

**T.C.  
ISTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY  
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**



**THE FEMINIST STANDPOINT IN VIRGINIA WOOLF'S SELECTED  
WORKS: ORLANDO, A ROOM OF ONE'S OWN, THREE GUINEAS, MRS.  
DALLOWAY**

**THESIS**

**SHAHEN JAMAL MAJEED**

**English Language and Literature**

**Department of English Language and Literature**

**Thesis Advisor: Assoc. Prof. (Ph.D.) Ferma LEKESIZALIN**

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## ONAY FORMU

T.C.  
İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ



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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that all information in this thesis document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results, which are not original to this thesis.

**SHAHEN JAMAL MAJEED**

## **FOREWORD**

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**SHAHEN JAMAL MAJEED**

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**THE FEMINIST STANDPOINT IN VIRGINIA WOOLF’S SELECTED  
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DALLOWAY**

**ABSTRACT**

The object of this study is to discuss Virginia Woolf’s contribution to the feminist approach in her selected works *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925), *Orlando* (1928) “A Room of One’s Own” (1929) and “Three Guineas” (1938). The study aims at showing how Mrs. Woolf utilizes her writings to show women the way they gain autonomy in life and recreate their identities as females. Virginia Woolf regards herself as an exceptional feminist female writer in her treatment of women’s inferior condition in the 20<sup>th</sup> century British society. She uncovers the reasons of women’s melancholy and gives us a comprehensive picture of women’s problems.

Woolf has tackled themes, which are related to feminism, financial independence, freedom of mind, and the pressures women face under certain circumstances. She has published a number of works that are related to gender gap, sexual freedom of females and the pressure that women feel in the society. Thus, it is possible for readers to appreciate her works and her literary standing in this respect.

It is obvious that Woolf has dealt with personal issues that are related to women’s condition. Her concerns are mostly about gender biases and prejudices. In her writings, she reveals her thoughts about equality and women’s positions in the society. This thesis attempts to explore the writer’s feminist investigation against patriarchal society and the performances of her characters in each work.

**Keywords:** *Virginia Woolf, gender gap, feminism, sexual identity, gender biases*

**VIRGINIA WOOLF’UN SEÇİLİ ESERLERİNDE FEMİNİST BAKIŞ AÇISI:  
ORLANDO, KENDİNE AİT BİR ODA, ÜÇ GİNE, BAYAN DALLOWAY**

**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmanın amacı seçili eserlerinde; Bayan Dalloway, Orlando, “Kendine Ait Bir Oda” ve “Üç Gine”, Virginia Woolf’un feminist yaklaşıma katkılarını tartışmaktır. Çalışma, Woolf’un kadınlara nasıl hayatlarında otorite kazanabileceklerini ve kadın olarak kimliklerini tekrar nasıl elde edebileceklerini eserlerinde ne şekilde anlattığını göstermeyi hedeflemektedir. Virginia Woolf, kadınlara alt sınıf muamelesi yapan 20. Yüzyıl İngiltere’inde kendini istisnai bir yazar olarak değerlendirmektedir. Kadınların melankoli sebeplerini ortaya çıkararak yaşadıkları problemlere dair net bir resim sunmaktadır.

Woolf da diğer kadınlarla benzer sorunlar yaşamıştır. Onun endişeleri daha çok cinsiyet ayrımı ve önyargıları üzerinedir. Yazılarında, eşitliğe ve toplumda kadının yerine dair fikirlerini sunmaktadır. Bu tez, yazarın işlediği en temel konuları ve bunların her bir eserdeki karakterlerindeki can buluşunu göstermeyi hedefler.

Woolf, feminizm, maddi özgürlük, düşünce özgürlüğü ve kadınların belli koşullar altında maruz kaldığı baskılar gibi temel konuları ele almıştır. Cinsiyet ayrımcılığı, kadınların cinsel özgürlüğü ve toplumda hissettikleri baskılar gibi konulara dair eserler yayınlamıştır. Bu nedenle, onun eserlerine ve bu anlamdaki duruşuna saygı duymaları oldukça muhtemeldir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Virginia Woolf, cinsiyet ayrımcılığı, feminizm, cinsel kimlik*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The term 'Feminism' has used to indicate a cultural, political or economic movement intended for equal political and social rights for both women and men. Nonetheless, the terms 'feminism' and 'feminist' did not earn an international meaning until the 1960s when they came to be use in politics more regularly By 1960s and 70s, the feminist movement started to cover sociological and political theories dealing with gender differences. The movement has gone through changes for many decades. British women initiated it to struggle against the gender discrimination and injustices. In mid 1850s, the first feminists started to preserve their notion about unfairness, and the first suffragist movement emerged. Since then, women have started to accomplish their aim to gain the same privileges and status in society as men have.

Yet there are many kind of feminisms in both political and academic promise, feminism looks for justice and seeks to stop sexism in every society. In addition, Feminism refuses what gender prejudice contains and has encouraged to pursuit social fairness. Feminist's analysis supplies standpoints on cultural political and social issues. Some thinkers use feminism to the scheme that there are prejudices against women since women have been oppressed by class, racism and sexism. the aim of feminism is to end oppressions. And to lift women up

What's more, feminism is a positive movement to Provide beneficial changes to community, which has come across major problems regarding those men who feel they are on a higher social rank than women are. As a result, men must understand that the principle of feminism is to overcome gender, but instead, they have shown aggression against its empowering principles for the fear that they will get fewer rights if women gain more. However, the movement attempts to set men and women on an identical posture, In addition, this relies on one truth, and that is the notion of equality is not imperilling, and never has been. Conversely, if men want to struggle for equality, they must first recognize the social construction that has always centered by male authority, and has been digging discrimination for so long.

Feminism as a movement for liberation has an ethical responsibility to struggle with injustice considering it as their mission to end all oppression. Therefore, in order to achieve these ambitions, it is necessary to fight discrimination and economic oppression and eliminate male domination. Since Patriarchal domination spreads ideological oppression and other oppressive structures, it is not an easy task for feminism to get rid of those ideology without fighting them. feminism as a powerful movement also seeks to end homophobia, sexism and reaches common political goal, which will involve making women as equal to men. Women have been targeted, and disenfranchised and oppressed by the social structure. This suggests that the foundation for the authoritarian structures requires one sex must be treated as a subject.

Freedman, a British sociologist and international relations scholar, argues that , “Feminism is a conviction that men and women are naturally having an equal value” (Freedman, 2004, p.7). Indeed, each feminist author has created her own definition based on her experience. Depending on the problem they face in the societies, they pick the major issue to work on. While some feminists have not found a place in culture and political life, some has turned out to be major figures. One of the early figures is clearly Mary Wollstonecraft.

Assuming that *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* by Mary Wollstonecraft is a revolutionary effort in modern feminism and human rights movements of today, she has lived a brave and unfortunately, short life of quest for economic, intellectual and sexual autonomy for women .She promoted fundamental principles of liberty and equality between women and men. *Rights of Woman* is an overwhelming critique of the artificial system of education, which has obligated the middle class women to live inside an oppressive ideal of femininity. Wollstonecraft sees women as rational creatures who should seek to a wider human ideal, which unites feelings with reason and the right for autonomy. She notices the inequality of men and women partly in society and partly in education. For example, man has regarded as having rational ability while woman has regarded as having sentimental power.

Additionally, Wollstonecraft has accepted that women’s sphere is the home, but home should not be separate from public life. In her view, home should shape a basis for social. Thus, men should in addition have responsibilities in the family and women should likewise take responsibility in politics. Furthermore, she has stressed

that emancipation comes through education. Thus, woman must have the same knowledge with men to sustain independence. Besides, she observes education as an exercise to build up the body and attain virtue. She thinks that through education men will have less power over women. In her opinion, appropriate and qualified education for a woman makes her worthy partner to her husband.

Besides Wollstonecraft, there are three major figures that stick out in feminist history. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, we see that Gilman, Virginia Woolf, and de Beauvoir have had a discussion with another without even knowing it. They have been aware of the existence of the concept, which was women's emancipation from patriarchal domination. In spite of various periods, places, classes, and races, their theories are around main issues about women. For them, it has been evident that women have never been free to choose what sort of life they have wanted to live with very little revenue to articulate their circumstances. Conversely, Gilman, Woolf, and de Beauvoir all knew that women must become independent of man, and they must come together if they expect to accomplish any changes in society. Coming together may seem hard since women do not all live in the same environment.

Likewise, De Beauvoir states that the status of women has always dominated in patriarchal societies and cannot be blame only on warfare. De Beauvoir states that, Woman is what man pronounces as "the second sex". it means She has been defined by men and has been called as the secondary and "the other". (Bailey, 2011, p.316). woman may fail to prove her status as a subject because she lacks resources. According to Woolf, women do not have a room where they can live without men, in the way that men cannot evolve their daily life. This unavoidable presence in women's lives has been observed in Woolf's fictional stories. She stated that It was men's world and women were beginning to be a piece of it. The access of women into employment was the outcome of industrial revolution. Emancipation was a risk and women were cruelly disciplined at home. Even within the functioning category men attempted to restrain women because they started to see women as challengers.

She declared that society was organized by men and they saw women as inferior. but women are able to demolish those men's rules and can deny men's values but this will lead to fight and men and women will never be able to recognize each other's individuality . She has stated that in order to emancipate woman, man must stop imprisoning her and denying her identity. since no one has been able to give

assurance to women's emancipation in practice. The trouble of women's independency was she could not make a balance between professional security and family. Even among families woman did not have the same appreciation as man. Obligations and household tasks forced on her dishonoured her from her liberty.

Similarly, Gilman points out in economic conditions: "every person needs a place "home" of his own" (Gilman, 1998, P.18). She argues that women are not economically autonomous. Gilman also asserts that a marriage should be a corporation where both individuals work and earn according to the effort they make, but not only have married women not been permitted to work and make money, yet the work women do at home and taking care of the children have been perceived as their duty. Nevertheless, she has not been paid for it, and she has been regarded as inferior to her husband. Clearly, there are contradictions between what men and women have are allowed to do.

However, in order to tackle this discrimination, women must be able to recognize the necessity of self-governing. At this point, instead of discussing about women as wives, men must be able to understand women not just as sexual beings, but also rather as a human being with hopes and dreams that have nothing to do with satisfying them. In addition, discrimination will never service any one than creating more issues.

Disparity between prosperous and working class, low wages, and risky conditions was enormous among society's ranks at the end of nineteenth century, so women's request for improving economic, political and gender discrimination was looked hard. Through *Women and Economics* that Gilman gained international approval, she has shown financial connection between women and men .and tried to professionalize domestic labour. She was compassionate for most of the women groups, since by those groups women started to have discussion with each other more and they felt more assurance in order to address the reasons behind their subordination. consequently From different environment.

Despite writing in different eras, all three theorists have explained the experience of women as if it is a joined experience. Certainly, there are differences amongst all women as they are classified with races, religions, and nations, but one thing is indistinguishable that brings all women together. That is, "women" from all different occupations, share the same physiological structures that somehow affect the way

they are treated. What's more, women have been ignored and silenced for that reason feminist literature aims to establish women's voice since literature as one of the instruments has represented male's perspective .

In *The Yellow Wallpaper*, Gilman utilizes mental illness topic as an actual agony in her life, the author suffers from oppression and symbolizes some keys to let the reader realize her husband is oppressive and his supremacy is irrefutable. In addition, the narrator cannot be disobedient or feel cheerless front of her husband because as a woman she must act joyful and great full even though she trapped within a life she has no command on it and slowly fall into insanity. It is also noticeable that one person making choices for someone else, which was the root of women's madness and their lack of awareness. Gilman stares at *the yellow paper* representative of her imprisonment; she also has treated like a child and been ordered around by her husband. She comments on how he gives her medicine and does not allow her to write, as if what she has is a disease when in reality" this disease is called patriarchy"(Bauer,1998,p.16). This patriarchy is a culture in which men are at the dominant location and women in the subordinate situation, which influences all women unenthusiastically.

In addition, not only women have a common experience they also have a common enemy. Men have seen as possible enemies that restrain the freedom and ability of women. All these theorists seek to tie together the power that women have of being able to concern and have love for others in order to accomplish a status in which both men and women are equivalent. They have felt that women have not given a room that make them autonomous from men. Similarly, to Woolf all her concern have related to financial independent and educating for women. Thus, Gilman is focusing on the same point that became dream for all feminists.

The home space consists of women to serve men while men mostly dominate both the work and intellectual places. Yet not all women want to be in such an inferior position in society, but then why are they not fighting to interrupt patriarchal structures? De Beauvoir explains: the reason that women do not have a actual wealth, is because they are not united and do not have a culture and history of their own, so women must put all those dissimilarities aside if they expect to attain liberation. Since autonomous women together will have the power to change the history for good.

Since the ancient times the performance of femininity has introduced as customs, conventionally sexes have been separating from each other and the conflicts have been getting deeper. For that reason, Beauvoir, Woolf and Gilman pointed out the damages for both genders if males keep illustrating and portraying females only from their masculine standpoint. Beauvoir suggests that, Women have been characterized as inferior by social structure and must refute her factual self for the sake of femininity while men categorized as accepted state of humanity. This social constriction has portrayed women as “angle at the house” or “bad” yet in both circumstances means; she must objectify and subjugate herself. Nevertheless, Beauvoir enquires for recognition in female’s individuality and asks authors to create female characters that recognizing female as human being. She was sure if fiction succeeds in its effort, the society in return will discontinue to call women as the “other”. In addition, the false illustration of femininity which has been created by men in social scheme will vanish this will lead to woman’s freedom.

Correspondingly, Gilman throughout ”Herland” has showed the perfect image of matriarchy that “Other” does not exist and women are not necessitate to devote their live for femininity without enslaving herself because of her biology. Gilman has sought for balanced gender roles. Her Utopia is a prominent endeavour of Womanly world where women are not forced to represent in the way that the society asks her. What's more Gilman tell women not to restrain their power and not surrender to the vigour of patriarchy .she thinks, realising women’s physical potential will lead to autonomy. Moreover, Physical exterior is not only gender hypothesis Gilman knock over. Woolf also stated this In Orland’s outfits. For example, the women of Herland let their hair short, which has measured an offence in the male’s mores. On the other hand, the men will become feminized if their hair grows long, and they must stick to their beards as a symbol of masculinity.

