



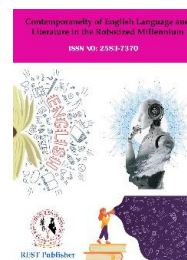
## Contemporaneity of English Language and Literature in the Robotized Millennium

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# Female Literary Voices: A Comparative Analysis Using the VIKOR Method in English Literature

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**Abstract:** This study examines the significant contributions and evolution of women writers in English literature, analysing their impact through a comprehensive assessment based on the VIKOR method. The research assesses five main categories: These women have challenged social norms and offered insightful insights into gender, identity, and power dynamics. Their works often highlight the complexities of women's lives, providing a platform for their voices to be heard in a male-dominated literary world. Women have not only told their own stories through their writing, but have also influenced the course of literary history, adding depth and diversity to the English literary tradition, women in the history of English literature, women's contributions to English literature, and women novelists, considering factors such as literary contribution, thematic depth, practicality, and diversified perspectives. Through the VIKOR analysis, "women writers in English literature" emerged as the most influential category, achieving the highest  $Q_j$  value of 1, followed by "women in the history of English literature" and "women voices in English literature". The study highlights how women writers have shaped literary traditions since the 18th century, despite facing patriarchal constraints. The research emphasizes the transformative period of the 1970s, when feminist scholars worked to reclaim the forgotten histories of women writers. Notable figures such as Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters and Elizabeth Gaskell not only captured the ideological attitudes of their era but also highlighted the social challenges faced by women. The study also acknowledges the contributions of post-colonial women writers such as Sarojini Naidu, Kamala Das and Arundhati Roy, who enriched English literature with diverse cultural perspectives. The findings reveal how women's writing served as a platform to expose social injustices and challenge male dominance, and to create authentic representations of women's experiences. Modern feminist literary theory has expanded this scope to include intersectional analyses of race, class and cultural identity. The research concludes that women writers have been important in broadening the scope literary expression, continuing to influence the evolution of contemporary literature and ensuring that diverse voices and experiences are represented in the literary canon.

**Keywords:** Women Writers, English Literature, Feminist Literary Analysis, Literary Contribution Assessment, Gender Studies, Literary Canon, Women's Literary Tradition and Comparative Literary Analysis

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Since the 1970s, a number of feminist scholars have made significant contributions to academia by recovering forgotten histories of real women and highlighting the transformative power of women's reimagined realities. Until the late nineteenth century, patriarchy largely prevailed. Writing served as a means of exposing the injustices faced by women and as a platform for imagining a society in which their conditions could be improved and male dominance could be challenged. This article aims to examine selected women writers in English history and the social factors that influenced, shaped or restricted their work. Although women novelists began to emerge in the 18th century, it was not until the mid-19th century that their presence became more prominent in the literary market. Patriarchy dominated until the late 19th century, making conditions for women writers particularly challenging. With little formal education and scarce employment opportunities,

