PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION IN THE ENGLISH NOVEL

ASPECTOS FILOSÓFICOS DA EMANCIPAÇÃO DA MULHER NO ROMANCE INGLÊS

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Abstract: The relevance of the study is determined by the need to understand the philosophical aspects of female emancipation in the English novel in the context of modern gender studies. The aim of the research is to analyse the philosophical aspects of female emancipation in the English novel and the internal transformation of the heroines of literary works. The study employed such methods as hermeneutic analysis, frequency analysis of female emancipation markers, and comparative analysis. Statistical analysis was carried out using the methods of descriptive statistics and the chi – squared test. The validity and reliability of the instruments were tested by the theory of latent variables. The obtained results indicate the dominance of markers of personal autonomy and the search for identity in the analysed works. For example, identity search achieved the highest mean of 17.75 with a standard deviation of 3.49, and personal autonomy has a mean of 16.5 with a standard deviation of 3.78. At the same time, the moral autonomy marker received the lowest mean value of 9.25 with a standard deviation of 2.85. A chi – squared statistical test confirmed significant differences in the distribution of markers between works of different eras. It can be stated that women's emancipation in the selected works reflects deep changes in women's consciousness. The search for autonomy and identity becomes a key aspect of her self – determination. Modern literature emphasizes moral and spiritual autonomy, which indicates the evolution of emancipation from social struggle to the search for inner harmony. Further research may focus on other cultural contexts, contemporary challenges, and the analysis of different genres for a deeper understanding of emancipation.

Keywords: Gender. Stereotypes. Social equality. Feminism. Emancipation. Personal autonomy. Gender roles.

Resumo: A relevância do estudo é determinada pela necessidade de entender os aspectos filosóficos da emancipação feminina no romance inglês no contexto dos estudos modernos de gênero. O

objetivo da pesquisa é analisar os aspectos filosóficos da emancipação feminina no romance inglês e a transformação interna das heroínas das obras literárias. O estudo empregou métodos como análise hermenêutica, análise de frequência de marcadores de emancipação feminina e análise comparativa. A análise estatística foi realizada usando os métodos de estatística descritiva e o teste do qui-quadrado. A validade e a confiabilidade dos instrumentos foram testadas pela teoria das variáveis latentes. Os resultados obtidos indicam a predominância de marcadores de autonomia pessoal e a busca de identidade nos trabalhos analisados. Por exemplo, a busca de identidade alcançou a maior média de 17,75 com um desvio padrão de 3,49, e a autonomia pessoal tem uma média de 16,5 com um desvio padrão de 3,78. Ao mesmo tempo, o marcador de autonomia moral recebeu o valor médio mais baixo de 9,25 com um desvio padrão de 2,85. Um teste estatístico de qui-quadrado confirmou diferenças significativas na distribuição dos marcadores entre obras de diferentes épocas. Pode-se afirmar que a emancipação das mulheres nas obras selecionadas reflete mudanças profundas na consciência das mulheres. A busca por autonomia e identidade torna-se um aspecto fundamental de sua autodeterminação. A literatura moderna enfatiza a autonomia moral e espiritual, o que indica a evolução da emancipação da luta social para a busca da harmonia interior. Outras pesquisas podem se concentrar em outros contextos culturais, desafios contemporâneos e na análise de diferentes gêneros para uma compreensão mais profunda da emancipação.

Palavras-chave: Gênero. Estereótipos. Igualdade social. Feminismo. Emancipação. Autonomia pessoal. Papéis de gênero.

1.   Introduction

The issue of women's emancipation, which first appeared in literature at the end of the 18th century, still remains extremely relevant. The English novel became one of the main literary genres in which this phenomenon was reflected. It offers rich material for the study of the role of women in society and the evolution of her social status. In the context of English literature, the emancipation of women reflects profound philosophical and social changes that took place during different eras, from the Victorian era to date (Wagner, 2023).

