

# Realistic Genre and its Development in World Literature

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**Abstract---** *As we live in the technology age, there are many unheard of events in our lives. From this point of view, the topic of this article is also considered one of the most important issue. Because comparative study of the works of Ch. Dickens and V. Teckerei and their presentation to the Uzbek reader in it.*

**Keywords---** *English Literature, Realistic Genre, Realism, Character, Bourgeoisie, Critical Realism, World Literature, Comics.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

With the acquisition of independence there was a historical turning point in the life of our country. Now Uzbekistan has the urgent need to independently address the issues of socio-political, economic, spiritual and educational development in accordance with the national interests, to modernize the society, to develop a democratic state, despite the other countries' efforts. There are great word artists among our people who have devoted their lives and unique talents to this very difficult field, creating immortal works that have earned a worthy place in the treasury of our literature. Literature, and the word art, have always been a reflection of the hearts of people, a preacher of truth and justice. In particular, the work carried out in the country during the years of independence on the development of the most important and inextricable part of our spirituality, the appreciation and dignity of the noble work of our poets and writers, has been yielding results. The genre is diverse in terms of genres, and new names are emerging in the literary field. All this once again demonstrates the great horizons that national revival processes open up for creative exploration of writers. The work of Charles Dickens and William Tecker, one of the most memorable figures of 19th-century English literature, is of interest to everyone. There is a great deal of information about these writers in the history of English literature. Their works are unmatched by other works, and have a prominent place in the world literature, with their vitality, curiosity and the selection of relevant topics. While Charles Dickens' works differ from his other vocabulary, William Tecker is distinguished by his unusual style in English literature.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Nineteenth-century literature has left many writers puzzled by the complexities of the social and political situation and the severity of the times. Charles Dickens was a prominent figure in the nineteenth-century London orphanage, where people traveled in various ways for money and wealth. Ch Dickens criticizes the workplace and their poor lives. In his works, William Teckereer explained the social life of the 19th century. V. Tecercere and Ch. A comparative study of the features of the realistic genre in Dickens' works, the style of their writing, and the stylistic aspects of their work determine the relevance of our work. Comparative study of realistic genre features in the works of William Teckerei and Charles Dickens, and the linguistic methods used to compare and contrast the

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heroes of the two great writers, as well as the interpretation of realistic genre features in the two writers are the main aim of our work. In the literature, the era of realism is very close to life, connected with the widespread development of literary and novel types such as new stories, novels and drama. Realism requires copying rather than copying life, but portraying life as a "sieve" of thought. The work of realism reveals the inner meaning of life events. To do this, the realist writer uses the methods of characterization and individualization, that is, the inner meaning of the events underlying life, and the meaning is expressed in a lively form, "life-like". In realism, life is presented to the reader in the form of a reliable picture of certain individuals, images, and characters. According to scholars who describe realism, realism "... in addition to the truthfulness of the details, it also requires a true depiction of the typical characteristic of the situation". "Literature is the expression of society," Balzac said. This fact is now the most accurate, as a result of the mind-boggling study of the history and poetry of the people. Realism means that in different situations, different characters are expressed in detail. Genre of Realism also requires writers to describe the image as it exists, the whole situation and the character. He asks for backwardness of unity and justification of socio-historical lines, based on this fact and justification. The romanticism of simple characters and images reflects authenticity, Ch. Harold, Cote Moore, Clot Florro, Lantenok, Simurden and others have expressed romance in their novels. Whereas, the method of simplicity of romance differs from that of the realists. The creators of romance, while drawing out their images, deliberately distort their imagination from history and living conditions, thus trying to maintain a realistic, dialectical relationship with real, real relationships. At the same time, they use their allegorical and symbolic characters to transform their heroes into fairy tales and fantasy environments. Realists are fundamentally different, trying to maintain their original home environment to portray ordinary heroes while maintaining their full connection to the development of reality.