To summarize, all three theorists have spoke about the subordination of women and the continuation of a patriarchal society. De Beauvoir notes: women have survived just as long as men have and the only reason women exist is to make men happy. In addition, the reason for their ‘invisibility’ is patriarchy. Women's function is primarily a domestic one; it includes child education, feeding and care of the family. They are not expecting to concern themselves with matters outside. Since the Economic activity beyond the home do not consider as ‘feminine’. Yet with Woolf’s

story, women cannot let that revolutionary thoughts, die. Both men and women ought to look out for the privileges and limitations, the injustices and be ready to speak out against them.

"Lucky are you, if you happen not to be of that sex to whom it is forbidden the good things" (Chicago, 1980, p.184). These lines belong to one of the philosophers of the Renaissance period; Marie le Jars de Gournay. Gournay is one of the female philosophers who had to take the backseat and stay in the conditions in a male-Dominated era. As well as being a major considerable literary figure in France especially because of her feminist point of views, Marie le Jars de Gournay has known as the adopted daughter of Montaigne. According to Gournay, the intelligence and body should be disconnected in order to estimate two sexes similarly. Women can accomplish the same performance as men on the circumstance if they have the same human rights and opportunities. She abandoned the supremacy of one sex over the other and assaulted the concept of "inferiority of women". Her main fight , which would be the same argument for hundreds of years and for hundreds of women, was that; given the same privileges and education, women can be as good as men; they can even go further or be mightier. However, she was not the only one to believe or to act akin to that. To increase a clear considerate about women, womanhood, feminism and the location of woman in society in this huge patriarchal planet, one should dig deeper towards the dusty pages of history.

Therefore, throughout history, the identity of woman in societies has always been one of the greatest disagreements in the whole world. Since the progress of woman's task in life is as old as the history of civilization, the conception of femininity and struggles, go back to the humankind's establishment. Besides, gender has strained as a social acceptance of the belief that 'original power is male'. A similar principle has also found its place in the ancient Greek world with myths about the harmful role of women in society. The myth of Pandora is a perfect example that reflects a flawless formulation that can be considering in this context from a literary standpoint. The role of women in ancient societies is generally positive and pioneering during a certain period. This period blesses and glorifies women as a subject of abundance, magic and incomprehensible, respectful fertility, especially during the long period of pre-literacy.

This circumstance continues until the man recognizes his own position in the birth and with the transition to the settled life, the concept of possessions emerges because of the motives of defence and war, which carries the man to the pioneer position. However, it can be say that there are no primary distinctions between the view of classical civilization towards women and the social position of modern women. In the early stages of social life, the woman, who was the pioneer and motivator of the society, became a commodity that has used by male sexuality as a medium where the basic dynamics of gender formed in the Classical Ages. Today, the equality of women and men presented, and women are trusted to be at the forefront of many issues, but this was impossible in the past. In history, there were numerous examples of successful thinkers, but their talent and intelligence have wasted just because of their sex.

In fact, Rooted in the philosophical of the ancient Greeks, there have been perceptions of the female as lower to the male in both intelligence and body. For example, Hypatia is one of the women who has been mistreated for many reasons; dishonoured, classified as devil, witch, consequently has been killed, and forgotten so far in the history. According to some establishments, Hypatia was one of the most momentous women of all times. She was history's first female mathematician, astronomer and philosopher in Alexandria Library, the frame of development, who lived in a century when women were nothing but ownership. Unfortunately, the most notable point about Hypatia's life is her being stoned to death with the claim of being a pagan, and interfering with the governmental issues. The death of Hypatia is a familiar example of the persecution of women in the historical process. ("Hypatia of Alexandria", Dzielska, 1996)

Another example Sappho, from ancient Greece, has admitted as the first woman poet of the history. Because of the assault of male dominated mind, her poems have removed by being turning into ashes since they have found depraved. However, these attempts to swab her out from the stage of history was not enough, her name continues to motivate women by surviving for centuries. Sappho has been against the artificial gender roles and the inequalities between those responsibilities, which makes her one of the first feminists even before the word "feminism" has created. Sappho would not have known that she would be representation that gives women bravery to break taboos about gender and sexuality.



Many have seen Sappho as one of the foundation stones of feminism as she welcomes and embraces the very existence of women in an age when women have not been able to speak. Hence, she has invited all the women of the history on the stage to shine out by raising her voice in a male governed chorus. She has written about women, delightful but at the same time luminous women. In her poems, she has reflected women with their deficiencies, beauties, complexities that is to say, with their real sides. It is a pity, which only small parts of her works have survived until now. However, these parts are insufficient. On the contrary, these fragments are strong enough to make us hear Sappho's or her women's voice, ("Sappho is burning", Bois, 1995, p.145).

In matriarchal societies of the ancient period, these two genders were equivalent, while in patriarchal societies the circumstances are the conflictual. Even though gender equality has attempted to be ensured with time, unluckily women have not been able to see the importance they have deserved in this process. When human beings were living in the natural society period, women and men were equal. In the context of formation and sustainability in the matriarchal tribes, the place of women was the same as the position that men deserved, and the woman did not claim this equality as dominance against men. In other words, because the woman was a woman, she did not consider him a second-class man, in the matriarchal society. Main feature of the matriarchal period is that everything that contributed to the livelihood of the society has measured as the common possessions of this society. But around 12,000 years ago, With the beginning of agriculture, people began settle down. They acquired possessions to protect, so the power has shifted to the physically stronger males. As a result, female autonomy has eroded. In addition, patriarchy has emerged.

That is to say, the conflict of discrimination between men and women have based on very old history. If we go to the top of that period, Eve was the first woman has represented in the religious phenomenon, which was the root of the sin, led to the exclusion of man from heaven. In the unconscious of human, the physical creation of woman is weaker and more susceptible than men, and men seem to be more proficient, and more authoritative than women are. From a non-reasonable and condescending point of view, men have charged with creating muscles but women have charged with producing ethical and doing household tasks.

Women have deployed at a subordinate stage of men. This power in the hands of men gave them the authority to manage women sexually, and women have served themselves to men. While all these were happening, some women have reserved to exist in this system, while another group began to resist this order. The name of this resistance was feminism. Although today this conception understands as a male opposition, in fact, it describes how man and woman are identical in nature, and that the woman has been subjugating indecently during the period of patriarchy. After the French Revolution, social awareness has begun to be form by their voice. As a result, women have given the right for education. Especially during the First World War, when men went to the fronts, women started to take over their jobs and duties. In this way, they understood that they were not that weak or vulnerable they realized women could do anything that men do. Therefore, in the 19th and 20th centuries, women have continued their resist for equality against men. Those struggles led them to achieve many successful results. For the sake of equality, women have taken great strides in both universal and international law.

To be exact, People have always argued about the differences between two genders. While some have supported them equality, the rest has discussed the superiority of one sex over the other. In this sense, certain names like Wollstonecraft and Gilman have written on this specific issue to clarify the position of women in society. In addition to these names, Virginia Woolf stands as a prominent figure to discuss feminism and its details. Undoubtedly, Woolf is a key figure in literature history. She has known as the pioneer writer who has influence on the progress of feminist thoughts. In order to understand Virginia Woolf's thoughts, we need to know the conditions of her time. Woolf has seen the inequality of education as the first difficulty when she was eighteen.

The acceptance of women at Oxford University has been impossible in 1920s. Cambridge University has just given women diplomas called "titular", but these diplomas have not provided women with the same privileges as men had. Woolf, who grew up in such an environment and debarred from the right to study while her siblings have been attending school, grieved for the rest of her life. Virginia Woolf has been determined to fight that discrimination. Since At Woolf's period, women had no liberty. They could not go out by themselves; they could not meet people outside home, and marring them against their determination. Woolf discusses how

woman has been unjustly presented in literature whether in the past or present. Her feminist visualization refuses the inferiority of women and their weak place in the society. However, while Woolf has been appreciated by many people, there are also critics who have criticised her works and ideas.

One of these studies belongs to Elaine Showalter who noticed errors in Woolf's declaration in "A Room" that woman writers should exceed their experience as a woman. She has argued that Woolf has rejected her own femaleness, which allows her to hold back her rage and purpose. Showalter considers Woolf to be a radical against expressing her female individuality that's why she has been separating herself from the female mainstream. Since Woolf declares that it is lethal for a female author to talk intentionally as a woman, Showalter, on the other hand, believes that this crucial against womanhood and female writers. Showalter thinks women's skills and acknowledge must be radix. Following to what she says as "gynocritics", female writer must recognize as a fundamental feature of female reality not as an instrument for sexism. Showalter has meant to recognize the specificity of women's writing not as a tool of sexism but as an essential aspect of female reality.

In contrast, Toril Moe a Professor of Literature and Romance Studies clearly exemplifies the close mutual connection that she has with Woolf in *Sexual Textual Politics*. In her dialogue of Elaine Showalter's reading of "A Room of One's Own", Moe makes herself close with Woolf so that she criticises Showalter's disinteresting, by stating that Showalter's description of Room: The entire book is mockery, sly, indefinable in this way; Woolf plays with her audience, refusing to be completely serious.

Moe has Introduced her passage with the attendance of Virginia Woolf, she has awaken her audience's interest by speculate over the answer to her dramatic question, challenging her readers prior information of Woolf. "Why should anyone be afraid of Virginia Woolf?"(Moe.2002.p14).Conversely, in her references to Virginia Woolf s writing, biography, and the metaphor for feminism that she has become, Moe begins by signifying Woolf as a reference in the feminist criticism.

While Using Woolf as resources of introducing Kate Millett's viewpoint in *Sexual Politics*, Moe sets up a division, positing Woolf on one side of the scale and Milieu on the contrary side. In addition, mentions the five references to literary criticism that

were included in Morgan's book. Listing the authors, Virginia Woolf, Simone de Beauvoir, Katherine M. Rogers, Mary Ellmann, and Kate Millett, Moi points out that it is their Works that form the basis for the development of feminist criticism.

Besides Moi takes out the possibility of a bond between Millett and Woolf by questioning Millett's recognition; Moi declares Millett would rather recognize with French homosexuals than recognize the birth of feminist text by stating Woolf. Studying Millett's text, Moi explains what she observes as Millett's rejection of Virginia Woolf as Millett's rejection of all "mother figures" (Moe.2001.p25 ). At this point Analyzing Millett's feminist standpoint by her answer and concentration to Woolf in *Sexual Politics*, Moi apply her reader's prior knowledge of Woolf and the significance of Woolf's early anti-patriarchal mechanism to her benefit.

Brigitte Bechtold is Professor of Sociology in her article, "more than A Room and Three Guineas: Understanding Virginia Woolf's Social Thought" supports that Woolf established herself dealing with her instant individual environment in a rather more subconscious approach. Her socioeconomics ideas have interwoven with the fiction of the novels and the material of her essays. More significantly, as Bechtold shows in her paper, mutually fiction and diaries help readers place in Woolf's socioeconomic thought both a decidedly feminist theory of value and a primary philosophy of social fairness that transcends gender restrictions. Bechtold rightly considers that "Three Guineas" follows "A Room of One's Own" chronologically more progressed in many ways, it takes its thoughts to superior societal implication. Bechtold declares that In "Three Guineas" the focus is more on the valuation of work done by women versus women's paid work. In other words, Bechtold's point of view matches Woolf's inspiration that economic and social forces affect a woman's position in the society.

Virginia Woolf has never been alone while attacking the discriminatory biases of the British society. Her ideas have been supported by many other writers and important names. One of them is obviously Simone de Beauvoir. Virginia Woolf and Simone de Beauvoir from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century were both having the same discussion with one another without even realizing it. For them, it was obvious that women have never liberated in the same way that men were. It was obvious women have had very few options and very little incomes to express their circumstances and seek to find solutions to their problem. However, Woolf and de

Beauvoir both clarified it as “female crisis”. Their key solution was women must become independent of man. They have expressed the situation of women as objects, which men are writing about in literature, as well as how women might have perceived themselves as subjects. It has been obvious for these thinkers that with self-government awareness come, with awareness unity will come, and with unity comes transformation.

According to de Beauvoir, the independence of women is unlike any other earlier movement in which a group of humans have fought against a system of oppression. De Beauvoir contended that whereas cultural groups have status, that transform due to singular historical events, the position of women will always stay the same in societies. In her view, women are the complete “other”. For instance, a strange person in one country is measured as a native in their country, so although they may have the experience of being observed as the “other” in one place, they still have the chance to be the ‘one’ in their home society. In this sense, de Beauvoir confirmed the idea that the less involvement in society a woman has, the less power she will have to modify society from the inside. This is because society has put so many restrictions on women such that a woman who is married or an upper class woman will be more restricted than a woman who rejects existing social norms and traditions. Thus, a prostitute may have more “abstract freedom” than a rich woman may. However, the prostitute’s “concrete powers” may mean her fortune and her strength to impact society from the inside.

Therefore, by the economic independence and the academic recognition that Woolf wished for, and the unified women’s association towards development and liberty that de Beauvoir argued for, can only be influential if all women fight against inequality and altogether work to restore justice. Both of them touchingly identify the lack of autonomy and mutual respect that women obtain from men in society and this is a need for independence is the first step. However, this kind of independence is only individual and so there must be a shared awareness that permit them to realize their affinity with one another. Lastly, once independence and a common experience are celebrated, women must come together to gain independence for women and continue to respect and identify all the success that women have experienced and accomplished.

To be exact, the list of feminists who have affected by Woolf can continue for long, it is clear that Betty Friedan is another name to mention in the first place. Betty Friedan is an American feminist who shares common ideas with Virginia Woolf. In *The Feminine Mystique*, she mentioned the function of woman as a wife, which has honoured by the American society the most. She stated that “For many years those problems have been hidden from American women who has made them suffer silently” (Friedan, 2010, p.5). Consequently, Friedan has found general issue among American women, nothing had ever written about this. All women just have had experts whom were informing them; they just should discover true feminine implementation as mother and wife. For that reason “the problem that has no name” has recognized throughout *The Feminine Mystique*, at this point she has thrived to modify the awareness for her generation.