The rhetoric of female emancipation in English novels often represents a movement toward individual autonomy, intellectual freedom, and disregard for social standards (Slipetska, Bortun, Zhylin, Horlachova & Kosharnyi, 2023). Authors depict women as active characters questioning traditional gender roles, revealing their internal struggles and changing identities through expressive language (Frumkina, Diachenko, Polyezhayev, Savina & Hadi, 2020). Such a language change highlights how the female character's role has evolved from passivity to self – awareness and independence, in line with the broader women's rights movement.

The relevance of the issue is determined by the fact that literary images of an emancipated woman continue to raise new questions despite significant progress in the field of gender equality. Current sociocultural conditions highlight previously unknown aspects of

this problem. In fiction, women's emancipation is often manifested in the heroines' desire for independence, the struggle against stereotypes and restrictions imposed on them by society (Abdullah & Ali, 2024).

The philosophical understanding of women's emancipation is based on the analysis of issues of freedom, equality and individuality that arise in the context of women's struggle for their rights. This issue is closely related to the ideas of social justice, human dignity, self – awareness and moral autonomy in a historical context. It affects not only the external changes in the social position of a woman, but also the transformation of her inner world – the search for her own identity and a change in the way of thinking. Table 1 presents a historical periodization of the philosophy of women's emancipation.

Table 1. *Historical periods, philosophical views on women's emancipation and their reflection in the English novel*

Period	Historical context	Philosophical views on female emancipation	Typical female images in the novel
Pre – industrial era	Patriarchal society, religious dogmas about subordination of women to men	A woman as a lower – order creature intended to run a household and give birth to children	Patient, passive, submissive women, often victims of circumstances
Victorian era (mid – 19th century)	Industrial revolution, strengthening of the middle class, romanticism	Cult of the hearth, woman as a moral guide. Gradual awareness of the limitations of women's roles	Women striving for self – realization, but facing social camps
Modernism (early 20th century)	World War I, social changes, the suffragette movement	Rethinking the women's role in society, the emergence of feminism. Criticism of patriarchal foundations	Independent, strong women who go beyond traditional roles. Experiments with form and content
Post – war period (mid – 20th century)	World War II, the second wave of the feminist movement	Struggle for equal rights of women, exposure of sexism. Expanding the theme of women's novels	Study of problems of discrimination, sexuality
Modernity (late 20th – early 21st centuries)	Postmodernism, globalization, technology development	Postfeminism, intersectionality, gender identity research	Multifaceted female images that reflect the diversity of modern society. Emphasis on personal experience, cultural differences

Source: created by the authors based on Witt (2020).

The research is focused on the analysis of the philosophical aspects of female emancipation in English novels, with an emphasis on the internal evolution of the heroines, their search for personal freedom, identity and moral autonomy. Special emphasis is placed on how the authors of the novels reflect the conflicts between traditional gender norms and the heroines' desire for self – realization. *The aim of the research* is to study the philosophical aspects of female emancipation in the English novel, in particular, the analysis of the internal transformation of the heroines and their struggle for freedom, equality, and self – determination. The aim involves the fulfilment of the following research objectives:

1. Analyse the peculiarities of the depiction of female images with the help of emotions by means of hermetic analysis.

2. Identify and investigate markers of female emancipation in English novels.

3. Carry out a comparative analysis of the expression of female emancipation in English novels of different eras.

2.   Literature review

Feminist thought has deep historical roots that date back to the 18th century, when philosophers and writers began to discuss the ideas of gender equality. One of the first important stages in the development of feminism was Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* published in 1792. According to Hollows (2024), it raised the issue of women's access to education and their right to intellectual development. As Jamal and Mohammed (2023) noted in their research, the 19th century marked the beginning of the first wave of feminism. It focused on women gaining basic rights such as the right to vote and the right to work. The second wave in the 1960's and 1970's raised issues of sexual freedom, reproductive rights, and the fight against discrimination. Modern feminism, or the third wave, according to Brooklyn and Moore (2023), focuses on the diversity of women's experiences and the intersectional struggle against social inequality.

According to Moyn (2023), literature has played an important role in shaping and sustaining social movements, including the feminist movement. According to the researcher, it not only reflected social changes, but also often acted as a catalyst for public discussions. Such writers as Virginia Woolf, Simone de Beauvoir, and others attracted attention to issues of inequality, female isolation, and intellectual suppression through their writings. According to Klein (2024), their works influenced the formation of public opinion and contributed to

changes in attitudes towards women, helping to shape modern feminism and emancipatory ideas.

