

Characteristics of Animals in Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland"

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Abstract:

In this article, Lewis Carroll, who was able to describe animals in an unusual way and show his unique style of work, "Alice in Wonderland" shows the unique aspects of animals and their unique symbolic meanings. Also, Lewis Carroll in his tale "Alice in Wonderland" talked about the unique aspect of the anthropomorphized animals that Alice encountered during her journey through Wonderland.

Keywords: anthropomorphization, personification, puberty, childhood, adolescence, politeness, metaphor, alogism, phraseological turns.

Introduction.

Lewis Carroll presents Alice's journey through Wonderland in his tale Alice in Wonderland. This Wonderland is a third-person story which was seen and experienced through the eyes of the main character, Alice. The story is significant because it takes place in the mid-Victorian era, during the reign of Queen Victoria. It's a children's fantasy book about a girl named Alice, who ends up in Wonderland because she wants to follow the White Rabbit she sees while her sister is reading to her. With this meeting, his amazing journey begins. There he meets many strange and "crazy" characters, and he changes his size several times by eating or drinking certain drinks. The animal characters in this fairy tale are anthropomorphized, which makes the story more interesting and strange. Anthropomorphism, i.e. making or treating animals, gods, objects as human in appearance, character or behavior, is very common in children's literature, fantasy books, and most importantly, fairy tales. . But it is worth noting that one should be careful not to personify anthropomorphism. In essence, personification is giving an object or animal human characteristics and emotions, but the personified animal (or object) acts and looks like a person. However, anthropomorphism describes animals or things as human. Therefore, the reader does not see the animal depicted as a person as a

person. While reading the book, one may ask oneself who the animal characters are, what they mean, and how they affect the character.[4, 786]. Each object and feature reflects a certain symbolism. Thus, in this part, the four main animal characters, namely the White Rabbit, the Cheshire Cat, the Caterpillar will be analyzed in detail.

Methods and results.

The sociological method authentically is associated with the construal of literature as one of the types of distinctly convivial consciousness, which is as a alternative paramount. Not as unique and universal, but in its “cross-correlation with other approaches it acquires meaning and significance. This method focuses primarily on the relationship between literature and social phenomena of a particular era. The history of its origin can be traced most closely to the cultural history school of literary criticism. Of course, in the nineteenth century positivism was the main philosophical underpinning of the method closer to the school of cultural history, the desire to see literature as an expression of the regularities of people’s material culture, the attention to processes rather than individuals, and the artistic reativity to the regularities of other sciences. It brings a willingness to explain in mainly economics, sociology, an interest in the influence of literature on the political landscape and more broadly, on public life.

The White Rabbit. The main character meets the White Rabbit in the first part, and he is the most important animal character in the play. He is the reason why the main character Alice ends up in Wonderland. Out of curiosity, he follows the rabbit and falls down the rabbit hole. When he arrives in Wonderland, he disappears. His attention was drawn to the fact that he was an animal in human clothes. In addition, his personality is quite aggressive and rude, and he is always irritable. hierarchy is crucial in Wonderland, and the White Rabbit treats Alice cruelly. But one of the reasons for such rude behavior is that he is afraid of the princess. He doesn’t want her to be beheaded like he did to so many people. Later in the story, the reader learns that she works for the King and Queen of Hearts, as she is their servant. All these features indicate that it is an anthropomorphized rabbit. He is called the White Rabbit because he is a “white rabbit with pink eyes”. His human traits are that he wears a bow tie and has a pocket watch. It may be interesting to take a closer look at this clock, as it may be a representation of the Greek god Cronos, the god of time, and the twelve hours of day and night. It refers to linear time that passes without interruption, time that is present everywhere. It is chronological time divided into three parts: past, present and future. The White Rabbit presented in the work is a symbol of time. It is hinted that Alice will never be able to catch the rabbit in time when she is actually a rabbit. The work depicts a rabbit with an hourglass. The hourglass is its most prominent element, as it represents time along with the rabbit itself. Many time symbols have an object that represents time, such as the White Rabbit Clock. Also, another symbol of this deity is the flight of time. Time may be linear, but for most people it goes by very quickly. They see their lives passing by in a short period of time, and time shows that every living thing spares no one, even that every living thing has its own life. Thus, the White Rabbit emphasizes Alice’s time. He grows up and matures more and more. Like many children and teenagers entering adulthood, he is frustrated and lacks self-confidence. He wants to be a child forever without having to face problems like adults. Just when time seemed to pass too slowly for him, the White Rabbit appeared. After Alice follows him, a whole new world opens up for him. There, he learns many different aspects of life, such as coming of age, understanding life, and self-acceptance. The white rabbit can also be an image of the adults who surround Alice in the ordinary world. It seems to Alice that they are all in a hurry and do not have time to take care of her. For Alice, growing up seems very boring because time goes by so fast for them. Therefore, they do not take care of the main parts of life, for example, their family. They have bad habits, like the White Rabbit, they always look at the clock to see if they are on time. Alice wishes her parents were around her more and helped her understand topics that only adults understand, such as coming of age. Therefore, the white fur of the White Rabbit is a symbol of Alice’s innocence and purity. She’s still a child, but she’s slowly maturing, which is

