

ABOUT THEODORE DREISER'S JENNY GERTHARD AND ITS CONTENT

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Annotation: This article talks about the famous writer Theodore Dreiser's work "Jenny Gerthard" and its literary-comparative analysis. It describes the life in America in the image of Jenny.

Key words: Bourgeois, humanist, instinct, lyricism, socialist, prototype.

The well-known American writer Theodore Dreiser in his works well revealed the environment of the period he created, he paid more attention to the working class of the society when creating the images of the work. He combined the principles of realism and naturalism in his work. Dreiser's second novel, Jenny Gerhardt, was published in 1911. Dreiser started working on the novel in the winter of 1901, and wrote two thirds of the novel in the summer of 1901 and then he worked on this text for a year and a half. Then the novel was tentatively called "The Sinner". Due to the persecution of reactionary criticism, he could not continue working on the work later and only returned to this manuscript, which he finished in December 1910. 1911- After revisions, the novel was published in 2011. With the publication of this book, Dreiser once again opposed bourgeois America.

In the novel Jenny Gerhardt, the tragedy of a person from a working family is described with great emotional power. Jenny Gerhardt is also a typical image of the poor. The novel is dedicated to describing the life of ordinary people in America and is called "Idylls of the Poor". At the same time, the idea was related to the search for a positive hero. is in denial.

In "Jenny Gerhardt", a new side of Dreiser's creative style appeared - a warm lyricism in the description of Jenny's character. there are unique, special natures that come into the world without knowing why and leave life without understanding anything. Life always, until the last moment, seems to them an infinitely beautiful, true wonderland, and if they leave this earth it would be no worse than paradise for them if they wandered by in wonder. Opening their eyes, they saw the perfect world they loved so much: trees, flowers, a sea of sounds and a sea of colors. This is their most precious inheritance, the most and if no one stopped them with the words: "This is mine," they could walk endlessly on this earth with a song that the whole world would one day hear, shining with happiness."

The writer, who showed Jenny's innate nobility, confirms the social conditions and circumstances of Jenny's sin, skillfully recreates a picture full of vital truth. In fact,

there was no sin, only bourgeois moral standards were violated. Dreiser rejects this bourgeois morality of hypocrisy - Jenny, under the pressure of a disastrous financial situation, violated his standards, but at the same time she did not cheat, but rather remained true to the dictates of her heart. her relationship with Jenny was seriously affected by the difficult life trials that befell her. Her brother was sentenced to prison, and she went to Senator Brander to help him. Her father burned his hands, was seriously injured, the family left without a livelihood, Jenny turns to Lester Kane. Jenny is better than Brander, who abandoned her for the entertainment of Washington, and Lester Kane, who did not dare to sacrifice his position in society.

Dreiser reveals himself to be a subtle connoisseur of the human heart, revealing Jenny's relationship with Kane and Brander. It's not as if they didn't love Jenny. No, they loved, even deeply and deeply, but even if they fell in love, they they remained faithful to the customs and class prejudices of their time, while his love was deeper.

Instincts is an animal and called it an indescribably bad book. Similarly, other defenders of Dreiser's elegant tradition in literature attacked it. In contrast, the socialist writer Floyd Dell wrote in the Chicago Evening Post that was: "I can safely say, this is a wonderful book," he rejected the attacks on Dreiser's style and wrote: "Jenny Gerhardt" is the best American novel I have ever read.

With the work of Jenny Gerhardt, people are connected with people, true and high human feelings, with deep respect. In this sense, Dreiser's closeness to the great Russian literary-humanist school is more like "Jenny Gerhardt" than "Happy Carrie". was clearly and clearly manifested. If there are new moments in Dreiser's work, then it is a statement of great faith in the honesty and indifference of ordinary people, their greatness and superiority over the world. "one day the whole world will hear" the song of national happiness expressed hope and desire for victory.

In fact, Jenny's morals cannot be said to be bad. It was caused by inequality in society. As a result of the bourgeois revolution in America at that time, the population was divided into upper and lower class people. In addition, during this period, women's How low it is, the novel effectively illuminates passed. Using the simple plot material of a millionaire's love for a servant, he created a socio-psychological novel full of tragedy and deep generalizations. In this work, he describes the Gerhardt family with great sympathy and affection. The family of the capitalist Archibald Kane in the work is completely different. his moral principles prevailed: he forced his son Lester to abandon the woman he loved because she was the daughter of a worker. This was the ethos of "big business" at the time, and the loss of money was considered a greater misfortune than the loss of a loved one.

The character of Jenny, who is able to make great sacrifices for her family and loved ones, is portrayed with love and elegance. But the millionaire's son can't stand the challenges and, fearing to lose his father's inheritance, marries another millionaire's

widow and gives up his 8 years of happiness with Jenny. Even though Jenny lost all her loved ones: father, mother, daughter Vesta, Lester, without losing her will, she adopts 2 orphans and decides to devote the rest of her life to them. In fact, Dreiser expressed his belief in the great potential of the people in the form of Jenny, who has greatness and spiritual strength.

Jenny Gerhardt was Dreiser's second novel, but his first commercial success. In his original draft, Dreiser had Lester marry Jenny, but during revisions he decided to make the ending more realistic, taking into account the social structures of the time. Because the tale contained some moral ambiguity (premarital intimacy, issues of religious morality), Harpers revised the book and eventually removed 25,000 words before publication. Because of these changes, Dreiser's social commentary became more of a backdrop for a love story. Dreiser seemed to question social structures, such as William's religious stance and Jenny's refugee family situation, which lost its appeal.

Used literature

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