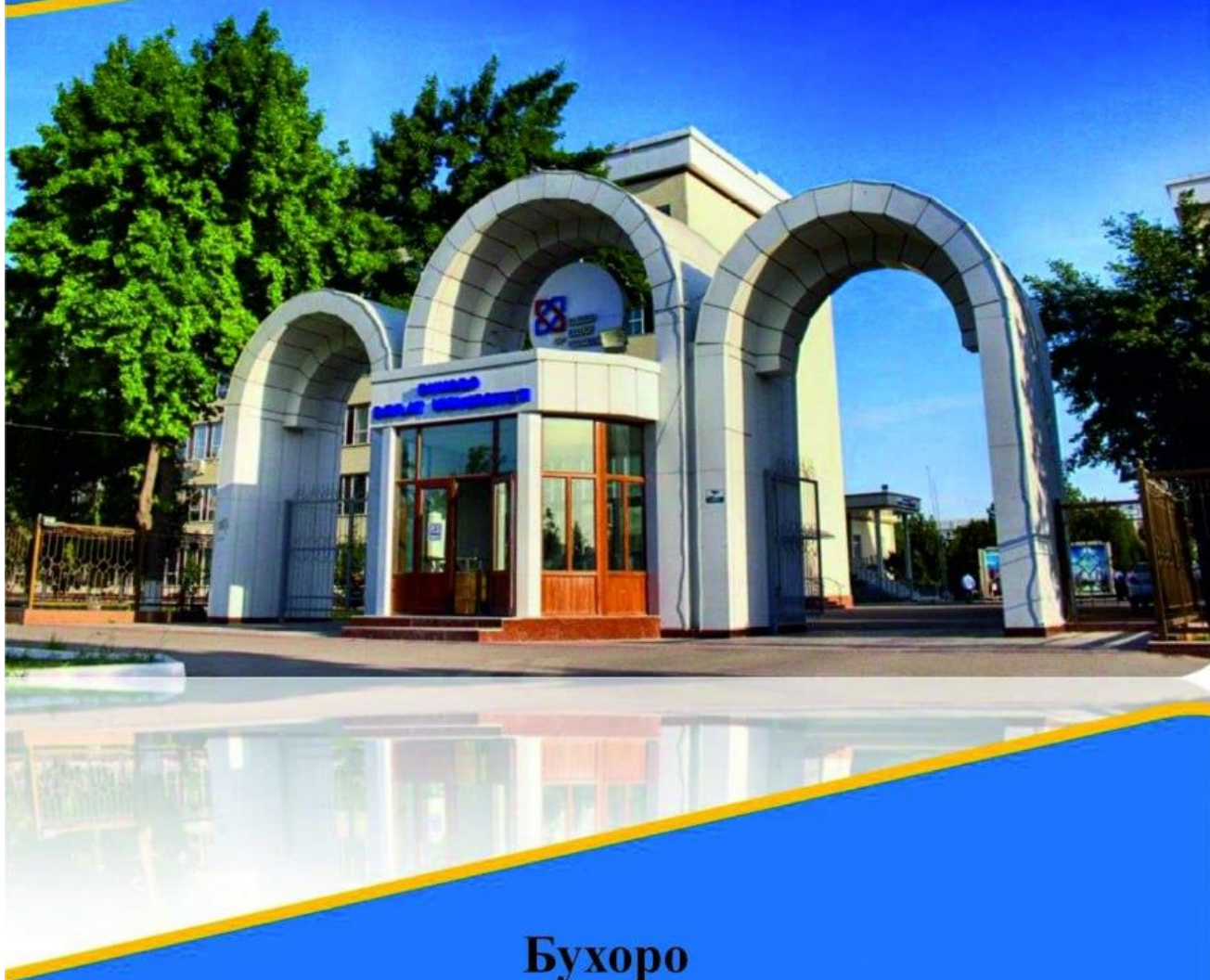


**ТИЛ, АДАБИЁТ, ТАРЖИМА, АДАБИЙ
ТАНҚИДЧИЛИК ХАЛҚАРО ИЛМИЙ
ФОРУМИ: ЗАМОНАВИЙ
ЁНДАШУВЛАР ВА ИСТИҚБОЛЛАР**
халқаро илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари

ТЎПЛАМИ

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илмий форуми: замонавий ёндашувлар ва
истикболлар**

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Мақолаларни тўпловчи ва нашрга тайёрловчи Инглиз адабиётшунослиги кафедраси доценти, ф.ф.ф.д. М.Б.Аҳмедова

Ушбу тўпلامда жамланган мақолалар хорижий тилларни ўқитишнинг замонавий ёндашувлари ва истиқболлари, корпус лингвистикаси масалалари, медиалингвистика ва лингвистик тадқиқотлар, қиёсий адабиётшуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари, Ўзбекистонда таржима мактаби яратиш ва уни ривожлантиришда инновацион ғоя ва технологияларни қўллаш масалалари доирасида мутахассисларнинг тажриба ва фикр алмашинувини таъминлашга хизмат қилади.

Ҳавола этилаётган мақолаларнинг савияси ва мазмуни учун муаллифларнинг ўзлари масъул ва жавобгардир.

- Я историк, - подтвердил ученый и добавил ни к селу ни к городу: - Сегодня на Патриарших будет интересная **история!** [2, с.19].

В начале диалога употребляется слово *историк*, означающее специалиста по истории — науке о развитии человеческого общества. В этом значении существительное *история* стилистически нейтрально. Но в конце диалога мы наблюдаем сдвиг в семантике этого многозначного слова, его метафорическое использование: *история* как рассказ, повествование, что придает ему разговорную коннотацию и переводит разговор из серьезного русла в насмешливо-комическое.

Таким образом, язык Булгакова характеризуется чрезвычайным богатством художественно-образительных средств, важную роль среди которых выполняет метафора и особые приемы ее использования.

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FLOWERS SYMBOLIZING HUMAN FEATURES IN ENGLISH ROMANTIC POETRY

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ABSTRACT

Floral imagery has been used symbolically in many branches including art, literature and cultural manners since the dawn of human ingenuity in an attempt to evoke particular meaning. Symbols of flowers far more exceed beyond their common representation of natural processes, particularly, birth, beauty and death in literary works. They are mainly associated with romance, love, temptation, eternity and femininity in a variety of way in poems, especially flowers such as roses. This article intends to find out exquisite applications of flowers in English romantic poetry and analyze explicitly the symbols they carried.

KEY WORDS: floral imagery, poetic texts, symbolism, metaphor, Romantic poetry

INTRODUCTION

Flowers and plants have been the main source of inspiration for poets and writers for centuries and often used as metaphors to convey meaning and emotions. The sheer variety of their color, shape and beauty offers authors diversity of choice to depict human features in a striking literal way so that it can be used to create vivid images for the readers, raising their emotional and aesthetic upheaval. There are many flowers with many different meanings in many distinct contexts in which specific flowers can be used to evoke particular meaning. For centuries, flowers have been holding an integral place in English Literature as an explicit indicator of love, affection, happiness and feminine beauty. Specific meanings behind their natural peculiarities has long been glorified by many poets regardless of cultures and such a tradition is being continued in today's poetry. It is considered to be one of the most effective ways to conduct precise and hidden perspectives of the author by which he or she manages to make the literal works appeal to directly to the senses of listeners or readers, sharpening their imagination to comprehend what is being communicated to them. Nineteenth century English literature is remarkable for both its artistic achievements and variety in such practice.

MAIN PART

The practice of flower symbolism has been even more elaborate in the works of representatives of the period, namely, in William Blake, William Wordsworth and Robert Burns' works.

William Blake was the first English poet to work out the revolutionary structure of imagery that signifies through the romantic poetry. He was renowned by the admirers of poetry for its subtle and delicate language and for his unmatched ability in dealing with metaphors to deliver his intended meaning. One aspect of such metaphor can be seen as an example of flowers in his verses. One of his famous poems is called "*How sweet I roamed from field to field*" in which he elaborately used flowers : lilies and roses in order to depict emotional condition of the speaker of the poem:

*He shew'd me lilies for my hair,
And blushing roses for my brow;
He led me through his garden fair,
Where all his golden pleasures grow.*

The roses in the lines are said to be "blushing", a reference to their color and to the way hero is making the speaker feel. Without restricting with simply getting floral photography, a creative mind of the poet try to create beautiful poetry. In just a few powerful words, he is capable of grabbing his readers' attention, invigorating their senses, whisking them away to that endless flower field or basking in the sun with their

hands in the garden. There is just something so intimate about letting imaginations run freely after diving into a poem which can easily be noticed during the poem.

