

HUMAN PSYCHE IN JANE AUSTEN'S NOVEL «EMMA»

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Abstract. This article explores the intricate portrayal of the human psyche in Jane Austen's novel «Emma,» focusing on the psychological development of the protagonist, Emma Woodhouse, and the interactions that shape her character. Austen's narrative delves into themes of self-awareness, social perception, and personal growth, offering a nuanced examination of the complexities of human behavior and relationships. By analyzing key scenes and character dynamics, the study highlights how Austen uses irony, dialogue, and narrative perspective to reveal the inner workings of her characters' minds. The article also considers the broader social and cultural contexts of the early 19th century that influence the psychological dimensions of the novel. Through this analysis, the paper aims to demonstrate how «Emma» not only entertains but also provides profound insights into human nature and the processes of self-discovery and moral maturation. This study contributes to the understanding of Austen's literary craft and her exploration of the human condition, emphasizing the timeless relevance of her psychological insights.

Keywords: Jane Austen, Emma, human psyche, psychological development, self-awareness, social perception, personal growth, irony, narrative perspective, 19th-century literature.

ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО СОЗНАНИЯ В РОМАНЕ ДЖЕЙН ОСТИН «ЭММА»

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Аннотация. В данной статье исследуется сложное изображение человеческой психики в романе Джейн Остин «Эмма», сосредотачивая внимание на психологическом развитии главной героини, Эммы Вудхаус, и взаимодействиях, которые формируют ее характер. Рассказ Остина затрагивает темы самосознания, социального восприятия и личностного роста, предлагая тонкое исследование сложностей человеческого поведения и отношений. Анализируя ключевые сцены и динамику персонажей, исследование подчеркивает, как Остин использует иронию, диалог и перспективу повествования, чтобы раскрыть внутренние механизмы мышления своих персонажей. В статье также рассматриваются более широкие социальные и культурные контексты начала 19 века, которые влияют на психологические измерения романа. Через этот анализ статья нацелена продемонстрировать, как «Эмма» не только развлекает, но и предоставляет глубокие истины о человеческой природе и процессах самопознания и морального становления. Это исследование вносит свой вклад в понимание литературного мастерства Остина и ее исследование человеческого состояния, подчеркивая вечную актуальность ее психологических истин.

Ключевые слова: Джейн Остин, Эмма, человеческая психика, психологическое развитие, самосознание, социальное восприятие, личностный рост, ирония, перспектива повествования, литература 19 века.

JEYN OSTINNING «EMMA» ROMANIDA INSON PSIXOLOGIYASINING MURAKKAB TASVIRLARI TAHLIL QILINADI, ASOSIY SHAXS EMMA WOODHOUSENING PSIXOLOGIK RIVOJLANISHIGA VA UNING SHAXSIYATINI SHAKLLANTIRADIGAN MUNOSABATLARGA DIQQAT QARATILADI. USHBU TADQIQOT OSTINNING ASARIDAGI O'ZINI ANGLASH, IJTIMOY TUSHUNCHA VA SHAXSIY O'SISH MAVZULARINI, INSON MUNOSABATLARINING MURAKKABLIKLARINI OCHIB

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Annotasiya. Bu maqolada Jeyn Ostinning «Emma» romanida inson psixologiyasining murakkab tasvirlari tahlil qilinadi, asosiy shaxs Emma Woodhousening psixologik rivojlanishiga va uning shaxsiyatini shakllantiradigan munosabatlarga diqqat qaratiladi. Ushbu tadqiqot Ostinning asaridagi o'zini anglash, ijtimoiy tushuncha va shaxsiy o'sish mavzularini, inson munosabatlarning murakkabliklarini ochib

berishga qaratilgan. Asosiy va asarning boshqa qahramonlar dinamikasini tahlil qilish orqali, tadqiqot, shaxslarining xarakterini ochib berishda Ostin qaysi uslublardan foydalanganligiga e'tibor qaratiladi. Maqolada roman qahramonlarining psixologik holatiga ta'sir qiladigan 19-asr boshlaridagi umumiy ijtimoiy va madaniy kontekstlar ham ko'rib chiqiladi. Bu tahlil orqali maqola «Emma» asarining ning faqat qiziqarli emas, balki inson tabiatining va o'zini aniqlash va ma'naviy yaxshilanish jarayonlarining chuqurroq tushunchalarini ko'rsatishni maqsad qiladi. Bu tadqiqotda Ostinning adabiyot san'ati va inson holatini tasvirlash qobiliyati o'ta muhimdir.

