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Abstract: During all historical and modern periods there were different issues and problematic discussions about gender roles and the role of women in society. The American society was not also exception. The bad conditions and depressions, harassed difficulties towards women made them distinguished and deprived from their desires and own prefers. That's why most of the writers had been striving to reflect those unfair inequality towards women on their works. It was a real painful issue that should be tackled on. During such historic times womens' had no prerogative to carry out their own desires and intentions. And such kind of problematic issues had been discussed with the help of the works of writer's. In this thesis we will analyze the main theme of story writers like Mary Eleanor Wilkin's Freeman and Sarah Orne Jewet.

Key words: Role of Women, disrespect, agony, bad condition, domestic rebellion, self-confidence, male-dominated society.

Mary Elanour Wilkins Freeman was born in Randolph, Massachusetts on October 31, 1852. She was very experienced and talented story writer of her period. Freeman commenced to write stories and verse for young children when she was in her early ages and became popular soon.. one of her famous works was written between the 1880s and 1890s when she was dwelling in Randolph. Freeman wrote about 24 volumes of different kind of published short stories and novels. She has got two collections of stories, *A Humble Romance and Other Stories* (1887) and *A New England Nun and Other Stories* (1891). Her stories deal mostly with New England life. Freeman is also remembered for her novel *Pembroke* (1894), and she contributed a notable chapter to the collaborative novel entitled *The Whole Family* (1908) "with her diversal genres of works including poems, children's stories, and short stories, Mary Wilkins Freeman determined to reflect her values as a feminist "The Revolt of mother" First published in 1890 in *Harper's Bazaar*, "The Revolt of 'Mother'" then republished the next year, with only some textual changes, in Mary E." While, Sarah Orne Jewett was born in South Berwick, Maine on September 3, 1849. In 1868 at age 19, Jewett published her first important story, "Jenny Garrow's Lovers," in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and her reputation grew throughout the 1870s and 1880s.² Jewett used the pen name "Alice Eliot" or "A. C. Eliot" for first stories. Her literary importance arises from her careful, if subdued, vignettes of country life that reflect a contemporary interest in local color rather than in plot.^[11] Jewett possessed a keen descriptive gift that William Dean Howells called "an uncommon feeling for talk — I hear your people." Jewett made her reputation with the novella *The Country of the Pointed Firs* (1896). *A Country Doctor* (1884), a novel reflecting her father and her early ambitions for a medical career, and *A White Heron* (1886), a collection of short stories that are among her finest work. Some of Jewett's poetry was collected in *Verses* (1916), and she also wrote three children's books. Willa

¹Qudratova Sitora Olimovna. (2022). INTERPRETATION OF SPIRITUALITY IN CLASSICAL LITERATURE. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(1), 17–22. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/SEHM4>

² Qudratova, S., & Akramova, F. (2023). MANIFESTATION OF THE CONCEPT OF "SPIRITUAL UPBRINGING" IN THE MODERN LIFE OF THE WEST. *Talqin Va Tadqiqotlar*, 1(18). извлечено от <http://talqinvatadqiqotlar.uz/index.php/tvt/article/view/28>

Cather described Jewett as a significant influence on her development as a writer, and "feminist critics have since championed her writing for its rich account of women's lives and voices."

Freeman, an American writer is famous for her stories that express rural life of her tiny cities at the end of the nineteenth century, which was a time of modifying. The growth of a rebellious and critical tradition in American literature in the 1930s was accompanied by a fierce opposition to a number of the best writers of the United States. Many of them could not bear the hardships of the struggle and gave up the way they wanted to go. In exchange for this renunciation, they lost their talents.

And While her utilizing of such elements adds portions to her beautiful view of the village life. Freeman's work has been the subject and object of research for several decades. The author's works became the subject of treatises of a number of critics, including English, American, Russian, Japanese, and Indian. The short story genre occupies a special place in Freeman's work. The writer's stories can be called the golden age of American short stories. Although the author describes a single region and common themes in his stories, Freeman can be considered to be one of the regional writers. Jewett's works featuring relationships between women often mirrored her own life and friendships.³ Jewett's letters and diaries reveal that as a young woman, Jewett had close relationships with several women, including Grace Gordon, Kate Birckhead, Georgie Halliburton, Ella Walworth, and Ellen Mason. For instance, from evidence in her diary, Jewett appears to have had an intense crush on Kate Birckhead. Jewett later established a close friendship with writer Annie Adams Fields (1834–1915) and her husband, publisher James T. Fields, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. After the sudden death of James Fields in 1881, Jewett and Annie Fields lived openly together for the rest of Jewett's life in what was then termed a "Boston marriage" in Fields's homes in Manchester-by-the-Sea, MA, and at 148 Charles Street in Boston. Some modern scholars believe the two were lovers. Both women "found friendship, humor, and literary encouragement" in one another's company, traveling to Europe together and hosting "American and European ure." In France Jewett met Thérèse Blanc-Bentzon with whom she had long corresponded and who translated some of her stories for publication in France. Jewett's poetry, much of it unpublished, includes approximately thirty love poems or fragments of poems written to women which illustrate the intensity of her feelings toward them. Jewett also wrote about romantic attachments between women in her novel *Deephaven* (1877) and in her short story "Martha's Lady"

To conclude all things that has been stated so far, I can say that both of the writers had a much more similar theme in order to depict on their writings. : In short, realistic literature of the 20th century is distinguished by its diversity and truthfulness in the depiction of real life. The mature figures of the time created works filled with feelings of humanity, humanity, patriotism, and sympathy for the fate of the homeland and left their names forever in the world literature.

As we mentioned above both writers tried to illustrate, write about happenings of their homeland all the time. Through those stories they wanted to make apparent the untrustworthy conditions happening in their own regional society. Because, they were the writers who were encouraged to write all their periodical events.

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