

**USAGE OF FICTIONAL IMAGE TOOLS IN ENGLISH FICTIONAL BOOKS
(BASED ON SAMUEL RICHARDSON'S WORKS)**

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Abstract: the use of fictional characters as tools in English literature has been a common practice for centuries. These characters are not just there to move the plot along, but also to explore themes and ideas in a more profound way. This technique allows readers to connect with the characters and the themes on a deeper level, making the reading experience more meaningful. In this article we will explore some of fictional characters image in Samuel Richardson works and other writers.

Key words: fictional characters, English literature, virtue, literary tradition, tools, novels

The use of fictional characters as tools in English literature has been a popular technique for exploring themes and ideas for centuries. The use of fictional characters as tools in English fictional books has been a long-standing tradition in literature. One of the most notable examples of this is Samuel Richardson's novels, which were published in the 18th century.

Authors such as Samuel Richardson, Jane Austen, Charles Dickens, and Virginia Woolf have used this technique to great effect, creating memorable characters that engage readers emotionally while exploring important themes. Popular opinions on the use of fictional image tools in English fictional books based on Samuel Richardson's works might include the belief that these tools are essential to creating a compelling and realistic story, or that they add depth and complexity to the characters and their relationships. Others may argue that these tools can be overused or feel contrived if not executed properly. Ultimately, opinions on this topic will vary depending on personal preferences and individual interpretations of the works in question. Fictional characters are an essential tool in English literature, allowing authors to explore themes and ideas in a more profound way while engaging readers emotionally. This technique has been used for centuries and continues to be used by modern authors, making it an essential part of the literary tradition.

One of the most common fictional image tools used by Richardson was the use of metaphor. Metaphors are comparisons between two things that are not literally the same, but which share some similarities. For example, in *Clarissa*, Richardson uses the metaphor of a shipwreck to describe the emotional turmoil experienced by the novel's protagonist, Clarissa Harlowe. This metaphor helps readers to understand the depth of

Clarissa's pain and suffering, and to empathize with her plight.

Another fictional image tool used by Richardson was the use of symbolism. Symbolism involves using objects or actions to represent abstract ideas or concepts. For example, in *Pamela*, Richardson uses the image of a rose to symbolize the purity and innocence of the novel's heroine, Pamela Andrews. This symbol is repeated throughout the novel, reinforcing the idea that Pamela is a virtuous and honorable young woman.

In addition to metaphor and symbolism, Richardson also used imagery to create vivid and memorable settings for his novels. In *Clarissa*, for example, he describes the grandeur and opulence of the Harlowe family's estate in great detail, using imagery to transport readers into this world of luxury and privilege. Similarly, in *Pamela*, he describes the rustic charm of the Andrews family's cottage, using imagery to create a sense of warmth and coziness.

Samuel Richardson's novels "*Pamela*" and "*Clarissa*" use the characters of Pamela and Clarissa to explore themes of virtue and power and control, respectively. In Jane Austen's "*Pride and Prejudice*," Elizabeth Bennet challenges social class and gender roles, while Charles Dickens' "*Great Expectations*" explores ambition and social class through the character of Pip.

Richardson's novels, including "*Pamela*" and "*Clarissa*," are known for their complex characters and intricate plots. The characters in these novels are not just there to move the story along, but are also used as tools to explore themes and ideas. For example, the character of Pamela in Richardson's novel of the same name is used to explore the theme of virtue. Pamela is a young servant girl who is pursued by her master, Mr. B, who wants to seduce her. Throughout the novel, Pamela resists Mr. B's advances and remains virtuous, even when faced with difficult circumstances. . . Similarly, the character of Clarissa in Richardson's novel "*Clarissa*" is used to explore the theme of power and control. Clarissa is a young woman who is forced into a marriage she does not want by her family. Throughout the novel, she struggles to maintain her independence and control over her own life. The use of fictional characters as tools in literature is not unique to Richardson's novels. The use of fictional characters as tools in English literature has been a common practice for centuries. These characters are not just there to move the plot along, but also to explore themes and ideas in a more profound way. Samuel Richardson's novels, such as "*Pamela*" and "*Clarissa*," are excellent examples of this technique. Pamela is used to explore the theme of virtue, while Clarissa is used to explore power and control.

