

The Whirlwind Of Romantic Ideas And Satires In Charlotte Lennox's The Female Quixote

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Abstract

The 18th century in European literature (especially British literature) was an era in which the novel settled into the literary process of women. Women have contributed extensively. Not all of those novels may be great; Not all of those writers are great geniuses. But it was the century when women mainly wrote novels. They include some of the best writers in the world, such as Fanny Barney, Mary Wollstonecraft, Madame de Stall (French). and Sofia LA Rouch (German). While not a ground breaking contribution to the genre. Breaking Bad impresses with its straightforward tough-guy style. That is why Ian Watt, the author of such acclaimed and authentic novels as *The Rise of the Novel*, unequivocally declared that "most of the English novels of the 18th century were women." In this article throws light on saltires and romantic ideas in *The Female Quixote*. Charlotte Lennox has written a satirical novel about teasing V,romen who are stuck in a whirlwind of romantic ideas and pointing out that wealmess. In 1605, she adapted 'the Spanish novel *Don Quixote* and named her *The Female Quixote*. Lennox was the first British author to write a satirical novel.

Keywords: Women,era,romantic,satire,century,literature,ground

I.Introduction

Milestones in British novels in the 18th century. In fact, there were days when Robinson Crusoe's first novel was written in 1719 by Daniel Defoe. In addition, the super hit novels *Clarissa* and *Pamela* by Samuel Richardson have just arrived. These are the first novels in the world in written form. These novels, in which women were the main characters, created a

sensation. Other novels include Tom Jones by Henry Fielding, Tristram Sandy by Lawrence Stern, Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift, and Oliver Goldsmith's The Vicar of Wakefield, which are still considered classics today. All of these came at different stages in the 18th century. But how are women's novels among so many classics? Who read them? How long do readers remember them? That is not a satisfactory answer. Fanny Barney stands out as the uncrowned queen of writers. Then Mary Wollstonecraft. But not all of them were so respected. Why?

Most women write romance and sentimental novels. The romances written by Aphara Ben in the 17th century were also unique and distinctive. But by the 18th century their status had deteriorated. Women who are swollen for love, women whose lives are miserable with unnecessary sentiments become protagonists. The writing style lacks quality. In all the stories the innocent, the helpless, the blondes, the mostly cowering heroines. There is no salvation for the writers and the readers until their hardships come to an end and someone becomes their husband. There must be a moral in all novels. There should be instruction to tell girls how to behave. I don't know if all of those writers wanted to write as well. But if it is written like that, it will be published. Flattered by male critics. Because then all the critics are men. Women are men who know how to write well. It would be wrong for women to publish their name prominently in their novels on purpose. Even more bizarre is the fact that women mistakenly mention their novels in the House and at the party. That is to say, it is all 'obscene' for women to say, discuss, expect and receive praise about something they have written on the planet. Authors who speak out are expelled. However, those writers, who enjoyed the opportunity to write as much as they could, put the word within the limits of their creativity. Magazines also promote women's writing (as in Telugu in the 1960s and 70s). There were also instances where the press editors suggested how to write well. Because a high percentage of readers back then were women. McCarthy writes in The Female Pen that 'although the readers and writers are women, they are controlled by male editors and male critics'. Charlotte Ramsay Lennox is an author who has not only proved her uniqueness in such an environment, but has also earned the admiration and respect of male writers. Because even though she also wrote the aforementioned romance at the beginning, she shocked everyone with her second novel. She has authored a total of five novels, most notably in The Female Quixote.

Charlotte Lennox has written a satirical novel about teasing women who are stuck in a whirlwind of romantic ideas and pointing out that weakness. In 1605, she adapted the Spanish novel Don Quixote and named her The Female Quixote. Lennox was the first British author to write a satirical novel.

The process of heroic romance was important in the features of the last decades of the 17th century. The work of this novel is to confuse the 'virtues' in them. Some of the characteristics of heroic romance are: girls are vulnerable. Great blondes. They are neutralized by a heroic leader. But the villains appear in many forms as they both fall in love. That's how everyone who sees the heroines wants to pick them up and get married. They are in disguise, among relatives, as goat tigers, in all forms. Nana suffers from these weaknesses to escape from them. They run

away from home and escape rapes, murders and abductions from strangers. At last that valiant leader appears from nowhere and saves the heroine forever. Misunderstandings in the middle come but in the end the leader with adventure wins her over.

Written by Miguel de Cervantes, Don Quixote's fame as the world's first novel is not due to its novel features; Even the message in it. It was the first text to critically analyse and examine life and society. Cervantes, who suffered indescribable hardships in his personal life, began writing novels while in prison as part of such hardships. He wrote many novels and was praised by the people. But his novels are not the only ones that can be compared to Don Quixote. Critics say the original was not in Spanish. In other words, Spanish alone is not enough. There are many who consider this to be the best novel in world literature. It is the story of Alonso, a middle-aged man who, with the desire to restore the lost glory of his country, bracelets to remind society of the wonders and prowess of adventurers. In this sequence he imagines himself as a warrior in the tales of deceased heroes. The Trinitarian believes that the warrior himself was born. The novel ends with him failing in every 'adventure' he does (such as women, child protection, the fight against corruption) and finally giving up his (mania'. In the course of his experiences, the novel ridicules the lies in the poems depicting the glory of the past, the tales of heroes who never died, the exploits of superhuman beings. But this is not just an overlay. An extraordinary work that presents before us many life truths that apply to all times. (There are many different meanings and interpretations to this novel.

