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ARTISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPT OF “HOME” IN LOUISA MAY ALCOTT’S NOVELS IN RELATION TO FAMILY VALUES AND DOMESTIC PHILOSOPHY⁸

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the artistic and philosophical interpretation of the concept of “home” in the novels of Louisa May Alcott and its connection with family values, domestic culture, and unity. The relevance of the study lies in the fact that the image of home in American literature analyzed not merely as a physical dwelling, but as an inner support in difficulty, a center of moral development, and a foundation of family relationships. The main purpose of the research is to transmit the characters’ perceptions of home, their emotional experiences, and their worldview shaped by the family environment. The study represents literary analysis, comparative-typological, and interpretative methods. The novels “Little Women,” “Good Wives,” “Eight Cousins,” and “An Old-Fashioned Girl” were selected as the primary research material. The findings demonstrate that the writer portrays and associations with the concept of home as a symbol of love, inner harmony, and personal moral growths which are essential as an inner strength of soul. Particular attention is paid to the March family as an artistic model of family unity, education, and mutual support. The study concludes that in Alcott’s novels home is depicted not simply as a domestic space, but as an essential phenomenon that shapes the individual’s inner world and moral values.

KEYWORDS

Home concept, family, family values, artistic interpretation, American literature, Victorian era, domestic culture, artistic image, novel.

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LUIZA MEY OLKOTT ROMANLARIDA “UY” KONSEPTINING OILAVIY QADRIYATLAR VA RO‘ZG‘OR FALSAFASI BILAN BOG‘LIQ BADIY INTERPRETATSIYASI

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ANNOTATSIYA	KALIT SO‘ZLAR
Ushbu maqolada Louisa May Alcott romanlarida “uy” konseptining badiiy-falsafiy mazmuni hamda uning oila va oilaviy qadriyatlar, maishiy madaniyat va oilaviy birdamlik bilan bog‘liq jihatlari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi Amerika adabiyotida uy obrazining nafaqat yashash makoni, balki murakkab vaziyatlardagi ichki tayanch, axloqiy shakllanish va oilaviy munosabatlar markazi sifatida tahlil etilishidir. Maqolaning asosiy maqsadi yozuvchi asarlaridagi qahramonlarning “uy” haqidagi qarashlari, hissiy kechinmalari hamda oilaviy muhit bilan bog‘liq dunyoqarashini aks ettirishdan iborat. Tadqiqot davomida badiiy tahlil, qiyosiy-tipologik yondashuv va interpretatsion metodlardan foydalanildi. Tahlil uchun muallifning “Little Women” (Kichkina xonimlar), “Good Wives” (Yaxshi rafiqalar), “Eight Cousins” (Sakkiz amakivachcha) va “An Old-Fashioned Girl” (Zamondan orqada qolgan qiz) romanlari tanlab olindi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra, yozuvchi “uy” konseptini asosiy tayanch sifatida muhim bo‘lgan mehr-oqibat, ichki uyg‘unlik va shaxs kamolotining timsoli sifatida tasvirlaydi. Ayniqsa, Marchlar oilasi misolida oilaviy birdamlik, tarbiya va o‘zaro qo‘llab-quvvatlash masalalari badiiy jihatdan yoritiladi. Xulosa sifatida Olcott romanlarida “uy” oddiy makon emas, balki insonning ichki dunyosi va qadriyatlarini shakllantiruvchi muhim fenomen sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.	Uy konsepti, oila, oilaviy qadriyatlar, badiiy interpretatsiya, Amerika adabiyoti, Viktoriya davri, maishiy madaniyat, badiiy obraz, roman.

ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ КОНЦЕПТА «ДОМ» В РОМАНАХ ЛУИЗЫ МЭЙ ОЛКОТТ В КОНТЕКСТЕ СЕМЕЙНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ И ФИЛОСОФИИ БЫТА

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АННОТАЦИЯ	КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА
В данной статье анализируется художественно-философское содержание концепта «дом» в романах Луизы Мэй Олкотт, а также его связь с семьей, ее сплоченностью, формированием семейных ценностей и бытовой культуры. Актуальность исследования определяется тем, что в американской литературе образ дома выступает не только как пространство повседневности, но и как опора личности в сложной ситуации, центр нравственного становления и семейных взаимоотношений. Основная цель статьи заключается в передаче представлений героев Л.М. Олкотт о доме и анализе в данном контексте эмоциональных переживаний ими происходящий событий, связанных с семейной средой. В исследовании применялись метод художественного анализа, сравнительно-типологический и интерпретационный подходы. Материалом исследования послужили романы “Little Women” («Маленькие женщины»), “Good Wives” («Хорошие жёны»), “Eight Cousins” («Восемь кузин») и “An Old-Fashioned Girl” («Старомодная девушка»). Результаты исследования показывают, что концепт «дом» у писательницы ассоциативно связан с символикой любви, внутренней гармонии и нравственного роста личности, которые важны человеку как главная жизненная опора. Особое внимание уделяется изображению семьи Марч как модели семейного единства, воспитания и взаимной поддержки. В заключение отмечается, что в романах Олкотт дом выступает не просто как бытовое пространство, а является важным феноменом, формирующим внутренний мир человека и его систему ценностей.	Концепт дома, семья, семейные ценности, художественная интерпретация, американская литература, Викторианская эпоха, бытовая культура, художественный образ, роман.

INTRODUCTION

In Nineteenth-century American literature strongly depicted emphasis on womanhood issues, moral education, and the representation of family as a central social value that was important for every person. Within this literary context, the works of Louisa May Alcott occupy a significant position due to their consistent focus on the concept of “home” as both a physical space and a moral environment. In many works writer illustrated house not only as passive concept of lifestyle but as an active part of progress in life of people.

In her popular novels such as *Little Women*, *Good Wives*, *Eight Cousins*, and *An Old-Fashioned Girl*, the “home” is not merely a backdrop but a symbolic structure representing unity, care, and moral guidance. This study aims to analyze how the concept of home is constructed in Alcott’s fiction and how it reflects broader Victorian ideals of family, role of women in society and family, and responsibility in family.

Louisa May Alcott used the word “house” in her works for specific reasons to illustrate the importance of family relationships and the house’s special position. For this purpose writer depicted March family as very openhearted and kind to people not only inside of their family but to people that surround them, too. They loved their neighbors and always helped everyone when they had chance to to. Sharing was very important for everyone in March’s family. Mother being the main person for her children always followed her ideas of help and support.

She taught her children to be kind to people and love them. In the book, she seemed very focused on her neighbors’ problems, and she really understood how important it is to help people. She saw the idea of help as the concept of happiness. That made her an ideal image for her family and people that were near her.

MAIN PART

That is loving our neighbor more than ourselves, and I like it,said Meg, as they set out their presents while their mother was upstairs collecting clothes for the poor Hummels. (Alcott L.M., 2022, 14)

A difficult and uncomfortable position regarding Lorry's family is shown, depicting a financial imbalance that hurts Mrs. March's feelings about money and her daughters' future. This situation really affected her mother; she felt disappointed by the case, but at the same time, she was happy and thankful for all she had in her life. In this moment, the writer shows that money issues were quite often met in people's lives in Victorian times. The contrast between rich and poor people is very strong in the novel. The writer wanted to show the beauty of soul that is not focused in finance, but this idea seemed very difficult for March family, because they often met difficulty.

"The other lion was the fact that they were poor and Laurie rich, for this made them shy of accepting favors which they could not return. But, after a while, they found that he considered them the benefactors, and could not do enough to show how grateful he was for Mrs. March's motherly welcome, their cheerful society, and the comfort he took in that humble home of theirs". (Alcott L.M., 2022, 14)

In the bright metaphor describing their mother as a very empathetic person who is close and respectful to her daughters, the author compared the bird "lark" to humans. Representing mother as "lark", she shows family as the nest. Motherhood and care are always together for March, she supported her children in everything, that she could.