Some common fictional image tools used by Richardson that are still used in twenty-first-century literature include:

1. Characterization: Richardson was known for his detailed and nuanced characterizations, which helped readers understand the motivations and personalities

of his characters. This technique is still widely used in modern literature.

2. Epistolary Form: Richardson's novels were written in the form of letters, which allowed him to explore his characters' inner thoughts and feelings in a more intimate way. This technique is still used in contemporary literature, such as in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple*.

3. Foreshadowing: Richardson often used foreshadowing to build tension and suspense in his novels. This technique is still used in modern literature, such as in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* series.

4. Symbolism: Richardson used symbolism to convey deeper meanings and themes in his works. This technique is still used in contemporary literature, such as in Toni Morrison's *Beloved*.

5. Irony: Richardson often used irony to create humor or to comment on social issues. This technique is still used in modern literature, such as in Margaret Atwood's *The Handmaid's Tale*.

Other writers, including Jane Austen and F. Scott Fitzgerald, have also used fictional image tools to great effect, demonstrating the enduring power of these techniques in literature. In Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, for example, she uses the metaphor of a dance to describe the complex social interactions between her characters. This metaphor helps readers to understand the intricate relationships and power dynamics at play in the novel. In F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*, the use of symbolism is particularly prominent. The green light at the end of Daisy Buchanan's dock, for example, represents Gatsby's hopes and dreams for the future, while the eyes of Dr. T.J. Eckleburg symbolize the moral decay and corruption of American society in the 1920s.

Other authors have also used this technique to great effect. In Jane Austen's "*Pride and Prejudice*," Elizabeth Bennet challenges social class and gender roles. Charles Dickens' "*Great Expectations*" explores ambition and social class through the character of Pip. Virginia Woolf's "*Mrs. Dalloway*" uses Clarissa Dalloway to explore identity and self-discovery. Using fictional characters as tools not only helps to explore themes but also engages readers emotionally. This technique continues to be used by modern authors and is an essential part of the literary tradition. It allows readers to connect with the characters and the themes on a deeper level, making the reading experience more meaningful.

Virginia Woolf's "*Mrs. Dalloway*" uses Clarissa Dalloway to explore identity and self-discovery. Using fictional characters as tools not only helps to explore themes but also engages readers emotionally. This technique continues to be used by modern authors and is an essential part of the literary tradition. These characters are not just tools for exploring themes, but also for engaging readers emotionally. Richardson's novels are known for their ability to elicit strong emotions from readers, whether it be

sympathy for Pamela or admiration for Clarissa. In Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway," the character of Clarissa Dalloway is used to explore the theme of identity and self-discovery. Clarissa is a middle-aged woman who reflects on her life and struggles to reconcile her past with her present.

In Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," the character of Elizabeth Bennet is used to explore the theme of social class and gender roles. Elizabeth is a strong-willed and independent woman who challenges the expectations of society and refuses to conform to traditional gender roles.

In Dickens' "Great Expectations," the character of Pip is used to explore the theme of ambition and social class. Pip is a young boy from a poor background who dreams of becoming a gentleman and rising above his humble origins.

In conclusion, fictional image tools have been used by authors for centuries to create vivid and memorable characters, settings, and events. Samuel Richardson was one writer who used these tools extensively in his novels, helping to create enduring works of literature that continue to captivate readers today. Other writers, including Jane Austen and F. Scott Fitzgerald, have also used fictional image tools to great effect, demonstrating the enduring power of these techniques in literature. The use of fictional characters as tools in English fictional books has been a longstanding tradition in literature. Samuel Richardson's novels are a prime example of how characters can be used to explore themes and engage readers emotionally. This technique continues to be used by authors today and is an important part of the literary tradition.. The literary tools used by Samuel Richardson in the eighteenth century have stood the test of time and are still being used in contemporary literature. His detailed characterizations, use of the epistolary form, foreshadowing, symbolism, and irony have influenced generations of writers. Richardson's works continue to be studied and appreciated for their contribution to the development of the novel as a literary form. As a learner of Richardson's works, I am impressed with how literature has evolved over the centuries and how some techniques have remained relevant and effective in storytelling.

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