Lennox claims to have been inspired by the novel. In fact, the novel lacks the intricacies of the novel, the philosophy of life, and the depiction of society from different angles. But in one respect the novel successfully imitated Don Quixote. The novel humorously tells the story of a girl who lives in a world of dreams and fantasies, and the process of bringing her into this world.

The mother of the protagonist Arabella died in infancy. Father makes it bigger. He keeps his daughter in solitary confinement to protect her from 'side effects'. She has no breasts. All that remains are English translations of French romances in Father's Library. Her world is one of those weird love stories. She has nothing to do with real life, real people, contemporary society. But with the death of the father one has to step into real life. From there, her life begins, with the world of romance becoming unrealistic to the real world. In the first scene, a young man named Hervey is fascinated by her, telling his girlfriend Lucy not to succumb to the bribes and gifts he gives her if he gives her a love letter. He gives her the letter as she expected, but she refuses to read it (like the heroine of the romance he reads). Lots of suffering and wanting to commit suicide. But Lucy is surprised when he sees the letter coming back and says he burst out laughing. After that he hears that he is resting with a headache and writes a letter saying that he is on the deathbed unable to bear his rejection, that he is not so ruthless, and that he will not die without his permission. Unable to bear the sphere he leaves.

Arabella is engaged to be married to her nephew Lord Glanville before her father dies. Arabella is shocked to learn that. Like it or not. Marriage has no significance. But what is the

point of marrying a heroine so easily and living happily ever after? Sorry! Sorry! Will his love bear fruit no matter how hard the girls struggle in the romances he reads? The protagonist spends a long time in his quest as a hero, during which time he has to head over to another girl and finally defeat the opponent to his hanger and win her over. Moreover, in any poem he reads, the girl does not marry the man shown by her father. But that nephew has no intention

of leaving her. Becomes enslaved to her. What makes her happy is that she behaves as well. No man is looking for all the flaws in him because there is a rule that he should not be loved. Meanwhile the father gets sick and dies. There is a lot of realism in the gestures she makes towards his death, but there is a lot of drama in the books that shakes everyone up. After that Glenville, his father Charles came to look after her for a while, and Glenville's younger sister also came, and so on. But our heroine's delusions and assumptions continue.

Edward, who works in his garden, occasionally sees himself as 'different way', and suspects that he is a prince of some dynasty who came as a gardener to kidnap her. This is what Macey tells her friend Lucy. The two flee at night to escape him. Lucy goes to call her brother to rescue Arabella, who has fallen asleep on the way. Arabella was not there when arrived. Eventually, Edward, innocently saddened, finds himself searching for him and calls him by name. Glenville and Edward are shocked by one of her allegations. Arabella orders Glenville to kill Edward, who conspired to kidnap him. He realizes that his girlfriend is insane. Throughout the novel she believes that every man will love her and see her as a lifelong experience. Not wanting to get out of that romantic world. Glenville's love for Arabella does not diminish despite his misbehaviour.

When Glenville's sister, Charlotte, asked him if he had been beheaded by an enemy who saw him being abducted, he asked, "Would our brother be punished for such murder? Is it fair for you to punish our brother like that no matter how much you do? " Then the answer that Arabella says applies to the heroes of contemporary Indian cinema as well.

“I perceive, interrupted Arabella, what kind of apprehensions you have:

I suppose you think, if your brother was to kill my enemy, the law would punish him for it: but pray undeceive yourself, miss. The law has no power over heroes; they may kill as many men as they please, without being called to any account for it; and the more lives they take away, the greater is their reputation for virtue and glory”.

The protagonist touches on how to save such a strange young woman. Although her father told her to burn the romances she was studying, he did not want to annoy her at the time. But now he has a suspicion that they should be burned. All in all he is often sick with this conflict. But Arabella orders him to get well soon, as he does not allow himself to die.

She concludes that it is not his command why he is healthy. Meanwhile Sir George, another man who took advantage of her weakness and used his knowledge of romance, enters her life.

Like her, he speaks pure romantic language. She also swears at her friend Glenville for fuelling her ignorance. After a few incidents like that, Sir George realizes that he has no real love for her. Towards the end of the novel he marries a Glenville sister. Glenville, on the other hand, keeps trying to save his fiancé from this strange mentality. They do not even know that a particular young woman suspects them. According to Arabella's custom, the two men on horseback run fast and fall into the river Thames without reaching him, assuming that the two are following the same path as they go. From there she is rescued and healed. Along with the doctor in the course of that healing, her cousin Charles also brings a priest to examine her. The priest realizes that she is not even mentally healthy. From there he starts psychotherapy for her. He explains to her that there is no comparison between the events of the books she reads and the fact that what happens in the books does not happen in real life. Gradually she recovers by all means. Recognizing that his love for his cousin Glenville is genuine, she leaves the imagination and marries him.

