



THE INFLUENCE OF THE WORKS OF EUROPEAN WRITERS ON AMERICAN LITERATURE

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ANNOTATION

As the issue of direct translation is being addressed by scholars as a scientific problem, this will certainly pave the way for the gradual improvement of the quality of future translations. It is necessary to continue to propagate it, as opposed to indirect translation.

KEYWORDS: *romantic writer, comparative-typological analysis, national hero, philosophical narrative.*

Влияние произведений европейских писателей на американскую литературу

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ТИИИМСХ

Аннотация. Поскольку проблема прямого перевода рассматривается учеными как научная проблема, это безусловно, проложит путь к постепенному повышению качества будущих переводов. В отличие от косвенного перевода, надо и дальше его распространять и работать углубленно.

Ключевые слова: писатель-романтик, сравнительно-типологический анализ, национальный герой, философское повествование.

INTRODUCTION

After gaining independence, the role of foreign languages has grown to an unprecedented extent. The reason for this was the development of cultural and economics of our republic with foreign countries, its emergence in the world. Today, teaching foreign languages to our people, especially young people, has become a state priority. In this context, the comparative study of a foreign language studied with the Uzbek language is important,

because comparative linguistics is the linguodidactic basis of the methodology of learning a particular language. It reveals the main typical difficulties in language learning under the concept of interference. [1]

Literary scholars have studied more or less the works of American writers as Mark Twain, T. Dreyzer, E. Hemingsuen. But one of the important issues is to study the works of such brilliant writers as Benjamin Franklin, Fenemar Cooper, Thomas



Payne, T. Jeffersan V.Irving, G.Toro, G.Melvikl. This writers actively contributed to the formation of the United States as an independent state, to the struggle against British colonialism, and they help to the creation of American romantic literature.

According to sources, in the second half of the 18th century (1776-1783) in the north and south of the American continent, the liberation struggle against the British colonialists (leaders George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Venhmik Frankley, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Payne, etc.) led to the Great French Revolution. In 1795 began earlier and was attended by some French intellectuals.

Franklin was only a political figure, a fighter for American freedom. According to experts, Franklin was a naturalist, who invented the electric charge, the lightning rod, criticized racism and slavery in his philosophical works, founded the Pennsylvania Society for the Elimination, was a typographer, publisher and publicist journalist. [2]

In the United States (formerly 13 states, the capital was Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) the main forces of General Washington's army were farmers and artisans. The big landowners were the planters and the big bourgeoisie - the rich were the supporters of the English colonizers and King George III, which made the war against the slaves in the south difficult.

Such as enlighteners such as Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and Thomas Payne, also took part in the war, mobilizing the people for the war with their journalistic works. V. Franklin, as a talented satirist, uses irony and humor to describe many of the colonists, colonial governors, and other officials who came to America from Europe (England, Holland, Spain, France) as former criminals, gamblers, and unscrupulous people who lost their fortunes in the stock market.

U.S. intellectuals prepared the ground for a revolution against British colonialism for many years for independence. This struggle was led by George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and others. As the representative of the state of Pennsylvania in England W. Franklin spoke at meetings of the British government about the torture of hardworking farmers, peasants, the people by the representatives of the king in America - governors, judges, tax authorities, as a philosopher, writer. W. Franklin returned to America in 1775 on the eve of the beginning of the revolution against British colonialism and participated in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, the new U.S. government sent him as ambassador to France. W. Franklin reached an agreement between the United States and France to form a military alliance against Britain.[4]

France began to help America, sometimes openly and sometimes secretly. In 1776 war broke

out against the British colonialists and against the slaves in the south. Following the victory in these wars, the Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of Human Rights were adopted to establish a new U.S. state. Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Payne and other close associates of George Washington were actively involved in the writing and adoption of these declarations. After Franklin's presidency Jefferson served as U.S. ambassador to France. He returned to the United States in 1789 and served as Secretary of State during the presidency of J. Washington. During the Great French Revolution (1789-1795), when the leaders of the Paris Commune-Convention, Marat, Danton, Robespierre and others, according to Jacobi were intensifying terrorism, T. Jefferson did not approve of these murders of the communes. The leaders of the French Revolution relinquished the royal crown and beheaded him on a guillotine even though he wanted to go abroad. The revolutionaries also executed their leaders. [5]

The leaders of the American Revolution defended the rights of everyone, against the British colonialists. They did not resist if some slaves went in the direction of the revolution. Similar social, political, historical processes in the works of such talented writers as F. Cooper, V. Irving, Edgar Poe, G. Melville, G. Beecher, Henry Toro in the spirit of romanticism, respect for the spiritual world and feelings of the individual found a bright reflection.

