



ANALYSIS OF STYLISTIC TRANSFORMATIONS IN WILKIE COLLINS' THE WOMAN IN WHITE

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ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to Wilkie Collins' analysis of stylistic transformations in *The Woman in White*. The stylistic structures used in the poem, their uniqueness, and these stylistic changes are analyzed from a linguistic point of view. It also describes the author of *The Woman in White*, the history of the work, and the opinions of a number of renowned scholars.

Keywords: relia, metaphor, metonics, blessing, translation, joint word, dictionary.

INTRODUCTION: Wilkie Collins is an English writer and playwright and is one of the co-founders of a modern detective novel. His works are famous for their unique characteristics, powerful characters, and mysterious events. Wilkie Collins was born in the Marylebone district of the City of London, into the family of well-known artist William Collins and his wife, Harryet Geddes. He moved to Italy with his parents at the age of 12 and lived in Italy and France for two years, during which time he studied Italian and French. Upon returning to London, Collins studied at private schools and later studied law in London. However, his interest in literature was strong and did not continue his work as a lawyer. At first he worked as a tea merchant. Collins' first novel, *Antonina*, was published in 1850. [1,2,3] During this time he became acquainted with Charles Dickens and became a friend and creative partner with him. Some of Collins' works were published in Dickens' journals *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*.

STUDY METHODOLOGY: The novel *The Woman in White* is mainly about two sisters, Laura Fairlie and Marion Halcombe, as well as the mysterious "woman in white" (Anne Catherick). The events begin with the encounter of a young painter, Walter Hartright, a woman in mysterious white, who came into the home of Laura and Marian. Walter tries to unlock the mystery of this woman and ensure the safety of Laura and Marion. In his work, he fights evil characters such as Marciz Fosco and Ser Persival Glyde. Wilkie Collins' "*The Woman in White*" is of great importance in English literature and is considered an important work of mysterious and detective genres. The novel was first published as a series from 1859 to 1860 and was quickly popularized. Assyria is distinguished by its complex line of system, strong character, and mysterious events. The novel "*The Woman in White*" is predominantly surrounded by two sisters, Laura Fairlie and Marion Halcombe, as well as the mysterious "woman in white" (Anne Catherick). The events begin with the encounter of a young painter, Walter Hartright, a woman in mysterious white, who came into the home of Laura and Marian. Walter tries to unlock the mystery of this woman and ensure the safety of Laura and Marion. In his work, he fights evil characters such as Marciz Fosco and Ser Persival Glyde. The novel points to the limitations and disadvantages of the justice and legal system. Walter Hartright's

efforts to expose real criminals make him think about how the legal system works. Through the characters of Laura and Marion, Collins shows the status of women in society and their limited reach. Marion's character and the work she does shows that women can be as strong and important as men. *The Woman in White* is one of the most important novels of its time with its complex system, interesting characters and powerful themes. Wilkie Collins successfully used many key elements of the detective and mystery genre in this piece and left a mark on the literature with her own unique writing style. [4,5]

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS:

Parcha: The heat had been painfully oppressive all day, and it was now a close and sultry night.

Translation: It was also nighttime because the sun heated a person up like a fry all day.

Analysis: Stylistic transformation. Blessed. To enhance and distort the qualities of anyone described or described, in which he can make things, events, and so on clear and influential to the readers; the word, phrase used for this purpose. Uzbek classical literature is rich in blessings.

[Anwar:] If I should be respected, I will say again, not blessedly, but by treating one of your relatives without hypocrisy. (A. Almighty, Scorpion from Mehrob)

Parcha: The moon was full and broad in the dark blue starless sky, and the broken ground of the heath looked wild enough in the mysterious light to be hundreds of miles away from the great city that lay beneath it.

Translation: The moon shining on the calm seas made a silvery highway stretching to the horizon.

Analysis: Send human characteristics through inanimate things. The full moon in this statement is to revive what he says, shielding in the garden of the starless sky of the night.

Parcha: "Say, Joe," was his greeting to his old-time - workingmate next morning,"- there's a French out on Twenty-eighth Street. He's made a pot of money, and he's going back to France.

Translation: "Look at me, Joe," Martin began the next day, -- here, there's a French man on Twenty-eighth Street, who saved a lot of money, now he wants to return to France.

Analysis: **Metonymia** is an unmatched move based on intimacy between two concepts. In Metonymia, the name of something or event is moved to another, but this naming is based not on the similarity between things, but on the intimacy and connection between them.

Example: I cut my finger.

Parcha: She was ready enough to talk, and almost the first words she said informed me that her husband filled the two offices of clerk and sexton. I said a few words next in praise of Mrs. Fairlie's monument.

Translation: I went to the woman and talked about the idol and the cemetery. As a mahmadonagina woman, from the first word, I learned about her husband's butterfly sex and books.

Analysis: Realia. It is a real word related to the religion of the people, which is why it is translated in its own way in the translation process. So in this statement, the word sexton is a real word meaning - buthona pharmacist or cave. [6,7,8,9]

DISCUSSION: Here are some of the opinions expressed by various scholars and writers about Wilkie Collins' "The Woman in White." These ideas highlight the poem's contribution to the genre, the uniqueness of its system and style, and its importance in literature.



T.S. Eliot: Well-known English poet and writer T.S. Eliot highly esteemed the novel *The Woman in White*, highlighting it as one of the best mysterious novels. He highly esteemed the novel's complexity and interesting characters and acknowledged Wilkie Collins' news in the detective genre.

Dorothy L. Sayers: Dorothy L. Sayers, a renowned writer and writer of the detective genre, also highly esteemed *The Woman in White*. He emphasized Collins' place in the genre and its impact on modern detective novels. While analyzing Collins' works, Sayers acknowledged his heroes and skills in the construction of the system.

John Sutherland: John Sutherland, a scholar of English literature, considers *The Woman in White* an important work of 19th-century English literature. He conducted analyses of the style and structure of the work, highlighting Collins' skill in creating mysterious events.

Jenny Bourne Taylor: Writer Jenny Bourne Taylor describes "*The Woman in White*" as a work that highlighted the Victorian era society and its social problems. He studied the social status and legal issues in the poem and highly esteemed Collins' critical approach to this regard.

Catherine Peters: Wilkie Collins biographer Catherine Peters has highlighted "*The Woman in White*" as one of the writer's greatest achievements. He highly esteemed the work's contribution to the modern detective genre and its great success among readers.

CONCLUSION: Instead, it should be said that this article demonstrates stylistic changes in the work and Wilkie Collins' writing skills and contributions to the genre. This analysis shows not only the work's place as a detective and a mystery novel, but also its literary value. Collins' style and innovation are of great importance in 19th-century English literature and should also be studied extensively in modern literature.

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