

**BEAUTY OF LEXICAL EXPRESSED MEANS USED IN THE NOVEL
“TESS OF THE D’URBERVILLES” BY THOMAS HARDY**
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Abstract: *an interest to foreign literature learning is increasing day by day. Different people learn foreign language for different reasons. Some learn it as a second language, and some as a foreign language. It is fact that, development in technology and globalization require all people to be aware about foreign language, no matter in which sphere of society to work. That is for the reason, many people prefer to read different famous foreign books, in order to learn a language quickly. As an example of that kind of books, we can say about British literature and the works which written in this period. One of the best novels is “Tess of the d’Urbervilles by Thomas Hardy. This article aims to explain similes and research the analyses how beautiful they can do the works and what kind of types they have and explanation of the data which collect from the novel “Tess of the d’Urbervilles “.*

Keywords: *simile, language, comparison, character, attribute, resemble, symbol, “like or as”, stress, object.*

**КРАСОТА ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ ВЫРАЖЕННЫХ СРЕДСТВ,
ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫХ В РОМАНЕ "TESS OF D’URBERVILLES" THOMAS
HARDY**

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Аннотация: интерес к изучению иностранной литературы растет день ото дня. Разные люди изучают иностранный язык по разным причинам. Некоторые изучают его как второй язык, а некоторые как иностранный. Это факт, что развитие технологий и глобализация требуют от всех людей знания иностранного языка, независимо от того, в какой сфере общества они работают. По этой причине многие люди предпочитают читать разные известные иностранные книги, чтобы быстро выучить язык. В качестве примера такого рода книг можно сказать о британской литературе и произведениях, написанных в этот период. Один из лучших романов - «Тесс д'Урбервилей» Томаса Харди. Эта статья направлена на объяснение сравнений и исследование анализа того, как красиво они могут выполнять работы и какие у них есть типы, а также на объяснение данных, которые собираются из романа «Тесс д'Урбервилей».

Ключевые слова: сравнение, язык, сравнение, характер, атрибут, сходство, символ, «как или как», ударение, объект.

Thomas Hardy was born in 1840 in the small village in Dorset, an area of southern England steeped in history. When *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* appeared in 1891, Thomas Hardy was one of England's leading men of letters. He had already authored several well-known novels, including *The Return of the Native*, and numerous short stories. *Tess* brought him notoriety—it was considered quite scandalous—and fortune. Despite this success, the novel was one of Hardy's last. He was deeply wounded by some of the particularly personal attacks he received from reviewers of the book. This novel has many valuable experiments for all readers. By the usage of some figurative language aspects, especially similes gave a great effect. The novel “Tess of the D’Urbervilles” is rich of different similes. Let’s analyze what is simile itself and what kind of types of similes used in the novel.

Simile is an example of figurative language. It makes a sentence beautiful and attractive for the readers. Simile a word or a phrase compares something to something else, using a word like or as, for example: a face like mask or as white as snow- the use of such words and phrases. “Simile is an expressed comparison between two unlike objects “usually using like or as” tom as ugly as bill is a simile comparison, but torn is as sin” is a simile. A simile is a figure of speech that directly compare two things similes explicitly use connecting words (such as like, as so, than or various verbs such as resemble). Though these specific words are not always necessary. While similes are mainly used in forms of poetry that compare the inanimate and the living.

“Everything looked like money- like the last coin.”

Similes can give a special atmosphere to events, that’s for the reason, they are one of the most used types of figurative language. For analyzing the similes in the novel more completely, I have grouped them according to their meaning like similes that expressed by human beings, animal names, valuable things, feelings, plants and condition. Let’s see them on the table.

Table 1. Used Similes in the Novel

Human beings	like a mad; like an old man's; like a child; like a god; like Tess; like a queen; like a swimmer; like your wife;
Animals names	like the animals; like a fascinated bird; like a cat; like wolves;
Valuable things	like a diamond; like a machine
Feelings	like the love; like a laugh out of hell; like the kiss;
Plants	like apples; like a plant; like roses
Condition	as shock to Tess; as the shadow of a cloud; as carefully as painter; as dog follows his owner;

In the novel "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" was used that kind of simile groups and we will analyze them one by one.

In the first group we can see the similes that expressed by *like* for describing human beings, their character and activities.

Example 1: - "*I have driving like a mad.*" Alec told this sentence for himself. This simile used by the author to Alec, because mad person do anything without thinking because he losing his mental power and acting like a child when he wants to reach Tess, while she left Trantridge in her way.

Next one is - "*Prince is dead! When Aaby realized what had happened, his face looked like an old man's.*" This is connected with old man when he knows that prince fell in the ground his face change indicates his sadness. This is went Hardy wants to tell us though this comparison.

In the next sentence author wants to compare the mother of Tess, Joan D'Urbeyfield like a child, because she is continued to give birth of many children despite of life difficulties, so Hardy used compared her as child: "*Joan d'urbeyfield like a child*".

In the fourth one simile used for describing god like: "*The children ask no more questions, but looked up at her in an amazement she seemed almost like a god to them*". By using this simile, the author wants to explain that no one compared to god, but in this comparison Hardy used 'hyperbole' to achieve the comparison he means that look at her brother and sisters more their parents and so mother and father this is purpose of the use the word god here parents not really god.