many turned to novel writing as a means of escaping the constraints of patriarchal society [1]. Gender shapes human life from birth, as children are wrapped in blue or pink blankets and guided along culturally prescribed paths of ideal masculinity or femininity. From the very beginning, individuals are conditioned to adhere to unique norms of behaviour based on their gender. In a patriarchal society, men typically enjoy privilege, which is considered the standard of human experience, while women often face subordination, their identities defined primarily in relation to men. Enforcing rigid gender roles is harmful because it reinforces the false idea that these roles reflect reality, thereby perpetuating gender stereotypes. It limits individuals from experiencing life solely through the lens of their assigned gender, rather than as human beings. Since art reflects life, literature naturally depicts the societies in which these roles exist, highlighting the unique experiences of women and the challenges they face. While it is difficult to eliminate gender roles, and some male authors have made attempts to portray life a woman's perspective. To determine whether these stereotypes persist and whether male writers accurately portray women's experiences, I analysed the portrayal of women in literature by male writers. In addition, I examined how female writers represent women, comparing their portrayals to those of male writers to examine whether female writers can be classified as inherently feminist [2]. *Jane Eyre* is a realist novel with a romantic undertone. Its enduring appeal stems not only from its romance but also from its significant contribution to feminist discourse. Jane's journey serves as a model of resistance against both Victorian ideals of women's roles and the restrictions imposed by the symbolic order. The novel explores women's fears of patriarchal society, and their resistance and compromises within it. Given its autobiographical elements, Jane's struggles mirror those of Charlotte Branded, a prominent female writer of the early 19th century. In particular, the novel highlights Branden's own concerns about her identity as a female writer, often described as "authorship anxiety". In the early 19th century, women writers, confronted with a literary tradition dominated by men, realized that they needed to establish a new platform by creating their own writing style, rather than following the precedent. For centuries, artistic creativity was considered an inherently male trait, and writing was considered a male pursuit. As a result, the portrayal of women in literature was largely shaped by the male imagination. Women writers were denied the power to create authentic representations of women and were forced to conform to the expectations of traditional patriarchy [3]. English has established itself as a dominant language in Indian society. Although not an official language in many regions, its influence in the education system is evident. It has long been used by officials, businessmen, and writers, and maintains a significant presence in literature from the 18th century to the present day. Indian English writing has flourished in the global market in recent years. Indian writers have not only transformed the English language stylistically, but have also infused it with rich Indian cultural contexts. Today, India stands as a major literary power. Women writers have made significant contributions to this landscape, drawing on British literary traditions and bringing unique perspectives. Notable figures such as Sarojini Naidu, Kamala Das, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai and Amrita Pritam have explored diverse themes in their works, earning widespread recognition and numerous awards [4]. The works of Elizabeth Gaskell, the Branded sisters, and Jane Austen captured the ideological attitudes of their time, the social structures, and the need for reform in traditional family and moral norms. However, their most important contribution was to highlight the role the obstacles faced by women and society. As a result, the status and position of women became a central theme in Victorian literature. As a result, contemporary writers placed a strong emphasis on female characters, portraying them with an unprecedented level of detail and depth. Merry is self-sufficient, taking on the responsibility of caring for her father and planning for the future three years after her mother's death. She refuses to work as a maid, unwilling to be told what to do or how to do it. With a strong will, she is willing to face the challenges of working under the supervision of a tailor to support her father. From an early age, Merry developed a moral code for herself, which she adhered to until adulthood. She deeply respects and loves her parents and relatives, is calm around men, and does not tolerate inappropriate comments or behaviour, especially in conversations with Mr Carson [5]. Tamale's book, "Gender and Parliamentary Politics in Uganda," explores the influence women have had on Uganda's political landscape as they enter a field once reserved for men. Her work is impressive in depicting how women have shaped the political landscape, whether by speaking out or courageously making their voices heard. Due to Uganda's Due to colonial, cultural, social, and educational norms, Ugandan literature has long been dominated by male writers, who have historically had better access to the country's English-based education system, which has given them greater opportunities to engage in creative writing. Although some female Despite the great prolificacy of writers such as Barbara Kimenye, Elwania Sirimu, Jane Jagers Bakaluba, and Grace Angelou, they continue to be outnumbered. In addition, women are rarely depicted as central characters in literature written by men, with the notable exception of Lawino in Okot P'Pitek's *Song of Lawino*, Ugandan literature written in English by male authors lacks memorable female characters. In the works of writers such as According to Robert Cherumakha, David Rubarelia, Peter Nazareth, Davis Sebukima, and Godfrey Kalimukoko, women are often marginalized in literature often relegated to minor roles [6]. Today, political events and debates often revolve around the concept of the nation-state. This concept unites diverse peoples within defined borders and national institutions, forcing citizens to identify with their nation, its

