

## **COMMENTARY ON CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S NOVEL JANE EYRE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The article offers a general overview of the novel by the greatest English writer Charlotte Bronte, whose works are in great demand to this day. Her brilliant book about the life of a little woman "Jane Eyre" became the hope for a better life for many women around the world. An approach to the study of the work in different parts of the world is considered.*

**Keywords:** *writer and poet, heroine of the novel, double conflict, opposites, realism, feminism.*

### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

*В статье представлен общий обзор романа величайшей английской писательницы Шарлотты Бронте, произведения которой пользуются большим спросом и по сей день. Ее блестящая книга о жизни маленькой женщины «Джейн Эйр» стала надеждой на лучшую жизнь для многих женщин во всем мире. Рассмотрен подход к изучению произведения в разных частях мира.*

**Ключевые слова:** *писатель и поэт, героиня романа, двойной конфликт, противоположности, реализм, феминизм.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

There was still no girl who remained indifferent after reading the famous novel by the English poet and novelist Charlotte Bronte "Jane Eyre". Being one of the most famous supporters of realism and romanticism in English literature, she created an immortal masterpiece based on her own biography, filling the work with a deep, sometimes bitter, but truly truthful, meaning.

It is known about the writer herself that her, being the third of six children of the clergyman of the English Church Patrick Bronte and his wife Maria, did not live an easy life. Having lost their mother early and left in the care of their father, the Bronte sisters went to the Cowan Bridge School for the daughters of the clergy, the conditions of which worsened the already poor health of the girls, including our heroine Charlotte. Of course, it was this institution that became the prototype of a boarding house called Lowood, whose pupil was Jane Eyre herself. Since the basis for the novel was the writer's own biography, the first edition was published under the title "Jane Eyre: Autobiography". Indeed, there are many elements from the writer's life in it, but it is worth emphasizing that it is also a socio-psychological

novel, because it touches on the whole depth of the human mind, the subtleties of the characters' characters and their development and formation in the process of reading the work.

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

The exact date of the novel's publication fell on October 16, 1847. Due to the contradictions of views in the narrative, the novel immediately aroused increased interest. Despite the male pseudonym "Carrer Bell", under which the writer disappeared, the whole novel was completely imbued with such a clear female view of everything that was happening around that critics could not ignore it. Eyewitnesses of these events and people in whose circles this novel succumbed to a stormy discussion claimed that in the autumn and winter of 1847-1848, one after another, various versions of the authorship of this masterpiece were born, many discussions were held around this topic, which, in turn, were often far from the truth.

When studying the novel in depth, it is impossible not to pay attention to the double conflict: the conflict of characters, and, of course, the conflict within these characters. This distinctive detail permeates the entire work. The most striking example of this is the relationship- which is at the epicenter of the attention of critics, as well as readers- of the main character Jane Eyre and the mysterious Mr. Rochester: clashes with each other's characters, as well as the struggle taking place inside the characters of each hero, the struggle against their feelings and long-entrenched principles, the fear of taking a step into a new and unexplored life, the motive of the spiritual journey of the heroine, who goes for the sake of finding peace of mind. Rochester himself could not lose sight of Jane's contradictory nature, which was fighting within herself. "...you are a combination of strange opposites," he tells Jane [Bronte 1983:353]. Perhaps that's why Aunt Reed disliked her, mistaking it for deceit and hypocrisy. But, as happens in every romance novel, there are lovers on the shortcomings of the characters. And in this regard, Jane Eyre was no exception. What had so violently alienated Mrs. Reed attracted Miss Temple, the headmistress of Lowood School, as well as Mr. Rochester.

The novel itself includes several directions: it combines realistic and romantic features that complement each other organically in the work. We find an acute social conflict at the very beginning of the work: Aunt Reed's attitude to young Jane, her unsweetened childhood and all the difficulties she was forced to go through; the role of women in society in the 19th century; the social position of a person-all this gives us the features of realism. But the character of Jane Eyre, her timidity, mystery, sincere to the depths of her soul and unshakable love for Mr. Rochester, selflessness and her endless kindness -all this tells us about the obvious signs of romanticism. We

can say that they merged into one romantic -realistic direction and formed this masterpiece called "Jane Eyre". This was the reason for the comparison with the great proponent of romanticism, Byron, during discussions about the work of Charlotte Bronte and her heroines (especially Jane Eyre). In particular, a major English literary critic of the mid-20th century, W. Allen, expressed himself on this score, believing that Charlotte's novel is "a female response to Byron and his Byronic hero."

Turning directly to Jane herself, it is worth noting how she expresses herself in relation to the deceived and disappointed, but found peace in her faithful Janet, Mr. Rochester; how tenderly and lovingly she takes care of him, how significant her words are after returning to her crippled, not only physically, but also morally, beloved: "It's time to give you back your human form," I said, sorting through the long, thick strands of his regrown hair, "or else, I see, you have experienced a wonderful transformation-you have been turned into a lion or some other predatory animal." [Bronte 1983:492]

The heroes completely find the peace to which they both aspired, only by connecting. They no longer needed to restrain their feelings, their natural fervor. They were able not only to find peace and confidence in each other, that earthly human happiness, but also, much more importantly, found themselves.

But the heroine did not come to family happiness immediately. Before that, she tried to show the role of a woman in society and she succeeded. Jane, like Charlotte herself, aspired to freedom and independence. Therefore, the work clearly shows a call for the freedom of women, their comprehension of independence. Jane is in constant motion, development. She does not run away from problems, she takes a step into another world that she has not seen. And only after gaining full independence (including receiving an inheritance), she returned to her dear Rochester in order to create a family hearth. The work cannot fail to respond in the hearts of the weak and tender sex, because this work should become a motive for everyone to do more and achieve heights.

Thus, for a large number of Russian-speaking circles, the novel "Jane Eyre" is considered a love affair, while abroad it is called the first feminist literary monument that reveals not just the depth of a woman's inner world, but also defined the place of a woman as a "person". Indeed, it is not easy for women to find and take their place in a world belonging to men; but it is always possible to be a person who defends his own interests and principles, who knows his price, and also to fight for freedom.

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