



The Impact Of Theodor Drayzer's Work On American Literature

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the works of the American writer and public figure, talented journalist Theodore Dreiser. The article discusses his contribution to American literature and the depiction of social problems in his works, the diversity of the main characters of his works.

Keywords:

social, environment, society, psyche, character, state, image, analysis, aspect, influence, memory.

The famous writer and public figure Theodore Herman Albert Dreyzer (1871-1945) has long held an honorary place among the classics of world literature. The author's works on acute social problems have been a great success and have aroused interest among readers around the world. His novels, short stories, essays, and dramatic works are rightly among the best examples of realistic literature. His most famous novels were *Lucky Kerry* (1900), *Jenny Gerhardt* (1911), *The Financier* (1912), *Titan* (1914), *Daho* (1915), *The American Tragedy* (1925) and others

Theodore Dreyzer is one of the great writers of the United States who lived and worked in the XIX-XX centuries. It was at that time that the country was experiencing issues that not only affected the social aspects of Americans' existence, but also their personalities. Dreyzer created a system of images in his works and used them to analyze socio-psychological issues, including the characteristics of the individual, his consciousness and unconsciousness.

The scientific works of American, Russian and many other scientists and researchers around the world are dedicated to the life and work of the writer. They contain many factual materials containing interesting

observations on the writer's creative evolution. Among them are S. Baturin's *Dreyzer* (1975), published in the series *Life of Famous People*, tells the story of the author's life, work, and social life. It also features photos of Dreyzer's relatives and friends.

From the literature on Dreyzer, Ya. N. Zasursky's book, *Theodore Dreyzer: Life and Creativity* (1977), was also interesting, as its focus was on the life and creative path of Theodore Dreyzer, and the researcher used the author's archival materials.

Helen Dreyzer's memoirs in *My Life with Dreyzer* cover the years 1919-1945 - the most remarkable moments in Dreyzer's life and career and the periods in which she created the best works of writing. The book "Theodore Dreyzer, American Editor and Writer" by Pailey Alan, published in English in 1973 at Char-Lotteville in New York, was also of interest to readers.

T. After the publication of Dreyzer's first novel, *Lucky Kerry*, published in 1900, the author's work became the focus of research. One of the first works devoted to Dreyzer's biography and work was by D. It can be said that Dudley's work contains not only biographical information, but also memories of

the writer's personality and contemporaries about his work.

Among the works devoted to the study of the author's biography is F. about the writer's creative heritage. Matissen, A. Kazin and Ch. Shapiro, M. Tjader, R. Lunden, R. Lexan's focus is not only on Dreyzer's biography, but also on the writer's artistic imagery.

The above literature has been the subject of study by a number of critics and is not presented as a single figurative system. Among the works of these authors are R. Dreyzer's epistolary legacy. The three-volume edition, edited by Elias, is particularly noteworthy and of great interest, as it provides additional information about both the writer's personality and the principles of his worldview.

In Russian American Studies, S. Baturin, Ya. Zasurskiy, G. Zlobin, N. Samokhvalov and others made a significant contribution to the study of the legacy of T. Dreyzer. Among them is SS Dinamov, the first Soviet literary critic to personally study Dreyzer, who studied the literary heritage of the writer. The analysis of special aspects of the writer's work is covered in the dissertations of VV Krushevskaya, GS Postnov, in the monographs of NI Samokhvalov, AP Shpakova. In the 1960s and 1970s, scholarly research was created to highlight the features of Dreiser's artistic style in the study of the writer's philosophical and aesthetic views. L. A. These include Krylova's study "T. Dreyzer's aesthetic views and modernity", VI Solodovnik's dissertation "Romannavist T. Dreyzer's style".

Despite the abundance of research on the writer's work, Dreyzer's legacy, many issues related to the analysis of the writer's artistic images as a system, have escaped the attention of critics. In addition, in the work of the writer can be distinguished artistic models of the person, as well as their types, which attract the attention of modern researchers.

Dreiser formed an artistic model, a writer who, under the influence of a "philosophy of success" in his works, created heroes combined with common typological features that define the modern American Dreyzer type. To this end, the writer used a

variety of artistic means, including monologues and dialogues depicting human inner experiences. A special form of communication is the interrogation scenes in Clyde Griffiths's *The American Tragedy*.

The interrogation in the work performs a special artistic function in Clyde's answers to the investigators' deceptive, provocative questions, allowing the writer to capture his personal characteristics. In the interrogation, the protagonist appears as a weak-willed and nervous man. The protagonist's comments, along with a detailed description of his emotional state, give a very complete picture of the character and motives of the person's actions.

Dreiser rarely addresses the image of nature because he was an urban writer. The background of his stories is noisy and bustling big cities. One of them is Chicago, one of the fastest growing cities in America in the 20th century. As many critics rightly describe, such cities are the cities that many young people dream of, fulfilling their symbolic and artistic function. A number of Dreiser's heroes: Carolina Mayber, Clyde Griffiths, Stuart Barnes, Angela Blu, Cowperwood, Berenice, and others are world-famous heroes. Carolina Mayber, the protagonist of the author's first novel, *Lucky Kerry*, was known as a "career hero." R.P. Warren even calls him a "classic swindler adventurer."

However, the writer is in no hurry to accuse his protagonist of being an "immoral criminal" because he does not commit any blatant illegal acts. Kerry's crime is that he uses others to achieve his own well-being.

Dreyzer is one of the creators who, according to the traditions of romantick writers, deeply expressed the psychological world of his heroes. His works are among the masterpieces of world literature and are read with reverence.

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