



EXPRESSION OF REALISTIC VIEWS OF GUSTAV FLOBER IN THE NOVEL “LADY OF BOVARY”

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ANNOTATION

In this article we will talk about the development of the direction of realism in French literature and the fact that these realistic views are reflected in the works of French writers. In particular, in the works of G. Flöber, life-truths inherent in realism are clearly discernible. In particular, in the novel of the writer “Lady of Bovary”, the illusions of the French bourgeois society and the problem of women are realistically plundered. The hero of the work Emma is one of the thousands of women who are victims of this society, the author skillfully describes the psychology of the female soul. The events in the novel take place in Normandy, and the relocation of the heroes of the work to different places affects the development of events. The novel “Lady of Bovary” is a work in which Gustav Flöber expresses his observations of the bourgeois society, spiritual worldview and realistic views on life.

KEYWORDS: *realism, romance, burjua society, illusion, wealth, betrayal, despair, tragedy, truth, negligence, selfishness, credit, human dignity, decency, literary style.*

The second half of the XIX century is characterized by the development of realism in French literature. One of the largest representatives of realism in literature is O. Balzac, G. Flöber in his works managed to fully describe real life. The writers were interested in the environment, how society affects a person, his worldview, the formation of his views and beliefs. Gustav Flöber is a well-known French writer, master of psychological analysis, whose work coincides with the period of the development of realism in the first half of the XIX century. Flöber was distinguished from others by his spiritual views and thoughts about society. He protested against the burjua world, where he lived by his works. Its main purpose was to separate literature from the influence of the bourgeoisie and protect the interests of the soul in man. The writer describes his own realistic views on the Society of the burjua in the novel *Bovary lady* (1857) and the novel of the upbringing of the senses (1869), the story of the simple spirit (1877), as well as in the unfinished final novel “The Grandfather and the Pekuche”. Basically, the novel “Lady Bovary”, written in 1857-the year, brought a lot of enthusiasm to the writer. The work of flöber attracted the attention of the Russian literary community. Including Russian writers I. Turgenev, L. He had a close creative relationship with Tolstoy. The writer with his unique works contributed to the

development of realism in world literature. The novel “Lady of Bovary” took a worthy place among the masterpieces of world literature as the first successful work reflecting the worldview and aesthetic principles of Flöber. The writer has been working on this work for five years. In the autumn of 1851, Flöber created the first plot of the novel “Lady of Bovary” writer. In this work, describing the landscape of the burjua world, he gives the following opinion: “I think that for the first time readers will read a book that will mock their hero.” The main hero of the novel is the image of the doctor's wife Emma Bovary. She is described as a woman who is debt-stricken by chasing after dirt and hashamat. The plot of the novel is very simple, the original value of the novel is revealed through each of the details.. It should be noted that every plot that Flöber created in this novel as a writer, was able to bring the work to an ideal level through the words used. The writer skillfully describes the intrigue and savagery of the burjua environment that Emma rebelled against this society through her dreams and high ideals. The author in his novel ideally describes the bright and memorable images of the heroes. The plot of the novel tells about the tragic and unhappy fate of Emma, a young woman who married early and lived with her dreams and committed suicide without finding her ideal in life. In the novel, The Happy Life of the hero, the



disappointment of his family life, unreasonable illusions of love are far from romanticism and are simply described as a staged manifestation, and these realities lead to the death of the hero. Growing up among the closed walls of the monastery unaware of the realities of the world, it turns out that the girl is given nonsense dreams, inability to adapt to real life. Emma herself was given the influence of the romance of the books she read, the ideal life described in the books of the monastery and confused the bitter truth confuses. We can see this when Emma stubbornly searches for the ideal person and every of her attempts ends in failure. Mrs. Bovari was presented by the author in the image of a woman of a romantic nature, who dreamed of finding her place in the most oily strata of society, but at the same time betrayed her family. Emma's feelings are not pure human feelings, but an attempt to find romantic happiness in love with another person – it was love. So it turns out that in real life his relationship did not end positively, because Emma put her imaginary love above all and her closest ones. Gustav Flaubert describes women who seek prestige, wealth and romantic happiness in the society bourgeoisie in a realistic way through the image of Lady Bovari. Speaking about the peculiarities of the novel, The author carefully describes the characteristic features and details of the heroes of the work. The image of Charles Bovari in the game is simple, kind, manifested as a person who is satisfied with everything in life will be. He quarreled with his mother, who did not like Emma, and even moved to another city and began to resume his medical career. But Emma does not feel the dignity of her husband at all and does not fall in love with him qadrlamaydi. On the example of Lady Bovari, we can see a narrow-minded woman who embodies selfishness and deceit towards her loved ones. The writer portrays the images of Rudolph and Leon as cunning, prudent and representatives of his own interest in the Society of thought. They betray him without appreciating Emma's feelings and prefer a peaceful life. As a result of this, the family of Emma, who is deceived, in debt, commits suicide without thinking about the honor and the fate of her child, too. Different view of this work – analyzing from the point of view, first of all, Flaubert has exposed the intruders of the bourgeois society and the fact that the people of the upper class are ambitious, dirt and ready for any atrocities to achieve their goal. We can take as an example the image of the pharmacist Ome. He imposes a directly on Charles and Emma's Dick, advising Emma to commit suicide, as a result of which Emma finds the poison from her pharmacy. Secondly, in his work, the writer tries not to describe Emma as a frivolous woman who lives only in his imaginary world, but through the