Women's emancipation became an important topic in philosophy, especially with the development of ideas of equality, freedom, and human rights. Philosophical views on this phenomenon are diverse, and they have changed depending on historical eras and social conditions. One of the main philosophical approaches to the issue of women's emancipation is based on the ideas of liberal feminism. According to Ansari (2023), its representatives insisted that women should have equal rights with men in education, work, and social life. The French philosopher De Beauvoir (2023) with the book The Second Sex published for the first time in 1949, became one of the most influential theorists of women's emancipation in the context of existentialism. She put forward the thesis that a woman becomes "different" in a patriarchal society that suppresses her freedom and self – expression. The Marxist approach to women's emancipation, as Dinerstein (2024) notes, examines the oppression of women through the lens of economic and class relations. According to the researcher, patriarchy is part of the capitalist system that subjugates women, in particular by forcing them to work at home and restricting access to economic independence. Marxist feminists state that emancipation is possible through changes in economic structures, equal division of labour. Hamilton (2024) argues that patriarchy is a fundamental form of oppression that permeates all areas of social life, including culture, politics, and interpersonal relationships. According to the author, radical feminists insist on the need for radical changes, including the dismantling of patriarchal structures and the revision of social relations between the sexes. An important aspect of this theory was the description of how cultural and social institutions perpetuate gender inequality. Postmodern philosophers such as Judith Butler have criticized unified notions of gender and emancipation, arguing that gender roles are social constructs.

Feminist criticism is one of the key approaches to the study of women's emancipation in literature, which developed with the waves of feminism. The concepts of patriarchy and gender roles emerged in literary studies at that time, revealing how literature reproduces and reinforces gender inequality. An important aspect of this method, according to Bennett and Royle (2023), was also the concept of language. Earlier studies often focus on external social change only, neglecting the deeper philosophical transformations that accompany this process. Therefore, the problem is in the need for a deeper understanding of the philosophical foundations of women's emancipation through the lens of English

literature. The uniqueness of this study is that it combines literary and philosophical approaches, analysing not only social, but also philosophical changes in the images of emancipated women.

3. Methods

3.1. *Design*

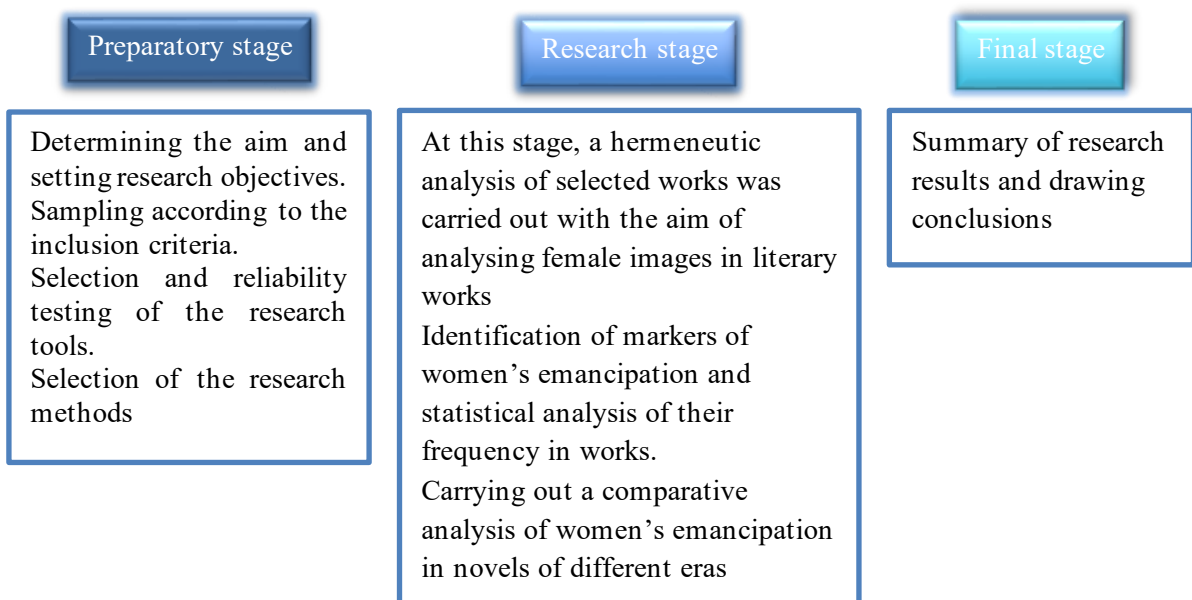The research was conducted in several stages. Each of them is shown in Figure 1.