shown by Alice's permanent dimensions. Another important point is that the White Rabbit can be seen as Alice's mentor, even though he doesn't want to and never helps her. She unwittingly guides Alice through Wonderland, her house, and her yard. At the end of the play, his dream comes to an end. Thus, the White Rabbit is the link between all the characters that Alice meets during her journey. It wouldn't even be in Wonderland if the White Rabbit wasn't there. He also has a lot of interactions with other characters from Wonderland. He appears as an informant during a trial at the Queen's Court. He does not communicate directly with witnesses, because his role does not require any interaction with them. As a result, it appears to have no relation to other basic animal names. The only person in the fairy tale he has to deal with is the queen.

Cheshire cat. After Alice drops off the little pig she was carrying, Cheshire meets the cat. The Cheshire Cat is sitting on a tree branch, looking at him and smiling. At first, Alice is surprised to see this cat, she doesn't expect to find a smiling cat in a tree. He was a cat with very long claws and many teeth. Alice is surprised to see the shy, lost and scared cat, and at first she calls him "Cheshire Puss" and asks him which way to go. When Alice asks him some questions, he does not answer them directly. But the cat seems to the main character to know a lot about his surroundings and the wonderland. He even helps Alice find her way back and takes her to the Mad Hatter's Tea Room. Because he is so helpful, the Cheshire Cat can be considered one of Alice's guides. At first, Alice and the reader might be frightened by the idea of the Cheshire Cat and its ghost. However, because the cat is useful, Alice treats it like a friend. Although he appears menacing due to his appearance and power of disappearance, he is a character who is Alice's most precious friend. Alice's trust in her can be explained by the fact that the cat reminds her of her cat named Dina. He's also one of the few characters who actually has a name, which emphasizes that he plays a relevant role in the story. The way he answers Alice's questions may indicate that he is a character who likes to cause confusion around him. His ability to disappear and reappear also indicates that he can arouse some suspicion in the people around him. It can be argued that this constant confusion around this character may be an allegory for the madness of Wonderland: the Cheshire Cat has a lot to do with Wonderland, as it disappears and reappears everywhere, and its existence seems out of place. He only interacts with the wonderland and seems to know every corner of it. Through the story, he is another interaction with Alice, and he even takes her to a "crazy tea" party. He only seems interested in Alice because the cat wants to lead him. In addition, he has no connection with the characters of other animals. Unlike many other creatures in Wonderland, the Cheshire Cat shows courage and calmness in the face of adversity. His deep understanding of Wonderland equips him with the skills to survive and thrive in difficult, threatening, and unpredictable situations. This hero is one of the most respected people in Wonderland.

The Caterpillar Alice meets a blue caterpillar sitting on top of a mushroom and smoking a large cigarette, asking herself what she could eat to grow to a normal human height: "The blue caterpillar sitting on top He was quietly smoking a long hookah while folding his arms. He is three inches tall and has a sleepy voice like a hookah. When Alice first meets and talks to him, she is easily annoyed by his jaded attitude. He takes the time to talk to Alice and speaks directly to her when he asks her questions. It is very difficult to answer, for example, "Who are you?" He struggles with this question of who he is because he seems to have lost himself. This is a common problem for many children entering puberty. They're growing up and they don't know who they are, so they start searching for who they are. One interesting theory is that he had just reached puberty when he met the caterpillar. Like most teenagers, she is afraid of physical changes and of not knowing who she is anymore. These are typical feelings that a child who has reached the age of puberty can experience. The fact that he takes the time to teach Alice how to transmute means that she knows a lot about the subject, as she herself later transforms into a butterfly, a process that is also a form of transmutation. This is her evolution and she wants her to understand that resizing can be a positive experience because it can lead to a satisfying outcome. The changes in this play and in the Caterpillar represent Alice growing up and slowly coming of age. Alice is constantly afraid of resizing and is always

