter, Frederick. D.H.Lawrence and the Body Mystical. / F.Carter. – London: Archer, – 1932. – p.19

As it turns out, D.H.Lawrence believes that men are an important life force whom women need in their lives. A woman is a masculine source of energy and spirit. D.H.Lawrence also calls the relationship between men and women a cause of despair. According to him, when a man is engaged in creative work outside the family, his love of life becomes even stronger. It is important for a man to have a relationship with a woman, but this is not the factor that makes a man happy. In life, there must be goals that will prompt a person to fight. But there is nothing that could make a woman happy from home and family. D.H.Lawrence describes typical female and typical male faces as follows. She thinks about a woman's career, but the role of the family and parenting is above that. *"The traditional role of women in the family is more visible. Modern feminists, however, argue that women can work in professions dominated by men. They are trying to increase the role of women in society"*.¹⁵

D.H.Lawrence calls man the first inventor of life. In his opinion, men are not married; always leading in his own inner self. According to D.H.Lawrence, a woman is present at dawn when there is no daylight; evening and night belongs to a woman. But this is the innermost part of their hearts that unites them. Here is their peak point. Half of all life belongs to evening and night. Based on the imagination of D.H.Lawrence – he refers that day belongs to men and night belongs to women. It is like a division of labor. He connects this topic with a mythological context; the sun is male, and the moon is female.

The **"Result"** section of the dissertation summarizes the scientific and theoretical conclusions obtained during the study. D.H.Lawrence presented a system of original thinking, enriched by a number of principles of Western philosophy, his observations and his own views on many vital problems. His life, his inner world, his essence as a being, the modern world of women and so on. His original ideas about the world widely reflect the distinctive literary and philosophical concept of the writer, the worldview of the philosopher and psychologist.

¹⁵ Potter, Stephen. D.H.Lawrence: The Centre and the Circles / ed.: Stephen Potter. – Nottingham: University of Nottingham D.H.Lawrence Centre, – 1992. – p.2

As you know, the philosophy of life of the German philosopher F.Nietzsche created a movement of thought in the ideological field of fiction. In general, Nietzsche, based on the ideas of “literary criticism”, “supernatural man” and “the will of the emirate”, has become one of the leading layers of philosophy based on the philosophy of fiction.

D.H.Lawrence is a famous writer known by the set line in modernist literature. It is his images that attract the reader with many different functions. In all the illustrations in Lawrence’s works, women reflect the daily life of women, their place in society and their unequal relationships with men. Each of Lawrence’s works is of great importance not only in English literature, but also in world literature.

In the XX century, history has been carved from memories with extensive changes in key areas. As these changes began in cultural life, it also affected the family. At the beginning of the 20th century, women had the opportunity to make changes both inside and outside. Looking at the beginning of this work, women in the 1920s underwent revolutionary changes in fashion, tastes and lifestyle. Women changed their long, tiring-looking skirts that wore short, light, fashionable dresses in previous centuries. Women began to give preference to slim and slender physique. These external changes, of course, did not affect the inner world of women.

Lawrence’s main work and popularity are the novels “Sons and Lovers”, “Rainbow”, “Women in Love”, and “Lady Chatterley’s Lover”. Thanks to these works, the writer provides the reader with the opportunity to live in an industrial environment. In addition, Lawrence also pays particular attention to international relations in such environment. Although many literary scholars call Lawrence a realistic writer, his views are clearer thanks to the images that he creates. The relationship between women and men in Lawrence’s work stems from his high philosophical abilities. Lawrence’s ideas about the contact of the body and soul and their unity with each other are based on his (Lawrence’s) deep philosophical theories.

The main content and provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following abstracts and articles of the author:

1. Life and work of D. H. Lawrence // – Baku: Baku University Press, language and literature. International Theoretical Journal, – 2012. No. 2 (82), – p. 198-200
2. D.H.Lawrence and modernist literature // – Baku: Baku University Press, language and literature. International Theoretical Journal, – 2012. No. 4 (88), – p. 160-163
3. D.H.Lawrence and Modernism Literature // Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan University of Languages, XVIII Republican Scientific Conference of doctoral students and young researchers. – Baku: Azerbaijan, – v.I, – December 20, – 2013, – p. 224-225
4. Women’s problems in the book D.H.Lawrence “Lady Chatterley’s Lover” // – Baku: Baku University of Publishing, Language and Literature. International Theoretical Journal, – 2014. No. 3 (91), – p. 178-181
5. Female images in the work of D.H.Lawrence // International scientific conference dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the translation and publication of “Kitabi Dada Gorgud”, Baku State University, Azerbaijan Republic. – Baku: Azerbaijan, – December 29, – 2015. – p. 438-442
6. Innovations D.G.Lawrence in Gensky // Bulletin of the Dnipropetrovsk University. Alfred Nobel. – Ukraine, – 2016. No. 1 (11), – p. 106-114
7. D.H.Lawrence Innovative traditions regarding women // – Baku: Baku University Press, Language and Literature. International Theoretical Journal, – 2017. No. 2 (102), – p. 267-269
8. Socio-psychological portraits of women and men in the novels of Lawrence “Rainbow in Sky” and “Woman in Love” // Actual Problems of Germanic, Romance and Russian Studies. Materials of the Annual International Scientific Conference, – Yekaterinburg, Russia, – February 07, – 2020, Part 2, – p.56-61

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