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## THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF CHARACTERS' ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS AND WILLIAM THACKEREY

**Abstract:** *The transition, customs, and political struggles of the working people are reflected. Ch. Dickens ("Oliver Twist", "Dombie and his son"), W. Thackeray ("The Book of Snobs", "The Amazing Fair") revealed the defects in society. At the end of the nineteenth century in English literature, along with realism, there was a trend of decadent, naturalistic, neo-romanticism. Dickens is the author of most of the works of literature in the English literature of the 18th and 20th centuries. When we analyze Dickens' work, the most important thing for him is to educate himself. Dickens' writings are of educational value.*

**Key words:** *Character analysis, scientific analysis, realistic features, educative purposes, mental state of characters.*

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

At the end of the XIX - at the beginning of the XX century, the world began to develop its original directions and works. The artistic works created at that time were based on the wishes and interests of ordinary people.

In Western Europe, the mental state began to change partly over the romantic epoch after the 1930s. The change in the subjective ideal of romance has come with unusual views, believing in the greatness of science and reason. At this time, two ideas were found in the minds of Europeans. It was positivism (the focus of philosophy, the objective of scientific analysis, the objective of scientific analysis) and organism (the theory of the epoch of evolutionary life). The nineteenth century is the rapid development of science and technology, the rise of social sciences, and this scientific endeavor has not only affected literature. The artist incorporated human diversity, or at least the nineteenth-century science and realist literature, in order for realists to point to changes in the world of their goals in literature. The continuity of the truth and the development of the authenticity of

concepts have led to the emergence of the realistic genre. The principles of evolution have been grounded in explaining truth, and the natural forces of nature have been chosen without any changes.

### Literature Review.

In the 1930s the problems of society were completely resolved. At the same time, people have begun to appear in literature without any changes. His literary activity began in 1833. The main topic of Dickens' works was Charles Dickens, the plight of the hardworking nation, the illegal use of child labor, the humiliation of human rights, and the violation of human rights. Dickens is one of the founders of critical realism, and he is the author of humorous but emotionally charged works, such as "The Post-Picnic Club Correspondence" (1837), "Adventures of Oliver Twist" (1838), and "Nicolas Nicklby" (1839). made it world famous. The 1950s and early 50s are the most prosperous of Dickens' works. In his work "Martin Chuzzlewit" (1844), Dickens outlines the negative aspects of American reality. In the novel "Dombie and the Son" (1848), the mischievous English boyfriends

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are written in a satirical manner, under the pen of Charles Dickens. David Copperfield (1850), whose biography is well illustrated, shows the social tensions of his time. In Dickens' works, the general appearance of ordinary people is brilliant. In 1848, when the charters' movement was defeated in England, Dickens posed acute social problems (The Cold House, 1853; The Difficult Times, 1854; The Little Dorrit, 1857, and so on). Especially noteworthy is the work of "Hard Times". In novels such as "The Tale of Two Cities" (1859), "Intolerance" (1861), and "Our Common Friend" (1865), Dickens describes the ways in which society can get out of social crisis through artistic means. The Adventures of Oliver Twist was published in Uzbek (1984).

### Methods/Analysis.

Dickens' first work, "Poswick's Club Letters" was particularly welcomed by the "Boz Sketches". Dickens' journey to literature began with the success of these works, which continued to accompany the writer for the rest of his life. Dickens' first humorous work, "The Letters of the Pikwick Club" (1837), reinforced his fame. This work soon spread throughout the world. The name of Dickens became popular. The heroine of the work, Mr. Pikwick, intends to do scientific research and present the results to the club members he leads. A simple, trustworthy, totally understandable life, Pikwick captivates everyone in the streets of London with his suitcase and his jacket in his pocket. His friends are strange people too. Emotional Mr. Tapmen, a shrewd Snodgrass, a coward but an avid hunter, Mr. Winkle brushes the image of Pikwick together. The images of these simple, ordinary people are at odds with bourgeois representatives. At the heart of Charles Dickens' novel Dombie and Son, an excellent example of British critical realism, written in 1848, is the image of a great capitalist, merchant Dombie. Dombie recognizes nothing but the wealth and prosperity of his enterprise. He does not consider women as men. In his view, women cannot serve to enrich the enterprise. He rejoices not because his son was born, but because he was born as a successor, a successor to the enterprise. He gave his son Paul a trade school at the age of six, causing him to die early.

The transition, customs, and political struggles of the working people are reflected. Ch. Dickens ("Oliver Twist", "Dombie and his son"), W. Thakerey ("The Book of Snobs", "The Amazing Fair") revealed the defects in society. At the end of the nineteenth century in English literature, along with realism, there was a trend of decadent, naturalistic, neo-romanticism. Dickens is the author of most of the works of literature in the English literature of the 18th and 20th centuries. When we analyze Dickens' work, the most important thing for him is to educate himself. Dickens' writings are of educational value. In The Great Expectations, the protagonist gets to know the

people around him, learns and draws their own conclusions. In fact, Dickens seems to have created himself in every piece. There are also scenes from the Pikvik that surround the modern world. As for The Old Curiosity Shop, the unfortunate Nell and his grandfather wander around England, introducing the reader to the cruel and cruel England time. But the works of Oliver Twist and Nicholas Nickleby are not included in this type of work. These works are more educational and reflect the goals of moving from one novel to another and fighting for good in the face of difficult times. Not only are these people different in the works, but also in the world of our protagonists. For example, little Oliver encounters a world of thieves, murderers and prostitutes. Nicholas Niklebi, in the face of a completely different world, a respected nobleman, falls victim to the most horrible thieves. It is not easy to uncover such people and to justify their trust without violating the law. But over time both Oliver and Nicholas endure and grow older. Oliver's image depicts a weak, hard-hitting hero, while Nicholas is portrayed as a very strong, forward-looking, vigorous figure who works for the destruction of evil. Ch Dickens, by creating the image of Nancy in the Oliver Twist, feels sorry for the poor women of the nineteenth century, and makes the reader of Nancy herself a sincere, delusional woman; tries to express that he has fallen into this song. Dickens believes that evil will one day be overcome. No matter how strong the Fed is, he cannot escape the wrath of the people. The fact that a person never wants to die and if he wants to live is a reflection of the Fed's pre-colonial state. Dickens uses the image expression first to describe this.