When it comes to *“My pretty rose tree”*, the flower and the rose tree symbolize a feminine figure. The poetic voice could be interpreted as a man who is a flower “as may never bore”, but he rejects her because he already has a “pretty rose tree”, a rose tree that may be presumed to be loved more than anything else. In the second stanza, the poetic voice tells the female figure of the “Pretty rose tree” about the incident described in the first stanza, but she apparently becomes jealous and leaves him “But my Rose turned away with jealousy, And her thorns were my only delight”. Such an ending may not be expected after the first stanza, where he chooses his “Pretty Rose tree” rather than the flower which was offered to him. It could be argued then, that the poem goes from a seemingly happy ending to a tragic poem about the abandoned love. It can be best prominent example of symbolism of the flowers in the poem.

Another popular poem with its literary devices by William Wordsworth is called “Lines written in the early spring”. It is a comparison of the state of nature to the state of the mankind. “And this my faith that every flower enjoys the air it breathes”. He is giving a flower the human characteristics of enjoying the air it breathes. Another personification in this poem is when Wordsworth writes: “the budding twigs spread out their fan, To catch the breezy air”. In this verse he is giving budding twigs the human characteristic of spreading out to catch breezy air.

“*A red , red rose*” is a poem composed by Scotland’s national poet, Robert Burns.

O my Luve is like a red , red rose

That’s newly sprung in June;

O my Luve is like the melody

That’s why sweetly played in tune.

This poem also describes some quality a person has by conducted that meaning through varying flora world. Saying the beloved is like a rose “newly sprung in June” emphasizes her beauty and youth. Meanwhile, saying that the speaker’s love for her is like a new rose implies that this is a new relationship, with all the freshness and excitement of a developing romance. Of course, a rose can only be “newly sprung” for a short time; June ends after thirty days, and flowers fade quickly. If the speaker’s love is just like a new rose, maybe it won’t last very long. The speaker begins with an image of the beloved that emphasizes her youth and beauty, suggesting a love that is enthusiastic but likely to fade with time. The speaker tells the reader that this love “like a red, red rose”. Roses are most beautiful when “newly sprung” –but this is a beauty that, by definition, cannot last. Newness ends quickly, and all flowers eventually fade-they cannot be “red, red” forever. If “my Love” refers to the beloved, then comparing her to a rose

acknowledges that she is beautiful will fade over time. Or if “my Love” refers to the speaker’s feelings for her, then it seems that the speaker’s feelings may also fade over time.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, striking affinity between the flora and texts emerges in the English language and literary production. Exquisite splendor of flowers and plants has always been the main source of inspiration of poets to enjoy poetry lovers with their masterpieces and to prove their imagination. During the investigation, it has been clearly seen that Romanticism poetry flourished in terms of employing flora as a specific indicator of human features. And this branch of literature needs to be further researched to discover new tasks of flowers and plants.

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IDEOLOGY IN GEORGE ORWELL’S POLITICAL NOVEL “NINETEEN EIGHTY FOUR”

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Annotation: This article examines the ideological implications in British novelist and journalist George Orwell’s “Nineteen Eighty Four” by focusing on the characteristics of the main characters. Orwell very vividly presented the characteristics of his age. His works depict the social and political changes that took place, especially during the course of his literary journey between 1933 and 1953. There were a number of factors which left a deep imprint on Orwell's mind, primary amongst them were the First and the Second World Wars, the developments on the scientific and technological fronts and the development of the spirit of socialism. He would be change society and to push the world in a certain direction, to change other people's idea of the kind of society they should strive after. His novels are a powerful satire on the social and political hypocrisies. The following article is an attempt to ground Orwell's creative writing in the context of the socio-political developments of his times.

Keywords: socialism, ideology, political novel, totalitarianism, freedom of speech

Twentieth century, the century of political, intellectual, moral and spiritual crises, has moved almost all writers to translate the all pervasive social chaos into the mimetic texture of art. As Bantock once noted that this perhaps is the reason why

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