

FEATURES OF THE USE OF STYLISTIC DEVICES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK BASED ON PRIDE AND PREJUDICE BY JAMES AUSTIN

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Annotation: This article provides information about Features of the use of stylistic devices in English and Uzbek based on Pride and Prejudice by James Austin.

Key words: Functional language styles, English language, Pride and Prejudice, scientific method, modern technologies.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена информация об особенностях использования стилистических приемов в английском и узбекском языках по мотивам романа Джеймса Остина «Гордость и предубеждение».

Ключевые слова: функциональные языковые стили, английский язык, «Гордость и предубеждение», научный метод, современные технологии.

Introduction:

Functional language styles are a system of interrelated languages that serve a specific purpose of communication. A functional style serves as a product of an absolute task organized by the sender of the message. Functional styles are often found in the literary part of the language. [1]. Although all functional styles are in their own way, different features are interrelated as a system, despite being the main feature of a group of communication tools of language, it will not be enough to define the requested functional style. style depends on a stable system during the stage of development of the literary language, but it changes, sometimes often, as it passes from one period to the next. Therefore, the functional styles of the language are considered a historical series (category). Examples are enough to prove this concept. Consequently, the poetry (artistic) style of the functional style began to function as an independent style in the second half of the 16th century; newspaper style is separated from journalistic style; Like other functional styles, the style of speaking has undergone significant changes. The development of each style is pre-determined by the changes in the norms of the standard English and Uzbek languages. Changes in social conditions, scientific progress, and the development of cultural life have a great impact on this. [1]The traditionally distinguished functional styles — scientific (popular science), formal, journalistic (popular), colloquial, artistic — are language subsystems, each of which is unique at five main levels: phonetic, morphological, lexical. , has syntactical and textual features. Functional styles are distinguished by the possibility or not of the use of certain elements and structures, as well as their communication systems. For

example, phonetic tools are important for the style of speaking: compliance with pronunciation standards, wide use of intonation; for the scientific method - syntactic: clear syntactic structure, direct order of words, wide use of words, wide use of various specific and specific systems, at the text level : logical, clear presentation structure (newspaper or magazine article). The text of the official style is characterized by the presence of special terms (commercial, legal, etc.), stamps, specialized foreign expressions, abbreviations, mixed words, absence of figurative means at the lexical level; at the syntactic level - complex structures are formed by the wide use of sentences in the passive tense of the verb. [1]. Functional styles are found in written and spoken form. The speech style is characterized by the presence of short sentences, two-syllable words, phonetic and syntactic abbreviations. Artistic style combines three sub-styles: poetic style of language, emotional (artistic) prose style and dramatic style. There are common characteristics for each of these sub-styles and for individual sub-styles as well. Literary texts also present a number of difficulties, because they combine logical-intellectual information with figurative-emotional information. Reading popular style texts can be difficult. It should be noted that the peculiarity of this style is that some of the texts are scientific, and some are close to texts of other styles. Texts on journalism are distinguished by their coverage of political vocabulary, phraseological units, abbreviations, realisms, newspaper articles, expressions and various topics. Newspaper and magazine publications have a variety of headlines, including advertising and emotionally appealing ones.[2] Two types of popular style are found in oral speech: speech style and the text of radio and television programs, as well as newspaper style in written speech. The written forms of the popular style are essays (philosophical, literary, moral) and journalistic articles (political, social, economic, etc.). The general purpose of the journalistic style is to influence public opinion, to convince the reader or listener that the opinion given by the author is the only true one, and to encourage him to accept the expressed opinion. Popular style is characterized by a clear and logical syntactic structure, extensive use of connectives, and the division of the text into parts. Oratorical style is a verbal form of journalistic style. Direct communication with listeners allows using syntactic, lexical and phonetic features of written and spoken speech. Distinctive features of this method are direct appeal to the people; sometimes - it is characterized by the use of words related to the style of speech. The stylistic means involved in the speech style are determined by the communicative situation.

The speaker often uses analogies and metaphors, but usually uses traditional methods because individual stylistic devices can be difficult to perceive. Texts in the scientific style are aimed at promoting the achievements of science and technology to a wide readership. Usually, the material is presented in an interesting and convenient way, using a certain amount of numerical data, formulas, diagrams and terms.

Repetition, rhetorical questions, appeal to the reader are widely used to attract attention. A scientific text is usually characterized by an informative title, a description of the history of the subject, or an introduction to the topic. The specific features of the scientific text are characterized by emphasized logic, repetition with additional arguments, complex syntax and professionally oriented topics. language of legal documents; language of diplomacy; language of military documents. The main purpose of this type of communication is to determine the terms that bind the two parties and to reach a mutual agreement between the two contracting parties. Another characteristic of this style is the direct use of words in their meaning. It does not use a figurative meaning. Studying texts of different functional styles, determining their parameters, the norms of choosing and using language tools in each of them, as well as linguistic and statistical research is not only necessary, but also one of the urgent tasks of language and its study. Darcy spoke with uncharacteristic interest about the things that were bothering him.

