

## IMAGES OF OBJECTS AND LANDSCAPES IN THE NOVEL "JANE EYRE" BY CHARLOTTE BRONTE

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### ABSTRACT:

**This article focuses on the issue of imagery in the famous novel "Jane Eyre" by feminist writer, a brilliant figure in English literature Charlotte Bronte who lived in the nineteenth century. It is given ideas how the writer can deliver the effective use of images of landscapes, objects, places and even animals for showing inner emotional feelings of main character to the reader.**

**Keywords: representative of feminist literature; imagery; description of nature; place; objects and objects; lexical and stylistic painting; speech of characters; the inner feeling of the protagonist; the ability to realize beauty.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Imagery is one of the main features of reflecting reality in the world of literature and art. At the same time, it is the only force that forms the basic fiction of the novel, provides the development of events in it and can arouse enough emotion of the reader to the book. In literature, the term "artistic image" has its meanings as wide and limited ones. According to the wide meaning mentioned above, what is depicted in each play, a thing, an object or a person involved in the play is called an image. On the other hand the image of a person in a work of art is understood by means of its function as limited meaning. The reader comprehends the world through the artistic image, expresses the essences and his

emotional attitude to what is realized by him. [1] At the same time, it should be noted that the success of any work of art, of course, shows that the author took a serious approach to the issue of imagery in his work, and thus achieved an effective result.

### MAIN BODY:

The issue of image and imagery in the works of Charlotte Bronte, a representative of English feminist literature, can be a bright example to the ideas given above. One of the main reasons why the famous novel "Jane Eyre" written by Charlotte Bronte, who lived in the XIX century and left a bright mark in English literature, is still loved by readers is the fact that it depicts the various images in detail. The real reason why we call them as various images, is that we know in literature, although the image of landscapes and objects, lyrical motives, that is, images in the broadest sense, are important in works of art, they serve the main purpose — the study of human activity and its relation to life. [2] The image of the landscape and the object may constitute the main content of some works. Actually in these works mainly human being is met. With the help of landscapes and objects, the author Charlotte Bronte describes the inner feelings of the main character Jane Eyre to such an extent that an unattractive girl appears like an angel throughout the work and at the end of the work can arouse great love in the heart of the reader. In order to proof of our ideas, we turn

to the analysis of the images of landscapes and objects in the work.

“The garden was a wide enclosure, surrounded by high walls which hid the view. A covered verandah ran along one side of it, and broad paths bordered the middle space, which was divided into numbers of little flower-beds, each owned by one of the girls. When full of flowers they would look pretty, no doubt, but now, at the end of January, there bloomed but a winter’s brown decay” [3]. As a part of the nature given in this work, we can have the Uzbek translation of the image of the garden in this form. “Bog` keng, tashqi ko`rinishni butunlay to`sib turuvchi baland devorlar bilan o`raglan edi. Uning bir tomoni uzundan uzun ayvonlar, o`rta qismida esa har biri qizlar tomonidan parvarish qilinadigan kichik gulxonalar bilan qoplangan keng yulaklar orqali chegaralangan edi. Shubxasis ular gullar bilan to`la bo`lganda juda chiroyli ko`rinardi, ammo hozir yanvarning oxiriga kelib ular jigarrang mog`orlar bilan gullagan edi.” This passage is interpreted as follows in the Russian translation by the translator V. Stanevich. “Сад был обнесен настолько высокой оградой, что не было никакой возможности заглянуть поверх нее; с одной стороны тянулись веранда; середину сада, поделенную на бесчисленные клумбочки, окружали широкие аллеи. Летом, покрытые цветами, эти клумбочки были, вероятно, очень красивы, но сейчас, на всем лежала печать заброшенности и уныния..”[4] From the description of the garden as a part of nature, the most beautiful place at the time of the event in the work it was cold, whenever a path lined with the remains of flowers that once beautified it, and the cause of this scene is nature. More precisely, we can understand that it is winter. With such descriptions of landscape, we can see how sad and lonely was the life of the protagonist Jane Eyre in the boarding school for girls, that she was always a

girl wrapped in the shell of her emotions. In fact, the protagonist, whose inner world is very beautiful, spends certain parts of her life in the midst of difficulties, like the cold days of winter.

