

The Analysis of Stylistic Devices in The “Jane Eyre” by Charlotta Bronte

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ABSTRACT

We know that meaning arises from the interaction of two different lexical meanings, namely lexical and textual meanings. Sometimes the difference between them is so great that an unexpected phenomenon arises from the application of such derivative meanings. In this case, we feel that the stylistic method has emerged.

Key words: lexical meaning, metonymy, metaphor, oxymoron, epithet.

Introduction

The relationship between the meanings used for stylistic purposes can be divided into the following cases:

1. According to the relationship based on similarity between words (metaphor);
2. According to the relationship between concepts based on closeness, interdependence (metonymy);
3. Attitude based on the correct and inverse meaning of words (irony).¹

Kukarenko included metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, word play, irony, epithet, hyperbole, tag meaning and oxymoron into lexical and stylistic devices.² Since ancient Greek and Roman times, the term “metaphor” has meant the transfer of meaning from one word to another. Quintilian describes the metaphor as follows: “It is because of this metaphor that everything in language has its own name.” A metaphor is a way of expressing these two things based on some random character, the similarity of these characters. In his book, Kukharenko introduces the metaphor into the most widely used stylistic tool: “What is meant by each additional meaning is a stylistic tool, and the most widely used and well-known detail among them is metaphor. According to the degree of sensitivity, metaphor is divided into two groups: metaphors in language and speech. In other words, metaphors that are obsolete and disappearing and new, expressive metaphors.

II.Literature review

Istiora is one of the most important tools in the creation of imagery, and this is its main stylistic function. Bright, fresh and impressive metaphors are used in the style of fiction. The most commonly used metaphors are often appeared in the mass media. Such metaphors help to enrich the phraseology. Outdated multi-user metaphors can be updated. This is mainly done on the basis of adding some bright,

¹ Jumayeva S. “Fundamentals of literary criticism.” Navai, 2008.

² Galperin I.R. Stylistics / Stylistics of the English language. High School, 1977

new image to the composition of this metaphor. Such metaphors are called sustained or prolonged metaphors.³

Sometimes the properties of living things are transferred to the properties of inanimate things. Such metaphors are called "animation".

III. Analysis

"Metonymy is another type of connection between lexical and textual meanings, and this connection is not based on similarity. Rather, it is a connection based on linking two concepts with the same meaning. Metonymy is based on a different type of relation between the dictionary and contextual meanings, a relation based not an identification connecting the two concepts which these meanings represent". Metonymy is a relationship between two types of lexical meanings, such as basic logical and textual meanings, and this relationship is based on the emergence of clear connections between things. In other words, because things with events are close to each other, the name of one is transferred to the other: He felt as though he must find a sympathetic. So one name of an object is replaced by another name. Metonymy can be divided into two types: metonymy in language and metonymy in speech. Metonymy, like metaphor, is used to express the facts of reality figuratively.⁴

This stylistic method of cinema is the relationship between basic logical and textual meanings. The opposite is based on resistance, contradiction. These two meanings are mutually exclusive. The film expresses feelings of bitterness, dissatisfaction, sadness. The main function of cinema is to evoke a certain attitude towards known things and events, because inappropriate laughter is the result of some collision of positive and negative things. In English, irony is sometimes expressed with the help of morphological forms. For example, the meaning of the plural is represented in a morphological way:

"What noble illustration of the tender of this favored country they let the paupers go to sleep".

And sometimes in oral speech it is expressed depending on the situation and the situation: "There is gratitude for you" (It means thanks for you). As can be seen from the above examples, the function of irony is to express the opposite concept.

An epithet is a means of expression based on the interaction of two lexical meanings, i.e., basic logical and figurative meanings, i.e., how a person, thing, reality is described in the form of attributive words or phrases. describes the same detail if it perceives. The epithet always has an emotional meaning or emotional color: he looked shy, embarrassed and a wild hope came to me. (G.Green)

IV. Discussion

L.T. Bobokhonova also introduces adjectives into stylistic methods based on the relationship of basic logical and emotional meanings.⁵ Encouraging words can mean joy, pleasure, approval, sorrow, wonder, anger, and more. Oxymoron is a stylistic tool whose semantic and syntactic construction collides. For example, Chopin's beautiful sorrow a generous miser, busy idleness, a beautiful ugly face. Oxymoron is a stylistic device the syntactic and semantic structures of which come to closeness. By oxymoron we mean the first attribute unit. Oxymoron, like other stylistic styles, is one of the types of artistic migration in the expression of something, event, and reality. The ability of the contradictory concepts in their composition to give a new unexpected meaning acquires a strong imagery in the oxymoron. Oxymoron is rarely used in literary methods, but this does not weaken the effect of oxymoron.