people, traditions, perspectives, and alliances or rivalries. Many countries are actively working to provide their citizens with organized news reports. Today, presidential speeches, parliamentary debates, party conventions, and small group discussions frequently feature in the media, highlighting politicians as frequent perpetrators of language manipulation. This misuse can sometimes incite violence, justify discrimination based on race or religion, and justify the negative reinforcement of destructive behaviours. Such manipulation often occurs through legitimate discourse when discussing political matters. As a result, language has become a key symbol of national unity and a defining element of national identity [7]. The economic growth of a country is reflected in the strength and contributions of both men and women. In Nigeria, female literary writers have emerged as a significant force, revitalizing local communities and contributing to the overall economic growth of the country. Some economists argue that a country's gross domestic product is directly linked to the productivity of its citizens. Women play a vital role in the economy, not only by supporting their families as housewives, traders, seamstresses and farmers, but also by contributing to national economic development through their literary works. This research paper, using primary and secondary data, examines the relationship between economic growth, economic development and women's literary contributions through the sociological lens of literary criticism. The idea that literature reflects human society has been central to literary studies since its inception. However, the differing perspectives of different writers provide deeper insights into its significance and purpose [8]. However, it also identifies distinct vocabulary and syntactic patterns that vary significantly by author gender in both fiction and non-fiction writing. Although the overall use of adjectives is nearly the same between the sexes, female writers use more pronouns, while male writers rely more on noun modifiers. This paper focuses primarily on presenting linguistic phenomena, while minimizing unfounded speculation in data interpretation. However, the differences found the differences between texts written by men and women reveal basic patterns of meaning. Both the use of pronouns and the types of signifiers provide insight into how "things" in the world are represented within nominal groups [9]. Although we often feel united as a single nation, the conversation about linguistic diversity is important. A shared foundation is established through common goals, ideas, and heritage, facilitated by a collective literary influence. English has played a central role in Indian society and has emerged as the leading language. Although it is not the primary language in many areas, its influence is evident in India's education system and continues to be used by well-known businessmen and writers. Indian writers have shaped an entire generation through their works. Many have made significant contributions to both English literature and vernacular literature. Indian English writers are particularly notable for representing the country, its rich social heritage and cultural norms to a Western audience. Their goal is to blend the existing diversity with the best aspects of that diversity. His expertise in fiction reveals the Indian writer's interest in depicting India and an understanding of the experience of life beyond the comforts of one's homeland. Famous writers of Indian origin have made their mark in fiction through exceptional creative talent. These writers are a source of national pride. Renowned writers, often eccentric, have established themselves in popular literary circles. The list of renowned writers also includes promising Indian writers from non-literary backgrounds [10]. Differences in these roles and responsibilities arise from family, social, and cultural influences. Gender stereotypes include expectations regarding the characteristics, attitudes, and behaviours of both women and men, playing a key role in implementing Gender analysis examines the different roles, rights, and resources associated with different genders allocated to each gender in society are important factors influencing their inequalities and poverty levels are closely linked. In poor and developing countries, gender disparities in access to resources are particularly significant. Gender inequality refers to unequal conditions that prevent both women and men from fully enjoying their human rights. The home is considered a woman's ideologically and physically rightful place, a place where she performs her duties as a mother and wife. In contrast, men dominate the outside world, fulfilling their productive role as breadwinners [11]. Indentured servitude was introduced following the end of slavery to meet the labour needs of the British Empire during the colonial period rule. Poor farmers were attracted by the promise of better wages and living conditions for workers. Although workers faced severe exploitation, after the system ended in 1920, many chose to remain in Fiji In search of a better life. The struggle for identity following the end of indentured servitude, along with the trauma experienced by workers, became a major theme for many Indo-Fijian writers who gave voice to the diaspora in Fiji. Writers such as Subramanian, Brij Lal, Vijay Mishra and Kavita Nandan have documented shared memories indentured labourers who migrated to Fiji after being displaced from their homelands. The sense of rootlessness within the Fijian- Indian Diaspora and their Search for Identity their "new" homeland has been a central theme for most post-colonial Indo-Fijian writers. [12]. The purpose of this article is to emphasize one of the literary consequences of the Great War how women writers began to express their feminist views by challenging traditional gender norms. Historically, women's experiences have often been subordinated to or marginalized by men's experiences. Many literary works focused on women, they generally reflected Biases and prejudices inherent in pre-war society. World War I, when men fought in the war, highlighted the limitations of women's experiences. This article seeks to explore Wharton's feminism by analysing one of her lesser-known short stories. Unlike other female writers

such as Virginia Woolf or Elizabeth Robbins, Wharton was not particularly vocal and did not identify with the feminist movement. However, her work reflects feminist themes such as male criticism and the denigration of women who attempted to challenge social conventions [13]. This analysis examines Using Wharton's short story, the implications of patriarchal power in relation to female writers "Writing a War Story" as a case study. The story subtly satirizes male power and explores the paradox of attempting to manipulate the male gaze while challenging patriarchal authority. Writing in an educational context involves a number of considerations, one of which is the production of meaning. The belief is that meaning must be produced through writing in order to foster engagement with oral culture for both the writer and the reader; this level of engagement cannot be achieved without nonverbal communication in writing. It emphasizes that meaning-making choices are made to accomplish a specific rhetorical purpose. As a productive skill, the ability to create meaning in writing has unique characteristics from that in speaking. These differences highlight the linguistic implications of the regular use of language and its mode. Written discourse is characterized by the use of language to reflect rather than to function spontaneously, and it is used in formal, specific contexts, unlike spoken language. In addition, the linguistic features of the mode in written language often include a single structure, independent context, abstract structure, formal lexis, and consistent grammar, with a simple but dense lexical structure. As a result, meaning-making in writing stands out from other modes in several important ways [14]. These changes led to the adoption of a new style of writing known as "Gothic literature". Over time, various subgenres of Gothic literature emerged, one of which was "female Gothic". This subgenre moved from the periphery to the centre: British women writers drew on their experiences during the social and economic upheavals of the era. They played a key role in popularizing this new style of writing, creating fantastical worlds that were often portrayed negatively, and using their work as a tool to challenge male-dominated society. Indian English writing is gaining increasing recognition among readers and award committees. In recent years, Indian English literature has enjoyed significant success with numerous prizes and bestsellers. Many literary works engage deeply with the history of the subcontinent, often exploring intense emotions such as joy and horror. The country's independence in the 1940s and the subsequent partition left lasting marks on Indian writers and their stories [15].