We can see an another description of Tess by the author: "*People who live in the country and we close to nature like Tess*". Hardy compared Tess those who live in the villages he means Tess. Hardy deliberated used this expression indirectly to convey his message.

Moreover, in the following simile was written in the beginning of the book by Hardy for clearly describing how beautiful Tess is: "*Tess seemed like a queen to core*". She was the most beautiful lady always wore white clothes, lovely lady when Hardy compared her to the queen always a queen were white clothes Tess also carries same features of the queens.

"*Angle watched her moving freely in the air like a swimmer on the wave.*" This situation was described very perfectly by author with beautiful similes. Simplicity of Tess attracted Angel Clare to her after she insured that Angel love her she walked naturally without arrogant as if she is swims on the wave and this wave help her to you for the comparison means she walks in her walls.

In the last one, the description was expressed by like as well: *“His mother said you see angle, the perfect woman the bible tell us is a working woman not a fine lady, a girl just like your wife.”*

Tess is compared to the beauty as it mentioned in the description of Angle's mother in her opinion not perfect woman as Bible tell them, in the working woman for that Tess in this comparison compared to the beauty because is something eternal to her.

My next group is about the similes that expressed by animal names. First one is - *“Just like the animals around a baby Jesus! And so William was able to escape”*

This description is more complicated than others, because William Dewey compared to an animal because he bent on his knees to deceive the bull and avoid the bull's dangerous, moreover he used his violin and played some Christmas church music it he is not creaked the but he will be killed. This what Hardy wants to portrayed through the simile.

Second example is *“Tess like a fascinated bird”*. The explanation was not readily forthcoming and in truth he did not and as she listened Tess like a fascinating bird could not leave the pot as if she was stoned.

Next is *“She yawned like a cat and he saw the red in side of her month”*. When the cat takes a deep breath with the open mouth this means sleepy cat's month is small when Hardy compared Tess's month to the yawned cat means Tess sleepy and beauty.

The last simile of this group is *“It made her forget her sorrows but she know they were waiting like wolves for them moment to attack”*. As it mentioned Tess forced to do wrong when she lost her virginity this view follow her whatever she want, but when she meet Angel and he fell in with her love she forget her past sorrow behind her back Hardy compared the waiting people to cruise, and insult like the prey is welting for the wolves to devour.

Group valuable things begins with the simile like- *“The single candle was reflected in her shining eyes like a diamond.”* Hardy compared her shining eyes when the single candle reflected in it to the diamond which these eyes bright as lovers said your eyes are expensive, diamond is expensive.

Second one is *“She moved forward. Bending and tying like a machine”*. Despite what has happened to her in the past Tess still beautiful lady slim and quick in her moved in this example Hardy compared to machine this is accurate depicted.

Next group is feelings of characters in the novel. *“Sound like the love —making of the grasshopper”*. Love is compared to the sound of reaping machine, the sound is compared as if the love- making be the grasshopper.

Second example of this group is *“He paused considering this. Then suddenly he started laughing in an unnatural, horrible way it was like a laugh out of hell”*. He paused moment and suddenly began to laugh in abnormal horrible as laugh out of hell, this was probably means Angle mock Tess and ridicule her and did not want to forgive her. In this simile Hardy wants to say that Angle deceived Tess, the dialogue disappear and the laugh is language of understanding between the quarreling lovers.

Third one is “*She offered her cool cheek to him but her eyes rested on distance trees as the kiss had nothing to do with her*”. The comparison indicated had that Tess lost her love to Alec d’Urbervilles and thinks in her own problems.

My next group is plants and it has three versions of similes. One of them is “*They seem like our apples* “. Hardy compared the start to the apples.

Second is “*The heat of his love made her feel like a plant under burning fire* “

Angle Clare loves Tess very much this love as it a plant under burning fire and this is what the ‘overs called infatuation. The infatuation compared to the burning fire Hardy used to convey message tell as this the beauty of compression using simile.

The last one is “*He had never seen such beautiful lips and teeth like roses filled with snow*”. In this example Hardy achieved complete description using simile, he compared Tess’s beautiful lips and white brightening teeth also this compared to the roses when tilled snow and the wind blowing these how is beautiful view ! This Tess’s beauty natural beauty, as it noticed here Hardy one of the literacy device which called: Synecdoche which means use the part to represent the whole Hardy mentioned the lips and teeth to represent Tess character.

My last group named as condition and in this group you can also see the similes expressed by as: “*He was so small and weak that illness was to be expected, but this still come as shock to Tess* ‘. In this comparison Hardy portrayed Tess’s baby Sorrow by giving the readers first impression about the child health for that he compared the illness came to shock his mother who forgot the shame surrounding his illness.

Example 2 is “*Here the air was clear and light, and the river from rushed as the shadow of a cloud* “. In this sentence the author compared the streamlining of water in the river from to the shadow of a cloud when covers the ground between the leaves of the trees.

The last example of this group is “*She flowed are as dog follows his owner*”. Tess in this example compared to a day this indication of despising and abasement, after she told Angel her story he started despise her and his eyes she become a fall.

In conclusion, simile is one figurative language that used to compare two things. Similes may be based on adjective-attributes, adverb-modifiers, verb-predicates and they have formal elements in their structure. Therefore, by using similes writers can show how beautiful their writing styles are and how many descriptive words they can use. The similes which used in the novel “*Tess of the D’Urbervilles*” by Thomas Hardy are so beautiful and interesting.

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