According to Friedan, the crises of identity have made women suffer to become a complete individual (Friedan, 2010, p 59). In her view, women face a restriction of self-development. In this sense seeking for an identity, women throughout history have limited with norms and traditions, women cannot achieve an independent identity. Because theorists and conventions have announced that woman’s identity has designed by biology and anatomy. Since, In the middle of the twentieth century, women have not allowed to investigate and define their full human identity. This is also, what de Beauvoir has spoken about when she named the” mystery of womanhood”.

Similarly, to Friedan, Woolf considered lack of female tradition has prevented women from endorsing any ideals. Both have mentioned that through writing, a woman can recognize her identity and both of them have been aware that gender roles has built socially and they are not related by biography. In the period Woolf has came from, women have been always told to be submissive. They have told to be at home and make peace with the fact that in all phases of her life, she is, by default, obedient to her father, brothers and then to her husband. Woolf’s assumption about the repressive nature of the society on women has not been only examined in just one book. Almost every book of hers sets her women characters in an ethical dilemma between what is imposed on her and what she wishes. Woolf, however, experienced so much pain from depression. The writer committed suicide by filling up stones in the pockets of her clothing and walks into the sea.

## 2. GENDER PERFORMATIVITY IN ORLANDO

norms and roles are not determined by biology but rather created by society. The obvious evidence is that gender roles differed among different societies. Woolf has spearheaded effective portrait for gender equality. *Orlando* (1928) which is the quintessential feminist text about sexual identity, has been published about the same time with "A Room of One's Own"; thus these two works offer many similarities and many common themes. In 1927, when Woolf was completing her novel *To the Lighthouse*, her psychological health worsened. To diminish her anxiety, Woolf has desired to write something brighter and optimistic than her previous works. Woolf has written in her diary, "I feel the need of an escapade" (Bowlby, 1998, p.xiv). This proves that she actually wished to have the enjoyment and not to effort so much about the structure or topics that are quite difficult to elaborate on.

*Orlando* is a biographical novel about a poet who changes from a man to a woman. Therefore, by refusing reality, Woolf demonstrates the fine connection between man and woman, an idea that if discussed openly, would have appeared highly controversial. The biography states after Orlando's transformation into a woman. This idea would have been so surprising at a time when men and woman were allocated to strict gender roles and considered to be opposites in behaviour and ability. It is a profound investigation of what it means to be a man and a woman as hypothesized by Judith Butler. Appears to be relating since this book has confronted reader's notions of what qualifies to be a man or woman between socially created gender and biological sex. Woolf has written in her diary "I began it as a joke"; initially she considered her novel to be a "quick interpretation" about "Gay" but then she has taken it seriously through a fantasy and satire.

*Orlando* supports the notion that gender and sexuality have not been correlated to sex, thus standardizing and supporting a more androgynous within *Orlando* has been a natural declare. It has printed in the shape of ridicule life history, which has been free from of the key delusion of many eras as Judy Little has mentioned. What's more the book begins by telling *Orlando* visualizing himself engaging in fight. This

masculine representation shows men's tendency for warfare, since in the first chapter we can realize that the character is "He, there would be no hesitation of his sex", he is an aristocratic man in the Elizabethan time has everything that any man can dream about. He has been travelling and writing. Woolf has printed this fiction text relating to her lover Vita Sack.

Typically, the subject of sexual identity can be seen in this critical novel. This happens in the part when Orlando turns into a woman, this sex adaptation is the substantial key in the feminist work. Moreover, he feels complacent with his gender transformation. Woolf here shows her observation of sexual ambiguity in an effort to solve the feminist issue. For the reason that Orlando always thinks about the differences about man and woman, and it appears that all those things relate to social limitations, not physical matters. Therefore, she has felt that he is not a different person when he has turned to a man. This underlines that even though he is the same person inside but he has to adapt to many artificial changes regarding her gender. Orlando in the rest of the book is going to face restriction and prejudice because of her shifting gender. Woolf demonstrates a terrible patriarchal power, which has made female deal with all those difficulties, and makes them feel insecure.

Nevertheless, when time passes Orlando feels delighted with her new gender, she tries to switch her mind about her willingness. One morning she wakes up and she thinks about "Ignorant and poor contrast with the other sex" (Whitworth, 2014, p.95), this exposes how social values set male above female, the novel is sarcastic in content Woolf displays it to let the readers conscious of the prejudice which has been located without any rational motivation. This feminist perception later on became vital. Since, Orlando has refused the rules that have been set for female to perform it. Still, Orlando desires to be an independent woman and desires to live her sexuality freely she does not want to become engaged to a man for economical support. Even though she has been surrounded with famous writers at that period who spent times by going to parties, but she has not been fascinated by this shallow life-style, which makes women perform as entertainers to make them happy.

Woolf has created an independent woman. That is why Orlando clearly states that she does not want to be a member of the society, which forces women to be submissive. She does not need the protection of men or the meaningless rules to realize her own worth. In this sense, the whole book stands as a journey of the



leading character, and s/he actually stops by certain destinations in terms of her or his thoughts.

Through time society has progressed in every field, yet the only thing that has not changed was man's supremacy over women. This makes people face discrimination and viciousness. Patriarchal authority has subjugated all segments, from family to the official system, which is obvious in the portrayal of Orlando's partner as a hunter and a man with typical features with the aggression and propensity for war and destruction. The sentence: "Violence was all" demonstrates men's tendency for belligerence and brutality. Woolf reveals the tradition, which justifies men's violence as a right and promotes them to carry on.

However, soon after, Orlando's softer part appears as he writes verse and demonstrates a concern in nature. In this chapter, Orlando turns down his fiancée Favilla for beating a dog because it is for him, and as an animal fan, it is undesirable to hurt other creatures. This reflects the disagreement between the predictable and natural performance. Orlando breaks such prospects of men that he should perform and esteem violence, but he hates it. Woolf concisely allows the reader to observe the destruction that men have swollen with it. As during the twentieth century, one of the signs of masculinity was to be impassive and unsympathetic.

Following that, Orlando starts to act as a nervous and shy man, which is in contrast with the prospect of the men of that time. Woolf had brought the courage and enthusiasm to articulate deep emotions to literature. Her standpoint helped society to comprehend that women have opinion and sympathy, and more significantly she has helped to broaden society's harsh perspective toward the one who thinks dissimilar than the "standard". In addition, as stated previously, men are cultured to be best while women are the timid ones whose places are surpassingly the home. Women at that time were "unseen" and are typically frightened to talk and share their opinions, which are obtainable in the following sentence: "women were less bold" (Wordsworth, 2007, p.412). It means it is hard to state their feelings due to the lack of education and accordingly self-confidence. Woolf has proven synthetic standards, which has set for women, for example being a bashful person and keeping their expression within their heart.

Consequently, The Elizabethan Age was the era when women started to be heard, without any larger development. In the first chapter, Woolf rather than men criticizes

the social environment of that time. She increases the question: “The age was the Elizabethan; their moral values were not ours” (Wordsworth.2007, p.411). The Social standards of that time did not permit women to articulate themselves outside home since their prospect is limited. As a result, Woolf criticizes the entire culture for setting the rules, which others blindly pursued. In part due to this idea was that women are also the upholders of the ethical standards and keep families honour. Even though the religious organizers were male, still female have been expected to be more religious than them. During that time, women were worshippers undesirably. Another issue was that women have not had right to decide on the family’s issues, it means using birth control, that decision would have made by husband in addition to church which has seen this as indecent and “immoral” . Woolf points out another matter that women have given their chastity to men who later calling them “unchaste”.

As soon as Orlando gets together with the Russian princess, her shape charms him, although it is not at the first vision obvious whether she is a man or woman. It is the first time in the novel when the theme of androgyny occurs as she right away fascinates him. Even prior to his discover that she is a female, it signalizes that human’s character is not narrowed by the gender but can consist of both feminine and masculine personality. Virginia Woolf had the bravery to articulate sexual emotion. In the world when sexual orientation was something offensive to pronounce. Not only...But also, Orlando practices right love for the first time in his life but on the same night Princess leaves him. In addition, women have not had an opportunity to decide whom they want to marry, yet Woolf demonstrates the freedom of relations between individuals and allows women practice their desire.

Renovation age, in which the second chapter of Orlando takes part, allowed women an opportunity to work as an actress although they were often mocked for that as the occupation had the similar admiration as prostitution in those years. In addition, the Restoration Era did not carry any better developments on behalf of women’s civil rights as it has been recommended in *Orlando*: “Time passed and nothing whatever happened” (p. 47). Another theme that occurs in the chapter is the notion of war, which Woolf sees as an evil thing shaped by men. Orlando thinks over about the fatality in a crypt where his ancestors have murdered many people.

Woolf declares that writing has much superior worth. In addition, she adds that everyone spins into dust and ashes; however, the writers generate something that lasts almost forever, which is different from the concepts of war and immortality. At this point, she has praised Sir Thomas Browne. Woolf grasps the vision that writing is more complicated than fighting because to make something is always more challenging than to obliterate something. However, the conflict and destruction have been men's expression of their authority, which subjugates women. Woolf depicts women as the ones who produce life on contrary to men who demolish it.

Further, Orlando attends many political ceremonies, but they bore him. One day, after a party, a woman has observed to go up to Orlando's room and to be passionately engaged in his company. The next day, Orlando has been found asleep and nobody is capable to awaken him. On the seventh day of Orlando's sleep, three Gods visit him: Truth, Candour, and Honesty, and they cry: "The Truth and nothing but the Truth" (Wordsworth, 2007, p. 465). However, Orlando wakes up and now he is a woman. Consequently, people who decide to disclose the real self have to fight uneasiness because the society which puts standards harshly to alienate the genders and represses sexuality looks on such people as poisoned and immoral. Woolf sees the people who disallow the truth as ignorant folks living in the gloom.

The third chapter symbolizes the Age of clarification, which brings a small light of liberty into people's thoughts. Subsequently, when Orlando wakes up, she remembers everything that has happened before she falls into sleep: "there is no denying it, he become a woman" (Wordsworth, 2007, p. 466), meaning that our inner self does not depend on whether we are man or woman, but it is formed by education and traditions.

Woolf recommends that our gender does not describe us, but the external world does. The ones who bear from it are women. As it has been stated in Orlando, the change of sex did nothing to modify the identity, which means that before a child is born, the custom has been decided about his or her potential role in the society on the grounds of her/his gender. In addition, Orlando could be observed as a transgender. Actually, she has not been surprised by such change, but she has taken it naturally without showing any symbol of embarrassment. However, for traditional society, it is something bizarre.

To point up, both clarifications still lead to the indistinctness of sex that has been highlighted by Orlando's Turkish outfit, which has been worn by either sex. Woolf, once more, unlocks the theme of androgyny which she observes as natural fashion because it carries the best from each gender: "a woman or a man, combined in one" (Wordsworth, 2007, p. 466). Afterward, Orlando chooses to join the gypsies. At first, she feels glad because they have not been differentiating between men and women like people in British society had. Although the gypsies are destitute, they appear to relish the life more than the rich society. They are liberating. Nevertheless, after some time Orlando gets into the conflict with gypsies, so she decides to turn back to London. Orlando is capable of changing his gender from man to woman painlessly, but she cannot change her British worth and beliefs in which she has been raised.

In chapter four, Orlando, now a woman goes back to Britain. It is not until she is on the ship then she starts to recognize her gender, which she has not given much concern when she has been in her unisex Turkish clothes and been encompassed by the gypsies who have not been differentiating between men and women. But now, being nearer to traditional Britain, she starts to consider about her new "beginning" and her new function that she would have been forced to play. The functions, which have been put for her have been based on her sex and have not been based on her individuality and experience. At the same time, she has to surrender her freedom.

Characteristically, at Woolf's time the women's values are related to her purity, which has been regarded as one of the woman's most important qualities. Woolf views purity as one of the causes why women have been protected in anonymity. In addition, women's chastity is also to preserve their body covered. Therefore, when Orlando by mistake displays his ankle, one of the sailors violently tugs and she apprehends that she must remain covered because it is the responsibility of womanhood. Woolf specifies that one of the very few duties of women is the protection of her body and women are the ones to reprimand if they "seduced" a man. This is something that feminists have criticized. They see a woman rather as a victim of oppression in patriarchal system. However, Orlando has realized that she has just been prohibited from particular things like swimming because of the outfit.

Accordingly, Woolf supposes that men intentionally underestimate the status of women by rejecting women's education, which was an essential fraction in that period to eliminate the thought of women as a slave and to nourish men's

requirements. It has been generally believed that education is not necessary for women since women have been regarded as inherently inhuman, illogical and dangerous. The root of this belief and increasing antagonism towards women has its roots in religion, ironically the cult of Virgin Mary. For religious spirituality, her respect was so important. Therefore, the notion of women's values have been suspended on her innocence. Consequently, to protect them women must be detained at home. As the result, formal education for women was a threat to abolish the most features which give them worth.

Orlando, however, mocks also women who thought that they have been assumed to act in particular ways; otherwise, they are not good enough. Orlando has criticized women who have performed just as an instrument to get men's endorse. Besides, Orlando immediately starts to praise God for her new gender. Woolf keeps in her criticism the denial of women's right to have education and work as compared with the other sex, meaning that all strength is fastened in men's hand leaving women in the secondary situation and destitute.

Orlando, who now appears to consent the fact that he needs to adjust to the social tradition, which awaits him, still strives with her new function. She wants to tell the captain that she experiences special feelings for him. Nevertheless, such anonymity makes it hard for women to present their reflections because of their inferior position and they have been rarely taken seriously. Thus, she has kept her emotion as a part of her femininity. Perhaps, Woolf here attempts to inform the readers how the society has become a prison for one sex while another sex has subjugated society. As soon as Orlando lands at her home, she has discovered she does not hold any property because she is a woman. However, the actuality for women has been ironic since they could not possess or inherit estate and belongings. It was the case of Vita Sackville-West, and Woolf magnificently demonstrated the magnificently of this law on Orlando's character, who despite the same personality lost his justice on the ground of his sex. Here again Woolf has raised an issue to allow women realize their constitutional rights which is a main purpose in feminist movement.

