

THE AUTHOR'S ATTITUDE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE

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Annotation: *Everybody has been accused of having an attitude and people act differently in some situations than they do in others. When it comes to literature, authors have attitudes, too, and they write differently depending on their situation. Indeed, writers' attitudes toward their subject matter often show up clearly in their writing, and readers have the job of identifying a writer's attitude and determining why he or she takes that tone and how it affects the meaning of the text.*

Key words: *attitude, tone, formal, informal, objective, subjective.*

An author's attitude, or tone, is simply his or her feelings about the subject he or she is writing about. Writers express their attitudes through their word choice, sentence structure, and figurative language. Attitudes also show up in the details, reasons, and evidence writers select to support their descriptions and arguments. Authors have attitudes too, and they write differently depending on their situation. Writers' attitudes tend to fall into two broad categories: **formal** and **objective** or **informal** and **subjective**.

Formal and objective attitudes tend to focus on facts rather than emotions. Writers aiming for this tone usually use longer, more complex sentences, higher-level vocabulary, and a third person point of view (no references to 'I' or 'you') that distances the writer from the subject matter. Descriptive details are usually restrained, and the author presents a balanced view of the subject by acknowledging other viewpoints and citing rational reasons supported by reliable, well-sourced evidence.

Informal or subjective attitudes, on the other hand, tend to be more emotional. Writers who express this tone choose conversational, common language that might include slang or figures of speech. Sentences are usually simpler and shorter. Details tend to be quite vivid, and writers often personally address their readers in the first person ('I') and second person ('you') points of view. Writers may still use logical reasons and evidence to support their points, but these elements may be based more on emotion than rational argument.

Let's look at a couple writing samples to illustrate the difference between these two attitudes. The first exhibits the formal and objective tone.

"The battlefield at Gettysburg attracts thousands of visitors every year. Many of them travel long distances to tour the battlefield and town, learn about Civil War history, and experience the feeling of standing in a place where a major historical event occurred." [2;p 41]

Notice that the writer presents just the facts without any personal interpretation. The third person point of view extends throughout, the sample's vocabulary is quite high-level, and the second sentence is long and fairly complex.

Now let's look at a sample with an informal and subjective tone.

"The battlefield at Gettysburg is one of the coolest places I've ever seen. It attracts thousands of visitors every year, and these people come from long distances just to stand in this place where a big historical event happened. Most tourists also like to take tours of the battlefield and town and learn something about Civil War history in the process." [2; p 18]

As it's seen the difference the writer uses the first-person point of view, everyday language, and shorter sentences. If an author's attitude is informal and subjective, it can encompass a whole range of emotions. Tone can be angry, cheerful, joyous, critical, comic, nostalgic, gentle, depressed, bitter, respectful, optimistic, pessimistic, passionate, suspicious, mocking, relaxed, intense, and much more.

An author's attitude is how an author feels about the subject matter they are writing about. When trying to decide what is the author's attitude toward a subject, readers can look at word choice, figurative language, sentence structure, details, descriptions, evidence, and reasons presented within the work of literature.

A real sample is "Bygone Days" (1925) Uzbek-language novel by Abdulla Kodiriy which is considered to be the first Uzbek novel. An English translation by Mark Reese with the title "Bygone Days" [3] was published in 2018. The novel covered the events of 19th century. The events were presented by the love story of Otabek and Kumush, the leading characters. The course of events takes place in an environment of bloody struggles of local rulers for power. In "Bygone Days", as in other major epics, we encounter the multiplicity of storytelling, the presence of secondary subjects, and a series of escalating and tragic events.

The image of Otabek, who promotes progressive ideas, is the ideological and compositional center of the novel. He openly opposed the outdated economic relations in trade and pursued a new approach to family and marital problems. There is a conflict between Otabek and the forces that cling to the old, delay the development of the country. Abdulla Kodiriy speaks on behalf of his protagonist. At the same time, the writer follows the fate of an Uzbek woman. Cruel traditions, including polygamy, lead to a deadly feud between Kumush and Zaynab. With extraordinary love and sincerity, the writer creates the image of Kumush, who overcomes the trials of life with a pure, all-encompassing love for Otabek. But tragedy is inevitable. She was poisoned by concubine, while writing this part, especially the death of Kumush. Kodiriy was in tears and after a long, sleepless creative night he succeeded to describe it. He felt strong emotional sorrow for Kumush, he knew that she did not deserve such cruel death but it was her fate.

When analyzing a work of literature, one aspect to think about is attitude. Attitude's definition in literature is how an author or character feels about something

in the novel. An author's attitude, or their tone, tells the reader how the author feels about the subject he or she is writing about. An author's tone can be seen in the figurative language, sentence structure, and diction that they use, as well as in the details, descriptions, reasons, and evidence given. Asking "What is the author's attitude toward a subject?" is a great way to analyze a text, as the attitude or tone of a piece can help to shed light on the meaning of that work. In addition to helping a reader better understand the meaning of a work.

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