Rastinyak, Julien, Sorel, Nicholas, Nikklti, Rebecca Sharp, and many others act in a simple environment. The combination of these characters shows that they are not far from life and difficult situations.

The winning of the realistic method is a vivid portrayal of the characters' character, historical portrayal, and observation of its "rise and fall." In this way we can see that the plot and structure of realistic works are related to particular characters. Realists have no concept of covering up romantic situations and criminal events. The development of action in the Balzac novels, with a deep historical portrayal of the objective reality of the fate of one or the other, amazes the reader with its vigilant logic.

The great writers of France, England and other countries - Stendal, Balzac, Dickens, Tewkker, Brentel began to write bright novels. The great realists of the 19th century A. Gorky penciled against the bourgeoisie.

### **III. DISCUSSION**

The period of Victorian literature, considered to be a positive period in the history of England, is a complex phenomenon of Christian culture, primarily concerned with politics and philosophy. Even the concept of 'manifesto' is changing in European culture. The more the arts go beyond the norm that frees the artist's freedom and freedom, the more he presses his views on society, humanity and the arts. The word starter genre also maintains the boundaries of the manifesto, but they are still not multi-disciplinary and relies on concrete artifacts. For example: Dickens' Oliver Twist, and Vanity Fair by U. Teckere. The multinational specificity of any literature is determined

by the nature of theoretic documentation. From this, English literature, with its satirical traditions, uses the genre of essay and the parody genre. In the nineteenth century, political discourse became more common in English novels, and political and economic terms began to appear in the works of Byron and other romantic genre writers, and true philosophy and utilitarianism took a special place in Dickens' writings. In the English literature the main focus of the 30-40s is critical realism. Its beginning is marked by the rise of chartists in their 40s. At this time, Ch. Dickens's "Dombie and Son", Tecker's "Fairness of Honor", Sh. Bronte's "Jane Eyre" and M. Gaskel's "Mary Barton" were published. During these years, famous realist writers, critics and poets like Brontësand Teckerei grew up. Poetry and prose are reflected in the mood of the masses and their opposition to social injustice. Critical realism includes cultural achievements of the past century, illumination of realism, and achievement of art. At the same time, its development is related to the emergence of new aesthetics, new principles in the description of reality and reality.

Thus, in the nineteenth century, and especially in the second part of it, realism in the meaning of the creative method of literature of European nations was formed. In the literature of earlier times, the characteristics developed in the literature of realism have reached a high level and have become the main principles of literature. Humanism has become the flag of humanism and realism. Literature has now moved on to study real life and the realities of life. Discovering the conflict between man and the existing bourgeois order is one of the greatest achievements of realism and a contribution to the development of social consciousness. Understanding this contradiction has led to the literature on the need to create a society that meets the characteristics and needs of the existing bourgeois society. Scientists give different explanations to realism. The literary scholar B. Suchkov's description is the most complete. He states that realism is merely a product of specific historical conditions: "Realism as a creative method is a historical event, which occurred at a certain stage in the development of human cognition; when there is an inevitable need for them to comprehend the essence and direction of the movement of the people, first and foremost, then consciously, their actions and feelings are not the result of passion or divine will, but rather for real reasons, namely, for material reasons. Appeared when he began to understand his appointments. In art, the method of realism arose when civil society members were tasked with understanding the forces that undermine social relations but which are not directly hidden from obscurity. Critical realists address huge social issues. These problems reflect the students' perceptions of bureaucracy and inhumanity. Dickens, Tecker, Bronte, and Gaskel, who are not advocates of revolutionary methods of struggle, advocate humanism and democracy. The works like "Jane Eyre" (1847), "Sherley" (1849), "The Town" (1853), and "The Teacher" (1847) were belong to Charlotte Bronte and "Jane Eyre" brought popularity to the Bronte. This work put the name of the Bronte in line with the great 19th-century realist writers. The Bronte's works draw public attention by highlighting social equality and explaining women's equality in a literary way. The Bronte's heroes have strong moral principles, powered by strong emotions, courage, and courage. Literature is an invaluable treasure that helps people learn, innovate and discover themselves. So let's not take any century, there are artists who reflect their time and entertain the reader. The end of the 19th and the beginning of the twentieth centuries is a very interesting period, historically peculiar, reflecting the time when capitalism became imperialism. English literature at that time was divided into many streams, groups, and had its own peculiarities, and was reflected in the works and regulations that were created at that time. The influx of groups and groups, the attempts of some poets and writers to intervene in the politics of the country, the emergence of talented young

