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Realism and its primary characteristics in english literature**Fazliddinova Durдона Husniddin qizi,**

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Abstract: The following article informs about the period of realism in English literature and its primary features. The data is supported with the literary works of prominent English realist authors.

Keywords: English literature, realism, literary movement, nineteenth-century literature, social realism, critical realism, depiction of real life, social issues, character psychology, artistic detail, objectivity, relationship between society and the individual.

Аннотация: Следующая статья информирует о периоде реализма в английской литературе и его основных особенностях. Приведённые сведения подтверждаются литературными произведениями известных английских писателей реалистов.

Ключевые слова: Английская литература, реализм, литературное направление, литература XIX века, социальный реализм, критический реализм, изображение реальной жизни, социальные проблемы, психология персонажа, художественная деталь, объективность, взаимоотношения общества и личности.

Annotatsiya: Quyidagi maqola ingliz adabiyotida realizm davri va uning asosiy xususiyatlari haqida ma'lumot beradi. Keltirilgan ma'lumotlar mashhur ingliz realist yozuvchilarining adabiy asarlari bilan tasdiqlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ingliz adabiyoti, realizm, adabiy oqim, XIX asr adabiyoti, ijtimoiy realizm, tanqidiy realizm, real hayot tasviri, ijtimoiy muammolar, qahramon psixologiyasi, badiiy tafsilot, obyektivlik, jamiyat va shaxs munosabati.

Introduction. Realism is a literary movement that shows life as it really is. In literature and art realism focuses on ordinary people, everyday events and real social conditions. It developed strongly in the 19th century as a reaction against romanticism, which emphasized emotion and imagination. Realist writers and artists show both positive and negative aspects of life, including struggles, work and social issues. The goal of realism is to create an honest, believable picture of the world so audiences can better understand real human experiences.

Realism in English literature has its own distinct features, such as the usage of simple and straightforward language, description of ordinary people and others.

Ordinary characters: Realist writers focus on common people such as shopkeepers, farmers, workers, students and middle-class families instead of kings, heroes or mythical figures. These characters live normal lives and face realistic problems like poverty, family conflicts, work pressure and social inequality. By using ordinary characters realism shows true human behavior and real emotions. The characters are not perfect they have strengths, weaknesses and flaws. This

helps readers relate to them easily and understand real society and everyday life more clearly. Examples of realistic novels include *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen, *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens, *Madame Bovary* by Gustave Flaubert, *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.

Main part. Real life situation: Realist writers present events that can actually happen in everyday life, avoiding fantasy, magic or supernatural elements. The stories often include common experiences such as family relationship, work life, social conflicts and moral struggles. These situations are shown in a natural and believable way, just as they occur in society. By using real-life situations, realism helps readers understand true human behavior and social conditions. This feature makes realist works relatable, meaningful and reflective of real society and human experiences.

Example: George Eliot "Silas Marner" (He lived alone and his life, deprived of human affection, gradually narrowed until it became centered on one thing-his gold).

Simple and clear language: Realist writers avoid overly poetic or exaggerated expressions. Instead, they write in a way that is easy to understand, reflecting how ordinary people speak and think. This helps readers relate to the story and the characters. The focus is on clarity and precision so events and emotions are presented truthfully. Simple language also allows the social and moral messages of the story to come through naturally. Examples of this can be seen in novels like "Oliver Twist" by Charles Dickens.

Focus on social problems and challenges: Realist writers often depict issues such as poverty, child labor, corruption and the struggles of ordinary people. By showing these problems honestly, writers encourage readers to understand and reflect on the social environment around them. Example can be "Oliver Twist" by Charles Dickens. It explores poverty and child labor, while "Germinal" by Emile Zola focuses on the harsh conditions of miners.

Charles Dickens was a famous English novelist, widely recognized as a realist writer. He focused on portraying everyday life and social issues in 19th century England. Charles Dickens wrote about ordinary people, including children and the poor, showing their struggles and moral challenges. Charles Dickens uses simple, clear language and realistic characters to depict life truthfully, which are key features of realism in literature. The novel "Oliver Twist" depicts the harsh life of poor children in 19th – century England and highlights the social problems of that time, such as poverty, crime and injustice. The main character Oliver Twist despite all hardships, remains kind, honest and steadfast. Through Oliver's story, Dickens emphasizes the importance of compassion, justice and helping the vulnerable. The work teaches that a person, even in difficult circumstances can maintain moral values and that society must fight poverty and injustice. Overall, the novel serves as a social and moral lesson, showing the need for humanity and support for the poor.

George Eliot was a prominent English novelist and one of the leading realist writers of the 19th century. She focused on portraying everyday life and human nature with honesty and psychological depth. The main character in "Silas Marner" highlights the struggles, virtues and flaws of common people, showing how personal choices interact with social conditions, which is a key feature of realism. The novel "Silas Marner" tells the story of a man who, due to betrayal and loneliness, withdraws into himself and devotes his life entirely to accumulating wealth. Having lost his sense of purpose, he becomes cut off from society. Everything changes when a little girl Eppie enters his life and he raises her as his own daughter. Through this story, George Eliot shows that true happiness and the meaning of life are found in love, family and human relationships, not in material wealth. The novel emphasizes the value of humanity, caring for others and spiritual richness over material possessions.

Elizabeth Gaskell was an England novelist of the Victorian age and a well-known realism writer. Wrote about real social conditions of 19th century England. Elizabeth Gaskell showed problems such as, poverty, industrialization, class conflict and injustice in a realistic way. The main character in "North and South" the work depicts the clash of two worlds the calm, traditional South of England and the industrial, rapidly developing North. The main heroine, Margaret Hale faces problems of social injustice, the harsh conditions of workers and tense relations between laborers and factory owners. Through her experiences, the author shows that understanding, tolerance and human compassion can overcome conflicts and prejudices. An important theme of the novel is not only social inequality but also the personal growth of the characters and the ability to see people as they truly are, without bias. Elizabeth Gaskell realistically portrays life in an industrial city, showing both the difficulties and hopes of people from different social classes. "North and South" teaches compassion, responsibility and respect for labor, making it relevant even today.

Realism in English literature emerged in the 19th century as a response to the idealized and emotional focus of Realism. Its main goal was to depict the truthfully and accurately, showing ordinary people and everyday situations rather than heroes, royalty or fantastical events. Realist writers emphasized plausible plots, believable characters and social environments, presenting both the positive and negative aspects of life. They often highlighted social issues such as poverty, inequality, crime and moral dilemmas, encouraging readers to reflect on society.

The language used in realist works is typically simple and clear, making the stories relatable and accessible. Authors like Charles Dickens and George Eliot created characters whose struggles, choices and emotions mirrored real human experiences, allowing readers to empathize and understand social realities. Overall, realism made literature socially relevant, morally instructive and psychologically insightful, shaping English literature into a medium for both reflection and social critique.

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