



| Research Article



Genesis of Women's Character in German Literature and Its Artistic Interpretation

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Abstract: : *It is known that there are very few writers or poets in the world literature who did not allocate a place for the image of a woman and the theme of a woman in his work. No matter how much this content is studied, no matter how much it is praised, as time goes by, it is sung in a new spirit, in a new interpretation, and takes its place in the works of writers. In German literature, many poets and writers have created significant works on this topic, which are undoubtedly still loved as masterpieces of world literature. We decided to focus on this topic in this article.*

Keywords: *gender, vision, tragedy, situation, image, interpretation, theme.*



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INTRODUCTION

Research on the image of women in ancient and modern literature is not new in the field of literary studies. Today, women's images dominate cultural, social and political themes in works of art, and play a role as traditional ideological and literary motifs.

The great German poet Johann Wolfgang Goethe describes his attitude towards women and his views on women's duties through the images of the two most important female figures in his life - his mother and Charlotte Buff, who is the model for Lotte's character in the novel "The Sorrows of Young Werther". Johann Wolfgang Goethe's descriptions of women can be seen in a letter he wrote to his sister Cornelia on October 12, 1767. He asked them to "read as little as possible, write as much as possible; but nothing but letters, and if possible, let me write real letters, so that I can learn languages and home economics no less than the art of cooking (...) to dance I also demand (. ..) ". And in the second letter, "A girl grows up quietly looking at domestic virtues to please a very busy and intelligent man. If she finally wants to read, she will choose a cookbook" it is said.

Johann Wolfgang Goethe's theory about women says: "Treat women well! It is made of curved rib; Even God could not correct them." With this, the poetess reflected the extreme delicacy of her heart and the fact that it is very difficult to restore a broken heart.

In a 2001 scholarly article, Das Frauenbild in Friedrich Schillers Trauerspiel "Maria Stuart" by author Arthur Milane Kindermann, Schiller's 1797 poem Macht des Weibes (The Power of Women) is about gender. The poem clearly expresses the idea that both men and women have certain characteristics and that women should not assume the role of ruler Stewart" chose two queens as the main characters. In what ways does he allow the characters to come to terms? In the end, it is possible for women to rule without alienating themselves this tragedy is also intended to study the image of women.

In 1568, Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was expelled from the country on suspicion of involvement in the murder of her husband, and she fled to England. He hopes to protect himself with Queen Elizabeth of England. However, he cares about his crown, and Mary Stewart herself claims it. Therefore, Queen Elizabeth has him arrested and imprisoned in the castle. The events take place 19 years later, three days before the execution of Mary Stewart. Many young people who fell in love with the beauty of Mary Stuart make many attempts to free the Scottish princess from captivity. In addition, young Mortimer wants to save the prisoner.

¹ Weitzel, Jasmine: Das Frauenbild in Goethes „Die Lehre des Wilhelm Meister“, Kassel: 2002

He accepts Elizabeth's order to kill Mary Stuart just for appearances. He included in his plan the Earl of Leicester, who himself loved Mary Stuart and was also Elizabeth's lover. Faced with this incident, the Earl of Leicester undertakes to arrange a meeting between the two queens, hoping that during this meeting, Mary Stuart will soften the heart of her rival. When the queens actually meet, Elizabeth tries to further humiliate Mary Stuart, who turns to her with prayers. The proud Mary Stuart, in turn, accuses Elizabeth of hypocrisy: Elizabeth, despite her good behavior (as a "pure queen"), cannot hide the fact that she is of somewhat inferior origin. As a result, the Earl of Leicester's attempt at reconciliation only alienated the rivals and made them even more irreconcilable.

When attempts on Elizabeth's life fail, Mortimer stabs himself to death because he cannot save Mary Stuart. Kills the English Queen Mary Stuart to preserve her rights to the throne. But because Elizabeth did not want to take the blame for Mary Stuart's death and risk losing her reputation, although she signed the sentence, she left the decision to carry it out in someone else's hands. Mary Stewart will be beheaded².

In this tragedy, the two queens are represented by the emotions characteristic of a woman, such as pride and beauty. Erich Maria Remarque's *Die Nacht von Lisbon* is the story of a German émigré in the port of Lisbon in 1942, watching a ship sailing to the United States. Hoping to win enough money for himself and his wife to take a boat trip to the United States, he loses his last money in a casino and meets another immigrant who introduces himself as Joseph Schwartz, who offers him a US visa on the condition that he listens to Schwartz, the narrator, for one night. and offers two passports and two ship tickets. Schwartz is not his real name but the name of a deceased émigré, an Austrian émigré who sold paintings in Paris in the late 1930s and shortly before his death left Joseph his passport and several valuable paintings. Joseph confirms the deceased's passport and identity and calls himself Joseph Schwartz. He returns to Germany, visits his abandoned wife Hele in Osnabrück, who still loves him and wants to leave Germany with him this time. Joseph and Helen flee to Switzerland and then to France, where they are imprisoned in separate camps as enemies of the state. In order not to cause trouble for her husband Joseph, Helen commits suicide the day before they leave for America after learning that she has cancer. Desperate, Schwartz decides to join the Foreign Legion and fight against the Germans. Confessing his life to a stranger, he aims to save the memory of his beloved girl Helen in the world, begins to take revenge for her memory. The book gives a depressing account of how people are thrown into innocent situations, how they adapt beyond recognition, and how fate eventually puts an end to all hope. The work depicts the great courage, patience and loyalty of a woman through the image of Helen.

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² [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Мария_Стюарт_\(пьеса\)](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Мария_Стюарт_(пьеса))