The first sound in the morning was her voice as she went about the house singing like a lark, and the last sound at night was the same cheery sound, for the girls never grew too old for that familiar lullaby. (Alcott L.M., 2022, 11)

In the nineteenth century, it was typical to put the mother as a symbol of home.

In her novels L. M. Alcott often made her main heroes' women. She illustrated mother in "Little Women" as the main hero that her daughters always listen and take to consideration her words as main thing for living. During Victorian age, the women role was important from the point of home, family unity, support of husband and growing of children, but at the same time women started to describe their opinion about issues that appeared in the family, and these aspects illustrated in literature.

Very often women were associated only with family and marriage was crucial for every woman in society, if women could not follow and realize herself from this prospection, she could have strong rejection of her own family and society, that made the life of single women very difficult. And women that had family, husband and children very highly respected.

This illustration is depicted in “Little Women”; we can see March as the head and main member of the family. The writer illustrates her through the theme of strong acceptance from her neighbors and relatives, that made her strong image of her family. Living in difficult conditions made her frustrated about future and her destination that shown her unconfident person in this field.

But her strong point that helped her almost in any situation in novel is her strong love to family and her daughters, she always trying to be close to her daughters and to do her best to help them improve their lives. She had many problems in her life connected to lose of her husband and money issues. Being a mother, she looked tired from poor conditions, but she never shown it to her daughters and put harsh to their shoulders. The reader sees the easy outlook and wisdom of motherhood that she depicted to her daughters.

She tried to put the idea of happy house out of finance and other issues that people met in life. She tried to be supportive not only to her own family but to all people. Motherhood is a lot about help and love, and this makes her an ideal example for her own family and somehow image of Victorian angel. She narrated with good critical thinking to her family, daughters that helped them. She is presented as a tender example for her family, and later they would transform their family principles about the inner world and the main thing for every person about being kind to their own families in the next book, which the author wrote. She is really sympathetic to the readers of her time; this image is respectful, and she had a strong connection to her house. Introducing the image of house as the part of humans heart, made mother in the novel unique and special.

“There will be quite as much happiness in the little house as in the big one” (Alcott L.M., 2008, 236).

Using the word "house" as an image in her works, she transfers it from novel to novel, forming a family chronicle. For example, in her famous novel "Little Women," she introduces the "house" as the symbol of the ancestral home that depicted different generations of family members, where the whole family unites together and feels supported. She would continue this concept at her novel "Good Wives". The role of the "house" is her work as the point from which the action of heroes starts. In "Little Women," she introduced the reader to the house as the birthplace where the heroes were born and lived in their childhood. The introducing of the house as the center of love and care, shown that all situations are happening there. All literary elements that depicted in her works are important as the concept that has special meaning in the text.

Every hero in her novel shown that family and house played an important life role, L.M. Alcott depicted the position of living the same lifestyle and following of family concepts in her heroes, parents always tried to continue the family value and traditions in their children. In the chronicles the image of house shown different time of living heroes. In "Good Wives" shown the house that would be created in adulthood of heroes. She associates the house with love and good moments that the reader can see in both volumes.

"For love is the only thing that we can carry with us when we go, and it make the end so easy". (Alcott L.M., 2019, 512)

The writer illustrates a house with deep feelings of love and sensitive emotions, indicating the beauty of family, and highlighting the importance of family support, depicting the writer's chronicles. The image of house has connection to the writer's house. Many literary critics consider the image of the house to have been transformed from the real image of her own family and the places the writer lived in.

This research article is based on a qualitative literary analysis approach. The following methods were applied:

- Textual analysis – close reading of selected novels to identify key thematic representations of "home" as the main concept in literary works of writer;

- Interpretative method – analysis of symbolic meanings associated with domestic space that was important part of the novels;
- Comparative analysis – comparison of different novels written by Alcott to trace the evolution of the “home” concept;
- Contextual (historical-cultural) approach – examination of Victorian social values influencing domestic theory;
- Thematic analysis – classification of recurring motifs such as family unity, motherhood, morality, and domestic harmony.

