

## THE TOPIC OF THE VICTORIAN AGE'S WRITERS

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**Annotasiya:** Mazkur maqolada ingliz adabiyoti vakillari uchun juda ham muhim hisoblangan Viktoriya( Victorian age) davri , va o'sha davr yozuvchilari Sharlotte Bronte ( Charlotte Bronte) ,Charlis Dikens ( Charlie's Dickens ) asarlari misolida tahlil qilamiz. Ushbu iqtidorli yozuvchilar romanlarida asosan bolalar hayoti , maktabdagi qiyinchiliklar va kamchiliklar ro'yi rost va juda ham ta'sirli tarzda ifodalanganligi o'quvchi yoshlarni o'ziga jalb etishi shubhasiz.

**Kalit so'zlar:** jamiyat, adolatsizlik, bolalar mehnati

**Аннотация :**В этом статье выражен один из самых важных для литературы Виктория(эра Виктории)и один из писателей Шарлотте Бронте(Charlotte Bronte),Чарлс Диккенс произведение будем анализировать.В романе этих писателей мы узнаем особенно жизнь детей,трудности в школе,недостатки показаны в открытом формате и зацепляет этим всех читателей.

**Ключевые слова:**общества,несправедливость,труд детей.

**Abstract:** The presented article deals with analyzes of the Victorian era, which is considered very important for representatives of English literature, and the works of Charlotte Bronte and Charlie's Dickens, writers . In the novels of these talented writers, mainly children's life, school difficulties and shortcomings are expressed in a true and very impressive way, which will undoubtedly attract young readers.

**Key words:** society, unfairness , children labor

Victoria became queen of Great Britain in 1837. Her reign, the longest in English history, lasted until 1901. This period is called Victorian Age.<sup>1</sup>

The Victorian Age was characterized by sharp contradictions. In many ways it was an age of progress. The Victorian era marks the climax of England's raise to economic and military supremacy.Charles Dickens is the greatest representative of English critical realism, a classic of world literature. His name stands first in the list of authors belonging to the "brilliant school". Charles Dickens, the great outstanding novelist of the period, was one of the protesting liberals. Himself a member of a bourgeois family, unexpectedly ruined, he knew first-hand the sufferings and hardship of that group. His novel "Oliver Twist" published in 1837-9 deals with social problems and is one of the best works of Dickens. The novel tells the story of a little boy born in a workhouse and

<sup>1</sup> Hans Bertens " Literature Theory". The basics, 2001

left an orphan. Brought up under cruel conditions, the hero runs away from the workhouse to London. The boy kind and honest by nature falls into the hands of a gang of thieves and lives through dreadful hardship. The adventures of the hero boy were used by Dickens to describe the lower depths of London. He makes his readers aware of the inhumanity of city life under the conditions of capitalism. With “*Oliver Twist*” still in hand Dickens began to work on his next novel “*Nicholas Nickleby*” which describes the awful conditions under which the children of the poor were brought up and exposes the cruelty of the bourgeoisie. “*Nicholas Nickleby*” appeared in 1838-39. The book deals with another burning question of the day – that of the education of children in English private schools. *Nicholas Nickleby* becomes a teacher of a typical English boarding school for children of parents of modest means. The half-starved boarders are mercilessly exploited by the master of the schools and his wife who use children for domestic employment. There is no question of real education at the “school” and its pupils are destined to become moral and physical wrecks. Its master, Mr. Squeers, is a total ignorance. He is beastly cruel to the children and his only aim in life is to squeeze as much profit as possible out of his establishment. The ‘issues’ may seem small-scale, when compared to the wars being waged outside the limits of the village; but it is precisely the universality of the characters’ preoccupations that makes these issues, and their expression, attractive in a lasting way to a great many readers.

Charlotte Bronte (pseudonym Currer Bell) – a daughter of a clergyman, received her education at a charity school for daughters of impoverished clergymen. The school was a veritable prison. Charlotte gained first-hand knowledge of the kind of training to which future governesses were subjected. Her education completed, Charlotte entered the employ of a wealthy family as a governess where she was treated in a most slighting manner.

Charlotte Bronte’s novel “*Jane Eyre*” (1847) brought her fame and placed her in the rank of the foremost English realistic writers. She was personally acquainted with Dickens and Thackeray and the latter greatly influenced her literary method. In 1849, Charlotte published “*Shirley*”, her second big novel which dealt with the life of workers at the time of Luddites. The author’s sympathies are with the toilers. However, Bronte’s realistic portrayal of the conflict between labor and capital is much weakened by her attempting to solve the problem in a conciliatory moralistic way. In her novel called “*Jane Eyre*” one of the central themes of the book is education. Bronte’s description of horrors of Lowood charity school is not inferior to Dickens’s strongest passages portraying educational institutions of England of that time. Another problem raised in the novel is the position of a woman in society. The heroine of the novel maintains that women should have equal rights with men.

Moreover, Charlotte Bronte described the situation of the Lowood school very skillfully. Jane Eyre finds herself shipped off a school at the age of 10, and remains at this school until after she turns 18. Lowood school is run under the idea that the students will be taught the teachings of God, and that they will learn to be proper and righteous as adults. An excerpt from Chapter 5 provides insight into the set up of the school: "The garden was a wide inclosure, surrounded with walls so high as to exclude every glimpse of prospect; a covered veranda ran down one side, and broad walks bordered a middle space divided into scores of little beds: these beds were assigned as gardens for the pupils to cultivate, and each bed had an owner."<sup>2</sup> They study the entire day with only a break for a walk in the garden. The food is poor and their clothes are very plain. Only the barest necessities of life are provided for the girls there, but the standard of education is good. The living conditions at this school were miserable, and while Jane does befriend a fellow student, Helen Burns, she quickly loses this kind friend to a tuberculosis outbreak due to the living conditions and lack of proper nutrition. Jane suffered half starvation, terrible cold weather, lack of medical facilities, very unhygienic environment in the Lowood school. Still, she became a teacher in that school. Her education prepared her to shoulder the hardships of life. Lowood School sets Jane up for moving onto Thornfield and gives her the necessary skills to continue the plot.

Lowood School and the situations Jane Eyre finds herself in were based off of the writer's own experiences at the Cowan Bridge School in Kirkby Lonsdale.

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1. Hans Bertens " Literature Theory" 2001
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<sup>2</sup> Charlotte Bronte " Jane Eyre" pace