Preparatory stage	Research stage	Final stage
Determining the aim and setting research objectives. Sampling according to the inclusion criteria. Selection and reliability testing of the research tools. Selection of the research methods	At this stage, a hermeneutic analysis of selected works was carried out with the aim of analysing female images in literary works. Identification of markers of women's emancipation and statistical analysis of their frequency in works. Carrying out a comparative analysis of women's emancipation in novels of different eras	Summary of research results and drawing conclusions

Figure 1. Research stages

Source: created by the authors of the research.

3.2. *Participants*

The research required the selection of special material that would reflect the evolution of philosophical views on women's emancipation. The general population of the study consists of English novels. The sample included English novels, which are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. *Novels included in the sample*

Period	Author	Name of the work	Year of publication	Publisher
Victorian era	Charlotte Brontë	Jane Eyre	1847	Smith, Elder & Co.
	George Eliot	Middlemarch	1871	Blackwood
Modernism	Virginia Woolf	Mrs Dalloway	1925	Hogarth Press
	Dorothy Richardson	Pilgrimage	1919	Virago Press Ltd

Post – war period	Iris Murdoch	**Under the Net**	1957	Chatto & Windus
	Doris Lessing	The Golden Notebook	1965	Simon & Schuster
Modernity	Hilary Mantel	Wolf Hall	2009	Fourth Estate
	Elif Şafak	The Forty Rules of Love	2004	Penguin Books

Source: created by the authors of the research.

The works were selected on the basis of several criteria. A chronological principle was used, which helps to trace the evolution of women's images through different historical periods in the context of social changes. The literary context was taken into account, covering female authors who represent the key trends of each era. The selected works are united by a thematic focus on the female experience and the search for self – identity. All the authors are women, which allows us to focus on their special view of the world. Such a sample will help not only to reveal the main philosophical aspects of women's emancipation, but also to trace its evolutionary development in English fiction.

3.3. Data collection

1. *Hermeneutic analysis* is a deep symbolic approach to the interpretation of a text that looks for hidden meanings, mystical aspects, and connections between different elements of a work. It reveals the depth of the works, as well as archetypes, symbols, and mythological motifs that may remain invisible during a superficial reading.

2. *Analysis of the frequency of women's emancipation markers*. The key markers were determined in order to analyse the markers of women's emancipation in the selected works. They were: personal autonomy, resistance to social norms, search for identity, intellectual emancipation, psychological autonomy, fragmentation of identity, social resistance, moral autonomy, spiritual autonomy. They were obtained by analysing the philosophical literature of Gallhofer and Haslam (2020) and Ibáñez and Guerrero (2022).

3. *Comparative analysis*. The analysis was used to consistently study literary works of different authors and eras in order to identify common themes, motifs, and images. It involves the selection of relevant texts, the identification of key markers, the analysis of their frequency, as well as the application of statistical methods to assess significance. The approach enables a deeper understanding of the evolution of women's images and their social context.