Primary texts include *Little Women*, *Good Wives*, *Eight Cousins*, and *An Old-Fashioned Girl*, supported by relevant literary criticism.

In many ways, her novel “Little Women” has much in common with the life of the writer through narration of the house, but the heroes are prototypes of Alcott’s family. In her book “Little Women” writer shown the place where she been grown up. The image of mother that depicted in book shown that family and home bring happiness in any cases.

“We cannot give up our girls for a dozen fortunes. Rich or poor, we will keep together and be happy in one another” (Alcott L.M., 2019, 512).

In her novel she tried to contradict different images of heroes, that she associated with financial contrast in society. The first hero that has strong luxury and easy perception on life and value of money depicted by Laurie. His easy character at the beginning of novel introduce him to reader as surfaced person but later writer depicted his deep emotion and loneliness among the luxury house where he lived.

In Laurie reader can see life of rich people that lived in big manors surrounded by everything that accepted by society as high class.

Many details that shown loneliness of Laurie among the luxury house are used by writer to show deep emotion and distance in communication of family members, writer used, special emotion that Laurie shown to Jo as a friend, it is visually seen that writer made March home special place for all people.

“I like your house ever so much, and you, and I do not mind being laughed at, if I may only come again”(Alcott L.M., 1868, 54).

The secondary hero Laurie lived in a big, gloomy mansion, and the author purposely depicts him in this way to show his emotional loneliness in the hero.

Laurie felt very lost in big house. Introducing the image of the house writer shows that the hero feels no connection to his own house, family and relatives. The only thing that makes him happy was the piano. The sound of the piano helped him to forget about problems and entertained him; at the same time, music healed his soul. He is a contradictory hero in "Little Women"; he looks very tired and unhappy in his situation. He seemed tired from the luxurious life and always searched for emotions.

"I feel like a boy again here. Everything is so different from my own lonely house" (Alcott L.M., 1868, 78).

In this phrase, L.M. Alcott showed the emotional frustration of the hero in the house of his uncle, his limits in actions and emotions that were not excepted for the noble boys of his time, at the same time, the atmosphere of light that nobbled him with good feelings in Margarete's house. Laurie is a stranger in his own house he felt himself more unwelcomed in his place, and he always trying to escape this feeling by running to neighborhood, that seemed friendly and kind to him. Being the guest at Margate's house, he seemed surprised by relationship that people are having there. The writer shown bond between Laurie and Margaret's family.

Laurie looked at March house as center of happiness, love and the place where all family stayed together no matter what. His neighbors depicted as warm-hearted people, living in financial deprivation they still do not loose the close connection and support, poor conditions did not break them down and they loved each other, that is the crucial thing that made them different from Laurie and people from his social circle.

L.M. Alcott moved the hero to different world from the point of emotions, at this place Laurie discovered friendship, hospitality and support, where home is everything about expectance and love.

"There is no place like home" (Alcott L.M., 1868, 58).

Inspired by success of her first novel she has been interested in description of women images more deeply from different retrospection. The novel “Good Wives” continue the story of loved heroes. The story about young girls and their adventures brought big success to writer and made her well-known as the writer.

The novel” Good Wives” has strong connection with firstwork and form family saga; logical chronicles unite two books to single idea. L.M.Alcott discover problems of personal development from all angles. At thebeginning in “Little women” she introduces the girls at a young age, they often faced with the problems of growing and upbringing, at the same time, she made the symbolic connection with the help of the house and family unity to her second novel, where all the themes are fully linked to relationship in newly formed families.

“We have got Father and Mother, and each other” (Alcott L.M., 2008, 3).

The image of young ladies shown the transformation from children to adulthood, the writer analyzed the relationship formation in their young families that made the story fulfilled with realism and sharp ideas. Thepsychological aspects that depicted at “Good Wives “describe young girls that listened their parents’ concepts about life and world. In the novel writer depicted them as new family and gave them role of creators.