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

**Women writers in English literature:** They have contributed to the richness of literature by emphasizing issues such as gender, sexuality, identity, and women's experiences. Women writers have played a vital role in shedding light on the social, political, and cultural challenges of their era. Modern feminist literary theory examines the depiction and representation of women and the gay community, expanding the scope of identities and perspectives within feminist literary criticism.

**Female voices in English literature:** Female voices in English literature have had a significant impact on literary traditions, offering unique perspectives on society, culture, and gender. From early pioneers like Jane Austen and Virginia Woolf to modern voices like Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, female writers have challenged conventional norms and illuminated complexities of the female experience. They have enriched the literary canon by addressing themes such as identity, power, relationships, and social issues. With the rise of feminist movements, female writers have gained new platforms to express their perspectives, shaping both literary criticism and the broader conversation about gender equality.

**Women in the history of English literature:** Women have had a significant impact on the history of English literature, shaping its growth and richness. Early pioneers like Christine de Pisan and Abra Benn blazed new trails in a male-dominated world, while later figures like Mary Shelley and the Branded sisters transformed the literary world with their bold stories. In the 20th century, writers like Virginia Woolf and Toni Morrison pushed the boundaries of literary expression and explored themes of identity, power, and social justice. Today, women writers continue to shape modern literature, offering insightful perspectives on gender, race, and social issues across genres and generations.

**Women's contributions to English literature:** Women have made significant contributions to English literature, shaping its development and expanding its boundaries. From early writers like Margaret Cavendish and Aphra Penn to the Brandeis sisters and Virginia Woolf, women writers have challenged social conventions by delving into themes of gender, identity and power. Iconic figures like Mary Shelley transformed the Gothic genre, while poets like Emily Dickinson and Elizabeth Barrett Browning enriched English poetry. More recently, writers like Toni Morrison and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie have left a profound legacy, engaging literary debates about issues of race, social justice and the human experience.

**Women novelists:** Women novelists have played a key role in shaping literary history and providing new insights into society, gender, and human nature. From early pioneers like Jane Austen, who criticized social structures, to the Branded sisters, who explored complex emotional and psychological depths, women have redefined the art of storytelling. In the 20th century, writers like Virginia Woolf and Zora Neale Hurston

expanded literary boundaries with modernist and African American literature, respectively. More recently, writers like Toni Morrison and Simamanda Ngozi Adichie have continued to address themes of race, identity, and power, enriching the novel with their compelling stories and diverse perspectives.

**Literary contribution:** Sandy Goldberg, a philosophy professor at North-western University, recently posed this question on Facebook, explaining that "a contribution is something that a writer can connect with fellow critics and readers by improving on what already exists." Literature helps us gain a deeper understanding of our lives and the world around us. Interactions with literature develop concepts such as identification, imagination, and empathy. In today's chaotic world, these skills are becoming increasingly essential.

**Thematic depth:** Depth refers to the complexity and richness of a literary work's characters, themes, or ideas. It involves the expression of multiple layers of meaning superficial descriptions. It involves identifying and exploring different patterns within data. This approach is simple, adaptable, and robust, making it suitable for a variety of research types in a variety of fields.

**Practicality:** Practicality refers to the quality of being realistic, feasible, and applicable in real-world situations. It exemplifies the implementation of ideas, methods, or solutions that are easy to use and effective in solving everyday problems. In decision-making and problem-solving, practicality is crucial to ensuring that ideas or plans have tangible outcomes. It emphasizes efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and practicality, often focusing on what is achievable rather than what is ideal. In personal and professional settings, practical solutions are valued for their ability to create meaningful change and improve processes, making them more accessible and achievable.

**Diversified perspectives:** Cognitive diversity is the ability of a group of people to approach a situation from different perspectives. It plays an important role in many areas of life because it helps us see things from different angles and gain a deeper understanding. It involves the representation of a broad range of people and perspectives within a group or organization group or field. Diversity refers to the coexistence of different individuals in the same environment.