artists, the highlighting of new, previously banned themes in their works, in response to a vibrant and controversial response by readers - all these were the main features of English literature of that time. Realists have changed their human character. In romance, human nature is taken as a separate subjective basis, and in realistic works, it is always a combination of the grandeur and clarity of historical development. That is why it is reflected in the characteristics of nature, the way it is. In the 1940s, the genre of realism was born not only in the form of realism, but also the critical realism was born in the English literature. At the same time, the writers began to look at us critically, rather than to represent the world around us. The disadvantages and disadvantages of nineteenth-century England are reflected in one-of-a-kind works and are highly appreciated by book lovers. Critical realism is an artistic method, a manifestation of realism, developed in world literature and art in the 1930s. It was created by the representatives of classical literature in order to maintain and renew the best traditions of the most advanced literature of the past, against the outdated and outdated methods of its time. Discovering the social historical roots of these phenomena in the artistic inclusion of life events is the main objective of Critical Realism. Critical realism requires the writer to critically reflect on the social foundations of life that limit, oppress, disrupt, and bring about moral crises. In the literature and art of critical realism, the principle of historicity is reflected in the depiction of life events, human characters, and the circumstances surrounding them as important events, character, and conditions for a given period. Whether the characters in critical realism are "superfluous people", "fathers" and "children" or proponents of news and old-fashionedness - they are the product of their time. But the historical movement, the process of social development, is interpreted in many works of critical realism as a result of the subjective activities of people. Therefore, only the spiritual world, the beliefs and the beliefs of the people in these works serve as the source of their positive (good) initiation. Critical realism does not show the road to a happy and enlightened life, but rather reveals the challenges, disadvantages, and conditions that people face in their pursuit of life. This is why this method of artistic imagery is called Critical Realism.

Russian literary criticism has been associated with the emergence of a revolutionary movement for the formation of Critical Realism, and has interpreted this artistic method as writers who consciously struggled against capitalism. Representatives of critical realism have sought to portray the social injustice and social dysfunction in the community and the moral degradation of some of those living in the community. Representatives of critical realism in Western Europe, such as Balzac, Dickens, Tecker, Flober, are far from the idea of revolutionary change of reality. Therefore, the portrayal of some of the defects and defects of their work has not been brought forth to expose an unfair society, as Russian literary criticism suggests.

Two principles are reflected in works of the genre of critical realism in the 20th century. The first is a description of people's daily lives, their aspirations for a happy life. From the writings of such writers as Remark and Steinbeck, as well as the films of famous Italian filmmakers such as Fellini and Antonioni, it is impossible to improve human life and change destiny. The second is the artistic perception of the people's liberation movements, including the revolutionary movements of the 20th century, and, hence, the prospects for social development. This second principle prevails in some writings by writers such as Rollan, London, Dreyer, and the same principle brings their creativity closer to social realism. In critical realism, critical realists began to write about the problems and shortcomings of legislation, social and political life in order to objectively evaluate the world around them. But no

writer has ever been able to interpret the world around him as Charles Dickens did. He didn't just mention the shortcomings. Dickens believed that one day the situation would improve, that human interests would be appreciated, and he would try to persuade others to do the same.

