

Analysis of Julie's Feminist Thoughts in the Chinese Translation of Flipped

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How to cite this paper: Qiu, S. J. (2025). Analysis of Julie's Feminist Thoughts in the Chinese Translation of Flipped. Literature, Language and Cultural Studies, 3(1), 115-128. ISSN Print: 3079-5095, ISSN Online: 3079-5109.

<https://doi.org/10.63313/LLCS.9103>

Published: 2025-10-31

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Abstract

Flipped is a full-length novel by the American writer Wendelin Van Draanen, which was later remade into a famous film of the same name. It mainly tells the funny story of a boy and a girl's first love growing up in adolescence. Although the plot of the novel is simple, it has affluent connotation. It is based on the story of Julie and Bryce's first love, and involves a series of practical problems such as family affection and ethics, tolerance and prejudice, dreams and reality which cause the reader's resonance and cogitation.

Feminism is a kind of social and political movement based on women's social and life experiences and related theoretical research. From the early period when the main purpose was political appeal, it developed into the theoretical research and social appeal permeating every aspect of women's life.

The purpose of this thesis is to make a thorough study of Julie's feminist thoughts in Flipped by combining the connotation, significance and historical development of feminism in British and American literary works, and to summarize the characteristics of these female images to further analyze the influence of feminism on novel creation.

Keywords

Flipped; Feminism; Influence

1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction of the author and her work

Wendelin Van Draanen, who is a well-known American children's writer. She spent many years as a classroom teacher and is now a full-time writer. She is the author of many award-winning books, including the Sammy Keyes mysteries, Swear to Howdy, Runaway, Confessions of a Serial Kisser, and The Running Dream. She has won four Edgar Award for her classic Samikaze series.

Ms. Van Draanen lives with her husband, two sons, and two dogs in California. Her hobbies includes the "three R's": reading, running, and rock'n'roll.

We can read more about her works at WendelinVanDraanen.com.

1.2. Flipped and its influences

Flipped is a novel written by Wendelin Van Draanen, which she wrote in 2001. The inspiration for Flipped came from several sources, but the main one was the students in her classroom. Wendelin Van Draanen was a high school teacher, and she saw her students falling for love for very superficial reasons. It reminded her of being that age and having crushes on guys for superficial reasons. It took her so long to finally learn to “see beneath the surface,” and as a teacher, Wendelin Van Draanen wished she could convey her hard-won wisdom to her students. But of course, when you’re young and in love, you don’t want to be counseled by an adult. It mainly tells the story of adolescent boy and girl’s growing up with their first love which brings people a sense of nostalgia for the growing memories.

The background of the story is in the 1960s, it is full of references to American children’s discipline, living conditions and national policies, but it’s actually a very simple story. It’s a funny story about the teenage boy and girl. The boy with blue-eyes called Bryce who met Julie when he moved house, and then Julie fell in love with Bryce at first sight. Julie longed for his kiss, so she began to pay special attention to Bryce. Julie liked to climb the sycamore tree. When the tree was cut down and Julie was in the newspaper, Bryce’s grandfather began to pay attention to Julie. Julie learned how to incubate chickens for the science fair, so Julie started raising chickens and gave the eggs to Bryce. Bryce’s family, however, thought the eggs might have salmonella because Julie’s yard is dirty. But Bryce was afraid to say no to the eggs, and he didn’t want his family to know that he was still receiving Julie’s eggs, so Bryce threw them away. Julie discovered the secret by accident, and began to clean up her yard. Bryce’s grandfather came to help Julie when he understood the cause of the mess in her yard. Bryce knew the reason and told it to his good friend. His good friend made fun of Julie but Bryce did not refute. Julie was even more angry when she knew the truth. Then Bryce found out that he was starting to have feelings for Julie, too, and started looking for a way to get Julie back. The book has received much attention and praise from critics and readers since its publication. Julie, the heroine of the novel, is very popular.

