

MONOGRAFIA  
POKONFERENCYJNA

SCIENCE,  
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT #33

#2

*Paris*

*29.09.2020- 30.09.2020*

U.D.C. 72+7+7.072+61+082

B.B.C. 94

Z.40

**Zbiór artykułów naukowych recenzowanych.**

(1) Z.40 Zbiór artykułów naukowych z Konferencji Międzynarodowej Naukowo-Praktycznej (on-line) zorganizowanej dla pracowników naukowych uczelni, jednostek naukowo-badawczych oraz badawczych z państw obszaru byłego Związku Radzieckiego oraz byłej Jugosławii.

(30.09.2020) - Warszawa, 2020.

ISBN: 978-83-66401-68-6

Wydawca: Sp. z o.o. «Diamond trading tour»

Adres wydawcy i redakcji: 00-728 Warszawa, ul. S. Kierbedzia, 4 lok.103

e-mail: info@conferenc.pl

Wszelkie prawa autorskie zastrzeżone. Powielanie i kopiowanie materiałów bez zgody autora jest zakazane. Wszelkie prawa do artykułów z konferencji należą do ich autorów.

W artykułach naukowych zachowano oryginalną pisownię.

Wszystkie artykuły naukowe są recenzowane przez dwóch członków Komitetu Naukowego.

Wszelkie prawa, w tym do rozpowszechniania i powielania materiałów opublikowanych w formie elektronicznej w monografii należą Sp. z o.o. «Diamond trading tour».

W przypadku cytowań obowiązkowe jest odniesienie się do monografii.

Publikacja elektroniczna.

«Diamond trading tour» ©      Warszawa 2020

ISBN: 978-83-66401-68-6

---

---

SPIS/СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

---

<b>THE ORIGIN OF WORD FOLKLORE AND BLESSINGS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE</b> Niyazova M. K. ....	41
<b>ГРАЖДАНСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО И ВОПРОСЫ СОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ ЛИЧНОСТИ</b> Хидирова Н. Х., Хидирова З. Н. ....	44
<b>DEPICTION OF ORPHAN HERO IN "GREAT EXPECTATIONS"</b> Safarova Z. T. ....	47
<b>О ВОВЛЕЧЕННОСТИ СТУДЕНЧЕСКОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА К ЗАНЯТИЯМ ПО ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ И СПОРТОМ С ОЦЕНКОЙ СОСТОЯНИЯ И Х ЗДОРОВЬЯ</b> Холбаева Ш. Т. ....	50
<b>ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ УЧЕБНО-ТРЕНИРОВОЧНОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПО ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДГОТОВКЕ КУРСАНТОВ И СЛУШАТЕЛЕЙ «ЧВТКИУ» СПЕЦИАЛИЗИРУЮЩИХСЯ НА РУКОПАШНОМ БОЮ</b> Абдурахманов А. А. ....	54
<b>ОЦЕНКА УРОВНЯ СПЕЦИАЛЬНО ДВИГАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПОДГОТОВЛЕННОСТИ В ВОСТОЧНЫХ ЕДИНОБОРСТВАХ</b> Сухорукова И. С. ....	57
<b>REFLECTION OF HORSE IN "WAR HORSE" AND "PACING MUSTANG"</b> Ochilova N. O. ....	61
<b>МАҲКУМЛАР ТОМОНИДАН СОДИР ЭТИЛАДИГАН ПЕНИТЕНЦИАР ЖИНОЯТЧИЛИКНИНГ ПРОФИЛАКТИК ТАДБИРЛАРИ ҲАҚИДА</b> Таджибаева Д. А. ....	64
<b>ИЗОТЕРМА АДСОРБЦИИ ПАРОВ БЕНЗОЛА В ЦЕОЛИТЕ NALSX</b> Абдурахмонов Э. Б. ....	69
<b>ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫЕ ТЕСТЫ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ ДЛЯ БУДУЩИХ ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЕЙ ХИМИИ</b> Алимова Ф.А. ....	72
<b>РОЛЬ ПРАКТИКО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫХ ЗАДАЧ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ХИМИИ</b> Искандаров А.Ю. ....	75

## DEPICTION OF ORPHAN HERO IN "GREAT EXPECTATIONS"

**Safarova Zilola Tolibovna**

Bukhara State University, Foreign languages faculty, English literature department, Uzbekistan. E-mail: safarovaenglishteacher@gmail.com

**Abstract:** *The great novelist of English literature Charles Dickens is well-known for his works describing the life and experiences of orphan children. The following article deals with the analysis of the depiction of main hero in authors masterpiece "Great expectations" which was admitted as a bright example of "Bildungsroman" novels.*

**Key words:** Charles Dickens, novel, orphan hero, orphan hood, Bildungsroman, theme, main hero.

Orphan characters are prevalent in children's literature, both in folktales and in fiction. The works of an outstanding English novelist Charles Dickens are distinguished by their dedication to the life of orphan heroes, their thoughts, dreams, and inner experiences. Describing Dickens' works, literary scholar B. Hoffman quotes that, "Orphans and orphan hood is everywhere in Dickens. Oliver Twist, Little Nell, David Copperfield, Ether Summerson, Amy Dorrit, Pip and other Dickens characters are all orphaned and their plight as orphans is a powerful emphasis in the novels that depict them [1,11]."