Of course, many scholars believe that even in the seventeenth century Shakespeare was real. But by the Dickens epoch, realism developed, and by the time of the bourgeoisie, the need for democracy increased. That is why the 18th and 19th centuries have been considered by scientists as the most widespread era of realism and critical realism. If we talk about the exclusivity of nineteenth-century English literature, the cultural era began with the events of the French Revolution (1789-1793) in the eighteenth century. This was the first bourgeois revolution and the war between the Netherlands and England in the 17th century was limited. The French Revolution ended with the collapse of the bourgeoisie and accelerated the market economy and the way of life throughout Europe. In the 19th century, a political revolution began. France, which is at the forefront of the political revolution, has tried to influence many things. At the same time, the political structure, the market economy, and the literature have not been affected. At that time a number of European countries were concerned with themselves and could not help England. For example, if Germany was concerned about internal problems, torturing the population and solving urgent problems, France would make new plans.

In the meantime, Amrika is busy conquering North America with the goal of expanding her space.

At the same time, in the 19th century, two genres were rapidly moving forward in literature. These were romance and realism. However, by the 19th century, romance was increasingly popular in the eyes of many, and realism became increasingly popular. Realism, however, has shaped critical realism. Therefore, it is fair to say that time, economic and political problems and popular experiences have been the cause for the promotion of critical realism. The term realism first appeared in English literature in the 50s of the 19th century. The realist literature of the first period was called solo literature. It might be because no one really believed that realism would ever come and surpass romanticism. Therefore, in the early years, the genre of realism had its limits. In the 1830s, realists in the genre tried to bring romance together in harmony. This was subject to varying criticisms, but this was the first attempt in the literature to move forward.

Although many were skeptical, in the nineteenth century everything was written in a realistic and critical realistic way. In the 19th century, as many critics believed, the realistic genre did not disappear, but rather found its readers. Realistic novels - reached the peak of popularity in the 19th century. It was at this time that the reader was trying to be authentic and wanted to know if there were any tricks. At the same time, realist writers promoted the notion of democracy and demanded the truth, while the reader who began to read such works began to be brought up in the same spirit. The image of a person's image as a whole, with no paints, whether it is positive or negative, has become a hot topic for realists. Therefore, in the nineteenth century the emphasis was placed on the human image. Therefore, genres such as romance may have lost their popularity and increased demand for realistic works. The emergence of critical realism was promoted by a number of literary critics of the 19th century. The masses who adopted realism needed a new direction. This led to the emergence of critical realism. Critical realism that led to the emergence of world literature in the nineteenth century, reveals the true face of its time among writers who have penned national

literature, sticking to the truth, revealing the shortcomings in the political and social spheres, and making life difficult for the people., that the authorities are thinking of their own womb, and that is exactly what people expect, and the healing of the people, has been written in critical realism and still finds its fans. In the eighteenth-century literature, it is difficult to draw a sharp line between realism and romance. For example, in the works of the French writer Prosper Merime, the characters are romantic and the plot is romantic, but the objectivity of the factual style makes it closer to realism. In Charles Dickens's English literature, the traditions of everyday life and social novels continue, while living scenes, images of real people are used, while the use of elements such as adventure, crime, and mystery are reminiscent of romance. In the 19th century, realism began a new phase.