1.3. Chinese Translation of Flipped

Wendelin Van Draanen’s Flipped, as a classic young adult literature work, has garnered widespread attention since its publication. Its unique dual-perspective narrative structure and delicate portrayal of adolescent growth and emotional world have given it an important position in the literary field. Currently, the more common and authoritative Chinese translation is the version translated by Chen Changge, published by Zhejiang Education Publishing House in August 2022. It is presented in both Chinese and English, facilitating comparative reading for readers. Chen Changge’s Chinese translation of Flipped provides Chinese readers with an opportunity to appreciate the charm of this work.

1.3.1. The Balance Between Faithfulness and Fluency

In the translation process, Chen Changge strives to balance faithfulness to the original work and the fluency of the translation. He not only accurately conveys the storyline and character emotions of the original work but also makes the translation conform to the reading habits of Chinese readers through appropriate vocabulary selection and sentence structure adjustments.

1.3.2. Skillful Handling of Cultural Elements

In the translation process, Chen Changge skillfully handles the cultural elements in the original work. Through annotations and explanations, he helps Chinese readers understand the Western cultural background embedded in the original work. At the same time, he pays attention to preserving the cultural characteristics of the original work, avoiding excessive localization that could lead to the loss of cultural connotations. For example, for the fig tree and its related cultural imagery mentioned in the book, the translator provides appropriate explanations while maintaining its original cultural connotations, enabling Chinese readers to better understand its symbolic meaning in the story.

1.3.3. Presentation of Narrative Structure

Chen Changge's translation excels in presenting the dual-perspective narrative structure of the original work. Through clear chapter divisions and perspective shifts, he allows Chinese readers to smoothly follow the inner monologues of the two protagonists, deeply understanding the development of the story. In the translation process, the translator focuses on preserving the contrasts and differences between the two perspectives in the original work, enabling readers to more profoundly experience the different psychological changes of the male and female protagonists during their growth. For example, when translating Julie and Bryce's different reactions to the egg incident, the translator accurately conveys their completely different psychological states, allowing readers to feel the differences in their values.

Chen Changge's Chinese translation has high academic value in terms of translation characteristics, cultural transmission, and the presentation of the original work's narrative structure. It not only provides Chinese readers with an excellent young adult literature work but also makes beneficial explorations and practices in the field of literary translation. This paper is based on Chen Changge's Chinese translation and conducts an in-depth study.

2. The development of feminism in English and American literature

2.1. The origin and development of feminism

Feminism originated from the west, which is interpreted as a social theory and political movement predominantly coming from female experience. The world femi-

nism which means women's liberation originated in France, then crossed to the Britain and the United States, getting popular gradually. In the west, it originally referred to the equal pursuit between men and women and the first thing was to fight for right to vote. Western women mostly had the equal political rights during the 20th century, but not equal with men in the social life with the traditional views existed. Feminists began to realize that there exist issues of gender power, subsequently the feminism movement emphasized more on gender analysis. Feminism is a combination of theory and practice, a equal ideology and belief between men and women, aiming at fight against all the inequality including gender discrimination. The concept of feminism in Longman dictionary is the belief that women should have equal political, social, sexual, intellectual and economic rights to men. It involves various movements, theories and philosophies, all concerned with issues of gender difference, advocating equality for women and campaigning for women's rights and interests.

Feminism can be divided into the following three waves.

The first wave refers to the feminism movement from the 18th century to early 20th centuries, mainly dealing with the women's suffrage originated from Bourgeois revolution in France and the enlightenment.

The second wave (from the beginning of the 20th century to the 1960s) is the most important stage of feminism in the west. Feminists found that while women fight for equality in the field of political and economic and had made obvious achievement, the unequal position of women in social life had not been fundamentally improved. It can be divided into three schools.

The third wave refers to postmodern feminism. When facing serious social consequences caused by "sexual liberation", feminists begin to rethink. On one side, they affirmed the achievements of the feminists movement, protecting women's social rights and interests, while on the other side the feminists try to overturn the traditional family mode.