Woolf offends the men's vanity. For example, when Archduchess Harriet has visited Orlando again, who admits that he is in love with Orlando, Orlando attempts to figure out how to get away with his annoying fellow because now she is a woman, so Orlando discovers an idea of being less feminine, which should make Archduke lose

his desire in her. It appears like a great plan since women's highest morality is their feminineness. Orlando has thrown a toad which is as a sign of something unpleasant and no honourable woman would be capable to put her hand on. Therefore, Orlando has won to lose her femininity and make Archduchess lose his interest. Woolf here demonstrates the irrationality of social principles.

Moreover, the clothes have been used as a symbol of characteristics, which is unnaturally tied up to a particular gender and they might blend autonomously on the gender. It proposes that women and men's clothes differ in the exact way as do their social functions. Female clothes make women submissive and dependent on men because it straitens their motion unlike male clothes, which are wide and therefore enable men to move easily. The form of clothes as a social compact happens through the whole novel. What is more, when Orlando puts on Turkish loose trousers, which have been worn by both sexes; Woolf imagines that clothes are one of the materials to differentiate between men and women. Furthermore, she expresses that Orlando has both typical males and females qualities and thus it is hard to decide whether he is a man or a woman, but the clothes define Orlando as a woman and so she must act as a woman. In another hand ,Orlando determines to change the clothes counting on whether she wants to dedicate to the men or women's occupation, which means that each person hold both female and male characteristics and naturally swap from one to another.

As clothes take a big role in the novel, Woolf now mentions about crinoline, which limits women's movement more than before. It symbolizes that woman's position is also inferior. However, this declaration is not completely true as Victorian age brought some small improvements in women's privilege. However, Woolf views the whole period as a foe, which stops women from obtaining freedom and self-determination they demand. Moreover, it humiliates women to the situation of wanting nothing more than being wives. For instance, Orlando is not able to write in this period even though she would like to. Woolf has been amazed also by the reality that even when a woman bears a child, she seeks to retain it as secret, which a crinoline helps to achieve admittedly. Pregnancy was also a fragile topic in the Victorian age and has not been openly argued.

Woolf has been affected by the Victorian early childhood, which meant that girls were taught at home and when they reached the age of eighteen, they were

“introduced to the society”. It meant that they were presented in the social ceremony to find a husband. Therefore, Woolf mocks this Victorian convention when Orlando determines to find husband only because everybody else has a wedding ring, which makes Orlando concludes that a single woman without a husband has no estimate. In addition, how marriage has taken the women’s identity but when Orlando asks a widowed woman, Mrs. Bartholomew, to see her wedding ring, she rejects, because there is nobody who could make her take it off, as her husband had put it on her. It reveals that the ring which was everything to her as a woman, and she saw it as her biggest accomplishment.

What is more, under the stress of traditions, Orlando chooses to find a husband even though she is not in love with anyone. However, on her way, she breaks her ankle. A man rescues her and in a few minutes, they have got engaged. Therefore, women’s only recourse is to search for husbands to ensure their future security. Since women were invaluable without a husband, so women for gaining that fake social respect, they were trying to have a husband even if they did not even love it.

Explicitly, Woolf portrays the Victorian period as the wicked one, and she dislikes it the most. She keeps objecting the Victorian society because she views it as a tool for separating genders in adding up Woolf’s condemnation of Victorian degraded society matches with the relationship of Orlando and Marmaduke Bonthrop Shelmerdine. They amazingly sense each other and have an interesting discussion. It makes them believe that each of them owns different gender than they currently do. In addition, they find out that they have not been recognized by such traditions, but each of them is a complex individual having both female and male qualities.

Woolf reveals the slow improvement of women in the society since they have been hardly taken seriously. Which presupposes that woman’s whole life rotates only around love and marriage and she herself is not able to create any other precious ideas. Orlando is now in the “modern age”, which takes place in the Edwardian era, and she begins to evaluate her life up until now. She looks at her wedding ring and speculates whether she got married because of the pressure of society or because she really wanted. In addition, she concludes that “he had never laughed that much in his life” (Wordsworth, 2007, p. 441), which means that it is something she wanted, but she could not know that in the Victorian era since she has had no option there. However, Orlando still has her talent; she takes a pen and finally finishes her poem

The Oak Tree, which she has not been able to finish in three centuries. This means that to be a married woman does not exclude having own personality and profession. Orlando, by the conclusion of the novel, gives birth to her son and Woolf finishes *Orlando*. It may propose that woman is able to “produce” both a child and a portion of writing and does not have to choose between family and her career but can do both things together at the same time.

Although Orlando is somewhat concerned about what prospect brings, she finds the “presence” better than the preceding times, which has been portrayed by the changing the “Sky” to “blue” it means that the dark traditional Victorian period was over, and new freer Edwardian era began. In addition, more liberating principles have been represented like the option for a woman to wear trousers, which was something unthinkable in the previous ages. In addition, Orlando experiences an unconventional live, and she comes to the end that she has many individuals inside and that she desires to be nothing but one self, which means to breathe in the current time and be who you really are, whether man or woman. In conclusion, Orlando proves herself a quite strong character who has courage to fight against the mainstreams of the society. While he is stuck in the body of a man, he has not been aware of the inequalities between sexes. However, being a woman now has raised her awareness related to gender roles. Despite the obstacles and difficulties she has faced throughout the novel, she embraces her recent gender and tries to be herself by revolting against the so-called traditions of the society she lives in.

Even so, Woolf herself knows that she is not perfect and invites for the reconsideration of her effort. Her role as a feminist writer remains important in her donation of bettering of women's situation within society as well as increasing the potential of women's practice. She has revealed falls that no one has ever felt starting from the dress which diminishing their ability and present them as a doll rather than a woman with character and strength. Besides, she has utilized the personality of Orlando who transforms his gender in the centre of the novel, to reveal the irrationality of men’s domination and their compulsory substandard place towards women, which has rooted by the lack of learning and imbalanced privileges on the simple source of their gender. In the novel, Woolf demonstrates that human nature is not defined by sex and review the notion of the gender limitations.



Orlando, regardless of the fact that he stays the same individual inside, but she has been obligated to change his behaviour and conducts, he has lost his home only because he has changed his external look as he turns into a woman. This has been a major sign that has created to torture women and let her not have the simplest right. Therefore, during those ages women became the poorest of poor because wealth, property, and occupation have been regarded as men's right. Woolf has proven throughout *Orlando* that ability does not come through sex and gender is something foolish , it may also say that both sexes have the same ability and born with it but when they grew, society which consists on tones of men's rules make separation and discrimination between them. Woolf implicates that in patriarchal society a person's life has been greatly determined by birth, relying on whether a person is born as a man or as a woman. The androgynous quality of Orlando and the mixture of masculine and feminine virtues she has used reveal that there is no pure male or female characteristic, but we rather exist of many varied character despite of our sex,

### **3. SOCIETAL INEQUALITY IN “A ROOM OF ONE’S OWN”**

This essay has been considered as the announcement of the entire feminist association, which was published in 1929. The facts, which were argued in the essay, were first discussed in a lecture that Woolf held at Cambridge College in 1928. The essay explains the social and economic difficulties and discrimination that women have had to fight against discrimination during history. In addition, Woolf puts influence in the essay to support equivalent opportunities between men and women. She asserts the idea that men are stressing the dissimilarity between themselves and women because it is a technique to claim their domination over women. In this sense, Woolf has presented women that are talented with wisdom of the awareness about the current unfairness in the culture. Moreover, she demonstrates women the potential that they possess.

Further, Woolf in her essay approaches the notion of women’s position in fiction and gives directions to women from surviving within misogynistic and oppressive society. She expresses her argument to those women in order to change the outcome of the next generation of women. This essay has been a lecture that she has presented for women students in Cambridge College, as a superior she has stood before them. Moreover, she has addressed that literary talented women have been powerless to obtain their purpose because intellectual and financial liberty have been banned from them. Then she has informed the readers about the financial safety and the economical heritage that she has gained from her aunt. A very reputable amount for a female to look forward and concentrate on her writing. After that she has mentioned about the obstacles which confront female without those personal profits and the destiny of women .

After that, the narrator imagines about the substance divergence between male and female universities. Male universities contain good martial possessions, meal, and full of sumptuousness, so male students can put pen to paper and study without distraction. Yet, females universities lack of academic books written by female writers, they are underprivileged and lack of martial needed by females to write and

concentra. Furthermore, male universities have been receiving donation, but Fernham has not been supported by any donators especially females because they have been obligated to take care of family members and banned from working so women in general have not had fund to support education or donate financial support to female universities. Even in some cases if women have worked, her earnings have belonged to her husband. Thus, women's total support has been serving men's needs to gain more intellectual and economical autonomy. While females have not focused on their education and have stayed in destitute, Woolf furthermore states that writing a great fiction just do not depend on martial opportunity, it is also necessary for writers to have androgynous mind.

In adding up, Woolf has talked about the communal organism that refutes those chances and as a factor to formulate men to oppress women. For instance, women have tasked to take care of domestic sphere instead of learning. Woolf has observed the society as in support of men. She has presented how she has been eliminated from imaginary college Oxbridge. Even though she has been struggling to educate herself with a small amount of income, she has had while her contemporaries attending there. Besides, Woolf has stressed on the invisibility and neglecting of women whose ideas are never spoken. Therefore, by creating an imaginary sister of Shakespeare, she has declared that women's fiction depends on the tasks, deficiency and responsibly that are imposed on her. In this sense, Judith Shakespeare even has been as talented and gifted as her brother but social scheme has prevented her brilliancy. In the meantime, William increased fame.

Admittedly, women have not been able to write as it should be for the reason of men, they have been ridiculed and have not taken them gravely. For this reason, Woolf creates an imaginary sister of William Shakespeare. By screening this character, discrimination against women will appear obviously. Judith is talented as much as her brother is. However, William always gets gratitude and praises by their family and society because of his gift. On the other hand, Judith gets irony and for this reason, she is introvert and has been ashamed to express her talent. Judith is not able to attend school because of gender prejudice. Moreover, her family even deprives her from studying on her own. She has been forced to get married against her will while she is a teenager. She commits suicide. In this way, Woolf has asserted

that intelligent females have always been neglected in Shakespeare's time and highlights men's self significance and arrogant nature.

Women have always supported men and their prospective goals, yet men's arrogance has made women seem inferior compare to themselves. Consequently, they have not accepted any condemnation and they have got annoyed. Because dominance is everything for them, they have not allowed anybody to threaten or question it. Thus, women will not be able to object her male relative's opinion. In addition, the narrator states "Considering the figure of man at twice it is natural size"(Vintage, 2001, p.49) , meaning women are unconsciously rejecting themselves via raising men more than necessary without realizing it. She suggests that when author has been distracted, the texts are ruined as well. Therefore, women need a space of her own so she will not be preoccupied from her imagination. What's more, women at that period were writing more fiction than play because it has needed less attentiveness than writing play and it has needed less focus because "she is always interrupted" (Vintage, 2001, p.60). besides their writings have been limited as well as their roles especially as an actress. Woolf has stated that throughout history men have been seen as rational being and women as emotional and irrational being, which is considered as feminine quality and has not taken her writing or condemnation seriously. Separately the narrator has created as having a male quality of being logical and objective.

Ironically, Woolf's men seem to be stuck in the childish stage when compared to women. At that time, as women have no life or occupation of their own, they were serving men's requirement. Hence, men establish their admirations twice distended through the words and facial expressions of women. While taking men into upper position, women actually degrade their own place in societies. Besides, It has been proven by Woolf that this literary era has not had proposition for women writers to symbolize themselves or their circumstances. She has asserted the idea that the middle-class women have been deprived from privileges. For women in the past, the circumstances have been very cruel and female writers have been in the most critical condition. Moreover, the world has felt very unwilling towards female writers and always have conflicted their originality. Even if a woman conquers a variety of problems and writes something, it would be nameless or pseudonym. In addition, they have been forced to stay under the shadow of male dominancy.

Additionally, Woolf has also spoken about forbidden topics like homosexuality as an ordinary part of womanhood and how taboos and feeling must be expressed. She tries to form an environment where woman's passion is prospective for each other. She has spoken about lesbianism and the taboos, which have been set against homosexuality; she forms a normal "Room" that woman can utter their feelings liberally. In addition, Woolf has seen the customs and habits so she has blamed the whole organism and British men for being offensive against women's right, which made her witness the factual, reflect of the community. This essay is caution for women to take action for violating those taboos and confront themselves for building a brilliant prospect for all women.

The brilliance of "A Room of One's Own" lies in the detail that it is an objective approach to the whole subject of women's privileges and it is a logical study of the location of women in the existing society. Thus, its suitability in the basic feminine subject and status in feminine study has honoured this book as the status of the "feminist Bible" ("Virginia Woolf". Barrett, 2011, p.8) because Woolf has used historical and sociological examination to represent the problems and suppression that have been faced by women in her society. Furthermore, Woolf's narrator has visited the library to discover intellectual writings about women, but men have written whatever she has observed. The narrator tries to know about women and literature but again there are so few recourses. In addition, literary women have not been written by women. Following this, she thought about some women writers that their texts vanished because it has contained acrimony and antagonism. Then the narrator praised Jane Austen because her texts are "without hate, without fear" (Vintage, 2001, p.31). She has also mentioned that women are in conflict with herself this is another factor made it difficult for women write fiction. Another factor is that they have not had their own literary convention or speech that are formed by women only. Woolf's narrator have not found any book related to middle class women expect the queen. She said that history of women must set as one. Since men's practices have been dissimilar and it has been damaging for women to use the same literary practice.