In writings such as Flober, Mopassan, and Russian literature, Lev Tolstoy and A.P. Chekhov demonstrated the features that differ from the creative realism of renaissance and enlightenment. The French writer Flobeming's novel "Mrs. Bovari" feels a disconnection from the realism traditions, a work that demonstrates adherence to realism. Now, the focus of the individual's social life, the social environment, and the order of his or her destiny is on the focus. At the same time, special attention is paid to the analysis of the human spirit and soul. Realistic writers have sought to portray the surrounding reality with boldness and completeness. Therefore, this period was called realism or critical realism. In the realism of England, in the 19th century, realists tried to write all the truth about the opposition between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. For example, in Charles Dickens' "Difficult Times", Dickens critiques the relationship between capitalists and workers in the images of "Sherly" Bronte and "Mary" Gaskell. With a political and geographical edge, the novel covers topics such as the ruins in England, London and the English Kingdom, small factory cities and major industrial centers. At the same time, a new type of heroes are emerging - the heroes in the work are no longer ordinary people, they have a keen sense of life, a warm eye for the people around them, and a quick response. The characters began to appear in Dickens' works. Examples of John Barton's "Mary Barton" Gaskel, Charlotte Bronte's hero, poor governor - Jen Eyre, "Great Hope", a Dickens character named Jo.19th-century literary realism writers such as V. Teckerei, one of the greatest artists of the time, were able to create typical characters and typical images in their bourgeois environment. Stendal views play an important role in finding critical realism. In 1822, in his treatise "Racin and Shakespeare," he follows the educators of the eighteenth century. Speaking of the role of art and the artist, art should serve a social purpose and be a weapon of its time. He expresses the idea that an artist should bring his art to the masses. Contrary to the hardened dogmas of classical art, it shows that art is a social phenomenon that changes over time. Critical realism, unlike romance, serves to reveal the true nature of the events and events he describes. He has a clear historical approach to every event and event. Therefore, historical critique plays a critical role in the literature of critical realism. Criticism of literary realism exposes the oppression-based system and its representatives viciously. Because the writer does not represent the literature of critical realism unless he or she critically approaches the events described, the truth about the bourgeois system requires the demonstration of the imperfections of the system. Dickens and Teckere, the great English novelist, have had such an uncompromising attitude towards the world of capitalism in their works. These writers were able to illuminate the inner world of their heroes with all their complexity and mentality. It is no coincidence that literary critics have called a number of works of the nineteenth century "encyclopaedia of life", since in this time new literary heroes began to appear in English literature. One of the long-running lessons for a similar life was

the Charles Dickens novel "David Copperfield." In this work, Dickens likens the "movement of life" to a quiet, youthful river running like a river that flows constantly and pushes its waters out of it. Contributed to the birth of a hero named Copperfield, who grew up in his own emotional experiences and environment. Over the years, he has developed a character and struggles with himself. But by 1848, the authors of realistic works such as Teckere, Bronte, and Gaskell had little to do with the spirit of satire. In the works, such as Jane Eyre, Sherley, and Mary Berton, the heroes appear to be out of character. Even George Eliot tried to avoid the bookstore from social problems. But the image of real-life realism has not disappeared. For some time, critical realism has had an impact on the whole of England.

In the first quarter of the 19th century, French literature and drama began to appear in history. For example, the Jakeryi drama of 1828 by Prosper Mérimé, a prominent figure in French literature, born in Paris in the artist's family (1803-1870). Reflecting a peasant uprising, Mérimé is known in the world literature as a famous master of the novella genre. Among his works in this field are Tamango (1829), Mateo Falcone (1829), Etruscan bouquet (1830), and "Double Error" (1833). Mérimé novels are written in a dramatic, rich, simple, clear language. In the "Tamango" novel, he reveals the work of white slave seller. Born in Rouen to a family of physicians, the literary legacy of Gustave Flaubert (1821-1880) is not so great. Flaubert contrasts romantic fantasies with the realities of life in the work Ms. Bavari's. In this novel, the writer first reveals the futility of the reactionary-romantic ages, and secondly, that the bourgeoisie, where everything is measured by money, shows the unreality of Emma's genuine love, friendship, and beauty. At a time when political and revolutionary struggles were very hot in Britain, the great representatives of English literature like Ch. Dickens, U. Teckere, Sh. Bronte, E. Gaskell in their writings highlight the growing influence of the chartist movement among the working class. Charles Dickens (1812-1870) was born in the south of England in a family of naval servants. He was the first in English literature to describe the realities of ordinary people suffering in a bourgeois environment. The writer, who expresses the sharp contradictions between the rich and the poor, has always defended the interests of the lower classes. Dickens' work can be divided into four periods:

In his first period 1833-1841, Dickens made a name for himself mainly in humorous works. His essays "Boz Sketches", "Letters from the Pikwick Club", "Oliver Twist", "Nicholas Nicklby" have heightened the writer's fame.