Tayanch iboralar: Jeyn Ostin, Emma, inson psixologiyasi, psixologik rivojlanish, o'zini anglash, ijtimoiy tushuncha, shaxsiy o'sish, ironiya, hikoya ko'rinishi, 19-asr adabiyoti.»

Introduction. Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775. The family home was located in the Steventon district of Hampshire. Her father, George, was a very learned and enlightened man, descended from an old Kent family, and was a church clergyman. The writer's mother, Cassandra Lee, also comes from an old but dysfunctional family. In addition to Jane, there were seven other children in the family: brothers James, George, Edward, Henry, Francis, and Charles, and sister Cassandra. The writer was especially close to his sister. From their correspondence, some facts about Jane's life and hobbies became known.

The works of the writer show not only amazing talent but also the intellectual development of Miss Austen. Jane studied at various institutions. In 1783, the future writer began studying at Oxford with his sister Cassandra. But here the sisters were not lucky, because they suffered from the despotism of the director, then they got infected, and then there was a school in Southampton, after which the girls again changed schools. The institution was not suitable for a girl interested in learning, for the kindness of the headmaster was combined with complete indifference to the education of the children.

After many failures, Jane returned home, where her father was educated. George Austin was able to instill in his daughters not only a love of reading but also a refined literary taste. The girl grew and developed in an intellectual environment, and her evenings were spent reading and discussing the books of the classics. Undoubtedly, the home education and literary knowledge of his father left an imprint on the writer's work. But the creation of novels by the famous Miss Austen was influenced by other factors. After all, Jane lived during the famous historical events—the revolution in France and England, the rebellion in Ireland, the war of independence in America, etc.

«Emma» is a novel written by Jane Austen, first published in 1815. Set in the fictional village of Highbury, it follows the story of Emma Woodhouse, a young woman with a penchant for matchmaking. As the wealthy and privileged daughter of Mr. Woodhouse, Emma occupies a prominent position in her community and enjoys meddling in the romantic affairs of those around her.

The novel opens with Emma successfully arranging a match between her governess, Miss Taylor, and Mr. Weston, a widower. Pleased with her matchmaking skills, Emma sets her sights on finding suitable partners for her friends and acquaintances. However, her well-intentioned efforts often result in misunderstandings, miscommunications, and unintended consequences.

One of Emma's primary matchmaking projects is Harriet Smith, a young woman of uncertain parentage whom Emma takes under her wing. Despite Harriet's humble origins, Emma believes she can elevate her social status by finding her a suitable husband. However, Emma's attempts to pair Harriet with various suitors lead to heartache and disappointment for both Harriet and herself.

As the novel progresses, Emma's own romantic prospects become increasingly complicated. Despite her assertion that she has no interest in marriage, Emma finds herself drawn to Mr. Knightley, her longtime friend and neighbor. Mr. Knightley, who is well-respected in the community for his integrity and good sense, serves as a voice of reason and moral guidance for Emma throughout the story.

Through a series of social events, misunderstandings, and revelations, Emma comes to recognize the errors of her ways and undergoes a process of self-discovery and personal growth. She learns to temper her matchmaking tendencies with humility and empathy, ultimately finding happiness and fulfillment in her own life.

«Emma» is celebrated for its witty dialogue, keen observations of human nature, and exploration of themes such as class, marriage, and self-awareness. Austen's portrayal of Emma Woodhouse as a flawed but ultimately endearing protagonist has solidified the novel's status as one of the author's most beloved works.

Literature review. The study of the human psyche in Jane Austen's «Emma» has been a focal point for literary scholars, reflecting the novel's rich psychological depth and nuanced characterizations. This section reviews key scholarly perspectives on Austen's exploration of psychology, highlighting various interpretive frameworks and critical analyses.

Much of the critical literature on «Emma» emphasizes the psychological development of the protagonist, Emma Woodhouse. Marilyn Butler in «Jane Austen and the War of Ideas» argues that Austen's novels, including «Emma,» are deeply embedded in the moral and philosophical debates of their time. Butler highlights how Emma's journey towards self-awareness and moral maturity reflects the Enlightenment emphasis on rationality and self-improvement.