The adulthood is not an easy process for the sisters but they try to make it good and respectfully. By choosing Meg as the main hero of her novel, she gave her role of mother and strong person of her own family. Meg as the character realized herself in the field of motherhood and her image seemed common for Victorian time.

L.M.Alcott depicted marriage as the main concept of women’s life, this idea is depicting in the moment when Meg married with John Brook, and started her new life of young women. It depicted changes in life of hero as main part of life.

“The household happiness did not come all at once, but John and Meg had found the key to it” (Alcott L.M., 1995, 414).

The writer focused on hesitation of hero between her own will and interest and her family, where the choice of family become the main thing and life decision.

Meg has deep self-discipline to her own actions; she tried to be an ideal image of woman and family is very important for her. Her meaning as the hero of novel is to show desire of having family, children and to become respectful by people. But even at the beginning of the first novel "Little Women", the writer gave a hint that she would change her opinion. Because she seemed fulfilled with love staying at her house.

"That is the secret of our home happiness: he does not let business wean him from the little cares and duties that affect us all, and try not to let domestic worries destroy my interest in his pursuits. Each do our part alone in many things, but at home we work together, always" (Alcott L.M., 1995, 415).

Her first novel "Little Women" she presented as teen, young and unexperienced person that just started her journey. She is very tender hero; she always supported her sisters and shown high respect and love to her mother. At the first book, from the young age she seems very interesting and mature for her age.

In the second novel, "Good Wives,". She changed her opinion and become an adult with serious intentions about her family and life. She has the skill to put her emotions aside and always make decisions from the side of her mind.

The key moment of the story that made it more tragic is death of Beth. At this moment writer depicted strong family relation and sorrow of novel.

In difficulty, she stayed in her parents' house where she faced illness, and strong emotional sorrow. L.M.Alcott made the novel place where person started the journey and finish it, by this illustration reader can follow up all life circle of heroes.

"There are many Beths in the world, living for others so cheerfully than no one sees the sacrifices till the little cricket on the hearth stops chirping" (Alcott L.M., 1868, 196).

The novel represents the biggest variety of heroes that have different characters and life that made her novel interesting and deep with images. In the novel reader can meet typical and unusual images for her time. The strongest and unusual hero in chronicle is Jo. Analyzing her opinion and attitudes toward house, and the family seemed to be contradictory for reader, but later everything changing. At the

start of her way being a child described in “Little women”, she depicted far from the ideas about role of the family, that her mother is trying to explain and formulate in her daughters. Jo’s character changed she became more womanly than she was before, in the first book “Little women”. In the second book “Good wives” she became a good wife with her own way but still on the way of her mother concept. Her will to realize herself at work seems stronger at the beginning of her life, but when she grows, she started to understand the things differ. The writer shows her emotions and her marriage with Mr. Bhaer, narrate her as new person.

“There were very happy in their quiet way, talking, working, and thinking together” (Alcott L.M., 1868, 412).

Many works of L.M. Alcott filled with contrast between rich and poor people.

In many novels of the writer reader can see the reflection of social contradiction in financial statuses of people.

The writer shows the different symbolism in houses “The old-fashioned girl”. The book describes the life of main hero Polly and her life in village and transformation to city girl.

But money issue stayed as the secondary concept of her work. In another novel

“The old-fashioned girl”, she shown the life of young girl Polly and her move from village to city, in this work she shown peculiarity of different lifestyle and people.

Again L.M. Alcott depicted village and difficulty through out positive emotion of village. The village gave good moments in communication with people that were good to her and beauty of nature that surrounded her. Currently the main hero of the story is moved to new location and her journey started. She met people from different society; they are noble people and rich. Her surroundings seem very uncommon for her, but she still stayed the same person with her own mindset.

“Polly soon found that she was in new world, a world where the manners and customs were so different from the simple ways at home, that she felt like a stranger in the strange land, and often wished that she had not come” (Alcott L.M., 1869, 53).

Polly is so much different from her new place, noble people seemed so far from her, she could not understand their manners and the necessity of being aristocratic young girl with great outfit and complicated manners that she has to follow made her lost among them.