**VIKOR method:** Multi- Criteria-based decision-making methods provide a useful approach to help make decisions makers in basically choosing the most suitable option various criteria. In recent decades, MCDM problems have increasingly involved incomplete information. Obtaining accurate data is often challenging for several reasons: decisions may need to be made quickly, decision makers may not be willing to provide accurate data, or they may have limited access to information. The method is most useful in situations where the goal is to maximize profit, when the associated risk is taken into account of minor importance. In this paper, we present a new VIKOR method that incorporates incomplete criterion weights, equivalent to entropy for objective weights and subjective weights, to replace traditional weighting methods such as AHP or fuzzy approaches [16]. The main features of the proposed model, especially the values of its best and worst scores, are determined and calculated. The modified VIKOR method is used to solve lean tool selection problems in manufacturing systems where alternatives have distinct criteria. Numerical examples, two solved Problems and a case study are presented to illustrate the practical application of the proposed model and to confirm the effectiveness of this new method. The results emphasize the utility and success of the modified approach. The fuzzy VIKOR method was developed to address fuzzy multi-criteria problems involving conflicting and uncertain criteria. It operates in a fuzzy environment, both criteria and their weights are represented as fuzzy sets. Triangular fuzzy numbers are used to handle imprecise numerical values. The fuzzy VIKOR method is based on the total fuzzy merit that reflects the distance of each alternative from the optimal solution. The development of the fuzzy VIKOR algorithm involves procedures for ranking fuzzy functions and fuzzy numbers [17]. In some situations, decision makers may need to choose from a set of alternatives with or without defined criteria associated with various alternatives. In such cases, traditional selection methods are not applicable. Consequently, this study introduces a new, modified VIKOR method has been introduced to address lean tool selection problems within manufacturing systems. This study presents a model that aims to assist practitioners in improving their problem-solving skills when potential solutions have unique criteria. The modified VIKOR method can rank alternatives three situations: when they share common criteria, when they do not have common criteria, and when they combine Common and unique criteria [18]. The fuzzy VIKOR method was developed to address fuzzy multi-criteria problems involving conflicting and unmeasured criteria. It operates in a fuzzy environment, both the criteria and their weights can be represented as fuzzy sets. Triangular fuzzy numbers are used to handle imprecise numerical values. Fuzzy VIKOR relies on the total fuzzy merit to calculate the distance to the best solution. This method includes fuzzy operations and ranking procedures for fuzzy numbers to construct the fuzzy VIKOR algorithm. There are cases where it is necessary to address the imprecision of the criteria defined for evaluating alternatives, thus necessitating Building a fuzzy multi-criteria decision model manage "standard" or incomplete data [19]. The VIKOR method, proposed by Obrikovich in 1998, is designed to optimize multiple criteria of complex systems. It prioritizes the ranking and selection of available alternatives by proposing a compromise solution when there are conflicting criteria.

Since the selection criteria are often conflicting, a compromise solution is generally preferred over an optimal solution one. The VIKOR method is most useful in situations where the main goal is to maximize profit, while risks involved in making decisions are minimal. Its main advantage is to balance The VIKOR method aims to achieve maximum group utility for the "majority" while minimizing individual dissatisfaction for the "minority". Furthermore, its calculations are straightforward and efficient. This paper extends the VIKOR framework by developing an algorithm to solve MCDM problems involving random performance data. The proposed model includes several random criteria, along with their weights of which are determined using a fuzzy analytic hierarchy process based on expert linguistic judgments [20]. It serves as a compromise ranking approach to multi-criteria decision-making problems, aiming to find a solution that provides maximum utility to the majority while minimizing dissatisfaction for the minority. There is extensive research on the theory and applications of VIKOR. For example, Obrikovich and Cheng proposed incorporating fuzzy logic into the VIKOR method. In various decision-making domains, Examples include multi-term investment decisions, medical diagnoses, and employee performance evaluation, decision-making data are often Appropriate methods need to be developed to deal with these challenges for data collected over different time periods. Recently, Xu and Yager introduced the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy variables and developed a dynamic intuitionistic fuzzy weighted averaging operator [21]. With the expansion of construction projects, the complexity and uncertainty of the associated risks have also increased. As a result, effective risk management has become essential. Risk management involves the identification, assessment, response, and monitoring of risks. Among these, risk assessment plays a key role in ranking risks for further analysis and assessment is often considered a decision-making problem with multiple criteria. Given limited resources and numerous risk factors, it is necessary prioritize risks through assessment. Identifying risk priorities enables a focused response to critical and urgent risks, while pursuing appropriate strategies for others. By implementing by implementing scientific and effective risk responses, the impact of risks can be significantly reduced, improving overall risk management effectiveness. As a result, risk assessment remains a key aspect of risk management, with extensive research devoted to its advancement [22]. Various multi- To improve watershed impact assessments, scale-based decision-making tools can integrate meteorological and geological factors. In this study, a modified VIKOR method was used was used to balance conflicting criteria and identify optimal solutions. The research focused on assessing the Cheng- the Wen Reservoir catchment area in southern Taiwan, considering the spatial variation of its ecological characteristics results provide valuable insights for land-use management in Chiayi County, Tainan County, and Kaohsiung County. This study adopted the VIKOR method to improve logical decision-making for watershed assessments. It assessed the ecological characteristics and vulnerability levels of landscapes in the study covered Chiayi County, Tainan County, and Kaohsiung County within the Cheng-Wen Reservoir catchment area. The main objective was to propose a land use control strategy. based on a compromise ranking solution, with the aim of minimizing potential environmental impacts on downstream ecosystems [23]. The goal is to identify a compromise solution by evaluating and ranking alternatives from best to worst, considering conflicting criteria and the decision maker's preferences. This paper provides a comprehensive literature review that categorizes, analyses, and summarizes Current research on VIKOR applications, with a study of its extensions in uncertain environments. Its primary objective is to identify taking these conflicting factors into account, a compromise solution for ranking and selection is found. A compromise solution is the most practical option that is closest to the optimal result. VIKOR ranking algorithm follows a sequence of structured steps to achieve this objective [24]. As far as we know, the spherical fuzzy VIKOR method has not been introduced yet literature. The proposed SF-VIKOR decision-making model it is used to solve the warehouse site selection problem, which addresses the imprecision and ambiguity in expert evaluations of location alternatives. An illustrative case study with four criteria and four alternatives is presented in the application section [25]. However, making environmentally friendly decisions in the complex and ambiguous field of RL presents challenges. To overcome these challenges and provide a more practical solution, this study proposes the FUZZY-VIKOR method, which uses interval-valued trapezoidal fuzzy numbers discussion progresses, key factors that contribute to environmentally sustainable practices are identified, along with important processes and recovery options in reverse logistics. Next, the environmental impacts of each factor across the various RL recovery options are analysed and ranked. Expert opinions from both academia and industry are gathered to compile the final conclusions. Interestingly, the findings reveal that disposal of proceeds has the least negative environmental impact, making it the best recovery option, while reselling proceeds was considered the least favourable [26]. The VIKOR method is used for its efficiency and effectiveness in multi-attribute decision making. Several previous studies have investigated the VIKOR method. For example, Papathanassiou developed a web-based application that combines TOPSIS and VIKOR for MCDM, allowing policymakers to choose between two different decision outcomes. In addition, Nussle analysed the use of VIKOR in determining graduation grades for business program students. Various studies have also examined experimental results involving VIKOR and its combinations, demonstrating its ability to rank multiple alternatives in various research domains. Given its adaptability, the VIKOR algorithm is a