The birth and formation of American romantic literature was influenced by the ideas of the French enlighteners Voltaire, Russo the endless life scenes in the works of English romantics Byron, Coleridge, the fairy tales "A Thousand and One Nights". According to Western researchers, Voltaire learned to portray fantastic events that were not from J. Swift's "Journeys of Gulliver," with a irony, a sharp laugh, as if they were real. He used the tales of "A Thousand and One Nights" to ridicule the political, moral, and social vices of the French society in which he lived. Voltaire wrote in the spirit of classicism and enlightenment. [4]

Proud of his natural talent, Voltaire was imprisoned in the Bastille at the age of 23 for his poems criticizing the privileges of the upper classes, the nobility, against the monarchy. During his 11 months in prison, he wrote the tragedy of Oedipus and the poem about the just king Henry IV. When Oedipus was staged in 1719, it was hotly debated, showing that classicist poets were becoming poets at the level of Cornell and Racine.

Envious courtiers imprisoned Voltaire again for various reasons. After five months in prison, Voltaire was expelled from France, and as a result of the Great English Revolution (1688) the way was opened to science and philosophy. In England



Voltaire's philosophical views developed rapidly. He returned to France and took an active part in the Encyclopedia, published by J. Russo. In Letters from England (or The Philosophical Letters) Voltaire writes about the oppression of the people by the king and his relatives. A loyal student near the Swiss border, where he wrote his most famous works. Voltaire mocked the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), wrote a tragedy ("Muhammad"), and received praise and awards from Catherine II, the Russian Empress who had been fighting against Turkish Muslims for half a century.

Russian Emperor Catherine II also paid much respect to Denis Diderot, one of the leaders of the French Enlightenment. He said that in order to make Russia the center of world culture. He bought Diderot's rich library and hired Diderot as his librarian. Again, he hired her as a consultant and paid her 50 years' salary in advance. In France at that time, this assessment persecuted scholars and poets for their apathy, for criticizing the tyrannical monarchy.

Washington Irving writes in the novel *The Rip Van Winkle* that during the reign of the Roman emperor Diocletian, mentioned in the Old Testament and the Koran, three teenagers and a dog fled from the early Christians and hid in a cave in the mountains, where God put them to sleep for 300 years. Washington Irving, one of the leaders of Romantic literature, said that the life of a villager in a Dutch colony did not improve because of the laziness of a farmer like Rip Van Winkle, his family, his indifference to his household, his wife's quarrel, his escape from hunting, his old Dutch warrior playing in the dark at night, seeing him drinking wine in barrels and celebrating, helping them to carry wine barrels (Rip) changes that if he is carrying wine, he is not lazy, he is sad, drunk and asleep for 20 years.[3].

During his years in Andalusia (Seville, Córdoba, Granada), Washington Irving became famous as a romantic writer, writing fantastic short stories about the mysterious history of the Al-Hamro. At the same time, V. Irving is also known as an Islamic historian. Those who are familiar with the Qur'an understand that his book, *The Life of Muhammad*, is much more deeply written about Arab statehood and Islamic history than the famous theologian Renan's *The Life of Jesus Christ*.

Irving is both a historian and a writer in *The Life of Muhammad*. At that time, the Qur'an and six collections of authentic hadiths (Imam Muhammad al-Bukhari, Imam Muslim ibn Hajji, Imam Ahmad al-Termizi, Sijistani) were written by Tabari, translated into other languages. V. Irving begins his work from a great distance. "The Arabs will give their descendants to Noah's son Soy. [2]

The ancient Arabs, as the most famous of the Som dynasties, remember the Irving Ad and Thamud receptions in Washington, and in the Qur'an they were destroyed because of their tyranny, some tribes joined others and changed their name. He says that Abraham's son Ismail had 12 sons and the Arabs then multiplied. The settled Arabs in the south of the Arabian Peninsula lived in houses and palaces, not in grasslands, and became rich by taking spices grown in gardens and fields, musk-storages found by hunters, from seafarers and transporting them to world markets. Washington Irving writes in his book *The Life of Muhammad* that the Prophet of Islam surprised his contemporaries and some Christian scholars from his childhood with his intelligence, his knowledge of the history of the Ka'bai, his knowledge of past prophets, and his high moral standards in trade and human relations.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the works created in the genre of romanticism reflected the changes in the government and society of this period. The course of events has influenced the literary process in the works of art created in this direction. XIX century European literature introduced to the world many artists who revealed the intricacies of society and described the people's opposition to power in their works.

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