

LITERARY CHARACTERS IN "ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS ADVENTURES" AND THEIR ANALYSIS

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KEY WORDS

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes one of Daniel Defoe's most famous creative works, "Robinson Crusoe and his Adventures". In a broad sense, every plot, idea in the work is shown in the interpretation of that time, and the events are depicted vividly. The work is described on the basis of scientific evidence as why it is highly valued in terms of literature.

Daniel Defoe's most famous and immortal work is the novel "The Life and Wonderful Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" (1719). In the first quarter of the 18th century, the interest in sea travel and new discoveries increased.

In those years, bourgeois businessmen increasingly looked for new markets. Many trade expeditions were conducted for this purpose. Many travelers visited the most distant countries and islands. British ships traveled across all oceans and seas. A lot of books about various trips have been published in England. Defoe read these books with great enthusiasm, but he was especially interested in the



essay on the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, published in the Englishman magazine.

Based on the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, he created the plot of Robinson Crusoe. Defoe traveled a lot. He traveled to Spain, France, Holland and all over England. These trips not only enriched his geographical knowledge, but also helped him get deeper into people's lives and the psychology of his contemporaries.

The work "The Life and Wonderful Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" is not only a true picture of personal life, but also a work of great artistic value, a deep summary. The writer, in fact, introduced a new genre in English literature and made a great contribution to its development. This genre was a unique combination of a social and philosophical novel and also adventure novel.

Robinson Crusoe has a serious philosophical opinion. Nevertheless, the author still feels the influence of the writer Benyan, for example, in his book "The Pilgrimage" he called people to be perfect, to give up worldly things for spiritual freedom, and also in "The Tale of the Works" the philosopher Mandeville wrote about the morality of modern society. came to the bitter conclusion that the foundation is cynical.

The work "Robinson Crusoe" has many common features of the way of depicting sea voyages and adventures, which was known in ancient Hellas (Heliodorus's "Aethiopica"), but Defoe makes everything unnaturally "mundane", a real person, made it a true story of his worries and labors.

To entertain his readers, Defoe often resorted to literary forgery. "Robinson Crusoe" was published without the author's name. This form helped the writer to



reveal the spiritual world of his hero and gave the whole work a direct character.

The image of Robinson is not a biography of the author or the sailor Selkirk and an artistic representation of the history of human society, because the central character forms the ideas, psychology and emotions of Defoe's contemporaries. This is a clear and at the same time artistic image.

In his letter to Karl Kautsky on September 20, 1884, Engels revealed the social nature of Crusoe. He wrote that "Robinson Crusoe" is a true example of "bourgeois". The analysis of D. Defoe's novel convinces us of the fidelity of this feature. Robinson's psychology is completely bourgeois. Ukema, who was shipwrecked and found gold in the boat, at first philosophically said: "Useless garbage! "...Why do I need you now?" is a good example of this.

Defoe's language is concise and, for the most part, easy to understand. In fact, in the novel there are often twists in the departmental sphere, for example: "In view of the above...".

The adventure plot of the novel did not prevent him from describing everyday events in a simple and realistic manner. Lively believability of the hero's actions, simplicity and naturalness of the style - all this shows that D. Defoe is the author of a unique work.

The first part of "Robinson Crusoe" consists of many poetic scenes. Defoe showed him a bright and unusual talent as a master of words. This part of the novel brought fame to the author. This success prompted Defoe to write a plot for the novel. In a short time, he created two more parts of the work. The following adventures form the second and last part of the life of Robinson Crusoe.

These two works were: "Robinson Crusoe and his wonderful journey



through the three parts of the world written by himself" (1719) and "Robinson Crusoe's Visions of the Wonderful World of Angels" (1720), expressing serious reflections on life.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau described Robinson Crusoe as "the most successful treatise on natural education" and recommended it to Emily as a useful and necessary book. After reading Defoe's novel, he wrote: "This book was first read by my Emil; it will take a lot of time to compile his entire library, and he will be honored forever." Belinsky emphasized the truth of this as fantastic novel.

Respecting the literature of that time, the writer gave the work such a title, in harmony with his plan: "The life and wonderful life of the York sailor Robinson Crusoe, who lived for 28 years near the shores of America, on the banks of the great Orinoco river. adventures, shipwrecked shipwreck and the loss of the entire crew, as well as the fact that the pirates finally set him free. Information like this is written by him.

The main scenes in the work on behalf of the hero allowed the author to show the world through the eyes of an ordinary person and at the same time reveal his character, feelings, and moral qualities.

Robinson Crusoe" was a true example of an adventure novel written during the Enlightenment. The plot of "Robinson Crusoe" primarily depended on English society's interest in geographical exploration and travel.

This topic was not new in the literature of that time. Even before D. Defoe, there were works about the fate of unfortunate travelers who left their place in the world. In 1674, there was also a work describing the adventures of Haji Ben Yokdan, who lived alone on a certain island in England and attained great wisdom.



With the appearance of Defoe's novel, a new concept appeared in literary studies. "Robinsonade" means a traditional plot in literature, based on describing the life and trials of the hero in extreme conditions, deprived of human society.

This novel is not only a unique feature of literature, perhaps characteristic of the 18th century, but also a work that represents the next stages in the development of world literature. Daniel Defoe's novel "Robinson Crusoe" was a truly innovative work of its time. This can be done not only by the originality of the genre, realistic trends, the natural style of the story and clear social generalization.

As we mentioned earlier, the novel "Robinson Crusoe" brought Daniel Defoe great fame. According to the authors, the immediate motivation to write the novel was an episode from the ship's diary of Captain Woods.

Later, on the basis of these diary materials, the well-known journalist Steele published an article about the adventures of a Scottish sailor, who to some extent is believed to be the prototype of "Robinson Crusoe".

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