suitable Decision-making tool. In this study, the VIKOR method is used applied step-by-step, facilitating calculations for multiple criteria, attributes, and alternatives [27]. Although HFS does not provide an exact membership function, it effectively represents ambiguity by considering all possible values when assigning an element's membership degree to a given set. Since these values are random in an HFS, it provides a more natural representation of uncertainty and ambiguity than other fuzzy set extensions. The advantages of HFS are particularly evident in decision-making situations. Two specific cases can illustrate its effectiveness in this context. On the one hand, HFS closely aligns with human cognitive processes. In particular, the modelling of fuzzy information in the extended forms mentioned above relies on expressing the single or interval values that decision makers must define when assigning members of an element to a given set [28]. The VIKOR method is designed to optimize multiple criteria in complex systems, emphasizing ranking and selection of alternatives among conflicting criteria. It is well suited to situations where maximizing profit is the primary objective and the associated risks are low. A key advantage of VIKOR is its ability to balance maximizing group utility for the majority, while minimizing individual dissatisfaction. Regarding the types of information, various forms of incomplete data have been handled within the VIKOR framework. Sayati et al. extended the VIKOR method by incorporating interval criterion values, while Obrićević used Triangulated fuzzy data in water resource planning. Chatterjee and Chakravarthy studied the ranking performance of the original VIKOR method is compared with five variations: extensive, fuzzy, regret theory-based, modified, and interval VIKOR methods [29].

### 3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

**TABLE 1.** Determining the best and worst value of women writers in English literature using the VIKOR method.

	Literary contribution	Thematic depth	Practicality	Diversified perspectives
Women writers in English literature	32.63	0	1	33.36
Female voices in English literature	0	16.35	0	16.35
Women in the history of English literature	8.82	2.97	19	30.79
Women's contributions to English literature	2.94	11.89	13	24.89
Women novelists	5.88	4.46	5	3
Best	0	16.35	19	3
Worst	32.63	0	0	33.36

Table 1 presents the evaluation of women writers in English literature using the VIKOR method. It assesses various aspects such as literary contribution, thematic depth, practicality, and diversified perspectives. The results reveal a wide range of contributions, with “Women Writers in English Literature” showing the highest literary contribution (32.63), but lacking in thematic depth and practicality. In contrast, “Women Voices in English Literature” scores the highest on thematic depth (16.35), while “Women Novelists” are characterized by a low overall score. The best and worst values are summarized, with “Women Voices” showing the highest thematic depth and “Women Writers” showing the lowest performance in several categories.