Starting the very commencement of the essay, Woolf has stressed on the requirement of women to have money and psychological and physical liberty to realize their creativity. She has said "Woman must have money and a Room

“(Wordsworth, 2007, p.565). The speaker puts forward the idea that money and possessions are the main fundamentals that could aid women. She has referred to those who wanted to write. Also, she has been conscious about the inheritance of the history and about the women writers that have been invisible and their work have not been taken seriously because of lack of opportunity and male authors have characterized women based on cultural norms. For instance, Aphra Benn has been considered as estimable women by the social order and has deprecated. The first writer who has gained intelligence and liberty is Aphra Behn whom has been mentioned by the narrator and she is a middle class woman and the first writer who has gained her own money. Here, by means of the tools such as money and possessions, women are also able to improve their social and political situations in the society.

Similarly, the narrator states that “no power in the world can take from me the five hundred pounds” (Wordsworth, 2007, p.587). It is clear that the narrator actually explains how money provides her with power. She receives 500 pounds every year from her aunt and it is a very reputable sum of money for any young girl to live on at the time. With such good wealth, she is able to look forward to a life of economic safety and thus focus on her goal in life - writing. As her economic power prevents men from hurting her, she does not need to hate men at all. Woolf supposes that she has become an example to other girls. She paves a path for the female writers of the next generation. This part is about space, which is different issue from literature.

Despite the good examples such as Behn, the gender-based discrimination cannot be denied in the society where Woolf leads a life. Hence, the approach to female scholars actually reflects the discrimination and prejudices of patriarchal supremacy in the society where men benefit from the luxuries and all types of comforts of the society while women cannot. Then, Woolf praises Mary by saying Mary has been a pioneer to the outline of her writing. She has destroyed the old conventional forms and distorted the course of writing. Through her writing, there has occurred a vast transformation in women’s writing. What is vital to Woolf is that her writing does not deteriorate due to the insecurities. Woolf argues that if the female writers have been specified according to more socio-economic chances then they have a chance to bloom. According to Woolf, the writings of women endure because of the sensation of irritation and horror of male authority, while the writings of men endure because

of their own domination. Woolf reviews that men are not dispassionate but they are suffering from their own prejudices. In the end, their writing rotates around them rather than around their theme.

That is to say, it appears that Woolf has believed the mind that has both womanly and manly side, but it must be in balance that results in androgyny side where mind finds harmony between two sexes in order to generate a great fiction. According to her, male mind and female mind alone cannot create perfectness. She thinks that woman and men perform in different ways but this does not mean one of them is better than the other. The differentiation that has been mentioned by Woolf can be classified into a number of areas, but the reflection of literature by both sexes is obviously one of the outstanding ones. As men and women led, a life under very different circumstances during the time that has been mentioned by Woolf, their psycho-intellectual idea turned out to be dissimilar from each other. Therefore, they have used to write from diversified points of view. While men have written about warfare and other outside stuff, women have written about family matters and their grief and pain in a male dominated society.

As a solution of the main problem, Woolf uses the romantic poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge's thought of the "androgynous" mind, which means the combination of male and female minds in a basic sense. She argues that this combination of sexes is essential in both genders. According to her, to become a victorious writer, the mind must own a lack of knowledge of sex. For her, the adversary of androgynous thinking is the awareness of any writer's gender and it leads a person to the failed works. What Woolf proposes is not the suppression of bodies; rather being a woman or a man is still an important factor. In "A Room of One's Own", Woolf considers Mary Carmichael's writing in high regard because she has succeeded in the first great lesson: "she wrote as a woman, but as a woman who has forgotten she is a woman" (Vintage, 2001, p.80). It is obvious that there is still a sexual superiority in Carmichael's effort which recommends that the body is not to be thrown away. Woolf's purpose of launching this notion has an optimistic feature through which literature can get rid of the current discrimination and prejudices based on gender. Woolf uses this notion not only as the genre of writing, yet to decrease the social dissimilarities between men and women. Woolf's impression of androgynous mind is

quite figurative in this sense because it can repair and expand the status of women in the society making both men and women similarly important.

Woolf has demonstrated why there are no women to write like Shakespeare. Because women have not received any schooling and only have had education related to domestic household tasks, there has been no possibility for them to become writers. Free "Room" has taken an important part in this essay as one of the biggest obstacle women have confronted is lack of personal space. Another reason Woolf has stressed on is "money" which has made women become a property for their husband, father or any other male relatives who have supported family financially. Women have not had any occupation and have not been given any chances to participate in public sphere in order to build her own fortune. The third issue is the lack of female literary tradition, which means that women have not had their own phrases and approaches to express themselves. They have only imitated males' literary habits.

Woolf confirms the topic of materialism as one of the fundamental standards for women's independence and sticks to her explanation of why it is so harsh for women to become a writer. She relates the fictional event that she has faced herself when she was forbidden to enter into the university library because of her gender. This is not the only segregation between men and women that she has been exposed to at the university. In addition, during the lunch and dinner times, men have been allowed to drink wine while women have only drunk water because they could not afford wine. Woolf directs the question: "one sex so prosperous and the other poor" (Vintage, 2001, p.20). Since women have been disadvantaged of the right to possess property, they are poor. As a result, they have no intellectual freedom, which would enable them to write.

This essay has been measured as a feminist text and a momentous critical theme of women and fiction. It has grasped an essential spot in the British literary canon as an essay that has empowered women authors. Woolf has asserted the idea that creative work needs intellectual and financial freedom. Women have been considered as a second class being, kept and dominated by men. Therefore, their rights have been denied to access education. Moreover, penury, lack of education and keeping women at home have been reasons for Woolf to present two lectures on women and fiction. Soon after, she has lengthened to sexism, the way it has influenced women's inspiration. She has stated that female writers have a minor attendance in literature



because men have dominated it. Furthermore, she has gone into a character's private life and thoughts in order to draw a complete image.

Woolf has talked about the “Androgynous intelligence” strength and combination of both genders but neither male and female. She has said talented author must go through the limitation, which has been set for her. She has claimed that women's text will vanish if her mind is suppressed; therefore, one must abandon all thoughts of gender and anger. As an alternative, one must be “woman manly” to get satisfaction and write great creative writing. In her lectures, Woolf has expressed her feminist assurance that women must grow financial and intellectual freedom. In addition, she has recommended women to take superiority in their enthusiasm and create rational words.

“A Room of One's Own” has been introduced in lectures that Woolf has given to female students on Cambridge University. The essays combine the criticism with fantasy such as the absence of female writers in history and fiction. Woolf requests her readers to visualize that Shakespeare has a brilliant sister Judith, who is a poet too. However, while her brother works in the theatre and practises his talents, she has been prohibited from those occupations and imprisoned at home. She has been obliged to get married by her father and against her will. As a result, she rejects and runs away from home. Still as a woman, she has not been permitted to perform on theatres. Afterward, she becomes pregnant. This miserable condition leads her to commit suicide.

To conclude, Woolf has tried to assist women to boost their value and gain privileges in the society. In the essay, “A Room of One's Own”, she represents the unequal position of women in the society, and the key point of this essay is that the position of women can only be attained when her autonomy and intellectual position have been assured. Woolf not only points out the struggles of women in the society but also attempts to show the way to expand their position in the society. At that time, only men have had the rights to increase power and money, and the culture has persuaded them towards it. Nevertheless, Woolf affirms through her essay that a woman must also have her own wealth and belongings; by only this method, they will obtain their autonomy and write liberally without any sort of fear. Through this representation, Woolf exposes the reality behind the development of England. In this esteem, Woolf examines the history of women's condition in the literary scope to

resolve female writer's spot in the society. She speaks about several female authors whose names and writings have vanished with passing of time because of male authority.

In an area where females are expected to obey their husbands and raise children, Woolf has printed this essay for qualified women, even though she seldom does it due to her writing principal. Woolf has evaluated the foolishness of patriarchal society and provided a feminist standpoint on how women can create themselves as individuals as well as ignore any speech, which leads them to see themselves as lower than the others. Correspondingly, she has consisted on the idea that having academic and financial autonomy for women will enable them to deliver literary norm. She has located the factors which abolish women from those opportunities like forcing women into marriage and not letting them gain education. Besides, Woolf has presented herself to have been excluded from the fictional college and creating a fictional sister of Shakespeare to let the reader realize how the society radically slants in favour of men. In addition, she has demonstrated how William has become a famous poet just because of her male icon.

In general, she has exposed the variation between two colleges Oxbridge belonging to men and Fernham belonging to women. She has declared how the structures of these colleges differently have been made. For example, men's college is lavishness because rich men, opposite to women's college, have supported it. In term of struggle, she has observed that men have intention to not letting women access education because they will stay superior, which ultimately excludes women from public sphere. Yet, Woolf has been imagining the moment when "womanhood will be protected". To her, scarcity has been a key issue to remain women from fiction and express their creativity. She has stated that women have never had chance to sustain themselves. They have been belongings to their male family members; yet, law has not given them access to have property or wealth. She argues that women economically must be protected in order to produce. Moreover, she has asked for stable revenue and private places to write since she is aware of the self-determination that money brings.

#### **4. THE PATRIARCHY AND WOMEN'S SUBORDINATION IN "THREE GUINEAS"**

One decade after "A Room of One's Own", Woolf wrote "Three Guineas", an essay that has argued the approach of men and women towards warfare. The essay included anti-war arguments, but Woolf also has attacked English patriarchy, which has prevented women from their basic privileges. Woolf had gathered her ideas and opinions for this essay from several newspaper articles, biographies and histories related to the English women's activities. In this admiration, professor Naomi Black argues: "Three Guineas" is not only the best, clearest presentation of Woolf's feminism but also a complex theoretical analysis of the connections between pacifism and feminism that is more worth attention than ever (Black, 2004).

Black's comment has showed that "Three Guineas" lays prominence on feminist philosophy, and Woolf actually attempted to portray the relation between feminism and pacifism. Both ideas have appeared for peace. On the other hand, the fascist ideology, which was accepted at the time, is based on the patriarchal morality, the commemoration of masculine values and the isolation and suppression of women, and prefers the war and its magnificence; a jagged distinction to the feminist principles. In this way, "Three Guineas" symbolizes feminism and struggles against the celebration of masculine principles that undervalue females and praise the segregation and suppression of women.

Woolf launches a stress among women's craving to abandon the insufficient circumstances of domestic life to assist war prevention. She has stated that they have just started to get rid of the wicked patriarchal organism. Therefore, they were having crucial time at that time; Woolf fastens the theme feminism and conflict together. However, "Three Guineas" as decisive and liberating essay represents Woolf's political resist against public construction of dominating social scheme. This essay has been an answer for three matters, which has been asked by Woolf: How can we avoid conflict? Why is government's economic sustainability so underprivileged for women's education? Why have women been banned from professional occupation?

Therefore, through these references it is obvious that at that time social devotion to patriarchy has been recognized over feminism in the English society, where women have already been forced under male authority for years: “As a woman I have no country ”(Three Guineas, Woolf, 1938, p.12). Thus, the influence of fascism, which was blooming at that time, made the condition more crucial and critical for women. Hence, through this essay Woolf represents the association between the patriarchal domination on social features like teaching, economy of England and international wars that decreased the place of women and created barriers to find themselves in social order. From the starting of the essay, Woolf argues a very important crisis of women. She puts forward that the society always generates differentiation and prejudices among men and women. She attempts to recognize the main reason behind this dilemma. She states that the aggressive and vague attitude towards women begins from their birth because a family devotes a large amount of money to teach and train its boys rather than its girls.

However, about learning life of a girl, she says, “there is one branch of education which comes under the heading unpaid for education” (Snaith, 2015, 91). In this way, in a family, boys are able to get more rights than girls. Thus, instructive children in a different way discriminate between man and woman. Even the law and command of the society create variation. Therefore, their ways of judgment and advance to do any work becomes dissimilar. They look at the same obsession but they see and even express differently.

Woolf states that women are fighting the same enemy and for the same reason they analyze how patriarchy ridicules and sexualizes women’s privileges. Particularly in this book which is an antiwar disagreement, she carefully exhibits the imbalances in education and sharing possessions against women and squanders it throughout warfare, which is a situation of men, to articulate their arrogance and male prosperity. Declining the dogma of war, intellectual and economic freedom is the main keys here. Woolf with her sharp examination tries to give her devotionally supposition as a method for the society to make reform and generate universal education, fair of wealth and peace. Her argument is substantial not by the way she has chosen numerous characters and approaches to produce an original idiom for new world “new world to articulate new values”, but also for sake of those women whom have lived in a stumpy grade of the society.

At that time, English men were fighting against the oppression of fascism and they were on the border of the war. Unlike men, English women were struggling against the patriarchal domination of England. Thus, they were in resistance to establish their own privileges. However, society always made distinction between men and women. Men battled to defend England from foreign states while women could do nothing about it. Moreover, a woman became a stranger by laws if she married a foreigner. That means woman has no nation and this idea always supports them as women have dissimilar convention, different education and different standards as well. At that point, she finishes in an angry manner in this way: “we can help you to prevent war but by remaining outside your society but in cooperation with its aim” (Wordsworth, 2007, p.886). As an extraordinary essayist, Woolf provides a critical respond of how one can prevent fighting. She has stated that this essay is a jagged instrument to eradicate prohibiting women from universities.

What is more, Woolf puts importance and value on education as it is the maximum of all human morals. She believes that only by obtaining correct education women can get location and rights in the society. However, it is a matter of mortification that the patriarchal society prevents women from getting proper institutional education. “the greatest value is education”(Three Guineas, 1938, p.14). In addition, family determines to educate boys rather than educating girls for that reason a boy always gets better education than a girl does. Even their educational institutions are different and that is always far superior than the ones for the girls. Here, religious influence is also answerable for women’s shortage for getting similar education like men because society in the cover of religion is always against the expansion of women. Because the violators, whom have been putting boundaries, claim “God and Law are on our side “ in addition to supplying more soldiers and growing birth rates. Women have been banned from using birth control and obligated to remain uneducated for the sake of raising children and supply more future military. Thesis rules have been put by religious men to present one sex as an instrument just for production.