"It was nearly two hours before day-break; that time which in the autumn of the year, may be truly called the dead of night; when the streets are silent and deserted; when even sounds appear to slumber, and profligacy and riot have staggered home to dream; it was at this still and silent hour, that Fagin sat watching in his old lair, with face so distorted and pale, and eyes so red and blood-shot, that he looked less like a man, than like some hideous phantom, moist from the grave, and worried by an evil spirit.

He sat crouching over a cold hearth, wrapped in an old torn coverlet, with his face turned towards a wasting candle that stood upon a table by his side. His right hand was raised to his lips, and as, absorbed in thought, he hit his long black nails, he disclosed among his toothless gums a few such fangs as should have been a dog's or rat's."

### Discussion.

The works of Charles Dickens are very readable, to the attention of the reader Attractive and beautiful. Dickens is a world-renowned writer with "Dombie and his son", "The Secret of Edwin and Drud" and many more. Wherever Charles Dickens went, there were thousands of people in England and America

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who were eager to meet him and hear him speak. It was impossible to have a meeting place. Fans, streets, and scenes were filled with fans. When a meeting with Charles Dickens was scheduled, his fans would come to bed a few days earlier. Charles Dickens is a writer who has shown to the peoples of the world the power of literature. Thus, the literary process of the past twentieth century, despite many denials, has not denied or ignored modernism, but has helped to continue it by denying it and calling itself "modernist outside modernism." Authors - SK Skerkegor, H. Ibsen, G. Melville, SH. Bodler, A. Rembo, S. Mallarme, F. Nietzsche, F. Dostoevsky, G. James, A. Strindberg, J. Konrad and others . On the contrary, some great names (W. Scott, V. Hugo, A. de Vinci, C. Dickens, A. Tennison, G. Longfello) have lessened their value in artistic activities, while others have been dismissed (G. Flober, E. Zolya). And J. Elliot, William Whiteman, P. Verlen) were promoted to the forefront of world literature without proof. Most importantly, modernism has continued to explore subjectivity as the main creative invention of the twentieth century, and has introduced stylistic possibilities of individual style through thesis-antithesis, "modernism" and "countermodernism." These trends include Onore de Balzac ("Gorio Father", "Eugene Grande"), Gi de Mopassan ("My Friend", "Life"), Anatol Franz ("Penguins Island"), Roman Rollan ("Jean Christow"). - In France; Charles Dickens ("David Copperfield", "Memories of the Pikwick Club"), Thomas Gardy ("Invisible Dudge"), John Golsworth ("The Persian Saga"), Bernard Show (many plays), Herbert Wells ("The Time Machine") in England; Thomas Mann ("Buddenbroke") and Henry Mann ("Faithful Citizen") - in Germany; Mark Twain ("Tom Sawyer"), Theodore Draiser ("The Financier", "Titan"), Jack London ("Martin Iden") - in the USA. However, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, some strata began to use every aspect of culture to enhance their spiritual influence. This was the philosophy of Friedrich Nisshe. Nisshe denied equality among the people, believing that some members of society (the "upper") had the right to dominate the slave class. This philosophy has caused chauvinistic works to appear in literature. Attempts to unite science and religion and philosophy of idealism; Worship of power, chauvinism, and racism signifies signs of degradation in culture.

In culture, especially in literature, in the late nineteenth century, a new direction emerged (decadence) (the French word decadence - depression, crisis). The decadents believed that man is weak in the face of the forces of evil and, therefore, must depart from the real world to his "I" world. Therefore, they expressed disappointments, disappointments and often created a fantastic world in their works: poet Paul Verlen and writer Arthur Rembo (France), R. Rilke (Austria), M. Meterlink (Belgium), writer Oscar Wilde (In England - Happy Prince, fairy tales). The decadents believed that art should be "pure" or that it should be far from politics and public interest. However, many decadents were unable to limit the mass poverty and restlessness in their works.

### Conclusion.

As we all know, literature is a mirror of the nation. As long as literature lives, the nation lives and thrives. The development of realism in English literature is indispensable to Charles Dickens and William Tecchester. Their works are gaining fame all over the world and are still finding their readers. The 19th book covers the topical issues of the social picture in England, especially the Dickens and the Tuckerins - language, writing and style analysis. In English literature the development of realism was explained by realistic genre figures, popular works and excerpts from them. For the linguistic analysis of the classification of the two writers' heroes, and for the comparison of the character, themes and ideas in the two writers' works, one must first enjoy the work of Dickens and Tertiaries. The use of lexical and stylistic features in the works of William Tuckerery and Charlez Dickens varies widely. Because the two writers have their own directions, the characters of the hero are illuminated in two different ways. It is noteworthy that the Dickens and Teckerei works also have similarities and differences, and they have their own differences in style and expression. The works of Charles Dickens and William Tecker are still being studied in the nineteenth century, providing the vitality and authenticity of Charlez Dickens and William Tecker's paintings. Because each of the works is interesting in how it portrays human life, the events in it, and the state of the people do not interest anyone.

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