2.2. The development of feminism in English literature

The exploration of female issues as been reflected in the Bible, Plato and other literary works. With the change of society, improving women's ideological consciousness has always been one of the components of human development history, but this is not the real meaning of feminism. The real significance of the existence of female literature is to compare the female subject in social development with the female subject in creation in the relevant history and culture, and to find the freedom and liberation of female subject in the real sense after further thinking and research, so as to become the salvation road in the future with masculinity. In another way, female literature transcends the cognition and expectations of male subjects, finally realizes the defect of traditional male groups, and builds an amazing world with feminism as the main body. It can be seen from this that women's perspective of analyzing the development of things and observing the changes in the world is determined by their

living environment and living conditions. And in the process of development, female literature expressing their inner world gradually forms, which is the so-called feminist literature.

No matter in the traditional literary world or in the real society, male values are often respected, which leads to more or less pressure on women's thoughts and emotions. However, feminism is different. Feminism usually focuses on women, strives for their interests as much as possible, and enables women to have their own views and judgments on things while enhancing their awareness. Many excellent English literary works take men as examples to reflect women's prejudice and views in literature, and then use literary works to reshape the image of women and improve their status so that people will redefine the value of women and pay more attention to gender equality.

English literature appeared in the 19th century. At that time, some female writers in Britain often satirized the oppression of women by the hierarchical concept in the Britain society in their works, so as to expressing women's urgent desire to get rid of the shackles of the patriarchal society, obtain equal rights and realize the prospect of an equal society. Therefore, the literary works at that time often showed the females fresh personality and strong with gentle character. Before the 20th century, feminists were mainly reflected in the economic and political impact on women. After the 20th century, women pursued more spiritual independence and personality freedom that was explored traditional gender relations in the most literary works. For example, *The Golden Note*, a literary work, is a striking example. The heroine still seeks spiritual freedom after layers of interference from external factors, thus highlighting the gradual awakening of female consciousness.

2.3. The development of feminism in American literature

Compared with feminism in English literature, feminism in American literature is often associated with social and political movements in the United States. In the American society, a serious problem is racial discrimination. Even in today's society with the development of science, most Americans are still affected by racial discrimination. Historically, the social status of black women was brutally strangled by slavery and racial discrimination, making women the real oppressed class in American society. However, with the development of the ideological liberation movement, more and more people pay attention to the social status of black women, and more and more black women are struggling for their own liberation. In American literature, the focus is on the study of black womanism, but black women's literature is a combination of black women's liberation cognition and black women's writers. In the 1970s of the 20th century, the literary theory of black feminism gradually formed, and then developed into one of the components of the history of American literature. During this period, many excellent female literature writers appeared, who showed the image of black women to the public in a positive and optimistic form, thus promoting the de-

velopment of black feminist literature to a certain extent. For example, *The Black Women* included the achievements of black women in their creation, thus improving the status of black feminism in the history of literature and further enhancing the social status of black women.

American literature is mainly associated with words such as love and marriage. Therefore, in the development of society, the dominant position of men leads to women are often bound in the life of marriage and family. In the cycle of life, women often lose themselves and give up the pursuit of their own value, and gradually become an accessory of life. In American literature, women are not required to give up their families to pursue their own value, but to find a balance point between family and career, so that the effect can be meaningful life value. There are many works highlighting women's self-improvement and courage in American literature. For example, *Little Women* profoundly shows American women's yearning for self-reliance and self-improvement, thus making more women have the consciousness of independence and making more readers love this female literature work.

3. An analysis of the roles in *Flipped*

3.1. Patriarchal elements in *Flipped*

Bryce's father is the patriarchal element in the novel. He appears at the beginning of the novel. It was originally born out of the Loski's prejudice against the Bakers, who they despised as the laughing stock of the whole town. It was only at the end that the Loski's understood why the Bakers were so poor and invited them to have dinner together, but Bryce's father continued to sneer at the Bakers at the dinner table. In the face of Julie's help, he only looked at the mud on her shoes, trying to get rid of her by using a trick, even Bryce understood that is against the principles of parenting.