**FIGURE 1.** Determining the best and worst value of women writers in English literature

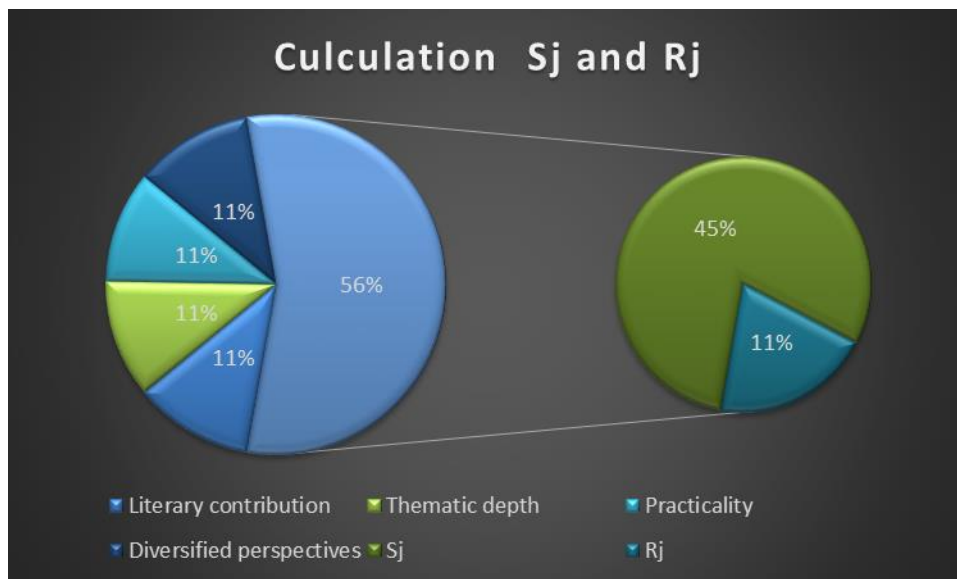


Figure 1 illustrates the evaluation of women writers in English literature using the VIKOR method, measuring literary contribution, thematic depth, practicality, and diversified perspectives. “Women’s Voices in English Literature” shows the best value for thematic depth (16.35), while “Women Writers in English Literature” presents poor values in several categories.

**TABLE 2.** Calculation Sj and Rj

	Literary contribution	Thematic depth	Practicality	Diversified perspectives	Sj	Rj
Women writers in English literature	0.25	0.25	0.236842	0.25	0.986842	0.25
Female voices in English literature	0	0	0.25	0.109931	0.359931	0.25
Women in the history of English literature	0.067576	0.204587	0	0.228837	0.501	0.228837
Women's contributions to English literature	0.022525	0.068196	0.078947	0.180254	0.349922	0.180254
Women novelists	0.045051	0.181804	0.184211	0	0.411065	0.184211

Table 2 illustrates the calculation of Sj and Rj values for women writers in English literature, using the VIKOR method. These values represent a measure of performance in four categories: literary contribution, thematic depth, practicality, and diversified perspectives. For example, “Women Writers in English Literature” has relatively high Sj and Rj values show balanced contributions. On the other hand, “Women’s Voices in English Literature” shows low Sj and Rj, reflecting limited contributions in the categories. “Women in the History of English Literature” and “Women’s Contributions to English Literature” have moderate scores, highlighting diverse but specific strengths in specific areas.



**FIGURE 2.** Calculation Sj, Rj

Figure 2 shows the calculation of Sj and Rj values for female writers in English literature using the VIKOR method. “Female Writers in English Literature” has the highest Sj and Rj values, indicating strong overall performance. “Female Voices in English Literature” shows lower values, especially in thematic depth and diversified perspectives.

**TABLE 3.** Final result of the calculation Qj

	Sj	Rj	Qj	Rank
Women writers in English literature	1.486842	0.986842	1	1
Female voices in English literature	0.719862	0.359931	0.077726	3
Women in the history of English literature	0.958675	0.501	0.322399	2
Women's contributions to English literature	0.710429	0.349922	0.064579	4
Women novelists	0.595276	0.411065	0.047999	5



Table 3 ranks women writers in English literature and presents the final Qj values calculated using the VIKOR method. "Women writers in English literature" achieved the highest Qj value of 1, taking first place. "Women in the history of English literature" came in second place with a Qj of 0.322. "Female voices in English literature" has the lowest Qj value of 0.0777, taking third place, while "Women's contributions to English literature" and "Women novelists" came in fourth and fifth place respectively. This ranking reflects an overall assessment of contributions across various categories, with "Women writers in English literature" standing out as the most influential.