Similarly, David Monaghan in «Jane Austen: Structure and Social Vision» explores how Austen's structured narrative and use of free indirect discourse provide readers with access to Emma's internal thought processes. Monaghan suggests that this technique allows Austen to depict Emma's psychological growth in a way that is both intimate and critical, revealing her flaws and strengths.

Claudia L. Johnson, in her book «Jane Austen: Women, Politics, and the Novel», builds on this by examining how social interactions and class dynamics in «Emma» influence the protagonist's psyche. Johnson argues that Austen's portrayal of social environments and their impact on individual psychology provides critical commentary on the restrictive social structures of Regency England.

Feminist literary criticism has offered valuable insights into the gendered aspects of psychological development in «Emma.» Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar's «The Madwoman in the Attic» discusses how female characters in literature often navigate restrictive societal expectations. They suggest that Emma's psychological journey can be seen as a negotiation of her autonomy within a patriarchal context, where her initial arrogance and subsequent growth reflect broader themes of female agency and self-realization.

In «Jane Austen and the Fiction of her Time», Mary Waldron challenges traditional readings by emphasizing the novel's engagement with contemporary issues of social responsibility and moral development. Waldron posits that Emma's psychological growth is intertwined with her increasing awareness of her societal role and obligations.

Methodology. This study employs a qualitative approach to explore the psychological dimensions of Jane Austen's novel «Emma.» The methodology includes a detailed textual analysis of the novel, supported by a review of existing literary criticism. The aim is to uncover how Austen portrays the human psyche through her narrative techniques, character development, and thematic elements. The following steps outline the research process:

Close Reading: The primary method involves a close reading of «Emma,» focusing on key passages that reveal the psychological development of the protagonist, Emma Woodhouse, and other significant characters. This involves examining dialogues, internal monologues, and narrative descriptions to understand the characters' mental and emotional states.

Identification of Themes: Key themes related to psychological development, such as self-awareness, social perception, and personal growth, are identified. These themes guide the analysis of how Austen's characters evolve and interact within their social contexts.

Narrative Techniques: The study analyzes Austen's use of narrative techniques, particularly free indirect discourse, irony, and narrative perspective. These techniques are essential for understanding how Austen provides insight into her characters' inner lives and facilitates the reader's engagement with their psychological complexities.

Results. The analysis of Jane Austen's novel «Emma» reveals rich insights into the portrayal of the human psyche, as depicted through the characters' psychological development, interactions, and thematic exploration.

Through a close examination of Emma Woodhouse's character arc, it becomes evident that Austen intricately traces her psychological journey from a self-assured, but misguided, young woman to a more self-aware and empathetic individual. Emma's initial overconfidence and propensity for matchmaking are gradually tempered by experiences that challenge her perceptions and assumptions.

The novel explores the complexities of social perception, particularly through the lens of Emma's interactions with other characters. Austen deftly portrays how societal expectations and social hierarchies influence individuals' perceptions of themselves and others. Emma's evolving understanding of social

dynamics and her own place within them serves as a central theme of the novel.

«Emma» explores themes of self-realization and personal growth, as Emma confronts her own flaws and learns to navigate the complexities of human relationships. Her gradual maturation is underscored by moments of introspection and humility, as she comes to recognize the limitations of her own judgment and the importance of empathy and understanding.

Discussion. «Emma» is written in a humorous tone. Austen began the novel in January 1814 and finished it the following March. The book was published in three volumes. It describes the story of Emma Woodhouse, who found her happiness in marriage. Emma is a rich, sweet, and self-satisfied young girl. He is left alone with his father, who suffers from hypochondria. His governess, Miss Taylor, marries his neighbor, Mr. Weston. Emma has a lot of time on her hands and spends it choosing suitable partners for her friends and neighbors without paying attention. Her own feelings... She is defensive, trying to arrange the marriage of Harriet Smith, an illegitimate girl with no position in society, and Mr. Elton. Emma has feelings for Mr. Weston's son. When Harriet becomes interested in George Knightley, a friend of the landlord's neighbor, Emma begins to realize her lies. He was a spiritual advisor and secretly loved her. Emma finally finds happiness in her marriage to him. Harriet, who decides everything for herself, marries Robert Martin, a young farmer. Jane Austen describes middle-class provincial life with humor and insight. It depicts small landlords, country clergymen, and their families. The social status of women is determined mainly by marriage. Most important to him were the small nuances on which «the daily happiness of private life depends,» as Emma said.