In her mind, her house always had the special place, she seemed not attracted by money and noble life. She appreciates this deep emotional connection and always remembers that.

At this moment writer brought special connection of young Polly to “house”. At the literary works L.M. Alcott pits the heroes by their different life view on manners and money. Contrast in images of girls very visible for reader, one represents countryside and another city life.

In the novel writer add Fanny; she is young girl from the noble society, her attitudes to life and manner surprised Polly a lot. Fanny representer of rich people and her outfit stays accurate and strict, even jokes and running like child seem to be level of her self-control. Her look is very different from Polly. It seemed she flawless dressed. All elements are well conducted and she had visible image of aristocratic girl.

Her daily, routine life fulfilled by many noble elements and luxury things, she seems it very natural for her, she could not imager her life without it.

“It was a new world to her, and they seemed a different race of creatures from the girls whose different race of creatures from the girls whose lives were spent in dress, gossip, pleasure, or ennui” (Alcott L.M., 1869, 35).

By analyzing literary works of L.M. Alcott we can see money issue as one of the lines that follow her young heroes. The novel” Eight cousins” demonstrate the difficulty of young girl Rose, that became an orphan.

The image of young girl Rose, reflects the social issue of orphan children, struggle and self-support, life without parents and adoption to new realia was important for her. Rose, moved from house to house met many different characters and house rules, that formulate in her mind the idea about her own opinion about life principles and home that she wants to have.

"I never had a real home before, and now I mean to enjoy it" (Alcott L.M., 1875, 18).

In "Eight Cousins" writer showed her uncle as unusual person of their time. He always supports education of young girl. His concept was to support young girl in her upbringing by giving her good manners, make her good person and respectful lady. These things are really important for Rose, it made her good person and she appreciated that.

"I like to have you take care of me, Uncle, it seems as if I had found a friend" (Alcott L.M., 1875, 74).

The other work of the writer, where she rose the problems of upbringing and illustrate the "house" as the symbol of family is "Rose in Bloom", written as the second part of "Eight Cousins", this novel shows the attitudes of main hero to life and house, the young girl. For Rose to stay on the side of love and emotions very important she did not betray her feeling.

By presenting this hero she wants to show the main principles of life throw emotions, love and honesty. She is kind- and open-hearted person. Her character makes her sympathetic to reading. In the novel young Rose become the part of her aunt plan about marriage. She made difficult decision to be a part of family and home if she would agree or to make her own decision and it could bring family misunderstanding and difficulty in many other ways. She rejected position of women only as housewife, that made her character contradictory in Nobel. But she tried to be reasonable and decide not be in a hurry in her life decisions. In her image writer tried to show the critical thinking about her future family and home. At the end of the book Rose, completely lost in her life, she dreamt about her old life. She understood that luxury house conditions and wealth could be deceptive in life.

"I won't have anything to do with love till I prove that I am something besides a housekeeper and baby-tender!" (Alcott L.M., 1876, 154)

In conclusion, the role of "house" as symbol and house as an image was essential for descriptive part of L.M. Allcott's works. Using house as an image impacted on concept of plot it helped to formulate active transition from different situation not only in each work but from novel to novel.

The “house” as narrative concept influenced on the plot and helped to form changes from different actions of heroes. Her works presents high moral condition of human soul, where “house” play fundamental role in all speres of life.

In her literary works she focused on inner world of people and moral aspects of soul, where “house” plays an important and integral part of human’s life.

L.M. Alcott shown that image of “house” is not only surfaced thing but deep emotional concept of person, that always stays out of money, esthetics and another visual thing that have been popular at her time. She shown heroes from the angle of feelings and realism of thinking in main heroes proved that fact. All her main heroes always stayed on the side of honesty, precepting of the world through inner emotions and tenderness, that made her work not only stable realistic in plot, but pushed reader to thing about person from the point of his soul.

In her works she chooses people that struggled with social and emotional borders, for searching the moral of their inner world. Her literary works reflects simple life that is valuable for people and moral of staying on the side of love and feekings.