His second period, from 1842-1848, included the works of "American Letters", "Martin Chuzzlewit", "Dombie and Son." It was a time when class struggle in Europe intensified. The political acumen of Dickens' work is determined by these factors.

Dickens's third period, from 1849 to 1859, is known as a comic writer, creating works on acute social issues such as "David Copperfield," "The Cold House," "Bad Times," and "Dirty Dorrit." Dickens's view is dominated by despairing moods as he failed to overcome the existing bourgeoisie conflicts of 1859-1870 during his fourth term. In these years, the author has created such works as "Contribution to Two Cities", "Great Expectations", "Our Common Friend".

The great satirical writer William Dickens (1811-1863) was born in Calcutta, India, to a family of English ministers, another contemporary of Dickens, a prominent figure in the literature of critical realism in England. He

has published many stories, comic books, such as *The Book of Snobs* (1847), *"The Glory of Fame"* (1848), *"The Newcomers"* (1855), *"The History of Henry Esmond"* (1852). He has written several novels about the humor of his time and historical themes. The name of the gallery is well-known throughout the world with his book *Snobs* and *Flames of Fame*. The gallery used the word snob for the first time in the book of *Snobs*. Under the notion of snobism, the writer refers to the prejudices prevailing in the upper classes of the British state. In his novel *"The Fall of Fame,"* the author rises to the level of a great satirist and becomes an eternal figure among the realists of England. This work is a socio-political novel depicting the events of England in the early 19th century. The main characters of the novel are Becky Sharp and Emilia Sedley, who study at the girls' boarding house. While Emily Sedley's rich parents are concerned about her future, no one cares about the future of Becky Sharp. He has to find his place in life. After graduating from the boarding house, Emilia married George Osborne. But her husband turns out to be a treacherous liar. The second hero, Becky Sharp, will marry officer Rodon Crowley for her wealth. Becky is willing to take any place among the upper class, even hypocrisy, to the point of betraying her husband. Becky Sharp, the community in which the Emiles live, is an ambitious society. The members of this society have been exposed to cunning, hypocrisy and immorality. This is a very convincing portrait. By the 19th century, political struggles and protests were on the rise in Europe. In the works of the great German poet and thinker Heinrich Hayne, who lived and worked between 1797-1856, the ideas of liberty are clearly seen. He was born into a merchant Jewish family in Düsseldorf, on the banks of the Rhine. In the poem *"Germany. Winter's Tale"* (1844), the pinnacle of Heinrich Hayne's creation, the poet cares about the future and freedom of his homeland. The poet uses the word *hish* in the poem to point to the German state of ignorance and the ignorance prevailing there.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In the 19th century, the birth of great works not only in England but also in the development of world literature was the real genre. In addition to information about realism and critical realism, as well as the works of writers who contributed to the development of realism in the nineteenth century, the role of Charles Dickens and William Tecker in the world literature was also discussed. In the 19th century, readers' departure from romance led to the emergence of a real, so-called genre. At this time, people wanted to see the truth, without any paints. This is the reason why writers who started to work in the real-life genre gradually began to take over the world. Particularly in the English literature the nineteenth century is regarded as a critical period. In spite of all the hardships and suffering, the people sought for the good. Topical issues of the nineteenth century, such as respect for human interests, child labor, and the fight against injustice, were often written on paper, and the emergence of new heroes. In addition, there are examples of the works of Charlotte Bronte, Jack London, Charles Dickens, William Tecker, and the novel character`s similarities and dissimilarities are mentioned.

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