

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF REALISM IN EARLY STAGES

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Annotatsiya

Jane Austen — Realistik uslubni shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynagan yozuvchilardan biridir. Realizm o'zi juda qiziqarli mavzu bo'lib, u oddiy odamlarning hayot tarzini yoritib beruvchi turli xususiyatlarga ega. Ushbu maqolada men realizmning asosiy xususiyatlari va Jane Austening buyuk romani "Andisha va G'urur" dagi realistik uslubni ta'kidlab o'taman.

Kalit so'zlar: Andisha va g'urur, Ajratib ko'rsatmoq Yoritib berish, Badiiy vositalar, Romantizm, Realizm, Oldin Dastlab, Tarixiy voqealar, Uslub.

Абстракт. Джейн Остин — писательница, сыгравшая ключевую роль в формировании реалистического стиля. Сам по себе реализм — это очень интересная тема, он имеет множество черт, отражающих повседневную жизнь обычных людей. В этой статье я выделю основные особенности реализма и реалистического стиля в великом романе Джейн Остин «Гордость и предубеждение».

Ключевые слова: Гордость и предубеждение, Выделить, Подчеркнуть, Литературные приёмы, Романтизм, Реализм, До, Ранее, Исторические события, Силь.

Abstract: Jane Austen a writer who played a key role in shaping the Realistic style. Realism itself is really interesting topic to discuss, it has various features that highlights the key features of how ordinary people live. In this article I will highlight the main features of realism and the realistic style in Jane Austen's great novel "Pride and Prejudice".

Key words: Pride and prejudice, highlight, literary devices, Romanticism, Realism, before, historical events, style.

Each writer has their own style to write and that they are good at for example "Realism". In English realism "Pride and Prejudice plays an important role as it was the starter of Realism era in 19th century in England. In comparison with Romantic style which exaggerates and idolizes the main character while Realism shows the representations from real life. If we look closely this literary style was the result of several historical events that happened 18-19th century like:

1. **Industrial revolution** which led to many changes in social layers, the growth of working class, addressing the issues faced by poor class.
2. **Scientific Progress:** The rise of empirical thought and scientific reasoning encouraged a more objective and detailed approach to literature. The idea that human behavior could be studied and depicted realistically influenced writers to focus on social realities
3. **Decline of the Aristocracy:** As the middle class gained economic power, literature began to reflect their concerns rather than focusing solely on the nobility.

This historical events shaped the realism in England in 19th (18th) century. Before this there were other styles like Romanticism opposite to Realism. Now let's learn characteristics of Realism. Firstly because of the political change mostly writers who wrote novels using Realistic

features mostly focused on lower or middle class, secondly detailed description writers described manners, settings and dialogues precisely, and lastly Many realist novels highlighted social injustices, including poverty, class divisions, and gender inequality. Many writers in 19th century switched their styles to Realism and started to show how real people, low or poor class people lived. People started to read more novels that were written in Realistic style. Now let's look its history what really "Realism" is.

Realism as a literary movement emerged in the 19th century, marking a shift from romantic ideals to a more accurate and truthful representation of everyday life. This shift was important because it made literature feel more relatable to readers. One of the key figures in this movement is Jane Austen, whose works still resonate with readers today. Although Austen is often known for her romantic plots and witty characters, she was also a pioneer of realism. Her novels show how personal choices, society, and relationships shape people's lives, making them reflections of real-life struggles and triumphs. Realism, in literature, is a style of writing that focuses on the everyday lives of ordinary people. Unlike romantic literature, which often idealizes emotions and characters, realism aims to depict life as it truly is—imperfect, messy, and sometimes disappointing. Realist writers often focus on the struggles of common people, social classes, and moral dilemmas, rather than idealized heroes or fantasy worlds.

A key feature of realism is that it portrays characters with flaws, emphasizing how these flaws impact their lives. Realist authors avoid exaggerating characters' emotions or creating overly perfect heroes. Instead, they focus on complex characters who face realistic problems. Jane Austen, who wrote during the early 19th century, was one of the first to bring realism into the novel form, particularly through her detailed depictions of family life and social expectations. While Austen is often associated with romance, her novels, such as **Pride and Prejudice**, **Sense and Sensibility**, and **Emma**, delve into real-life themes like social class, marriage, and individual choice. Austen's works portray characters who face real challenges—like choosing the right marriage partner, dealing with social expectations, and navigating personal relationships. For example, in **Pride and Prejudice**, Elizabeth Bennet, the novel's heroine, must decide whether to marry Mr. Darcy, a man whom she initially dislikes but later realizes is a person of integrity. This decision, which might seem simple, is deeply influenced by social class, family expectations, and personal values, much like real-life decisions people face today. Austen's keen observations of society and her ability to depict human nature with humor and precision make her a key figure in the development of realism. By focusing on the nuances of human behavior, she provided readers with characters that felt like real people, with desires, faults, and personalities that were relatable to everyday life. Austen's novels were written during a time when social class and marriage were extremely important. The 18th and 19th centuries in England were marked by strict social hierarchies, where one's position in society was determined largely by birth. For women, marriage was often seen as the only way to secure a future, which made the decision about whom to marry an important and sometimes difficult one.

In novels like "Sense and Sensibility" and "Emma", Austen explores how women are limited by social expectations and their own desires. For example, in "Sense and Sensibility", the Dashwood sisters, Elinor and Marianne, have to navigate their romantic relationships while also considering their financial security, as they are dependent on marriage for a stable future. In "Emma", the protagonist, Emma Woodhouse, attempts to play matchmaker for her friends,

but her interference often leads to complications and misunderstandings. These scenarios highlight the social pressures of the time and show how realistic characters must weigh their emotions, desires, and societal expectations in their choices. One of the most significant aspects of Austen's work is her complex, multi-dimensional characters. Austen was a master of creating characters who were not idealized, but rather had their flaws and weaknesses. Elizabeth Bennet, for example, is often seen as an independent, strong-willed character, but she also has a tendency to be prejudiced and judge others too quickly. Her journey in **Pride and Prejudice** involves recognizing her own flaws and learning to change her opinions about others, particularly Mr. Darcy. Austen's characters are far from perfect. They struggle with their own insecurities, misunderstandings, and emotional growth. This makes them feel more authentic, as readers can relate to their experiences and growth. By focusing on the imperfections of her characters, Austen helped shape the direction of realism in literature. Social class is another critical theme in Austen's works. Her novels frequently address the ways in which social expectations and class distinctions influence people's behavior and relationships. Marriage, in particular, is a central theme. In Austen's world, marriage was not just about love; it was often a matter of social survival. Women, especially, had limited options for independence and social mobility, which made marriage a key factor in determining their futures. In "Pride and Prejudice", Mr. Darcy's initial prejudice against the Bennet family is rooted in their lower social standing, even though Elizabeth is intellectually his equal. His eventual decision to marry Elizabeth marks a shift in his understanding of social class, and the novel shows how individuals can challenge societal norms and stereotypes. Through her keen observations of human behavior, social interactions, and the complexities of relationships, Jane Austen made a significant contribution to the development of realism in literature. Her novels continue to be relevant because they reflect the realities of life, including the challenges of love, class, and personal growth. By creating characters who feel real and relatable, Austen shaped a new literary tradition that continues to influence writers today. While her works may have initially seemed like simple love stories, a closer look reveals a deep engagement with the social realities of her time. Austen's contribution to realism lies not just in her depiction of the everyday, but in her ability to explore the emotional and moral dimensions of ordinary life in a way that resonates with readers across time and space.

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