In «Emma,» Jane Austen masterfully portrays the complexities of the human psyche through her characters, their interactions, and their inner thoughts.

Vanity and Self-Deception. Austen delves into the theme of vanity and self-deception, particularly through the character of Emma Woodhouse. Emma's belief in her own matchmaking abilities leads her to meddle in the lives of others, often with misguided intentions. Despite evidence to the contrary, Emma remains convinced of her infallibility, demonstrating the human tendency to deceive oneself. For example, Emma convinces herself that Mr. Elton's attentions are directed towards her friend Harriet, rather than herself, despite warnings from Mr. Knightley and others.

Social Perception vs. Reality. Austen explores the disjunction between how characters perceive themselves and how they are perceived by others. Characters like Emma and Mr. Elton often prioritize social status and outward appearances, leading them to make judgments based on superficial criteria. However, Austen reveals the limitations of such perceptions and highlights the importance of true character and integrity. For example, Mr. Elton's pursuit of Emma is motivated by his desire to elevate his social standing, rather than genuine affection, leading to his humiliation when Emma rejects his advances.

The Complexity of Emotions. Austen portrays the multifaceted nature of human emotions, including love, jealousy, and regret. Characters experience a range of conflicting emotions, often struggling to reconcile their desires with societal expectations. Emma, for instance, grapples with her growing feelings for Mr. Knightley while also dealing with jealousy towards Harriet's perceived romantic interests. Similarly, Mr. Knightley experiences a mix of admiration and frustration towards Emma as he observes her misguided actions.

Self-Discovery and Growth. Throughout the novel, Austen depicts characters undergoing processes of self-discovery and personal growth. Emma, in particular, learns valuable lessons about humility, empathy, and the consequences of her actions. Her journey towards self-awareness involves confronting her own flaws and biases, as well as acknowledging the impact of her behavior on others. For example, Emma's realization of her feelings for Mr. Knightley prompts her to reflect on her past behavior and strive to become a better person. By exploring these themes and nuances of human psychology, Austen creates richly drawn characters and a compelling narrative that resonates with readers across generations. «Emma» stands as a timeless exploration of human nature and the complexities of the human psyche.

Throughout the novel, Emma's psyche is shaped by her privileged upbringing and her desire to control and influence those around her. She struggles with her emotions and desires, especially in her relationship with Mr. Knightley, and must learn to confront her flaws and prejudices in order to grow as a person. Austen also explores the psyches of other characters, such as Harriet Smith and Mr. Elton, who are influenced by society's expectations and social class. Through these characters, Austen highlights how society's pressures and expectations can affect a person's psyche and behavior.

Emma, in her novel, shows important changes in a girl's life and her state of mind. In this novel, Emma encounters several different changes in her life, and these encounters also change her state of mind. In the novel, Emma faces her thoughts and anxieties and asks for help in dealing with these problems. Emma faces various challenges in today's human world and will persevere through these challenges. The focus on understanding the human psyche and finding solutions to its problems is very important in the novel.

Conclusion. The novel serves as a poignant reminder of the universal aspects of human nature, transcending time and societal context. Austen's keen observations and astute characterizations offer valuable insights into the complexities of human behavior, inviting readers to reflect on their own motivations, biases, and relationships. Moreover, «Emma» celebrates the transformative power of self-discovery and introspection. As Emma embarks on her journey towards self-awareness, she confronts her own shortcomings and learns to navigate the complexities of love, friendship, and social expectations. Her evolution from a well-meaning but misguided young woman to a mature and self-aware individual underscores the capacity for growth and change inherent in the human experience.

The existing literature on the human psyche in «Emma» underscores the multifaceted nature of Austen's psychological portrayal. Scholars have explored this theme through various lenses, including character development, social perception, feminist theory, psychoanalysis, and historical context. These diverse critical approaches highlight how Austen's nuanced depiction of Emma Woodhouse's inner life not only reflects individual psychological growth but also engages with broader social and cultural discourses. This literature review sets the stage for a detailed analysis of how Austen intricately weaves these elements together to create a rich, enduring exploration of the human psyche in «Emma.»

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