Woolf ensures that women must access to education as an urgent precedence, she thinks this is the best way to empower women since cultural breed resistance women’s education and force them for chastity and let the misogyny of religion take control. Besides “The right of Property” is another reason that the writer focuses on. According to Woolf, male correspondent has possessed every benefaction in England

beside women's low wages as compared to men. Those factors have made women pitiable. She expects the discrimination among individuals still near, including abandoned wealth for one sex while the other one enjoys its fruit.

Furthermore, at that time government issued a strict rule regarding women's education. Moreover, the number of educated men's daughters who were authorized to obtain a university education was firmly restricted. Under those circumstances, women were hardly ever able to receive official education. Therefore, to come out from these poor states of female education, several people provided financial support and land to construct schools for girls. Woolf concludes by saying that "if you want us to help you to prevent war the conclusion seems to be inevitable: we must help to rebuild the college" (Wordsworth, 2007, p.811). In this way, Woolf attempts to connect the growth of women with the looming war. Just like patriarchal society, the fascist philosophy also attacks any kind of expansion of women. Therefore, limiting women from their right is like following the coming war.

Specifically, Woolf is conscious of the wickedness of war. She has declared that men in nature are destructive and their propensity for glory is hallowed and blessed since the first victim in the society are women. Woolf mocks men's yearning for annihilation and she thinks women must take part in the public policy because their aspiration it won't be devastation rather it will be restoration. Woolf criticizes the structure of profession and educational institutions because of their continuous fascist regulations. She has requested for funding women to go into college and backing those organizations that facilitate women to have professions. She states that women have taken unofficial education at home, which has led them become mind corrupted by patriarchy. Consequently, it is time for community to launch an experimental college.

Woolf expresses her displeasure by recalling the history of occupation for women. In early days, matrimony was the only occupation open for women. Going outside and doing any job was harshly banned for them. Women donated to the growth of the society but society never recognized them as an active part. At offices or manufacturing, there was no post for women. Employment of women was beyond one's thoughts. In the society, the place for women had been affirmed as a mother, a wife and a daughter who would do their labour all day long round the year without any payment or break. Women remained at house, nursing family relationships, yet

been deprived of the same piece of wealth and profits while they facilitated men time and funds to focus on their learning “we look at the same thing. But we see them differently” (Three Guineas, Woolf, 1939, p.18).

Likewise, Woolf also clarifies the unfairness of income and remuneration between men and women. There are many reasons behind the situation. Firstly, at that time, the universities such as Oxford and Cambridge harshly limited the seats for women and for this reason many women who sought to receive higher education, couldn't get a proper university education. Secondly, more daughters than sons had to live at home to look after their old parents. Hence, fewer women than men could take position in public services. In the third place, the Civil Service Examination was a firm one so that more men were accepted to pass it than women did. It was also a prejudice towards women as the society thought men were more talented than women in every feature. Thus, in this unfavourable background, if any women started to do any job, they wouldn't obtain similar payment as men. After a huge struggle for women to obtain a university level of education and to get employment with an enough payment to earn their living, Woolf considers about the defence of their culture and academic liberty.

Woolf pictures what sort life a talented sister of Shakespeare might have lived, concluding that she 'would have been so irritated by other people, that she must have lost her power and intelligence. Therefore, this book states the same irritation and frustration towards the institution. Additionally, she has investigated and clarified the dangerous enforcement of masculine influence through wealth, position, self-sufficiency to deal within the association. She also indicates the right to express in public and to be believed by the majority, have the financial background that is why men have felt powerful in contradictory to women. They have felt powerless because of lack of funds.

Woolf has always been against any kind of simulation of men and she tells women to produce their own way of working. According to her, a woman's ideas are unquestionably different and unique from that of a man. Once her idea has been recognized, then it will be a risk to men's influence. Because women can construct a newer and better empire than them, according to Woolf this “women intelligence” must be pure and should not be containing any imitation from men “no need to be anyone except oneself”(Three Guineas, Woolf, 1938, p.9). The situation of the time

has made females live as a second class citizen; therefore, the writer's tone was sadistic and ruthless. She attempted to fight against the oppression of patriarchy in order to reveal the fake authenticity of the society.

Woolf attempted to share the matter of war and feminism together because she wanted to state how far the lives of women had been influenced by the war. She also examined women's spot in their society regularly at a time when the country was impending war and how far women had aid the country in its dangerous time. In Woolf's period England's culture had been rising, science was prosperous and mostly everything was flourishing; yet, such beliefs which had denied women, were still existing.

Virginia Woolf has thought of women against the patriarchal suppression in her time. Though it is an objection against the ongoing suppression of women, Woolf has found an answer that demonstrates a peaceful society, especially in such countries where the war expands very fast. According to Woolf, those who would keep women at home are no better than dictators are. She declares this heatedly against the domination of women. To become a stranger is not a good skill because it bans English women from doing the responsibility during the disaster of their own country. All through the history of England, the relation between women and the country has been suspended because of male dominance. Furthermore, she has discussed varied issues of the existing English society during her time. That is why "Three Guineas" has calculated as a true copy of the social order. The goal of her text was to disclose patriarchal domination in the culture.

"Three Guineas" has been often understood as a book that contrasting war, in fact it is the best production of Woolf's feminism, which is about a peaceful humanity that feminism predicts. It is about how Woolf has described her feminist purpose. However, as the evasion of the war is more applicable to the time, her work has been seen unfavourably by the society at that time. For this motive, this text has had to stand up alongside discourtesy. Besides, we can see her clarification for war and fascism, and her refusal to arrange conflict and deal with women's consciousness of the configuration of sexism. In addition, letting them realize their existence is in danger since one sex is able to oppress the other by religion, law and tradition.

"Three Guineas" describes Woolf's vision on confrontation and women. Woolf has written the essay as a rejoin to avoid the war. Woolf tackles and explains the scheme



of objecting the prosperous war very cleverly. Her judgment is more central and leading to know the inspirations of starting of the war rather than just seek to prevent it. She clarifies that war not only influences the life of men and women but also other establishments in society such as education and the occupation.

She has uncovered the association between patriarchy and fascists oppression, and between feminism and peace and justice. She articulated her concern for women, as they are the most horrible victims in this war. In this way, the problem of the situation and privileges of women in any patriarchal society have become the central point of this essay. However, in this work, Woolf enlarged her words against male supremacy as a feminist for the first time and attempts to create the feminist purpose of changing the society and the world into a place where the male and the female's tone similarly will be valuable.

This book also demonstrates that sexism itself is both entrenched and influence of the male dominated hierarchies. It was written while leading the world in to an international conflict. Many women and a few men greeted a feminist scheme that is presented, but the readers dismiss it as an individual, emotional response approaching renewal of conflict. Thus, Virginia Woolf's first biographer, her nephew Quentin Bell was tightly firmed that "Three Guineas" was illogical cry of feminine suffering. Yet, she confessed that it was feminist. Though he believed that what he measured to be feminism was already invalid by the 1930, he noted in 1979 that feminism had in fact sustained to become a important social movement and one for which his aunt was some sort of symbolic figure.

To conclude that through the essay, Virginia Woolf expresses her judgment to protect and create women's privileges in the society. She sends a communication to her readers that when women attain equal gender opportunities, men will not lose anything. Consequently, men and women will take the same responsibilities in the welfare of the society. For a nation, equality in genders can help the country in any disasters. Thus, establishing equal privileges for all human beings in general certifies the democratic principles of equal chances and by conflicting totalitarianism, the lasting peace of the world can be guaranteed.

Besides, Woolf has challenged to interpret the circumstances and obstruction of women. Though feminists have honoured her as a powerful writer, most of the time they have condemned her writings, since she always aims to quarrel and expand the

position and difficulty of women. Nowadays, English women are succeeding in their life and similarly justified as men but at that time, these have never been potential for women. Woolf as one of the feminist writers has assisted women to think about their privileges and potential in them. Thus, her writings are appropriate document of women's impediment.

To conclude that, Woolf's characters have been concerned about the real life existing rather than performing a traditional role. In this none fiction work, she has shaped the establishment of her declaration that women must access to education in order to fully understand the world. Moreover, she has associated writing fiction with education and asserted that women must gain intellectual freedom since the traditional has excluded and disadvantaged them. Woolf identifies that females are imaginative and smart as male; nevertheless, they have not given them the same opportunity and believed that women could not be satisfied individuals unless they have access to equal and transformed education. Therefore, she has asked for the radical change in the source of the education for more democratic system, which lets women success and thrive because the current system has been patriarchal that has overvalued aggression and trained men to join conflict. Woolf's clarification for preventing conflict has been education for women without prejudice between ranks. As well as rejecting the traditional organization, that has placed women on different balance with men.

"Three Guineas" has been an answer for a letter, which Woolf has received from anonymous educated man about avoiding war. Therefore, her complicated, sarcastic discussion has explained and made it apparent that she cannot detach fascism from the patriarchal organization. Thus, she has attacked the church and government as corrupted structures that stress superiority and antagonism toward women. She highlights that the organization demeans destitute men and restricting women in general. Also, it has succeeded to make people aggrieve and guide fighting. Moreover, she has described church as an implement for strengthening fascism and patriarchy.

What is more, she states that education has been used in support of men. Female college has been constrained, and the study facilities have been battered. Besides, religion is another dilemma confronted women since the religious men have used "against will of God" to enslave one sex and lift the other one. She says women have

never had a same possibility as men so she has considered a college where females can study away from men's pressure. She believes the power of education would vanish the delusional icon of religion and patriarchy. Likewise, she insists that education is going to empower women and empowerment is a danger to hypocrite culture. In addition, she thinks that men's education is based on hatred, violence and the aim is to prepare youth for war and fit them in patriarchal society. Thus, this sort of education could never be correct for women since it drives them into domestic role and they won't be able to be free. She has believed that through education world will promote peace.

## 5. THE MALE PRIVILEGE IN MRS. DALLOWAY

Woolf has been surrounded by an environment in which old customs and morals have been shattered due to the conflict. She was well conscious of the patriarchal society that pressed the ideas of feminine submissiveness and servitude. She was born to a traditional family in which her mother and sisters were under the control of her father. However, with the power of self-esteem and idea of equality that she had learned from books, she resisted on the mainstreams of the society. She always claimed that women had to write and gain financial independence to demolish the patriarchal system. Therefore, it was the system which excluded women, so writing was one of the exceptional ways to be included in society equally. Therefore, she consistently focused on this idea in her works and revealed the pressure applied on women in both families and societies to oppress and silence them. *Mrs. Dalloway* has been a major example of her feminist works reflecting her ideas clearly through its characters.

Accordingly, in the book, Virginia Woolf portrays the impacts of patriarchal societies on women. Her primary aim seems to portray the loneliness and submissiveness of women's lives. In these societies, men try to prove their superiority by oppressing and degrading women and their actions. They are scared of losing their power and authority, so they prevent women from realizing their true selves. Moreover, the book centres on Clarissa and exhibits the gender differences and inequalities conducted in English society. Clarissa has been depicted in a love triangle: Richard Dalloway, Peter Walsh and Sally Seton. She stands between these three and each side of this triangle represents one part of her characteristics.

Throughout the book, Clarissa attempts to justify her action. Peter is too possessive for her. Thus, she rejects his proposal and prefers Richard. She actually chooses privacy over love. However, their marriage does not seem to be a happy and successful one. She spends most of her time in an attic room isolating herself from her husband. They do not have a common ground and do not conduct the basic things that are expected in a marriage. Parties turn out to be way to hide Clarissa's

loneliness. Perhaps she has prepared those parties, as a gate to express all her hidden emotions. This is one of the points that Friedan consisted on and named “the problems that has no name”. Woolf in another side has shaped those women with grief and sadness as the only way to relieve themselves was through those occasions.

Meanwhile, the character of Clarissa has been introduced as a person who loves making parties. In this sense, she may be seen as an amusing woman who likes being social and spending her time with other people. However, this sociality may also show her loneliness and her urges to conceal it via parties and crowds: “She had the sense of being invisible” (Mrs Dalloway, Woolf, 1925, p.11). This idea can be based on the reality of her unhappy marriage. She is married to Richard, a member in the parliament. Due to her husband’s respectable job, they lead a life in a rich part of London. Therefore, she is expecting to be happy and satisfied as she has financial power and married to a prominent man in the society. In her time, she may seem to have everything that a woman can ask for. Especially having a husband, which has been counting as a blessing since women have not able to work out side and gain their independency so they required men to fill up their life’s gap. Conversely, the whole narrative of *Mrs. Dalloway* rotates around organizing parties, and works on two stages: on the first, opening successful party may be alleged as one of the main task selected to women by the patriarchy to remain them busy. The second, it is to revolt against male-dominated literature by producing a simple narrative according to the male morals. However, a feminist desire is not the top theme in the plots. It is about a regular woman, taking place on an ordinary day in June. The structure of the story is highly unconventional, causing the reader to become involved in the minds of these people.

However, it is also obvious that Clarissa is not content with her life. She has no affection for her husband. She explains that she has married to him, as Richard does not expect her to do many things. From one point, what Clarissa has done may be reasonable as she does not want to be submissive. Nevertheless, when Peter Walsh takes stage in her life, she starts questioning everything. She has had a love affair with him before her marriage. The current problem is that she still loves him and whenever she tries to think of her husband, she ends up with fantasizing Peter and their old relation. Thus, while Richard symbolizes her logical part, Peter stands for her emotions and vulnerability. Moreover, the notion of marriage has been

considered as something “Holy” that individuals especially women couldn’t escape from it even if they were suffering. For the reason that women were keeping families honour it means anything she does will have an effect on her male relatives and her husband’s reputation. Thus married women have had more respect when compared to non-married ones.

Additionally, Clarissa does not appear disobedient for the system guzzles the woman in such a way that it appears as if no better alternatives are available than having this steady life, a defending loving husband. This situation can be typified by a symbol supporting the idea: “a woman is recognized by her shoes and her gloves” (Woolf, 2003, p.9). In the fact, these manufactured goods of ‘civilisation’ brings attention to the hands while making the hands worthless. A further point between Clarissa and Septimus is the similarity between being a soldier and an obedient wife. They are both required to work for the advantage of others and they are able to manage neither their lives nor the culture in spite of all endeavours they make and perform. Hence, they both suffer physically.

