



## 19th century of realism and naturalism

(Theodore Dreiser)

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada XIX asr amerikalik yozuvchining adabiyotga yondashuvni o'rganish haqida so'z yuritiladi. Teodor Drayzerning ( Theodore Dreiser ) romanlarning bosh qahramonlarini qanday tasvirlashi to'g'risida fikr yuritiladi.

**Kalit so'z:** ruhlantirdi, din, boshqalarga ergashmaydigan, hikoya qilish

**Abstract:** This article deals with the study of the XIX century American writer's approaches to literature. There is an opinion about how Theodore Dreiser describes the main characters of the novels.

**Key words:** inspired, religion, nonconformist, narrate

After the war with Great Britain in 1812, the desire to create a unique American literature and culture grew. Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, and James Fenimore Cooper were literary figures involved in this work. Irving wrote the satire *Salmagundi* and *Diedrich's Knickerbocker* (1809), *The History of New York*. Bryant wrote early romantic and nature-inspired poems that moved away from their European origins. Cooper's *Tales of Natty Bumppo* (*The Last of the Mohicans*, 1826) treated American material in a way that was popular both in the new country and in Europe. As a critic, John Neal played an important role in the development of American literary nationalism. Neal criticized Irving and Cooper for relying on old British authorial conventions to describe American phenomena, arguing that "to succeed ... [the American writer] must not be like anyone else ... [he] must not be like everything that came before him", he said. ]" and "Another Declaration of Independence, in a Republic of Capital Letters." As a pioneer of a literary device he called "natural writing," Neal was "the first in America to be natural in his diction." and his work represents "the first deviation from ... Irvingesque politeness".<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Hoermann, Alfred R. *Cadwallader Colden: Amerika ma'rifati timsoli*. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press, 2002.



Edgar Allan Poe was born in Boston, but grew up in Virginia and identified with the South. In 1832, he began writing short stories such as "The Masque of the Red Death", "The Pit and the Pendulum", "The Fall of the House of Usher", which explore the hidden depths of human psychology and push the boundaries. fiction. Poe's *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* is considered the first detective story. Humorists were also popular, including New Englanders Seba Smith and Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber and Davy Crockett, Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, Johnson J. Hooper, Thomas Bangs Thorpe, and George Washington Harris who wrote about the American frontier. In New England, a group of writers known as the Boston Brahmins included James Russell Lowell, followed in later years by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr.

In 1836, retired Ralph Waldo Emerson published his essay "Nature," which argued that people should abandon organized religion and achieve a higher spiritual state by studying and interacting with the natural world. He expanded his influence with a lecture he delivered at Cambridge in 1837 called "The American Scholar," calling on Americans to create a distinctly American style of writing. Independence must be declared by both the people and the individual. Emerson's influence fueled the movement now known as Transcendentalism. Among the leaders was Emerson's friend, Henry David Thoreau, a nonconformist and critic of American commercial culture. After living mostly alone in a cabin by a wooded pond for two years, Thoreau wrote *Walden* (1854), a memoir that urges him to resist the dictates of society. Other transcendentalists included Amos Bronson Alcott, Margaret Fuller, George Ripley, Orestes Brownson, and Jones. As one of the great works of the Revolutionary era was written by a Frenchman, so was a work on America from this generation. Alexis de Tocqueville's two-volume *Democracy in America* chronicled his travels across the young nation, making observations about the relationship between American politics, individualism, and society. The political conflict surrounding abolitionism inspired William Lloyd Garrison and his newspaper *The Emancipator*, along with the poet John Greenleaf



Whittier and Harriet Beecher Stowe, in his world-famous *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852). This effort was supported by the continuation of the autobiography of the slave story.<sup>20</sup>

In 1837, the young Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864) collected some of his stories into *Tales Twice Told*, a volume rich in symbolism and occult phenomena. Hawthorne continued to write full-length "romances," quasi-allegorical novels that explored themes of guilt, pride, and emotional repression. His *The Scarlet Letter* (1850) tells the story of a woman in Puritan Massachusetts who is cast out for committing adultery with an unconfessed minister.