"Great Expectations" which is based on the traditions of the 19<sup>th</sup> century English realism, with an effective use of English humor and satire, and reflects the spirit of European sentimentalism, depicts the psychological and moral development of a young boy to maturity, thus belonging to the group of novels called Bildungsroman. (from the German words Bildung ("education") and Roman ("novel") [4].)

According to the plot of a typical English Bildungsroman novels, events in

"Great expectations" illustrate three stages in the hero's development: childhood, youth and maturity. Pip (Philip Pirrip) is the protagonist and narrator of the novel who undergoes changes in his dreams and expectations throughout his whole life while trying to become a real "gentleman". During his first stage of development the protagonist, appears as a young orphan boy being raised by his sister and brother-in-law in the provincial town of Kent. The author carefully describes cold and unkind treatment of his sister through light humor, as follows: "My sister, Mrs. Joe Gargery, was more than twenty years older than I, and had established a great reputation with herself and the neighbors because she had brought me up "by hand." Having at that time to find out for myself what the expression meant, and knowing her to have a hard and heavy hand, and to be much in the habit of laying it upon her husband as well as upon me, I supposed that Joe Gargery and I were brought up by hand [2,9]."

"Initially, Pip imagines the world having the house where he lived, his sister who often beat him, a little rough but a

sincere and kind-hearted blacksmith Joe, Biddy, who lived in poverty like himself, a small village and the swamp around it, a cemetery and a church. His hopes for the future were similarly simple: to grow up, to be an apprentice to Joe, to become a blacksmith, and to work with him. But the meeting with a wealthy, reclusive spinster Miss Havisham who had a tragic love, and with her cold-hearted ward (adopted daughter) Estella, completely changed Pip's imagination and views. He felt the poverty of the house in which he lived, suffered from the roughness of his hands, from the awkwardness of his clothes, and for the first time faced with the feeling of love.

"I took the opportunity of being alone in the court-yard, to look at my coarse hands and my common boots. My opinion of those accessories was not favourable. They had never troubled me before, but they troubled me now, as vulgar appendages [2, 86]." Those unpleasant feelings, which were completely new to him, forced Pip to look at the world in a different way. After several years, when a lawyer Mr. Jaggers informs Pip that he has been provided with money from an anonymous person, who intends to create "a gentleman" from him, Pip decides that this patron must be Miss Havisham and he believes that her aim is to unite him with Estella.

Since then, for achieving Estella's attention and love the protagonist's only goal has been to become a wealthy man and achieve a great position in society [3,359].

Pip tries very hard to get the gentleman's education and upbringing in London, thus the second stage of the

hero's life, full of new hopes and expectations starts. In the second stage of his personality development, Pip begins to change from a simple, kind boy to an arrogant and elevated young man. He is even ashamed of his only friend, Joe, who brought warmth to his poor orphan soul and enriched his flawless childhood with love. The scene of Joe's visit to London may confirm our opinion: "Let me confess exactly, with what feelings I looked forward to Joe's coming. Not with pleasure, though I was bound to him by so many ties; no; with considerable disturbance, some mortification, and a keen sense of incongruity. If I could have kept him away by paying money, I certainly would have paid money [2,308]." Pip becomes more and more busy with spending much money, furnishing his house with luxury things in order to adapt to the life of the nobility. Unfortunately, all his hopes and plans turn into a mirage, when he finds out that not everything can be easily achieved as he had imagined. In the next stage, disillusionment on discovering the source of his fortune, followed by his slow realization of the vanity of his false values breaks hero's heart and disappointed him very much. It turns out that his benefactor was not Miss Havisham, as he had expected, but a fugitive prisoner whom he once rescued. Furthermore, Estella's cold and arrogant refusal makes Pip's life miserable. The reader may change his attitude to Pip several times, during the periods of character development. Critics consider that even Dickens himself has changed his attitude toward his

protagonist several times. At the end of the novel, Pip is depicted in a state of complete despair, but later he is given the opportunity to hope again [3,360]. The author emphasizes that although Pip became an orphaned at an early age, grew up bearing the cruelty of his hot-tempered sister and witnessed unfair treatments of people around him, those circumstances didn't spoil his personality and couldn't make him evil as others. The novel teaches people to look to the future with hope, no

matter how many tragic events may happen in one's life.

#### References:

1. Hochman, Baruch and Ilja Watches. (1999) Dickens: The Orphan Condition. Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, P. 225
2. Charles Dickens. Great expectations. Planet Ebook.com. (2008) P. 685
3. Чарльз Диккенс. Катта умидлар. Ш.Миноваров таржимаси, Тошкент: "Нихол" нашриёти, 2017. Б. 364
4. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bildungsroman>
5. <https://www.labyrinth.ru/books/277850/>