Such description of natural landscapes can often be found in the play. In addition, the object, place and even the animal world are enriched by conveying to the reader the imagery of the play, that is, the development of reality. We can see these clearly in the examples. “The birds went on caroling, the leaves lightly rustling. I almost wondered they did not check their songs and whispers to catch the suspended revelation; but they would have had to wait many minutes—so long was the silence protracted.” [5] We will consider the Russian translation of the same description. “Птицы продолжали распевать, листья тихонько шептались. Мне даже показалось странным, что и те и другие не прекратили своего пения и шепота, чтобы уловить эту непроизвучавшую тайну. Но им пришлось бы ждать немало времени, так продолжительно было молчание”. The Uzbek version of this figurative imagery can be given in this way. “Qushlar kuylashda davom etardi, barglar yengil shitirlardi. Men ularni o`zlarining qo`shiqlarini va shivirlashlarini bu vaximali sirni anglab yetish uchun ham to`xtatishmayapti deb o`ylay boshladim; ammo ular uzoq vaqt kutishlariga to`g`ri keldi, chunki jimlik ancha vaqtga qadar cho`zilib ketdi.” The author tries to describe the reality depicted through the behavior of the characters, as well as the importance and mystery of the information conveyed through the dialogue between the protagonists, as well as small birds in order to convey the culmination of the work to the reader. Even these birds in the play are described as having stopped singing to learn the secrets of the characters, and the weeds have stopped chirping. Such skillful use of literary language makes the readers feel

even the smallest details of the work, and of course, "What is this mystery?" Eagerly, they continue reading the work with enthusiasm. This is one of the greatest achievements of the author.

As mentioned above, the images of animals, objects, phenomena, and nature are all broadly used in the term image, while in the limited sense, the image of man is realized in literature. At the heart of fiction, which aims at the artistic perception of being, stands the image of man, because man himself occupies the same position in existence.

Depending on its place and function in the play, the image is described in the literature in terms such as character, main character, secondary image, character, type. For example, a character represents a group of people involved in a work of art. If the character is at the center of the story, moves the plot, plays a leading role in resolving the conflict, expresses the author's idea, considers as the main character of the novel. Even if the character is not at the center of the work but if it serves to express the complement of the writer's idea, it is considered as a secondary image.[6]

In Charlotte Bronte's work, including the novel *Jane Eyre*, we look at the analysis of people, that is, secondary supporting characters. Because of being orphaned from her childhood, main character Jane is portrayed in the play as a very shy, timid girl, so as the main character she could not gather a lot of supporting characters in the sequence of events. Wherever the wind of destiny blows him, she often has to be alone and always thirsts for the love of others. She tries to share the love with others which she does not have. The image of Helen, a friend of hers at a boarding school for girls, the hero's relationship with her, the effects of affection on each other, and Helen's death in the play can be examples of the same." ..... every little difficulty

was solved instantly when it reached Burns: her memory seemed to have retained the substance of the whole lesson, and she was ready with answers on every point. I kept expecting that Miss Scatcherd would praise her attention; but, instead of that, she suddenly cried out -'You dirty, disagreeable girl! You have never cleaned your nails this morning!' Burns made no answer: I wondered at her silence. 'Why,' thought I, 'does she not explain that she could neither clean her nails nor wash her face, as the water was frozen?' ("...xar bir kichik muammo Bernsga kelganda zudlik bilan hal etildi: uning xotirasi huddi butun sinfni xotirasidek qabul qilingandek tuyuldi va u xar bir savolga tayyor edi. Men Skecherd xonim uni maqtashini kutib turardim, ammo buning evaziga u birdan baqirib yubordi "Sen, iflos yoqimsiz qiz! Sen bugun ertalab tirnoqlaringni hech ham tozalamagansan!" Berns javob bermadi. Men uning jimligidan xayratda edim. "nima uchun' deb o'ylardim "naxotki u suvning o'ta sovuqligidan nafaqat tirnoqlarini balki yuzini ham yuva olmaganini tushuntirib bermasa?") This passage above describes the first meeting of Helen Burns and Jane Eyre at a boarding school for girls. Through this small figurative expression, the reader has the opportunity to imagine the image of Helen, that is, the habitual, submissive, obedient girl, and at the same time to feel the inner anger of the main heroine Jane Eyre.

### **CONCLUSION:**

In conclusion, it should be noted that Charlotte Bronte skillfully tried to express the imagery, emotionality and imagery in the work through artistic language, and as a representative of feminist literature, she could achieve this. One of the main reasons for this is that the work is still being read and loved by readers.

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