Herman Melville (1819–1891) made his name with *Typee* and *Omoo*, tales of life at sea and jumping ship to settle among the South Seas. After befriending Hawthorne in 1850, Melville was inspired by his allegories and psychology to make *Moby-Dick* (1851) not only a whaling adventure story, but also an exploration of obsession, the nature of evil, and the human struggle against the elements. . It was a critical and commercial failure, as were his later novels. He turned to poetry and did not return to fiction until the short novel *Billy Budd*. It was unfinished after his death in 1893. Melville dramatizes the conflicting claims of duty and mercy aboard ship during wartime. His more profound books sold poorly and he was forgotten until his death. It was rediscovered at the beginning of the 20th century.

Autobiographies of slave narratives from this period include *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave* (1845) by Frederick Douglass and *Narrative of the Life of a Handmaiden* (1861) by Harriet Jacobs. American Indian autobiography flourished during this period, notably William Monkey's *Son of the Woods* (1829) and George Copvey's *Life, History, and Travels of Kah-ge-ga-ga-bow* (1847). In addition, minority authors began publishing fiction, such as William Wells Brown's *Clotel; or The President's Daughter* (1853), Frank J. Webb's *Gary and Their Friends*, (1857) Martin Delaney's *Blake; or American Cabins* (1859-62) and Harriet E. Wilson's *Our Blacks: Sketches from Free Black Life* (1859), early African-American novels, and John Rollin Ridge's *Life and*

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<sup>20</sup> Hoermann, Alfred R. *Cadwallader Colden: Amerika ma'rifati timsoli*. Westport, Conn: Greenwood Press, 2002.



Adventures of Joaquin Murrieta (1854). ), is considered the first Native American novel, but it is an early account of Mexican-American problems.<sup>21</sup>

Mark Twain (1835-1910, pen name used by Samuel Langhorne Clemens) was one of the first major American writers born far from the East Coast - in Missouri. His regional masterpieces were the memoir *Life on the Mississippi* and the novels *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884). Twain's style - influenced by journalism, vernacular, direct and simple, but also sharp and unashamedly humorous - changed the way Americans wrote their own language. . His characters speak like real people and sound distinctly American, using local dialects, newly invented words, and regional accents. Other writers interested in regional differences and dialect include George W. Cable, Thomas Nelson Page, Joel Chandler Harris, Mary Noailles Murphree (Charles Egbert Craddock), Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Henry Kyler Banner, and William Sidney Porter (O. Henry). A version of local color regionalism focused on the minority experience can be seen in the works of Charles W. Chesnutt (who wrote about African Americans), Maria Ruiz de Burton, one of the earliest Mexican-American novelists writing in English. *Jewish Flag Works* by Abraham Kahan. William Dean Howells represented the realist tradition through his novels, including *The Rise of Silas Lapham* (1885), and his work as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Henry James (1843-1916) faced the Old World-New World dilemma by writing about it directly. Although he was born in New York City, James spent most of his adult life in England. Many of his novels are about Americans living or traveling in Europe. With complex, highly qualified sentences and a separation of emotional and psychological nuances, James's fiction can be frightening. Among her more accessible works are the novels *Daisy Miller* (1878), about an American girl in Europe, and the ghost story *The Turn of the Screw* (1898). Stephen Crane (1871–1900), best known for his Civil War novel *The Red Badge of Courage* (1895), portrayed the lives of New York prostitutes in *Maggie: A Street Girl* (1893). In *Sister Carrie* (1900), Theodore Dreiser (1871-1945) portrays a country girl who moves to Chicago and becomes

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<sup>21</sup> Hoermann, Alfred R. *Cadwallader Colden: Amerika ma'rifati timsoli*. Westport, Konn: Greenwood Press, 2002.



a shelter woman. The fiction of Frank Norris (1870-1902) was mainly in the naturalistic genre. His notable works include *McTeague: A San Francisco Story* (1899), *Octopus: A California Story* (1901), and *The Deep* (1903). Together with Norris Hamlin Garland (1860 - 1940), he wrote about the problems of American farmers and other social problems from a naturalist perspective. Garland is best known for his fiction featuring the hardworking farmers of the Midwest. (*Roads Well Traveled* (1891), *Prairie Folks* (1892), *Jason Edwards* (1892)).

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