As a result, Clarissa has been imprisoned within her marital union and forced to assist her husband to make his psychology balanced. She mostly disapproves other women’s thoughts, behaviour and dress, which represents a sexism image which has been created by Woolf. During 20<sup>th</sup> century, marriage has been considered as a tie that cannot be vanished, because women in a very young age have been prepared for marriage and serving men. Besides married women have had more admiration than unmarried women have. Therefore, Clarissa cares about her reputation and wants to keep this tie. Even though she has a relationship with Sally Seton, she states “question of love, falling in Love with women” (Woolf, 2003, p.37). What’s more, her husband Richard is the one that has authority above her and makes decisions. Virginia Woolf is accusing the manners of those women who shatter their time in diminishing the worth of others rather than demanding to empower each other. In fact, in this case, if Clarissa had encouraged sisterhood instead of competition, ironically, Clarissa would have gained superior ethical principles.

Nevertheless, Richard deals with politics more than his wife. He is invited to parties without her or leaving her alone in some parties. They are officially married, but their lives are separate in reality. Although they share the same house, they seem to be far away from each other. The fact that Richard carries a hot water to replace the

warmth of his wife proves the problem in their marriage. Invisible walls seclude them. With this marriage, Clarissa gains space even more than she has asked for, but this makes her unhappy and depressed. Yet, Richard has been confronting spiritual and emotional disturbance. Thus, he has not disclosing his believes. He has resisted himself to express his passion and has not recognized his wife because being emotional has been supposed as womanish characteristic.

More to the point, Peter has depicted as a demanding man who is a part of the patriarchal society. He thinks that he has the right to control Clarissa and shape her life. As Clarissa is a woman, it is a duty of him to apply authority over her. However, this is not the truth. She keeps remembering memories of Peter and hides her love towards him inside her heart. Nonetheless, she is aware that she has done the right thing by not marrying Peter. She wants some space and privacy in her life. She is not a woman who seeks for male dominance and protection. Therefore, as Peter would limit her life and freedom, she picks to marry Richard.

Up till now, neither Peter nor Richard provides a suitable relationship for her as they both make her feel miserable. Since, Peter Walsh seems arrogant to be a member of patriarchy, as well. The fact that he compliments the boys in uniform and marching with their weapons, he believes women should observe the world as he does, for they are lesser to him. This may be the reason why Clarissa refused to marry him for she rejected male egocentrism. "In marriage a little independence there must be between people living together" (Woolf, 2003.p.10). Nevertheless, with Peter everything had to be shared. In this point, Peter's perfect of sharing would not place for a common sharing but rather to make Clarissa transform to be shaped in his ideal. He wanted Clarissa to become his possession. Another sign that Woolf utilizes to demonstrate is that Peter's being a patriarch is his pocketknife. However, he faults Clarissa for being cold, proud in making this wrong option and never twists his pocketknife on himself but always directs it at Clarissa. This may make the reader question that man can also be mistaken and should sometimes twist the 'knife' on themselves. Though Clarissa is the receiver of this criticism and is under the attack of a pointed penknife, she also has her weapons, her scissors and needle while she never indicates them at Peter.

Furthermore, Peter Walsh represents a poignant and traditional man rather than reasonable man; he is not able to finish an idyllic life without being devoted to a woman. He has been rejected by Clarissa during his marriage proposal. As it can be

seen, he is demonstrating as an approachable man who leads his life by his obsession rather than his consistency. In fact, this compulsive behaviour can be understood as a requirement to marry in order to fill up his personality by having a woman in his side. Even though he appears to be the main aim of his life, he has to be continually mentally submitted to women. However, we can observe some sexism features in his behaviours as well. For example, he uses Daisy Simmons to marry as a purpose to fulfilling his self-esteem because he sees women as an object not as free individuals. Yet, he sometimes acts like a stalker when he sees strange women on the street he starts to sexualize them verbally. In addition, we can see that while he chases her, his mind even ends up considering that the girl desires him too. This ego can be seen in men since they always think women need and wish them. In this point, it must be true since women at that age are uneducated and poor. Their probability outside the home is so restricted in a result they could not support themselves financially. Therefore here again Woolf tries to open female's vision and inform them about independency and how it will crash men's self-image as earliest times people have prejudices shaped by patriarchal approach. Men have handled women as simple objects, while women, in a similar way, criticize other women. In this situation, the male superiority succeeds over the female and this discrimination all rooted in lack of education and financial opportunities that Woolf as a feminist has focused on.

On the contrary, Clarisse's relation with Sally Seton is the most intense and satisfying one of all. Virginia Woolf thinks that what Clarissa feels towards Sally is much more protective and more valuable when compared to a man. In this sense, Sally stands as an anti-patriarchal woman who supports the equality between two genders. Thus, she is actually a role model for Clarissa. Her probable relation with Sally shows her tendency towards feminism and breaking the conventional rules. However, in the end, she has to accept that this kind of intimacy will not be accepted in the society and she will be an outcast. Eventually, she accepts the patriarchal truths and gives up on Sally. On the other hand, Sally also turns out to be a submissive woman by marrying a rich man and being a traditional mother. What they have had between has not accepted in the society. They are not welcomed, so the only way is to submit and embrace the norms of the society even though it costs to their freedom and happiness. Women in that time were getting married to survive



since men were the only one had occupation and owned money in return women had not had as much as opportunity as men had.

Regardless of the truth, Woolf shows the reader another abusing character, which is Sir William. He has been an idyllic oppressor under the serve of parochial society. For example, when Septimus repeats the phrase war Bradshaw comments on his card “that’s a serious symptom”. (Woolf, 2003, p.107). This sentence tells that Mr. Bradshaw is not a correct scientific one to care for his patient, but is rather too worried with preserving patriarchal standards. As war is one of the most vital symbols of patriarchy, he never believes the truth that the war may have shattering effects on Septimus and so he may never really question the values of war, as a woman can never question her position and privileges in society. According to Bradshaw’s notions, he can even “convert” people into submissive people, and his wife may be his first tolerant whom he transforms successfully into a submissive woman. A woman who gets married is misshapen into upper class woman who follows the patriarchal system, disadvantaged of private opinions. In other words, she becomes a doll obeying her husband’s rule. Meanwhile, as an achievement of the system, Sir William Bradshaw is portrayed as being very pleased by the woman that he has shaped. For that reason, Woolf reveals to her readers that once the masculine oppression feels questioned, they cannot tolerate it. Thus, they instantly utter their antagonism in innumerable ways, such as denying, threatening and transmitting their views. This expertly reveals how males’ vision rages and takes it for granted pursuant to their needs to overpower. The following text repeats how culture drives the woman into misery and makes them lose the management of their bodies, even their names. The harsh reality in which the woman has been imprisoned makes them be seen as inferior. Consequently, Woolf declares that she needs to condemn the social scheme and shows it at her work. Sir William Bradshaw and Peter Walsh, both of these characters stand for pure patriarchal domination in the novel, so to them, it is right for men to be in rule of everything and it is their right to be irritated when their power has been questioned. Bradshaw not only literally limits people, but also he shuts them up in his concept of normalcy, and also denies them a speaking voice. Hence, patriarchal morals have been left in harmony, and his power will not be questioned.

On the other hand, Lucrezia the wife of Septimus grasps an active function unlike her husband since war has influenced him unsympathetically. Woolf here has portrayed a woman who is capable to practice assured responsibility perhaps even more than her husband does. Lucrezia is an example who can practice her ability in domestic and public as well. During the novel, she has been a symbol of loyal and accountable women. Moreover, Woolf tells the readers how men build war and make it honourable task while female as a victim pays the price and still the power of men is over women. Despite this tradition matrimony, she is comfortable with the function that has imposed on her. In fact, Lucrezia has even totally surrendered to her husband's insanity. In order to protect him from killing himself, Lucrezia is the one who accomplishes every mission and has surrendered to him but Septimus still has the whole superiority over her. He objectifies Lucrezia as a kind of alleviate for his dilemma; "the world itself is without sense"(Mr Dalloway, Woolf, 1925, p.99) However, he only cares about his own improvement. Finally, Septimus as an escape from his grief has committed suicide. In this sense, Virginia Woolf demonstrates a conservative community with some bizarre values and characteristics. The 20<sup>th</sup> century has been a torture for women due to invisible role that they have been taking in the domestic sphere while men in general belong to public sphere. War that has been portrayed by Woolf as "ruthless truth", has led the characters get psychological illness and aggression. We can take Septimus an example, whom is an officer but since he has joined war to protect his country he has been suffering from mental illness due to the death of his close friend in front of his eyes. Regardless of the fact he toughened his wife's days more as she now has to take more responsibilities, which are associated with the house, children and her husband's needs . Accordingly, Woolf has found several analyses from both genders; this fact promotes that she has written her work with a androgynous mind, which is the key aim in feminism movement. Throughout history, women have struggled against sexism and matching both genders for the sake of constructing a new civil society which sameness becomes people's individuality. Woolf highlights the misapprehension of marriage as a social progression. She has given a perfect explanation about marriage and its deadly affect on individuals especially women. Since in that time women were free from property, job and certain rights, they were trying to find an escape, and that escape was marriage. Therefore, during their marriage women had to stay silent

towards anything that would do against her. Why? Because they were having less option. For example, divorced women were seen as cursed and grimy.

During this novel, Woolf has formed feminist's characters that were living with ambitions and aims without living under men's authority. They were Lady Bruton, Sally Seton or Doris Kilman. Objecting the systemic unfairness was the familiar futures among these educated women. They have donated most of their time for political discussion and interpreting books. In addition, they belong to public sphere. They are the only one whom truly have experienced autonomy, they have been rejecting the standards that the public has been putting for women. Therefore, Lady Bruton signifies as feminist personalities when she has smashed the morality of her culture and lasted unmarried. Besides, she has been taking concern around those groups and occasions which are associated with men's topics and desires. In fact, she does not have to obey with any male limitations at all, as she possesses the whole power of her life. Here, Woolf makes her reader question the influence of male society just by revealing the circumstances with all its vulnerability. Woolf depicts how male figures state their antagonism at being questioned and how matrimony and all the customs that patriarchy gives as an award to women are truly all unpreserved and may not make everybody glad in life. Woolf portrays her characters as originally having a feminist desire within them and views some optimism for new women. These potential new women do not pass to cross the doorstep and end up either accepting position favoured by the patriarchy. Woolf, however, intelligently describes that being imprisoned within usual norms leads to either death or being ensnared in silence. With her skilfully portrayed characters and use of words, she reveals all the cruelty, rooted within the social scheme, so the reader could come to her own judgment.

Explicitly, females at that time were allowed to socialize people with their mother and mother was in charge to educate and teach female child about cultural rule and the limitations which had been set for her. They must have acted the way the society forced them unless no one marries them. This idea makes female less valuable without her male partner. However, father was responsible for male child. Females in a very early age have been taught to be ideal and behave on form. Therefore, Doris Kliman has educated Elizabeth Dalloway, who is an unmarried woman with her affectionate to modern life. She can be taken as another feminist character that Woolf

has created as long as she possesses her own occupation and has the total authority over her life. She is liberal and positive, so she does not perform upon society's footsteps. Another point is that Woolf's time-independent women have been called "mannish" which has not been a positive quality for women. Since men usually have preferred feminine features from women in order to control and possess his own regulations on her. Nevertheless, Doris stands for a rational woman who cares about education and political beliefs not just her beauty like an ordinary woman in that stage. Moreover, Woolf has contributed to enlarge the general understanding concerning gender concern as well as supporting women to construct a position in society and in literary demonstration. The thesis gives to the conversation of Woolf's approach, which focuses on the examination of Woolf's most well-known books. It has tied three important theoretical approaches –feminine, feminism and gender studies. The thesis also has handled the confrontation of gender in a new method.

As a result, the main purpose of Virginia Woolf in *Mrs. Dalloway* is a complete shape of the society with a great multiplicity of characters that represent for unenthusiastic description such as sexism or the objectification of women. Through her writings we can distinguish how society has been separated because of custom in the private and public sphere. Dissimilarity between the constitutional rights by law and society even though these terms are the same for Woolf. Which has been accepted during that period as right for one sex dishonours the other one. Women have been compelled to live at home to take care of household issues while men outside fighting. Moreover, in *Mrs. Dalloway*, the dark and forcing nature of patriarchal society has been portrayed through the relations depicted between characters. It focuses on the distinction between men and women's social roles. The masculine world has been shaped by war, strength and so-called superiority while the feminine world has been expected to be submissive and traditional. However, Virginia Woolf gives the message that females must fight against these norms and gain their own identities as a woman instead of hiding behind the male's shadow. Woolf has not been able to disregard male rules which are the wheels of everything. Thus throughout her scripts, she has established a method to depict the helpless women by raising many plot outlines to break the norms that have been adopted by a patriarchy. She has showed rage towards the century that she was born in and she wishes to modify it in order to give a tone to women and discard masculine dialogue.

She wants to make the reader go beyond the language to interpret the meanings according to their interpretation. Woolf does not want to articulate her ideas openly to her readers, but rather leave them room to think, and thus produce their own notes. Beside with the story methods revealing females variability as opposed to the masculine strictness, the plot structure can be seen as another freedom against the masculine custom that is infused into literature.

## 6. CONCLUSION

### 6.1 Virginia Woolf's Perception of Feminism in a General Aspect

At the beginning of twentieth century, women had not had the privilege to take part in an election. As the Victorian period was ended, women's actions accelerated; however, the growths in women's rights have taken place gradually. Virginia Woolf's feminism gives the reader chance to inspect and study the intelligence of women of that period. In her four mentioned books, the stress of social atmosphere and gender discrimination are understandable on the destiny of women. However, she has lived in a period in which the predictable repression has been comprehensive on women. Woolf has been aware of customary oppression on women. She has paid a strong attention to justice between women and men.