either too big or too small for the activities she wants to do. But it is this animal that controls its size change thanks to the hero. Alice is anthropomorphized like many of the animal characters in Wonderland, but unlike any normal person, she does not have a name. Additionally, she has no interactions with the other characters because it appears only in the fourth and fifth chapters of the work. [3, 509] When we analyze these main animal characters, the work shows Wonderland as a place where everyone is crazy and confusion reigns. The animal characters have a purpose, and most of them can be seen to help Alice understand her growing up and coming of age. When she meets the Caterpillar, Alice realizes that she still doesn't know who she is. It is at that moment that he loses his identity, like a child who begins to become a teenager. In fact, the caterpillar plays a role as an important guide for him. Because it explains that it is perfectly normal to experience evolution. But the most indispensable character is the White Rabbit, who takes him through Wonderland. The white rabbit symbolizes time, adults and purity. He is a very important character to the story because he is Alice's main guide through Wonderland. Alice's journey in Wonderland in the play begins with him and ends with this character, the White Rabbit. Also, Cheshire Cat is a character who has a very good relationship with Alice. It can be understood that it is connected with the fact that he loves his cat Dina. He is also a character who supports the madness that exists in Wonderland. In addition, the March Hare is also an important character in the play. Because it shows Alice how valuable a grammatically correct sentence in English is, how valuable the meaning of each sentence is, how important the meaning of each sentence is, and how important correct word order is. In the play, each animal character acts as an impressive guide for Alice.

All of the animals in the play help Alice grow and learn more about herself and Wonderland. Except for the White Rabbit and the Cheshire Cat, all of the animals mostly stay put and remain in their own world without paying attention to what's going on around them. Unfortunately, while there are many unanswered questions about the exact meaning of the story and the exact symbolism of each character, there is no denying the fact that this is one of the most mysterious Alice in Wonderland children's books. Literary experts believe that the Caterpillar mushroom represents various ideas. According to some interpretations, the mushroom - because of its size, shape and presence in Alice's life represents sexual power. Other interpretations discuss the mushroom's effect on Alice's body, which Alice has some mushrooms.

Conclusion. We can conclude that the animal characters in Alice's Adventures in Wonderland are very strange. The animal characters in Lewis Carroll's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland are not subordinate to the animal characters in traditional fairy tales. The animals in Alice, instead of guiding her to the world of fairy tales she created, argue with her, distract her and tell her stories that can upset her. In addition, they are depicted as characters with very strange behavior. This shows the unique style of Lewis Carroll's work, because he describes animals in an unusual way. For example, this can be seen when the body of the Cheshire Cat disappears, but the face does not disappear. Lewis Carroll showed that everyone has a point of view. Lewis Carroll is portrayed as giving an urgent message to all viewers to prepare their children to face the many challenges of adulthood. We witnessed the fact that animals become literary heroes and appear in different images during the analysis of Lewis Carroll's work "Alice in Wonderland". And after that, it can be concluded that the issue of the image of animals in literature began to be studied most actively in the second half of the 19th century. Alice's adventures in Wonderland are chaotic. Obviously, what Alice went through can be described as a nightmare. Most importantly, Lewis Carroll's use of satire and symbolism provides a meaningful reminder of Alice in Wonderland. All the different symbols used in Wonderland come together to form a hidden lesson. Lewis Carroll uses the rabbit hole, growing and shrinking, choosing himself as the characters and Alice herself as a symbol. As in The Real World, the only known laws in Wonderland are chaos.

Lewis Carroll's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland reconsiders the role of animals in children's literature and alternative subjectivity in the political realm. Instead of teaching children to conform

to liberal ideology, Carroll's unconventional animals teach Alice to destroy liberal subjectivity and appreciate the political potential of alternative subjectivities.

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