insincere attitude of the people around him, having a strong influence on the psyche of Emma, along with the tragic end of his life, the family of Charles Bovari feels guilty in the name of the fallen. These processes take place on the image of the images of Rudolph and Leon, who destroyed the life of Emmanig. Third, the only child in the family is the father of Bertha – an early loser from his mother is to become an orphan. In this work, Flaubert was able to reveal the joyful moments of childhood and the misfortune of a girl doomed to a sad fate without feeling the affection of her parents. Because Berta is forced to work from childhood to see the day. About Gustav Flaubert's novel "Lady of Bovary" A.F. Ivaschenko, A. Marua, B.G. Reyzov, Y. Such authors as Frid expressed their opinion. A.F. Ivaschenko will dwell in more detail on Flaubert's novel "Lady of Bovary". "the special interest of the book is that the writer changes dreams and reality, places of the moose." (2, page-11). Ivaschenko in his book "from the history of realism in France", he studies the image of moral relations in the work "Lady of Bovari" by comparing it with the moral syllables depicted in Balzac and Stendal works. Literary Critic A. Morua in his book "Literary portraits" gives the following opinion about this work: "quot;... Emma does not want to see what surrounds her. He dreams of a completely different life and does not want to live in the life given to him. This is his assistant; it was also Flaubert's seat. But this is also your indecisive, insincere reader." (5, page -185). Flaubert's works researcher B.G. Reyzov interprets the image of Emma in the novel and her feelings as follows: "this is a real romantic longing different options were bred by writers at the beginning of the century ... However, in Bovari lady, this melancholy turns out to be not only the personal experience of the author, but also the object of Social Research and the peculiarity of modernity. Reyzov also points out that Flaubert's innovations in this area, that is, created a new literary style: "if in the first half of the XIX century the idea of personage was expressed with the help of an internal monologue built according to the laws of logic, Flaubert uses direct speech. With the help of incorrect direct speech, the author managed to convey not only the content of the idea of the hero, but also his condition-confusion, indifference, indifference. The "consciousness flow" of modernism from direct speech to non-speech, widely introduced by Flaubert into the practice of literature, is growing. In the second half of the XIX century, special attention was paid to the literary style in literature. Indeed, the history of modern literature in France begins with the Flaubert. J. While analyzing the novel of Frid Flaubert's Bovary lady, first of all emphasizes the literary atmosphere of that period. In his opinion, Flaubert "... the object that has come to life with the



victory of capitalism and has already been destroyed and the Stendal has not yet seen describes something new." (page - 19).

In the novel "Lady of Bovari" we can see several characteristic features, for example, a very long exposition that allows us to understand psychological motivation for the further actions of the hero. Also, the novel does not end with the death of the hero, but continues with events and processes that again show the consequences of the actions of the deceased hero. The work begins with a story about Charles Bovari, and ends with a story about farmasevt Ome. Emma is described only in Chapter 2. After Emma's death, 3 more chapters will continue. Speaking of space and time in this game, space plays an important role in the development of events. Despite the fact that the events in the novel take place in Normandy, there are different divisions. The small Rouan village, described by the writer, is boring and peaceful, which is considered an antithesis to Emma's character. Because for Emma, who was given her dreams, this place was very boring. The author describes it as follows: "Everything that immediately surrounded her, boring countryside, imbecile petty bourgeois, mediocrity of existence, seemed to her an exception in the world, a particular hazard where she found herself caught, while beyond stretched as far as the eye could see the immense country of felicities and passions. The writer describes Emma's dreams about Paris as follows: "How was this Paris? What an outsized name! She repeated herself half-aloud to please herself, he sounded in her ears like a cathedral drone, he blazed in her eyes even on the shelf of her jars of ointment". In the novel "Lady of Bovari", events occur in different periods, and the events in the work begin with the childhood of the Charles grandfather, and the period of restoration is described - 1815 - 1830 years. The rest of the story takes place during the July Monarchy (1830-1848). July Monarchy - the reign of the French king Lui Philippe begins and lasts until 1848 year. Gustav creates the chronology of Mrs. Bovari by placing Flobert events according to a timely, real process. The main hero of the work of the spirit of the Osha era felt Emma - he is in harmony with his feelings. In the game, the problem of the bourgeois society and the woman is obvious, that is, the humiliation of women from the side of officials belonging to the same society, as well as the fact that a woman does not have any position in this society, the author describes with specific lines. We can analyze the details of the events of the July Monarchy as follows, which are symbolically associated with the life of the heroes of the work: the fact that the poor Charles married a rich widow, whose age had passed, and from this marriage there was no joy in her

life, Emma was brought up in a monastery far from the eyes of people and given romantic fantasies - this is a manifestation of the unrest in the country of that time and the discontent mood of the people. The change in the life of Charlie and Emma, that is, their marriage, is associated with the beginning of this July Revolution. But the fact that this family is retail and this marriage ends with a tragedy is the crisis of the July Monarchy. In this way, we can understand that Gustav Flobert is a wonderful master of artistic vocabulary and worldview is a very broad person. Every tiny detail used in the game also has its own symbolic meaning. For example: this is how the window in the house where Emma lives is open - his aspiration to the upper stratum of the bourgeois society, on the contrary, his closed standing is a barrier on the woman's path. Because Emma always liked to stand in the window.

In place of the conclusion, we can say that this work has not lost its value to this day. The main theme of the work "Lady of Bovari" was the description of the conflict between illusion and real life, the teacher used the romantic dreams of an ordinary burjua woman to illuminate this topic. Love is a beautiful feeling, but we can read the idea that it should not be put above human thinking, common sense. Gustav Flobert analyzed the ideological image of the French bourgeois society from a realistic point of view on the basis of the actions of negative images in the novel and the narrative of events.

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