



CHARACTERISTICS OF HEROES IN THE WORKS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ENLIGHTENMENT LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The word “enlightenment” means to educate the people in a broad sense in the narrow sense, it refers to the mental movement of the period when the bourgeoisie's struggle against feudalism was in full swing. Enlightenment literature is an ideological movement that emerged in opposition to feudalism in the 17th and 18th centuries in Western Europe and North America; literature that embodies and promotes the ideas of this movement.

Key words – enlightenment, literature, feudalism, comic works, satirical pamphlets, constitutional monarchy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Enlightenment in various European countries, the arrival is different in terms of time: it originally originated in England and the continent as the social conditions matured spread to other countries and concrete in each of them conditions. Including in Russia Enlightenment came much later - in the second half of the 18th century; as well as the Turkic peoples of a number of Eastern countries, including Russia, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries living regions (Tataristan, Azerbaijan, Turkestan) the Enlightenment movements observed are also European Enlighteners has a lot in common with.

The Enlightenment originated in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries and later spread throughout the world. Representatives of this current pay special attention to knowledge, they believe that the world can be understood intelligently, it should be changed by thinking. This trend is characterized by the fact that the main feature of the literature is aimed at rescuing the people from ignorance, backwardness, the call to knowledge, enlightenment.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Enlighteners believe that the existing social system is imperfect, and that man is a sinful slave. But they believe in the human mind. Many enlighteners did not deny the existence of God. According to them, the creature was created by God, but now man is given the freedom to control it. That is why they highly valued human power, its creative power.

Representatives of enlightenment believe that man with intellect and knowledge is capable of turning the world to good. They tried to reconcile “sociality” and “naturalness”, “nature” and “civilization” For this reason, the literature of this period is dominated by such themes as the journey to strengthen the material basis of culture and enlightenment, the struggle and victory of man with nature, the test of human thinking.

III. ANALYSIS

In the work of the English writer D. Defoe, “Robinson Crusoe”, the man who landed on a deserted island reaches the peak of development based on intelligence and hard work, the death-defying hero does not bow to nature with his boundless love for life and power of understanding. At the same time, there are conflicting images of fighting heroes in Enlightenment literature. They appear more in the image of non-European heroes. For example, the Uzbek in Montesquieu's “Persian Letters”, Rik in Johnson's “The prince of Rasselas, Abissin”, or the savage in Volter's “Guileless” are very simple, innocent, and ignorant of the world. Enlighteners oppose conditionality, artificiality, in the literature of classicism, which, unlike the representatives of this current, appeals to the lives of ordinary people, paying special attention to their daily worries and aspirations.

Enlighteners criticize ignorance. The English writer J. Swift criticizes the ignorant rulers of England, based on a new trade, in a satire on “Gulliver’s Travels”. G. Fielding's “History of Tom Johnson found” and T. Smollett's “The adventures of Perrigrin Pickle” move away from traditional notions of evil and good, creating vivid, vivid images. The enlighteners emphasized the importance of education and knowledge, and believed that with the help of proper education it is possible to create the perfect person they dream of - an honest, hardworking, knowledgeable person. Nevertheless, the vivid images created in this literature turned out to be more controversial, complex personalities. Another distinctive feature of Enlightenment literature is that it appeals to the image of ordinary people, the lower classes. For example, in the image created by D. Didro (Ramo's nephew in “Ramo”), a

person has a selfish and critical spirit, and in the character of Bomarshe (the servant Figaro in “Sevilian barber”), the character is resourceful, entrepreneurial, and at the same time greedy, embodied in fraud.

Innovation in the literature of the Enlightenment was manifested not only in a new idea, but also in a new form. The enlighteners gave a new look, a new content to the existing forms. The development of the drama genre has reached a new level. Classicism has deviated from the demands of drama on the upper (tragedy) and lower (comedy) genres, the protagonists of the drama are ordinary people, and the theme is characterized by modernity. The main genre of Enlightenment literature - the novel - emerged.

The Enlightenment novel was a free genre, not subject to strict requirements, not limited in space and time, the main object of the image was real reality and personalities. The novel genre was especially successful in England. J. Swift's “Gulliver’s Travels” and D. Defoe's “Robinson Crusoe” novels demonstrated the potential of this genre. This stage, called enlightenment in literature, was a theoretically and aesthetically advanced step, creating new genres in fiction - educational novels, domestic novels, philosophical short stories, comic epics, etc., and discovered new methods of analyzing the human psyche.