My dad tried to stop her. "Hey!" he says as she's catapulting herself on board. "What are you doing? You're getting mud everywhere!" So true, too. Her shoes were, like, caked with the stuff.

She didn't hop out, though. Instead, she planted her rear end on the floor and started pushing a big box with her feet. "Don't you want some help?" She glanced my way. "It sure looks like you need it." ¹

But Bryce still respect his father and think he was just desperately to do that. The father shows up at family dinners forever talking about the need for a chance in office management and daydreaming about he is the boss. When Julie delivered the eggs, Bryce asked his father for help, but he told Bryce he have to go to work. His attitude is also reflected in Lynetta's words.

When my mother's gone, my dad says, "So son, why don't you just like Julie?"

"Dad!"

"It's just a little question, Bryce. No harm, no foul."

"But it'll get me a half-hour answer!"

He studies me for a minute, then says, "No boy should be this afraid of girl."

"I'm not afraid of her...!"

"I think you are."

"Dad!"

"Seriously, son. I want you to get us an answer. Conquer your fear and get us an answer."²

The completely different family atmosphere of the hero and heroine in *Flipped* is an important factor leading to the difference in their personalities. Julie is kind, independent, romantic and good at finding beauty in the life. She dares to do something different, and her father has influenced her most in this respect. While painting in the yard, Julie's father would communicate with her deeply, knowing what was on her mind at every stage of growth. When Julie's beloved tree was cut out down, the father painted a picture for Julie by himself. Her parents have always treated her with respect, love and encouragement. This kind of warm family atmosphere gives Julie enough courage to walk alone, but also created her optimistic and brave character.

In contrast to Julie's father, Bryce's father wears a "mask." In the novel, Bryce's father is mostly hypocritical and cynical. But when Bryce's mother invites Julie and her family over, his father reveals his heart for the only time in the novel. Does he remember the good old days when he was young and playing in a band...with cowboy boots and cowboy hat, guitar slung over shoulder...He's right. It's not him anymore.

Because of being jealous of Julie's brothers who dream to save up to buy used synthesizers to make music, he vilified them as drug dealers and slapped his daughter across the face. Bryce said she wanted to say the same thing. After he had calmed down, he remembered how his father disliked Julie's family and tried to belittle their house, their yard, their car, what they did for a living. He called them "garbage" and mocked Julie's father's paintings. Bryce suddenly understood why his father acted this way, because Julie's family was "real".

Which was probably the only honest thing my dad said all night. After that he was quiet. He'd try to plaster up a smile now and then, but man, underneath it he was broody. And I was feeling kind of bad for him. Was he thinking about the good old days playing in a band? I tried picturing him in cowboy boots and a cowboy hat, with a guitar strapped across his shoulder, playing some old Willie Nelson song.³

3.2. The open-minded grandfather

Bryce's grandfather is an open-minded old man in the novel. The unique two-line narrative style of *Flipped* properly reflects the differences in the way of thinking and the ability to empathize with hero and heroine. In Julie's eyes, the chicken, which represents vitality, is just a carrier of germs in Bryce's eyes. The countless differences in their ideas all show that Bryce is selfish, indifferent and has poor empathy ability under the influence of his father at the beginning. He did not hesitate to leave when Julie begged him to guard the sycamore tree together, because he could not put himself in Julie's shoes, empathy and experience the sad mood. He threw the eggs Julie had kindly given him into the trash can because he didn't know how to explain his family's aversion to her egg. Including his choice to hide the egg throwing from his father, it shows that Bryce has no one to talk to, so he has been in a suppressed state of his emotions, not knowing how to express them. He was afraid to face his heart and was easily influenced by the attitudes of others outside. This situation began to change after his grandfather arrived.

