

## THE STYLE AND NARRATIVE ART IN THE WORKS OF EMILY BRONTE

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**Abstract:** This paper examines the unique style and narrative art present in the works of Emily Bronte, focusing on her most famous novel, "Wuthering Heights". Through close analysis of Bronte's use of language, symbolism, and narrative techniques, this study seeks to uncover the underlying themes and complexities of her writing. By exploring Bronte's innovative storytelling methods and the ways in which she challenges traditional literary conventions, this paper aims to shed light on the enduring impact of her work on the literary world.

**Key words:** critical analysis, narrative art, central method, traditional conventions, unfriendly characters, novels

One of the most famous love stories in the English language, the passionate tale of Catherine and Heathcliff is presented here and examined the qualities and reviews that make it such a powerful and compelling novel. The methodology of the work is based on the critical analysis referring the reviews of the style and Narrative art, plot and main Wuthering Heights.<sup>1</sup>

Style and narrative art are linked in Wuthering Heights, for the voice and vocabulary of each of the narrations differs as it should be expected and thus style is an index to character as well. Another aspect of style is the dialect of Joseph, seen to good effect in the religiosity and reiterative rages in which he indulges. He represents the other end of the social scale from Lockwood and thus instances the width and objectivity of Emily's social and moral context. The major part of Emily's style consists of graphic immediacy, where the physical presence of character is felt either through the heightened imaginative treatment or with a directly physical power like nothing else in fiction.

"In her eagerness she rose and supported herself on the arm of a chair. At that earnest appeal, he turned her, looking absolutely desperate. His eyes wide and wet at last, flashed fiercely on her: his breast heaved convulsively. An instant they held a sounder: and then how they met I hardly saw, but Catherine made a spring and he caught her and they were lock an embrace from which I thought my mistress would never be released alive. In fact, to my eyes she seemed directly insensible. He flung himself into the nearest seat,

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<sup>1</sup> Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn, " The Life of Charlotte Bronte".Vol.2.London: D. Appleton (1,65), 1857

and on my approaching hurriedly to ascertain if she had fainted, he gnashed at me and foamed like a mad dog, and gathered her to him with greedy jealousy. I did not feel as if I were in the company of creature of my own species: it appeared that he would not understand, though I spoke to him: so, I stood off, and held my tongue ".<sup>2</sup>

This is given in full because it typifies Emily Bronte's style in *Wuthering Heights* and summarize to the central method of that novel. It indirect graphic, simple, physical without sexuality, dramatic without melodrama, unique in the quality of its straight appeal to the senses and sympathies, it breaks rules of control and decorum; "foaming at the mouth " would be ridiculous in another context, or even bathetic, while here it further defines the person of Heathcliff and the associations, we have with him. The passage transcends literary convention, despite the fact it is described by the conventional observer, Nelly Dean<sup>3</sup>. Her mannered style almost a mark of her own gentility in being a member of the Linton household-contrasts effectively with the sheer force of that she is seeing. Her reaction reflects her bewilderment and her limitations: "approaching hurriedly to ascertain if she had fainted" <sup>4</sup> are the words of the drawing-room, but the scene is unbearable emotional, too emotional for an observer to witness.

Emily Bronte does not tell her story in a simple way; she does not start at the beginning and take us straight through to the end. Instead, she begins almost at the climax of her tale. She wants to build up an atmosphere of mystery and suspense. She wants to awaken our curiosity about her strange, unfriendly characters. Only when we have been introduced to them can she allow Nelly Dean to explain why they are so bitter.

The morality of this novel has been focusing of interest, as have the nature of its structure and aspects of its narrative arts. Charlotte's preface to the 1850 edition of the novel tries to explain Emily as well as apologizing for her: this is because, Charlotte reacted against critics who found the work distasteful or went so fast as to consider it " odiously and abominably pagan " or "repellent " or " a fiend of a book" or found the characters unattractive. She obviously had her doubts about the morality, saying, whether it is right or advisable to create beings like Heathcliff. Charlotte was far more tied do convention than she realized for the moral law which separates Jane from Rochester could not exist in the relationship of Catherine Earnshaw, later Linton and Heathcliff. Cathy's much quoted. Neely, I am Heathcliff" sufficiently underlines the difference, and Heathcliff stresses it in his reactions and his force of will. When Cathy dies

<sup>2</sup> Emily, Bronte, "Wuthering Heights ". London: Thomas Causley Newby. (2,237),1847

<sup>3</sup> Gaskell, Elizabeth, "The Life of Charlotte Bronte". London: Penguin Classics. (3,187), 1857

<sup>4</sup> Gezari, Janet, "Last Things. Emily Bronte's Poems". Oxford: Oxford UP. (4,109), 2007

Heathcliff faces a life which is a kind of death until he wills himself to die, and he renews his life with her beyond grave.

Emily's artistic awareness and her strong structural sense have also received their share of critical attention; one contemporary noted the novel's affluence of poetic life even pointing out the parallel between Ophelia's madness in Hamlet and Cathy in her last illness, thus indicating the level of association and awareness to be found in the author. Others have found reminders of Greek tragedy in its form and concerns. The coherent structure of *Wuthering Heights* is seen in the neat and careful finishing off of everything.<sup>5</sup>

In conclusion, Emily Bronte's distinctive style and narrative art in her works, such as "*Wuthering Heights*," showcase her mastery of storytelling techniques and innovative approach to literature. Through her use of language, symbols, and narrative structure, Bronte creates a rich and complex world that continues to captivate readers and scholars alike. Her contribution to the literary landscape remains significant, as her works challenge traditional conventions and offer a unique perspective on themes of love, revenge, and the human condition.

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<sup>5</sup> Gerin, Winifred, "*Emily Bronte*". Oxford: Clarendon Press. ISBN 01-9812-018-4 (5,167), 1971