There is plenty of humour throughout this novel. Arabella's thoughts and dialogues are melodramatic and hilarious. For example someone says he loves her called Senville. Arabella should be happy with justice. Already a lot of people love her account (it's just her myth). Another joined the list. But it was a pity in his eyes that everyone immediately understood that he loved her so much. Before he could not express his love he had to crumble. There should be no benefit even if doctors come and treat. Then the doctors say he has a mental illness and there is no cure for it. As he was nearing death, the heroine came to greet him and said 'I have no permission for you to die. Tell her why she's done it. Suffice it to say that he did not want his death. His disease should go away and he should be healthy. Will she love him after that? Such thinking is wrong. The message here is that only the one who loves himself should not die without his permission. Besides, he was commanded to go to the brink of death without being able to express his love. This is her tendency.

Through this novel the author's main task is to criticize the French romances available to girls in those days, and to warn young women about the dangers of not realizing real life and dreaming. But a few other aspects also emerge through this novel. First of all, the responses to this novel. Authors Samuel Richardson and Samuel Johnson praised the novel. Richardson had just written two good novels. He also had a friendship with Charlotte. It is rumoured that he wrote some parts of the novel. Many believed that Richardson wrote the last scene in which the archbishop spoke, especially to change Arabella's mind. The novel also received critical acclaim in a magazine run by Henry Fielding, earning her the admiration of respected writers among her contemporaries.

2. Romance, novel?

In English literature, and literally in European literature, the terms romance and novel are used interchangeably. Romantic novel separation; Romance is different. Romance is inherited from Latin literature. Everything in it is a fantasy. All Arabella reads were English translations of French novels that were copies of those Latin works. It can also be assumed that Charlotte is telling the difference between romance and the novel through this novel. He is writing a novel;

She writes with the awareness that what her heroine is reading is romance. Since the novel is supposed to be based on reality, it is safe to assume that she wrote the novel just to say it.

Feminist critics of this century viewed the novel from another angle. 'What did Charlotte show in the novel? The best house in those days for any woman was the one who changed the

following. The plot revolves around killing the great imagination of Arabella and domesticating her. In their intent Charlotte wrote not an overlap on French romances; Criticism of contemporary society on how women are restricted to housewives in a patriarchal society.

3. A novel that discusses female literacy

What to readⁱ for British young women who are occasionally becoming fully literate. Another analysis is that the novel deals with the imposition of 'what not to read'ⁱ restrictions. 'Women read books in the novel. The men in the novel read the women who read those books. They make judgments on what they read and how they respond to what they read. That kind of strengthens their dominance over women^j (in an article by Amy Hodges, 20B). Charlotte showed the young women of the day that reading books was the main activity. What kind of books are that aside, the great thing is that women read books extensively. This novel makes it clear. That's not all. Why read romance? The original women were not named in England. Why were love stories written in the early days in all countries? That is also the question. This is also due to the political and social background of Britain at that time.

It was a time when the rich got richer in Britain. Schools for boys have grown. But girls are not sent to schools unless they are very rich somewhere. People spend time learning stitches and textures at home. That is why all their reading is to gather and read books in the libraries collected by fathers at home. The only novels they can read with their language skills. Since there were not many novels in English at that time, only English translations of French romances became popular. Those French novels are all fantastic fiction borrowed from Latin. In this context it is not surprising that women can only write fictional love novels.

The 18th century 'tvas an important era in many ways in Europe and England. The Industrial Revolution in the middle of this century gave the country an economically superior status but as a result the economic gap widened further. By the end of that century, the American French Revolutions were well known. It is doubtful, however, whether the literature of the time depicted all those changes. AD Conflicts between the British and the French intensified in the 17th century. By the 18th century, Britain had brought many countries (including our own) to power and consolidated its dominance over the rest of the world. Became Great Britain. The animosity between the French and British countries resonated in British literature at the time. In *The Female Quixote*, the protagonist is taken aback by French novels.

The Charlotte Lennox novel appears to have been analysed in many ways after the rise of feminist criticism. The novel is discussed in terms of literacy and masculinity. Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew* mentions the tying up of a girl, and there are those who comment that

the novel also seems to keep Arabella in custody. On the other hand, there are those who say that any romance that the author made fun of in this novel is a manipulation of that romance.

But the important thing to note here is the way Charlotte defined the relationship between women's reading and women's writing. Her method of analysing the number of restrictions on the number of restrictions on girls' reading. Girls who could not go to school on an equal footing with men and could not get a formal education read what they could get their hands on. No father has the consciousness to have good literature at home for girls to read. Those women who read the find felt the same real world and digested it. When the opportunity arose, they turned it into their creation. Charlotte can be thought of as telling this story in two layers.

4. Conclusion

On one level, the girl who reads the worst literature and lives life with unrealistic assumptions, misunderstandings, myths, superstitions and arrogance, gets out of them and enjoys real life. At the second level, it is their misfortune to say that our education dictates our behaviour and personality, and that it is not the crime of women to have access to that education. "Illis is perhaps the first time that a novel has commented on the most intimate, intimate connection between literature and life.

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