Bryce's growth is highlighted by the words spoken to him by his grandfather. He re-read the newspaper about Julie and felt what she said, thinking that she was the only junior high school student he knew who could say such a thing, that she was so smart and wise. He admits to liking her, Maybe it's climbing trees, maybe it's singing to chickens, maybe it's banging on stakes, dreaming of perpetual motion machines. Every time Bryce saw her, she seemed more beautiful and radiant.

He pulled my curtain aside and looked across the street.

"One's character is set at an early age, son. The choices you make now will affect you for the rest of your life."

He was quite for a minute, then dropped the curtain and said, "I hate to see you swim out so far you can't swim back."

"Yes,sir."

He frowned and said, "Don't yes-sir me, Bryce." Then he stood and added, "Just think about what I've said, and the next time you're faced with a choice, do the right thing. It hurts everyone less in the long run."⁴

It can be said that Bryce's heart-to-heart talk with his grandfather is a sign of his self-growth, and his grandfather's enlightening to him also accelerated the process of Bryce's self-growth. His grandfather was an invaluable part of Bryce's formative journey and a catalyst for his epiphany. Before that, Bryce always had preconceived ideas due to the influence of his father, but after his grandfather moved in, he slowly guided Bryce to explore and discover the people and things around him.

Bryce began to pay attention to Julie's words and deeds and Julie herself, to know her inner thoughts, and to draw his own conclusions. This process is also a self-growth process in which Bryce enhances his ability to think independently and

empathize with others. He reflects on his previous thoughts, redefines himself, matures and learns to acknowledge his love. Also began to reflect, his father has been worshipped, really so tall? Such growth helps Bryce get to know his so-called friends Garrett and Sherry again, and understand more that Julie is the one whose heart is beautiful like a rainbow.

3.3. Analysis of Julie's feminist thought in Flipped

3.3.1. Brave and persistent

Julie was stubborn and brave, with a sense of defiance. Once, Julie climbed a tall sycamore tree nearby to pick a kite for Bryce, and the higher she climbed, the better the view was. She fell in love with what she saw in the tree. However, something bad happened. The tree would be cut down for construction. She spent the whole day in protesting to protect what she considered was the most beautiful sycamore tree from being cut down. The incident made a headline in the Mayfield Times and inspired Bryce's grandfather to see her as a different kind of girl. Although her protest was in vain and the tree was eventually cut down, her courage in doing this was to be admired.

"You're going to have to cut me down!" I yelled. Then I had an idea. They'd never cut it down if all of us were in the tree. They'd have to listen! "Hey, guys!" I called to my classmates. "Get up here with me! They can't cut it down if we're all up here! Marcia! Tony! Bryce! C'mon, you guys, don't let them do this!"⁵

3.3.2. Independence and self-reliance

Although Julie is young, she has the spirit of independence and self-improvement. This independence includes economic and intellectual independence. She has the ability to down to earth her dreams and she is proud of herself. Her mother didn't want to raise chickens at home, so she raised the chickens she hatched at the science fair until they grew as egg-laying hens on her own. She supported herself with chickens and earned some pocket money. When Bryce's family mocked her yard for being so run-down that they even suspected salmonella in her eggs, She decided to reorganize it. But her parents' quarrel forced her to face the fact that the family's financial situation made it difficult to afford the cost of repairs. So she took matters into her own hands, using the money saved from selling eggs to buy grass seeds. Then the mess yard was cleaned up beautiful. Not only did she respond forcefully to the Bryce's family's disdain, but also defended her own dignity and that of her family.

Julie has a strong sense of introspection. When Julie fell in love with Bryce at first sight, she could calmly show it. In her concept, like is no scruple to approach. She is frank and persistent, not because of Bryce's father refused to help and Bryce's

avoidance to feel lost. But as her got older, Julie's skills gradually showed. Some of Bryce's absurd behavior made her question her original idea: Maybe Bryce is just a good-looking vase, he is worth her infatuation? Later, she found that Bryce was afraid to admit that he liked her in front of his classmates. She thought Bryce was a coward and that such a man was unworthy of her love, so she resolutely choose to give up. This kind of thing may be difficult to do for many adults, but Julie did it who is only 13 years old.