"Jane Eyre" is one of Charlotte Bronte's masterpieces, published in 1817 in London by Smith, Elder and Colar. This work saw the face of the world under the pseudonym "Currer Bell." In Jane Eyre,

³ Robert. P. L. A companion to American fiction. New York, 1912.

⁴ L.T. Bobokhonova, English stylistics. Tashkent, 1995.

⁵ www. biography. com

in particular, the mental experiences and sufferings of the protagonists are expressed in bright colors. Jane's teenage years and her beautiful love for Mr. Rochester are also vividly portrayed. It is no exaggeration to say that in the harmony of the movements, in the culmination of the work, the spiritual and spiritual mysteries, sufferings and experiences of Jane, which are slowly emerging, play a key role. The course of each event described in the play is manifested in a way that directly attracts people. It is no exaggeration to say that Jane Eyre's work marked a turning point in the art of writing a work of art, as it portrayed the thoughts, sufferings, joys, achievements, and love of each protagonist in bright colors, will not fail to attract readers directly. Stylistically colored words help to make our oral and written speech more beautiful and unique. In our opinion, our speech will be like a flower without perfume without stylistic means. Lexicon - one of the most widely used tools among semantic stylistic devices is the metaphor. Now the following passages analyze stylistic devices in "Jane Eyre".

"A bed supported on massive pillars of mahogany, hung with curtains of deep red damask, stood out like a tabernacle in the centre; the two larger windows, with their blinds always drawn down, were half shot and falls of similar drapery; the carpet was red; the table at the foot of the bed was covered with a crimson cloth; the walls were a soft frown color with brush of pink in it; the wardrobe, the toilet-table, the chairs were of darkly polished old mahogany."⁶

In this part we witness a beautiful and unique example of metaphor: the foot of bed and here is a picture of a large hotel in Gateshead, with large pedestals on the furniture in the center of the room resembling a "Jewish synagogue". Also with deep red damask, soft frown color epithet and in the example of like tabernacle simile was utilized.

"Mrs. Reed probably considered she had kept this promise and so she had, I dare say, as well as her nature would permit her, but how could she really like an interloper not of her race, and unconnected with her, after her husband's death, by any tie?"⁷

Here we are talking about Miss Red interfering in the affairs of others, and she has always been likened to a "man who blows his nose at the affairs of others."

Sometimes, preoccupied with her work, she sang the refrain very low, very lingeringly; 'A long time ago', came out like the saddest cadence of a funeral hymn.

Here, Jane's sad state is matched by the melody of the song, which is likened to "the saddest rhythm of a mourning song sung at a funeral with the help of simile.

"But I declare I do not love you: I dislike you the worst of anybody in the world except John Reed; and this book about the liar, you may give to your girl, Georgiana, for it is she who tells lies, and not I."

In this example the usage of hyperbola is evident. Because Jane exaggerated her disliking with the worst of anybody in the world.

"This room was chill, because it seldom had a fire... it was silent...solemn...and lonely in spite of its grandeur"

In this passage Jane is depicting the room as if it were a lonely person. This is perfect example of personification.

"When it subsided, I saw them all drawn up in four semicircles, before four chairs, placed at the four tables; all held books in their hands, and a great book, like a Bible, lay on each table, before the vacant seat."

Here is the depiction of one of the classrooms at the School of Love, where a large book on a bookshelf resembles Jane Eyre's "Bible."

"I remember it now, and I know that it was the influence of fine intellect, of true courage; it lit

⁶ Charlotte Bronte "Jane Eyre" United Kingdom, 1847

⁷ Charlotte Bronte "Jane Eyre" United Kingdom, 1847

up her marked lineaments, her thin face, her sunken gray eye, like a reflection from the aspect of an angel.”

It is no exaggeration to say that one of the most beautiful examples of metaphor is mentioned here as well. Here are some unique examples of a number of parables about Jane’s mentor Helen. The reflection of the "angel's gaze" on Helen's face and sunken eyes created a very unique metaphor.

V. Conclusion

In “Jane Eyre, the stylistic means, in turn, expand the possibilities of the language of the work of art, that is, the boundaries of the expressive, connotative, aesthetic, figurative features of the work. Mostly used stylistic device is metaphor. It plays skillfully uses other stylistic devices, and it is impossible not to acknowledge the author's creativity.

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