“Lovely weather so far. I don’t know how long it will last, but I am not afraid of storms, for I’m learning how to sail my ship. Come home, dear, and I’ll find your bootjack. I suppose that’s what you are rummaging after among my things. Men are so helpless, Mother,” said Amy with a matronly air, which delighted her husband.” (Alcott L.M., 2022, 350)

Where their soul finds its meaning in love, friendship and human understanding, and family that been established at the beginning of human way like in “Little Women” taught person about role of the family, and later as in “Good Wives” young people started to build their own life. L.M. Alcott become popular writer because she depicted that family is not only about rules, it is about feeling of comfort in simplicity, this idea looks very not typical for her time, and shows that family mean everything.

“As a young readers like to know, how people look, we will take this moment and give them a little sketch of the four sisters, who sat knitting away in the twilight, while the December snow fell quietly within, and the fire crackled cheerfully within.

It was a comfortable room, though the carpet was faded and the furniture very plain, for a good picture or two hung on the walls, books filled the recesses, chrysanthemums and Christmas roses blooms in the windows, and pleasant atmosphere of home peace pervaded it” (Alcott L.M., 1868, 8).

L.M.Alcott depicted “house” as not image of literary narration that filled with many elements but as the part of life that could not be imagined without it. She shown that family is not only focusing on elements of daily routine things but it is a heart of life, that always support each person in difficulty. Her heroes are always inside of their house and family, they analyzing their lives and situations. They always connected to their close people. The literary role of “house” is to show the active part that connects person and bring them to new step at the same time. Many heroes are colorful, their characters are real and people can see real situations, their life problems, where heroes rely on house value as on the main thing in life.

The fact that mother stayed happy about her daughter’s position and could not imagine better life for her then shown that all the goals about house and family are the most important thing for women were reached by girls and they lived their family life as happy as they could dream about.

“Touched to the heart, Mrs. March could only stretch out her arms, as if to gather children and grandchildren to herself, and say with face and voice full of motherly love, gratitude’s, and humility....

“Oh, my girls. However long you may live, I never can wish you a greater happiness than this.!” (Alcott L.M., 2022, 377).

The analysis reveals that in Alcott’s novels, “home” functions as a multidimensional concept combining emotional, moral, and social elements. The findings indicate that:

- Home is consistently portrayed as a center of moral and education, where characters learn the role of empathy, responsibility for their own actions and family, and self-sacrifice.

“Make this home happy, so that you may be fit for homes of your own if they are offered you, and contented here if they are not” (Alcott L.M., 1868, 146).

- The March family home in *Little Women* symbolizes unity, emotional stability, and warmth.

- Economic differences between homes (e.g., March household vs. Laurie's mansion) highlight social inequality and emotional isolation in wealthier environments that contradicted to poor people.

- Female characters, especially mothers and daughters, play a crucial role in constructing the home as a nurturing moral space.

"I'm not ambitious for a splendid fortune, or fashionable position, or a great name for my girls. I know, by experience, how much genuine happiness can be had in a plain little house". (Alcott L.M., 1868, 209)

- Across different novels, Alcott transforms home into a dynamic concept that evolves with characters' growth from childhood to adulthood.

Overall, the study shows that the "home" concept is not static but functions as a narrative mechanism shaping both plot development and character psychology.

The presented article shows wide analysis of literary works from the point of home, as Victorian image of house and its role and connection to women.

While her novels illustrate traditional family values, they also introduce a more flexible and emotionally centered understanding of domestic life. In this framework, the home becomes a space of shared responsibility, emotional support, and intellectual growth rather than strict control of family. Alcott's work highlights shift, emphasizing the importance of women's roles in shaping moral and emotional environments within the household. Additionally, the contrast between affluent and modest households reveals Alcott's critique of materialism in family relationship. Emotional richness, rather than economic status of person, is presented as the foundation of a meaningful family life. Thus, the concept of home in her fiction functions as both a literary device and a moral philosophy centered on love, and human development.

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