***But then I remember my mother's words from the night before. Surely, I thought, a few bushes and some dilapidated wood couldn't stop someone's best and brightest blessing! Sure not!*⁶**

3.3.3. Self-esteem and self-love

Julie's high self-esteem is one of the big reason for her change in attitude toward Bryce. Although she was obsessed with Bryce at first time, she decided him up when Bryce's behavior touched her bottom line of self-esteem, because she didn't want to sacrifice her self-esteem to pursue love.

The contradiction and conflict in the course of their communication are closely related to the two things- "sycamore tree" and "egg". Julie has an eye for beauty. When she climbed the tall sycamore tree in her neighborhood, she found a beautiful world seen from its high branches. Sometimes the setting sun was a purplish glow, sometimes it was an orange-red glow that set the sky in the sunset. In the glorious sight of the sunset, She slowly understood her father's idea that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Julie has her own unique perspective on the overlooked beauty, and at the same time has grown up in the "tree". She supports herself, and every climb is a sign that she is growing. Unfortunately, one day, the tree would be cut down, as if Julie's growth will be invisible check. She sat in the tree and refused to get down. She asked Bryce to protect the tree with her, but Bryce, like everyone else, did not look back on the school bus and left. For the first time, she was disappointed by Bryce's behaviour. To avoid the trauma, Julie stopped taking the school bus for a long time. Finally, her father's painting of a sycamore tree gave her spiritual comfort, and she gradually came out of the cloud in her heart.

Sunsets were amazing. Some days they'd be purple and pink, some days they'd be a blazing orange, setting fire to clouds across the horizon.

It was on a day like that when my father's notion of the whole being greater than the sum of its parts moved from my head to my heart. The view from my sycamore was more than rooftops and clouds and wind and colors combined.

***It was magic.*⁷**

Then the following “egg incident” push the contradiction of Bryce and Julie’s conflict to a climax. Julie gave eggs from her own hen to Bryce as a way to get some contract with him, but the family worried they were unsanitary and asked Bryce to return the eggs to Julie. To avoid meeting Julie, Bryce secretly threw eggs in the trash. After hiding it many times, Julie finally knew the truth. Upon learning the truth, Julie was filled with disappointment and anger toward Bryce. She felt that her good intentions had been twisted and her dignity had been trampled. Then Julie remembered what her father had once told her that.

“A painting is more than the sum of its parts,” he would tell me, and then go on to explain how the cow by itself is just a cow, and the meadow by itself is just grass and flowers, and the sun peeking through the trees is just a beam of light, but put them all together and you’ve got magic.⁸

Julie suddenly realized what his words meant. She began to wonder if Bryce was more than the sum of his parts. Maybe he was just a guy with beautiful eyes. It was a turning point in the couple’s relationship, when Julie stopped obsessing over Bryce and began to re-evaluate their relationship.

At that time, Bryce under the influence of his grandfather found Julie is so different and fell in love with her. But because of his shyness and cowardice, he had been afraid to admit in front of his family and classmates. When he finally couldn’t resist telling his classmate Garter who always looked down on Julie. He warned Bryce not to associate with Julie and laughed at her. Although Bryce didn’t agree with Garter’s opinion, he tacitly agreed for the sake of face. His words happened to be overheard by Julie, who was hiding behind a bookshelf in the library. So Julie is thoroughly disappointed with Bryce, because his words hurt her self-esteem deeply. Julie decided that this is not the Bryce she wants and decided to give up the boy. Julie in the pursuit of love in the process had been in compliance with her own true heart. She dares to love and hate, not false not artificial. Her body exudes a unique charm from the inside to out. Only by knowing self-respect and self-love can we win the love, which fully demonstrates the importance of maintaining individual dignity advocated by the American values of individualism.