Discussion and result:

Together with his passionate love he was also suffering from a damaged sense of pride. He expressed his feelings. His feelings were natural and sincere."In such cases as this, it is, I believe, the established mode to express a sense of obligation for the sentiments vowed, however unequally they may be returned. It is natural that obligation should be felt, and if I could feel gratitude, I would now thank you. But I cannot - I have never desired your good opinion, and you have certainly bestowed it most unwillingly.[3] I am sorry to have occasioned pain to anyone. It has been most unconscionably done, however, and I hope will be of short duration. The feelings which, you tell me, have long prevented the acknowledgment of your regard, can have little difficulty in overcoming it after this explanation." decided to forget, but his heart did not allow it. Elizabeth reconsidered the accusations against him, analyzed them and tried to correct them. His realization of his mistakes prompted him to throw out all the pride in his heart and to be equally noble towards everyone. His first step in this direction can be seen in his relationship with the Gardiner family. At the beginning of the play, Darcy is very arrogant and does not even want to talk to people of lower class than him. He met Elizabeth and her relatives Gardiners by chance at Pemberley, warmed to them and formed a friendship with them. Darcy's next step towards love was to save the honor of their youngest daughter Lydia for the Bennet family. . He did it without expecting anything, just out of pure love for Elizabeth. Darcy was well aware of Wickham's unscrupulous and base humanity. Wickham had no intention of marrying Lydia. Because he had already used up the money allocated to him, Lydia did not have any large inheritance. He had only taken advantage of Lydia's stupidity and had run off with her at her request and to get rid of his debts. Darcy provides for Wickham financially and persuades him to marry Lydia. In this way, he saves the honor of not

only Lydia, but also the entire Bennet family. At that time, unlike the current English society, people were serious about the issue of honor. Lydia's dishonorable actions would make the whole family bow their heads and prevent other girls from being happy. [4]The end of Lydia's actions in marriage saved her family from such disgrace. The letter she received from Darcy changed Elizabeth's life completely. He understood that the assessment of people's behavior and actions is not always correct, that the external and internal worlds of people are not always in harmony, that first impressions are sometimes deceiving. enough. He was deeply ashamed of what he had done. He struggled alone with his feelings, he could not tell his sister Jane, who was his closest confidant, that he was sorry, so as not to hurt her heart. Especially after Lydia's elopement with Wickham, when she thought Darcy would give up on her, her love for him grew day by day. And he kept this love a secret. Darcy's aunt, Lady Catherine, also forced him to give up his love. He tried to separate them by causing family heresy. But it was not easy, because they were already connected by an invisible, unbreakable and strong bond of love. In the end, Lady Catherine's actions unwittingly lead them to their happily ever after. The love relationship between Elizabeth and Darcy is built on the basis of sincerity, honesty, and naturalness. Therefore, their love overcame all trials and was rewarded with a happy marriage. We can evaluate Elizabeth's relationship with the above characters as follows. Mrs. Bennet believes that in the relationship between mother and daughter, the daughter should not go beyond the word of the mother in any situation, even when choosing a life partner, the mother should be the leader, and the daughter should be the leader. Mr. Collins, on the other hand, believes that any girl who is economically stable should marry without opposition. And Caroline Bingley is angry that a lower-class girl who is not as beautiful as herself can behave freely everywhere, express her thoughts beautifully, and win the heart of a perfect boy, as all girls dream of. Lady Catherine, on the other hand, views the upper classes as the pillars of society and believes that the lower classes should obey them and believe that their opinions and views are always correct. The couple Elizabeth and Darcy proved their views wrong and had a positive effect on those around them. This was especially noticeable in the upbringing of the teenage girls Kitty and Georgina: Kitty gave up her shyness, her character changed for the better, she became literate and active, while Georgina became more cheerful and realized the difference between a girl and a woman in the family. During the winter, the reader will learn about the environment of that time, the character and views of people, and the values of that time, along with the relationships between them.

One of the subtle values that can be understood from the novel is the focus on unmarried girls. Because of their position in society, they were always in control. Unmarried girls did not go on trips or hospitality alone. Their traveling companion or inviting host had to be a married woman. This value is also explained from Lady

Catherine's point of view as follows: "Mrs. Collins, you must send a servant with them. You know I always speak my mind, and I cannot bear the idea of two young women traveling post by themselves. You must contrive to send somebody. I have greatest dislike in the world to that sort of thing. Young women should always be properly guarded and attended, according to their situation life". . "When my niece Georgiana went to Ramsgate last summer, I made a point of her having two men-servants go with her. Miss Darcy, the daughter of Mr. Darcy, of Pemberley, and Lady Anne, could not have appeared with propriety in a different manner..." "My uncle is to send a servant for us.

"Oh! Your uncle! He keeps a man-servant, doesn't he? I am very glad you have somebody who thinks of these things." [5]

In conclusion, it can be said that the novel is comprehensive and incorporates economic, social and moral values. This article discusses the life of the heroes who achieved happiness due to positive views and loyalty to them in the novel. The main character of the novel, Elizabeth, has her own views on the issue of marriage, she acts decisively on this path, she overcomes any obstacle that tries to turn her from her standards, she behaves freely in all circles and realizes her mistakes. They are shown to have attained happiness by drawing a correct conclusion from them. It has been proven that understanding, respecting and loving each other is an important factor of marriage, and a happy marriage has a positive effect on the people around them, and causes the feelings of kindness to rise in the society. The article also shows the characteristics of unmarried girls and women.

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