Socio-Philosophical Foundations of Enlightenment Literature by the 18th century, Western European countries had different political systems. In England, absolute power has lived its life. The monarchy became a government that did not influence politics. (1648–49 bourgeois revolution). For the enlightened, reason is the key. They praised the mental activity of man, his human qualities. At the same time, the idea of enlightenment is highly valued they give. It is well known that most of the 18th century European enlighteners promoted the idea of an “enlightened ruler”. French Globax, in his works, “System of nature” and “Natural Policy”, reflected on the constitutional monarchy as a political system that France could achieve, states that the ruler must stand. “It simply came to our notice then the enthronement of enlightened, just, courageous, and benevolent rulers and they are the root cause of all human misery they know and try to eliminate it according to the instructions of the mind”. Such ideas are also found in fiction Volter (“Candid or Optimism”), Monteskyo (“Persian letters”), J. Swift (“Gulliver’s Travels”), Deni Didro (“The nun”), I.V. Gyote (“Faust”, “Gets fon Berlixingen”) and other enlighteners can be found in the works of many writers.

IV. DISCUSSION

The Enlightenment advanced the concept of “about natural human”. According to them, human is naturally beautiful and well-mannered, it is only ruined by life, living conditions. John Locke's philosophy had a profound effect on the Enlightenment. In his book “An experience about the human mind”(1690), he argues that all the knowledge that man acquires comes through the intellect. And at a time of great change in society, it is well known that the issue of educating new thinkers comes first. That is why European educators are educated paid special attention to the issues. Of the English philosopher John Locke views on education (“An experience about the human mind”) XVIII to the views of the enlighteners of the century on man and his upbringing had a serious impact. Dedicated to education J.J. Russo's works such as “Emil or experience” appeared.

Stages of English Enlightenment Literature. The English Enlightenment can be divided into three periods:

- 1) 1688–1730 - The first Enlightenment. (The development of journalism, new the emergence of dramatic genres);
- 2) 1730–1750 - The emergence of the Enlightenment novel and prosperity;
- 3) 1750–1790 (89) - Depression in the Enlightenment symptoms, sentimentalism and predromantism appear.

One of the most famous representatives of the English Enlightenment was Daniel Defo (1660–1731). He was born into a merchant family. His father was a Puritan enrolled in a religious academy. But Defo became interested in business and became a big businessman for the rest of his life. He is also a journalist wrote satirical pamphlets, novels, and treatises. Many sonly articles and pamphlets expose the church's reaction to the feudal aristocracy. The novel “Robinson Crusoe” (1719). Readers of the Defo period make demands on literature, especially prose, that the story should be about strange things, that it should be different from others, and that it should not be fabricated, need Defoe fulfills these two requirements in his work can now be taken as an example of a documentary prose was. Robinson's prototype of the documentary of the novel is a real man also confirms that the Scottish sailor was Selkirk. He was alone. He lived on the island for 4 years and 4 months. He wrote the second and third parts of the novel after the first part. But the first part of the work will gain great fame. The

main part of the novel is about a lonely man to face the forces of evil nature on a deserted island dedicated to Defo was one of the first writers to write raised the topic. Labor helped Robinson become a man. The story is told in a simple, interesting language. The next novel, "Robinson Crusoe" had a great influence on the literature of the period.

Jonathan Swift (1667–1745). A priest in Dublin, the capital of Ireland born into a family. Secretary at William Temple Palace, a senior British official worked as William Boy used the library. Journalist known as "The Battle of the Books", "The Tale of the Barrel" (1704) and other comic works have been published.

In the pamphlet "The Battle of the Books" there are 2 types in France at the end of the seventeenth century the camp is told in a satirical style about the great controversy between the proponents of old antiquity and the proponents of new, modern literature. The first camp is Bualo (The Art of Poetry) brothers Perrolar on the other side (3 brothers) located. The main task is "Red Riding Hood", "Cinderella", "Sleeping Beauty" Charles Perrault, the founder of fiction, was still a proponent of ancient literature. New in the library good places from the shelf to the authors book, to the ancient authors book and there was a space in the dark corner. Annoyingly Libran - always rational the authors revolt. Horsemen Homer and Pindar, armed Aristotle and Plato and others rule and win.

V. CONCLUSION

Swift is a political writer. He is mainly interested in social issues. In his works, the author focuses not on the mysteries of the world, beauty, deep psychology, but on the shortcomings of society. In 1726 The protagonist of the novel "Gulliver's Travels" - from the legendary countries to Lilliput, the land of great people, To Brobdingneg, to the land of clever horses (Guinginia), and so on a person who travels to places. The purpose of the traveler is people enlightenment (through good and bad examples). Therefore Swift's fantasy lies a philosophical undertone. Roman consists of 4 Part. The first part is about the country of the Lilliputians. They are 12 times smaller than simple humans. (This is England). Officials are also people thinks more of his own interests than his own. It's like England there are 2 parties on the ground: a party of high heels and a party of vichis. Fiction genre in 2 volumes (like Defo): The genre of travel and utopia plays the role of a model in which his novel is created. (Thomas Mor "Utopia", Componella "City of the Sun") Swift is a master of ironic storytelling. If he says "noble", "omnipotent", then the opposite is true. Swift's book is in a

trending spirit. It has 2 opposites - pros and cons. For example: the tribe of guingms (horses) and iexular (corrupt people).

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