4. The influence of feminism

4.1. The influence of feminism in foreign countries

Female consciousness has been continuously deepened in English and American literature, and feminism has gradually realized the importance of its own choice in literature. Traditional female writers enrich their works with rich expressions and literary content, and minimize the oppression and discrimination against women in their works, so as to make the development of literature more and more complete. Feminist literature, no matter in which country’s literature is slowly developed. It is

from the initial doubt gradually developed into a theoretical cognition. For example, the first question was “why women should be attached to men”, which gradually evolved into “How to improve women’s equal status” with the continuous development of society. These questions were discussed from the level of thinking, which profoundly affected the position of feminism in English and American literature, and gradually promoted the continuous development of feminism in literature. For example, in the literature work *A Room of One’s Own*, the social environment of feminist literature is discussed, so that many views about women become the topic of discussion.

4.2. The influence of feminism in China

Feminism in English and American literature can also have an influence on our country’s literature. From the perspective of social development, the background of public opinion in English and American is quite different from that in our country. In literature, feminism in English and American literature advocates freedom and equality between the sexes under the female gender. However, as for our country, our people’s traditional feudal thoughts and traditional concepts are deeply rooted in the pursuit of gender equality can not be based on the female gender. Therefore, feminism acknowledges the existence of female in the form of independent culture in English and American literature, which promotes the awakening of gender and gender awareness in the process of female writing. Secondly, the lack of women’s rights movement can be reflected in the works of English and American literature, so that Chinese women consciousness after experiencing obstacles, will gradually awaken consciousness, thus promoting the women’s liberation in the deep cognition. Generally speaking, feminism in English and American literature can promote the development of feminism between the two countries. In the process of development, feminism not only promotes the awaking of female consciousness, but also drives the development of English and American literature to a certain extent.

5. The influence of feminism

Although the ending of the novel is predictable, it is not difficult to see the author’s originality. The sycamore tree planted by the boy for the girl represents his understanding and respect for the girl’s inner world. And it also expresses the author’s hope that women can get the respect of men in society and family. Men and women can respect and love each other. The heroine Julie is the representative of contemporary American women. She is beautiful and persistent, dare to love and hate; She is independent and self-respecting; She is down-to-earth in order to realize her dream, not pompous nor vain; She is optimistic and confident, loves life and is full of hope for the future. As Chinese women in the new era, we can learn from the experience of American women. They have to fight for equal rights consciously, indomitable struggle spirit; Their self-reflection, tolerance and acceptance, innovative and

enterprising mind and wisdom are worth learning from. Of course, it is a long way to go for women to seek independence, equality and freedom. The development of feminism should ultimately follow the road of selfless love of amity between men and women. The harmonious development of men and women is the ideal goal of happy family life.

English and American literature is the representative of western literature. They reflect different feminist thoughts according to different regional characteristics on the way of exploring female literature. Since the development of modern times, more and more female writers have paid attention to the status of women in society, and reflected the unequal treatment of feminism in society into literary works, so that feminism with the development of social ideological liberation movement with footprints of different times, and then make feminism gradually become one of the components of the history of world literature.

Notes:

¹Wendelin Van Draanen, *Flipped* (Ember, 2003) 1.

²Wendelin Van Draanen, *Flipped* (Ember, 2003) 51.

³Wendelin Van Draanen, *Flipped* (Ember, 2003) 156.

⁴Wendelin Van Draanen, *Flipped* (Ember, 2003) 85.

⁵Wendelin Van Draanen, *Flipped* (Ember, 2003) 41.

⁶Wendelin Van Draanen, *Flipped* (Ember, 2003) 106.

⁷Wendelin Van Draanen, *Flipped* (Ember, 2003) 37.

⁸Wendelin Van Draanen, *Flipped* (Ember, 2003) 34.

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