3.4. *Analysis of data*

1. Frequencies, arithmetic means, and standard deviations were calculated for quantitative variables. Descriptive statistics provides an overview of the data, identify trends and distributions, which is the first step to a deeper analysis. The standard deviation was found using the formula:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(x_i - \mu)^2};$$

(1)

where N – the total number of elements in the sample; x_i – each individual element of the sample; μ – the arithmetic mean of the sample that is found by using the formula:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}x_i;$$

(2)

where N – the total number of elements in the sample; x_i – each individual element of the sample;

2. Chi – square (χ^2) is used to estimate how much the observed frequencies differ from the expected frequencies. In this study, chi – square was used to quantitatively analyse variables related to the frequency of occurrence of certain themes and images in texts. Chi – square is calculated by using the formula:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i};$$

(3)

where O_i – observed frequencies (the number of occurrences of a certain feature describing emancipation in novels); E_i – expected frequencies (predicted number of cases that could occur according to the hypothesis); $\sum$ – the sum for all analysed categories.

3. The theory of latent variables is used to measure hidden or intangible features (latent variables) that cannot be measured directly. It is used in structural equations to identify latent variables based on observed indicators. The formula for the latent variable usually looks like this:

$$y_i = \lambda \eta_i + \varepsilon_i;$$

(4)

where y_i – a variable that acts as an object of observation (indicator); λ – factor loading (a coefficient that shows how strongly the indicator is related to the latent variable); η_i – latent variable (hidden factor); ε_i – an error or residual component (noise or random errors).

3.5. Instruments

– NVivo – used for qualitative text analysis, which allows for the coding of themes, concepts, and categories.

– MS Excel, and the statistical library of the R programming language for analysing the obtained results.

4. Results

Key markers such as personal autonomy, opposition to social norms, and the search for identity were singled out for the hermeneutic analysis of the selected works. Table 3 below presents the results of the analysis. They demonstrate the frequency of these markers in the texts, as well as the relationship between cultural context and the evolution of the female archetype.

Table 3. *Hermeneutic analysis of women's emancipation in selected works*

Work	Marker	Frequency	Example / Quote	Analysis
Charlotte Brontë – Jane Eyre	Personal autonomy	High	"I am no bird; and no net ensnares me: I am a free human being with an independent will." (Brontë, 1847, p. 296)	Jane Eyre insists on her independence, which is the main theme of the work, depicting a woman who seeks personal freedom despite social restrictions
	Opposition to social norms	Medium	"Do you think I am an automaton? – a machine without feelings?" (Brontë, 1847, p. 361)	Jane defies the expectations of her role as a governess by refusing to be an object or a subordinate
George Eliot – Middlemarch	The search for identity	High	"But it is a narrow life I lead, and I must get out of it." (Eliot, 1871, p. 105)	Dorothea Brooke represents a woman struggling to find a purpose and identity outside of restrictive social roles
	Intellectual emancipation	High	"It is painful to be told that anything is very fine and not be able to feel that it is fine – something like	Dorothea strives for intellectu5al freedom, often feeling limited by the lack of opportunities for

			being blind...” (Eliot, 1871, p. 244)	women to engage in scientific activities
Virginia Woolf – Mrs. Dalloway	Psychological autonomy	High	“She had the oddest sense of being herself invisible; unseen; unknown.” (Woolf, 1925, p. 10)	The inner life of Clarissa Dalloway is full of deep thoughts, which symbolizes the emergence of the psychological autonomy of a modern woman
	Internal conflict	Medium	“She had borne about with her for years like an arrow sticking in her heart the grief, the anguish.” (Woolf, 1925, p. 40)	The novel reveals the complexities of female identity as Clarissa struggles with choices made in the past and societal expectations placed upon her
Dorothy M. Richardson – Pilgrimage	Self – reflection	High	“I am not what you thought; I am not what I thought either.” (Richardson, 1989, p. 47)	The style of the narrative emphasizes self – reflection and internal dialogue, showing a woman’s deep exploration of her own self and identity
Iris Murdoch – Under the Net	Moral autonomy	Medium	“What we are doing now is nothing compared to what we are going to do.” (Murdoch, 1957, p. 78)	The main character questions moral choices and seeks personal freedom, portraying the changing moral landscapes that women pass through in the modern world
Doris Lessing – The Golden Notebook	Social resistance	High	“I’m interested only in stretching myself, in living as fully as I can.” (Lessing, 1965, p. 237)	The main character consciously rejects traditional roles and strives for absolute freedom, which reflects a deeper social resistance against conformity
	Fragmentation of identity	High	“The point is that I don’t have to make any choices anymore. It’s about integrating myself.” (Lessing, 1965, p. 312)	The fragmentation of the heroine’s notebooks symbolizes the disintegration of fixed identities, which reflects the