Up until now, Virginia Woolf's novels and non-fictional works have notably dealt with women's personal and domestic lives, their circumstances in the public sphere as well as their image in it. In her writing, Woolf is extremely aware of the perspective of patriarchal standards and narratives, and she writes to interrupt them. Woolf has been believed as a significant feminist author within the area of Western culture and her significance continues even today. As a result, throughout this investigation, we can realize that Virginia Woolf as great powerful feminist author has sought to eradicate the dominant patriarchal regulations which has been enforced to women. She started her revisionary notes in an area, which women were just expected to raise child. Instead, she has committed her time to extend rejection and awareness among females to let them see the other image of the society and bondage living. In this sense, Woolf's *Orlando*, *Mrs Dalloway*, "A Room of One's Own" and "Three Guineas" have been regarded as feminist standpoint.

However, since her period, feminism has been considerably developed into different stems. It is essential to think how her feminism has been creatively confronted and modified in the light of this movement, and her works are considered through them. Though the point of concentration is to see in what ways her gender awareness and

symbol is rebellious against patriarchal principles and rules. Therefore, one of the Woolf's skills is to transform the language and method of literary narratives in an approach that would better summarize and articulate women's awareness. These requirements stem from feeling muffled by the set of laws of which have been recognized by men within a culture in which their tones are supposed to be superior to women.

To be exact, what have been offered as precious in Woolf's novels are thoughts, creativeness and a shape of playfulness, which are united in her female characters' intelligence. These are differences with the reasonable and cultured thinking of the male characters in her novels, which have been shown as unreachable, monotonous and provisional. In her manuscript, Woolf respects emotional intelligence over strict consistency. The last is not in requiring of any more confirmation within society. Furthermore, it has been renowned that Woolf's spotlight in her novels is on discovering the mind more than the body; however, Woolf produces protected textual places to voice women's anxiety and requests. She expresses their announcement of body and mind where the story style reflects the content. She lets her characters to flee their selected social functions and explore themselves and their internal voices.

Nevertheless, mode and narrative scheme in Woolf function as a resistance to the dominance of narcissism and of recognizing narratives concerning women's lives and philosophy. Outside of her novel writing, Woolf's apprehension regarding the critical position of women in society marks in her contribution in several women's organisations as well as in her essays and lectures. Woolf is conscious of the discrimination between women and men. This approach has been exclusive of the majority of women in Woolf's period. Her declaration becomes more challenging with the comprehension of the standard living. Woolf has been observed as a key figure in the history of feminism.

Yet, in her novels, Woolf mostly reveals white middle-class and upper middle-class English women. Their depiction is comprehensive and compassionate, and she looks at their inner lives. On the other hand, lower class individuals who in her novels are mostly women are represented as misshapen, often presented with no trace of complex interior lives. This propensity goes inquisitively against her label for representation of unclear lives, meaning especially lower-class women whose tone

and lives have not been represented well enough. Besides, she is analytical of the Empire as a patriarchal organization. She ridicules the Western liberator form. However, her criticism largely is about the Empire as touching and being harmful to English women. In her novels, Woolf opposes obligatory heterosexuality by exploring relationship and desire between women, and proves that women's emotional lives have not primarily centred on men.

## **6.2 Conclusion for orlando**

In *Orlando*, Woolf questions the sense of translating people's gender identities in establishing associations with each other and treats them as subjective of how sex and gender roles assemble and how gender affects human life, which are all main themes reproduced in *Orlando*. In this sense, Woolf demonstrates that human nature is not defined by gender and shows the notion of the gender binary. It reveals the categories of sex and gender as unbalanced in their need of recurrence. However, despite the ascertain of *Orlando's* indecisiveness between being a man and a woman after the sex transformation, what powerfully comes across is the character's emotion of being knotted in numerous ways when he becomes a woman. *Orlando* proves that even if gender is a built-thing, it has a real substance penalty in society, which persists in the obligation of the gender binary

Despite the fact that feminism and the category of women are significant and essential for Woolf as they are now, in the novel she represents the need to question sex and gender categories and their concern, which is what feminism encourages to do today. What is more, Virginia Woolf's efforts are connected to latest feminist trends which add to its understanding. In addition, her feminism from a modern perspective can be seen as largely exclusionary. Nevertheless, Woolf herself knows that she is not perfect and invites for the reconsideration of her effort. Moreover, her role as a feminist writer remains important in her donation of bettering of women's situation within society as well as increasing the potential of women's practice. What is more, *Orlando* may be perceived as an investigation into the past of feminism in Great Britain from the Renaissance to the Edwardian era. Woolf describes how social rules in diverse eras influence women and their position in the culture. Woolf utilizes the personality of Orlando who transforms his gender in the centre of the novel to reveal the irrationality of women's domination and their compulsory substandard



place towards men, which is a root by the lack of learning and imbalanced privileges on the simple source of their gender.

Furthermore, Orlando, regardless of the fact that he stays the same individual inside, is obligated to change the behaviour and conducts and loses his home only because he changes his external look as he turns into a woman. Woolf implicates that a person's life is greatly determined by birth, relying on whether a person is born as a man or as a woman. The androgynous quality of Orlando demonstrates the proof of both female and male characters. The combination of masculine and feminine qualities is major in the whole book and demonstrates that there is nothing like a pure male or female feature, but we rather exist of many diverse personalities despite of our sex. Virginia Woolf supposes that such a combination builds a perfect character, which is not only innate, but it is also a need for a writer to construct. Besides, the lack of female writers in the past is one of the main subjects in Woolf's mechanism. The situation of female writers is similar to the situation of women in the culture. They have mostly been imperceptible in the society's field because their only functions are being wives and their lives belong to their husbands rather than in their own. This is the reason why Orlando is not able to bring out his verse until the last chapter. That is the moment of Virginia Woolf's maturity, the time when the first-wave of feminist movement has been achieved civil rights for women, which have been forbidden to them before.

Namely, having looked at all the dissimilar features that make out the personality of Orlando, as well as the narrator, it is rational to finish that *Orlando* certainly is intended at feminist listeners. The fact that *Orlando* has been written at the similar moment as "A Room of One's Own" has written, and it has been concluded that Woolf utilizes *Orlando* as a method to articulate the feminist ideas that have been shown in "A Room of One's Own" in fiction. This means that certain connections to the androgynous principles that are offered in "A Room of One's Own" are unconsciously decorated in *Orlando* and that this ideal would be particularly noticeable in the implied feminist reader function. It has been also concluded that this denial is encouraged by the narrator who controls the manner in which the characters' genders are offered in the novel, as she decides that *Orlando* should be described as a woman and not a man after her transformation. As an effort of political mockery and feminist fantasy, *Orlando* sets the foundation for today's

cultural setting, in which the limitations of both gender and literary genre are more permeable than ever. Through a character that takes numerous lovers and writes poetry in every probable style, Woolf makes a pleaded case for the disobedience of all limits on desire, nosiness, and awareness. Yet at the same time, *Orlando* continually runs up alongside the restrictions of that liberty, revealing the determination of patriarchy even on a character blessed with the privileges of prosperity, attractiveness, and youth.

### **6.3 Conclusions for “Three Guineas” and “A Room of One’s Own”**

Virginia Woolf’s writings speak about the English women who have lived throughout the late nineteenth to opening half of the twentieth century and describe the modern socio-economic prejudices between men and women and the embrace of patriarchy in the public. This thesis has argued Woolf’s point of view adjacent to patriarchal authority in the society which brings to light the gender discrimination and blockage of women in the culture that Virginia Woolf has lived in. This subject has clearly tackled in “A Room of One’s Own” and “Three Guineas”. What’s more, Woolf talks about the contradictory and judicious situation that women experience if they follow writing as an occupation. Woolf supposes that at that time, the society celebrates the intellectuality of men whereas women’s brainpower has been injured and concealed. In this way, the patriarchal English culture abridges women's chance. At that time, only men have had the rights to increase power and money and the culture has persuaded them towards it. Nevertheless, Woolf affirms through her essay that a woman must also have her own wealth and belongings; by only this method, they will obtain their autonomy and write liberally without any sort of fear.

Woolf evaluates the impression and environment of the male and female at universities. There she discovers nothing but unfairness against women. Woolf demonstrates the complementary picture between Oxbridge and Fernham. Through this representation, Woolf exposes the reality behind the development of England. Woolf withdraws to the Elizabethan period to illustrate an example of gender discrimination by representing an imagined sister of William Shakespeare. Her catastrophic life has been articulated the countless stories of many masterminded women of that time. In this esteem, Woolf examines the history of women’s condition in the literary scope to resolve female writers ‘spot in the society. She

speaks about several female authors whose names and writings have vanished with passing of time because of male power in the society. Woolf also mentions some victorious writers like Aphra Behn, George Eliot, Emily and Charlotte Brontë, and Jane Austen.

However, in this work, Woolf enlarges her words against male supremacy as a feminist for the first time and attempts to create the feminist purpose of changing the society and the world into a place where the male and the female tone similarly will be appreciated. Her thought of androgynous mind indicates the fairness she anticipates and reveals her expectation that it will resolve the troubles between men and women in the society. In this way, Woolf has shown the situations and complexity of women of her time. In addition, she has been able to construct the opinion of “Three Guineas” after ten years of examining on that theme. This essay has measured to be a continuation of the prior one. However, the comprehensive implication of feminine subject has occupied in better sense than in “A Room of One’s Own”. The essay, “Three Guineas”, describes Woolf’s vision on war and women. Woolf has written the essay as a retort to prevent the war. Woolf tackles and explains the scheme of objecting the prosperous war very cleverly. Her estimation is more central and leading to know the motivations of starting of the war rather than to prevent it.

She elucidates that war not only influences the life of men and women but also other establishments in society such as education and the occupation. Here in this essay, she also uncovers the association between patriarchy and fascists oppression, and between feminism and peace and justice. She articulates her concern for women, as they are the most horrible victims in this war. In this way, the problem of the situation and privileges of women in any patriarchal society becomes the central point of this essay. Woolf is aware of the abuse of women and describes the relationship of patriarchal power with social aspects like education, economy, and continues international wars. Again, Woolf attempts to share the matter of war and feminism together because she wants to state how far the lives of women have been influenced by the war. She also examines women's spot in their society regularly at a time when the country is impending war and how far women can aid the country in its dangerous time.

She promotes an idea of an autonomous political action in which women will shape a society as outsiders in order to confront the increase of fascism and the implication of war. Thus, both the essays “A Room of One’s Own” and “Three Guineas” stand for women and their troubles. Mainly on how the culture performs towards them and measure them as the part of the society. At that time, in a country like England where culture has been rising, science is prosperous and mostly everything is flourishing, such philosophies, which deny women, are unbelievable. In fact, patriarchal society has made women comatose about their misery and the male power in their own life. For this basis, they have used to, with the prejudice towards them.

Specifically, Woolf struggles to educate women and create awareness in them. Not only in these two essays but also through all her writings, Woolf tries to picture the situation and obstruction of the women. Though society honours her as an influential writer, most of the time they have criticized her writings as she always aims to quarrel and expand the position and complicatedness of women. Consequently, these days, English women are succeeding in their life and similarly justified as men but at that time, these have never been potential for women. Woolf is one of those feminist writers who assist women to think about their privileges and potential in them. Thus, Woolf’s writings are proper document of women’s complication. Women have been banned from attending educating and law for heritage, or they have been expected to marry at a very young age. Woolf pictures what sort of life ‘Judith Shakespeare’ – a talented sister of Shakespeare – might have lived, concluding that she, would have been so frustrated and slowed down by other people, that she must have lost her strength and wisdom . Therefore, both books state the same irritation, deafening the specific unfeasibility of living a full human life once society. Woolf investigates and clarifies the dangerous enforcement of masculine authority through wealth, position, autonomy of dress and association, the right to verbalize in public and to have been believed. Woolf indicates that what makes men is their power, and what makes women is their lack of it financially, culturally, and physically.

#### **6.4 Conclusion for Mrs. Dalloway**

To conclude the main purpose of Virginia Woolf in *Mrs. Dalloway* is a comprehensive figure of the society with a great variety of characters that symbolize for negative features such as sexism or the objectification of women, through her

writings we can recognize how society has been separated because of tradition in the private and public sphere, and the distinction between the privileges they have possessed because of their gender divergence. Which has been accepted during that period as right for one sex disgraces the other one. Women have been obligated to stay at home take care of domestic issues while men outside fighting. This is another point that Woolf ridicules men for their irrational aspiration for war and distraction. Within this novel we have seen how some characters attend war to become an officer and pretend themselves as supernatural being that can slay people.

Nevertheless, Woolf has found several critiques from both genders; this fact advocates that she has written her work with a sexless mind, which is the key aim in feminism movement. Throughout history, women have fought against sexism and equalizing both genders for the sake of building a new civil society which equality becomes people's identity. Woolf highlights the delusion of marriage as a social sequence rather than either being an option. Once again, men subjugate most of the women; she condemns how marriage has made people miserable and has forced and subjugated them. This novel presents a considerably sensible dissimilarity of feminism and sexism, which makes it particularly interesting.

Additionally, Woolf has donated to increase the general realization regarding gender issues as well as supporting women to build a place in society and in literary representation. The thesis contributes to the conversation of Woolf's approach, which focuses on the analysis of Woolf's most well known books. It bonds three important theoretical approaches –feminine, feminism and gender studies. The thesis also handles the challenges of gender in a new manner. Besides, marriage is the only occupation that women have without even being paid. Because of embarrassment and refusal from the society women could not even dare to escape from it. Accordingly, women have been seen as “weaker” compare to men whom are counted as strong physically and intellectually.

Therefore, Woolf has rejected patriarchal regulation and appreciated the need of all women to unite against patriarchal mechanism and she has exposed that killing “the angle of the house” is going to exploit women's position forever. Since femininity has become an enemy towards women's original goal and development, Woolf has started to talk against femininity as she is aware that femininity has been built by the

patriarchal structure in order make women play victim and act according men's will,  
which is hushed, submissive and obedient woman.

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