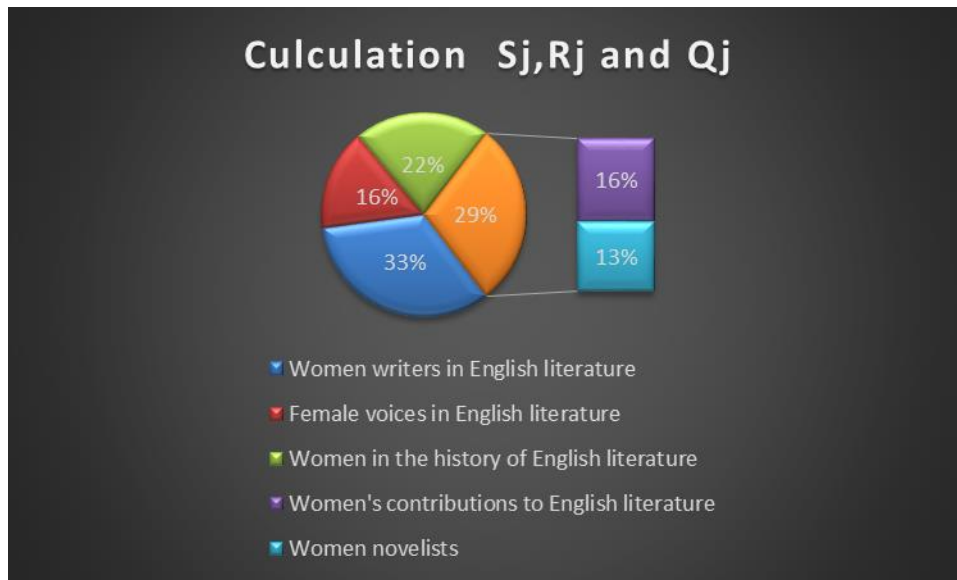


TABLE 3. Final result of the calculation Qj

Figure 3 presents the final Qj values calculated using the VIKOR method for ranking Women writers in English literature. "Women writers in English literature" has the highest Qj value of 1, indicating the most significant overall impact across categories. "Women in the history of English literature" comes in second place with a Qj of 0.322, while "Female voices in English literature" comes in third place with a Qj of 0.0777. "Women's contributions to English literature" and "Women novelists" have the lowest Qj values of 0.0646 and 0.048, respectively, reflecting their relatively small contributions within the categories assessed.



FIGURE 4. Ranking displayed

Figure 4 shows the ranking of women writers in English literature based on the VIKOR method. "Women writers in English literature" (1) ranks first, indicating the highest overall contribution among the categories

assessed. "Women in the history of English literature" ranks second, while "Female voices in English literature" ranks third. "Women's contributions to English literature" ranks fourth, and "Women novelists" ranks fifth. These rankings reflect the varying degrees of impact and influence that these categories have on the wider context of English literature, with "Women writers" leading the way in importance.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Throughout history, women writers have played a significant role in shaping English literature, despite facing numerous challenges within patriarchal societies. From the 18th century, women began to emerge as novelists, although it was not until the mid-19th century that their presence in the literary marketplace became more prominent. Writers such as Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, and Elizabeth Gaskell not only captured the ideological attitudes of their time, but also highlighted the role and challenges women faced in society. The feminist movement of the 1970s marked a significant turning point, as scholars worked to recover the forgotten histories of women writers and emphasize the transformative power of women's reimagined realities. This scholarly focus helped establish that women's writing served as a means of exposing social injustices and as a platform for imagining improved social conditions that could challenge male dominance. The impact of women writers extended beyond Western literature. In countries like India, writers such as Sarojini Naidu, Kamala Das, and Arundhati Roy have made significant contributions to English literature by infusing rich cultural contexts into it, while also addressing unique perspectives on gender, identity, and social issues. Similarly, in other postcolonial contexts, women writers have addressed themes of displacement, identity, and cultural change. The evolution of women's writing is particularly notable in how it has challenged traditional gender norms and representations. While male writers have historically dominated the literary landscape and shaped the portrayal of women through their own imaginations, women writers have continued to work to create more authentic representations of women's experiences. This has resulted in more complex and nuanced portrayals of female characters and their struggles within patriarchal societies. Contemporary women writers continue to enrich the literary canon by addressing themes of power, relationships, and social justice, while offering diverse perspectives that reflect the complexities of modern society. The contributions of women writers to English literature demonstrate not only their resilience in overcoming historical barriers, but also their pivotal role in expanding the boundaries of literary expression. Their works continue to influence contemporary literature, providing important insights into gender relations, social structures, and the human experience. As literature evolves, women writers have been at the forefront of challenging conventional norms and pushing the boundaries of literary expression, ensuring that diverse voices and experiences are represented in the literary canon.

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