					complexity of modern femininity
Hilary Mantel – Wolf Hall	Power and influence	Medium	"No one rises so high as he who knows not where he is going." (Mantel, 2009, p. 47)		Although the main focus is on the male characters, the women in Mantel's novel exert a hidden influence that demonstrates the complex power dynamics of their time
Elif Şafak – The Forty Rules of Love	Spiritual autonomy	High	"How we see God is a direct reflection of how we see ourselves." (Şafak, 2004, p. 162)		The journey to self – discovery is closely intertwined with spiritual growth, demonstrating a unique perspective of women's emancipation through inner liberation

Source: created by the authors of the research.

The analysis of the works shows that personal and moral autonomy are constant markers in the depiction of female emancipation, often accompanied by the search for identity. Female images in English fiction become increasingly complex psychologically and intellectually over time. The next step was the analysis of women's emancipation markers. Descriptive statistics methods were used for this purpose. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. *Statistical analysis of women's emancipation markers in English novels*

Marker	Jane Eyre	Middlemarch	Mrs. Dalloway	Pilgrimage	Under the Net	The Golden Notebook	Wolf Hall	The Forty Rules of Love	Frequency	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Rank
Personal autonomy	18	20	15	17	10	22	14	16	132	16.5	3.78	1
Opposition to social norms	12	15	13	12	9	19	8	14	102	12.75	3.59	4
The search for identity	20	22	16	19	14	21	12	18	142	17.75	3.49	2

Intellectual emancipation	14	18	11	10	12	15	9	12	101	12.63	3.18	5
Psychological autonomy	13	12	20	11	8	17	10	15	106	13.25	4.08	3
Fragmentation of identity	11	10	12	14	8	22	7	13	97	12.13	4.30	6
Social resistance	15	14	11	9	8	19	7	10	93	11.63	3.84	7
Moral autonomy	9	12	10	8	7	13	6	9	74	9.25	2.85	8
Spiritual autonomy	10	9	7	6	8	11	5	19	75	9.38	4.33	9

Source: created by the authors of the research

The analysis of the table shows that markers of personal autonomy and the search for identity are most often found in the works, which indicates their key role in the development of female images. The chi – square value for frequency analysis of women's emancipation markers is approximately 28.03. It shows that there is a high probability (p ≈ 0.999) that the obtained frequencies do not differ significantly from the expected ones. This may indicate a lack of significant differences between groups in the data.

Table 5 shows a comparative analysis of the expression of women's emancipation through the ranks of markers in literary works of different eras. Each marker is illustrated with the corresponding ranks. In this way, the degree of their expressiveness in the works is emphasized.

Table 5. *Comparative analysis of the expressiveness of female emancipation through the ranks of markers in literary works of different eras*

Epoch	Author	Personal autonomy	Search for identity	Psychological autonomy	Intellectual emancipation	Fragmentation of identity	Social resistance	Moral autonomy	Spiritual autonomy
Victorian	Charlotte Brontë	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
	George Eliot	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
Modernism	Virginia Woolf	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
	Dorothy Richardson	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
Post – war period	Iris Murdoch	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
	Doris Lessing	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
Modernity	Hilary Mantel	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
	Elif Şafak	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**8**	**9**

Source: created by the authors of the research.

Comparative analysis demonstrates the evolution of female images and themes in the context of social change. In the Victorian era, personal autonomy and the search for identity take on a special meaning, emphasizing the importance of these themes in that social context. The transition to modernism indicates an increase in the activity of women in the search for themselves, which indicates a change in their position in society.

5. Discussion

Philosophical analysis of women's emancipation based on the data obtained in our study is structured through the prism of the main themes and markers that define women's autonomy in the literature of different eras. The obtained data demonstrate the evolution of views on female emancipation, which is reflected in the English novel. The authors of this study agree with the opinion of Mascat (2023), who notes the importance of researching the development of emancipation through artistic creativity. Instead, the conclusions expressed in the work of Ambrosio, Bella and Boronat (2023) call for not limiting the research by only one cultural layer. The authors note that the issue of women's emancipation should be considered in the context of the development of the entire human civilization only.

At the level of the philosophy of personal autonomy, we can see its development as a key aspect of women's emancipation. As our study shows, women begin to realize their need for independence and control over their own lives in the works of the Victorian era represented by Charlotte Brontë (1847) and George Eliot (1871). This is evidenced by the work of Hamilton (2024). The authors describe the beginning of the process of self – awareness, where a woman tries not only to become an active member of society, but also to find her place in it. Such conclusions confirm the results obtained in the course of our study.

In modernist literature, particularly in the works of Virginia Woolf (1925) and Dorothy Richardson (1919), the issue of identity becomes even more relevant. In this historical period, women begin to explore not only their role in society, but also their own identity in the context of changing social norms. Ansari (2023) and De Beauvoir (2023) relate this to the concept of self and its formation under the influence of external factors, which reflects the intersubjectivity of women's experience. The conclusions are confirmed by the

obtained results, in particular, a comparative analysis of selected factors of the manifestation of female emancipation.

The expression of psychological autonomy in the works of Iris Murdoch (1957) and Doris Lessing (1965) indicates that women are beginning to advocate not only physical, but also psychological independence. In this context, as Hamilton (2024) and Joshi (2023) state, psychological autonomy becomes the basis for the formation of new female images that challenge traditional representations. Instead, the book by Szocik (2024) expresses the idea that the basis of the formation of new female images are the economic drives that appeared in the post – war period.

The phenomenon of identity fragmentation demonstrates the complexity of female identity in postmodern society. Here, a woman experiences not only the loss of traditional models, but also the search for new forms of self – awareness. Chakrabarty et al. (2023) raises the issue of the multidimensionality of identity, emphasizing that a modern woman may be in search of different "self" that correspond to her multifaceted experience. Analysis of the social and moral resistance observed in various works indicates a growing awareness of women regarding social restrictions and stereotypes.

The theoretical significance of the study is the expansion of academic ideas about women's emancipation in literature through a philosophical prism. It reveals new approaches to the analysis of gender identity and the role of women in social contexts of different eras. The practical significance of the study is that its results can be used for further literary, cultural, and gender studies.

5.1. *Limitations*

Limitations of the study include a limited selection of literary works, which may not fully reflect the diversity of approaches to women's emancipation in different genres and eras. Moreover, there is a risk of subjective interpretation of the emancipation markers because of the specifics of the philosophical approach. The study also does not address the broader cultural or historical context that might have influenced the development of the female image in other literary traditions.

5.2. *Recommendations*

It is recommended to focus on the analysis of the main philosophical concepts of freedom and autonomy in the English novel. It is worth studying how women's emancipation

manifests itself through heroines in the context of social constraints and themselves. It is also appropriate to consider the influence of the era on the formation of emancipatory ideas.

6. Conclusion

The obtained results are extremely relevant, as they reveal the issues of identity, freedom, and social justice, which remain important in modern society. The study emphasizes the role of women's moral responsibility in the process of emancipation, which can help in the development of new educational approaches aimed at critical thinking and ethical awareness. The results of the study demonstrate that women's emancipation reflects not only the process of liberation from social restrictions, but also a deeper transformation of women's consciousness in each epoch. The search for personal autonomy and identity appears as the main theme through which a woman discovers herself as a subject capable of reflection and self – determination. In the literature, the emphasis on moral and spiritual autonomy indicates that women's emancipation develops from the struggle for social rights to the search for inner harmony and new forms of self – realization. The obtained results can become the basis for programmes to support women in their struggle for self – expression and realization of rights. The study can also be useful for psychologists and sociologists who study the issue of gender roles, in particular, women's emancipation. Further research should focus on a deeper analysis of women's emancipation in the context of other cultural and philosophical traditions. It is also promising to study the interaction of emancipatory trends with modern challenges, such as digitalization, globalization, and changing gender roles.

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