

THE INFLUENCE AND IMAGERY OF SOCIAL LIFE IN THE CREATIONS OF

JACK LONDON AND ABDULLAH KAKHHAR

(In the example of the novels “Martin Eden” and “Sarob”)

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Abstract:

This article analyzes social and political scenes in the work of Jack London, one of the realist writers, and Abdulla Kakhhar, who entered Uzbek literature as an unparalleled master of this genre with his wonderful stories and were discussed similarities and differences between their famous novels “Sarob” and “Martin Eden”.

Keywords: writer, realist writer, novel, commonality, difference, plot, conflict, solution, creative skill.

Literary scientist Voltaire has such a famous sentence – “Great deeds do not happen without great difficulties”. In fact, if there is a great figure known to us and recognized by the world, all the difficulties and problems encountered on his way served as the main factor for him to reach this level and become a strong person. Jack London and Abdulla Kakhhar, who are among such great writers, have different life paths, creativity and experiences, but the common characteristics of these artists are also noticeable.

The childhood of Jack London, a great American publicist and writer, who founded a unique school of creativity in world literature, whose masterpieces are read without fail, was extremely difficult. He grows up not knowing the carelessness, gaiety, and joy of childhood. When Jack London was born on January 12, 1876 in San Francisco, his father died, and the family lived in poverty. When the future writer reached school age, he sold morning newspapers on the streets from three o'clock at night, and went straight to school without having time to return home and have breakfast. As soon as his classes were over, he had to distribute the evening papers. He writes about this in his autobiographical work “Martin Eden”:

“At the beginning of the street was a one-story brick building, from where the regular rumble of machines printing the daytime issues of the newspaper “*News*” could be heard... Also, remembering the restless years of childhood, he says: “*I used to bring home every penny I earned. At school, I was always ashamed of my clothes on my head, legs, and pants... On Saturdays, I used to transport ice, and on Sundays, I set up balloons for drunken players*”.

But even if he tried so hard, one would not be two. Jack was patient and strong-willed from a young age. Even in such difficult days, he found a chance to read books and did not neglect reading. But he didn't just read books, but tried to read them and digest them, thus enriching his imagination about fiction. When he had free time, he visited libraries. Entering the world of literature, in general, the literary environment of that time, the writer who has been hardworking from a young age, and finding his place, forces him to fight hard and create with perseverance. In the stories of the writer who began to create works full of fiery emotions, we can see that a real person is a person who loves work and is ready to overcome difficulties and pitfalls on his way. Unlike other writers, Jack London describes his characters in remote, desolate places in his stories. He puts them through various life tests in loneliness, hunger, and difficult living conditions. It shows in realistic images how the personal aspirations of the characters can lead to a tragic situation. The stories “*Love of Life*” and “*Soft Meat*” are vivid evidence of this. Also, *Martin Eden*, the hero of the work, which is an autobiographical novel, also faces difficult living conditions. Yes, Jack London's stories lead to complex situations. It is not easy to read and understand the writer's works, to digest them. Although they are written in a simple, understandable language, the stories are imbued with deep philosophy. Even in the library, while reading the works of the creator, joining the characters in them and becoming hungry, the body can freeze like them. So, while reading these philosophical works, students will feel the storms of the sea and its clean air. Moreover, at the end of the work, he cannot come to a clear conclusion. The work prompts him to read it again. The reason is that Jack London penned every detail, even the wind blowing and human moans, through a sharp plot. G. P. Brett evaluates the skill of the great writer: “*Jack's works are the best works created in America*”.

The great writer, who praised invincibility and struggle in life during sixteen years of fruitful work, dies at the age of forty. There are several reasons for the death of the famous writer. Many sources say that he committed suicide at midnight on November 22, 1916 by taking a large amount of sleeping pills. Maybe he ended his fate with suicide (“*Martin Eden*”) in his works... Maybe he wanted to rebel like the heroes he created... We do not know about all this. After all, Jack London was a real person, and through his works he taught that a person should not lose his identity in any situation. A clear example of this is the sentence in which he concluded his life: “*I would rather be ashes than dust. I'd rather have my spark burn out in a*

jeweled flame than be suffocated by ants. I'd rather be a great meteorite, with every atom of me glowing brilliantly, than a planet that is always peaceful and quiet. The true function of man is to live, not to exist. I will not spend my days prolonging these. I will use my life... ”.

Abdulla Kakhhar, one of the strong roots of the tree of Uzbek literature, considered Jack London as his teacher and wrote his works by connecting his works to the literary environment and social life. Furthermore, entered as an unrivaled master of this genre. Abdulla Kakhhar, a thoughtful and demanding writer who works tirelessly to enrich the content of his works and expand their genre diversity, also works as a novelist. Since his novel “Sarob” was published as a book until now, intense debates have been going on around him. Many unjust reproaches were also said about him. In his autobiography, he writes: *“I finished writing “Sarob” in four years... It was well received by the reader, but sometimes with cheap ambition, sometimes with political demagoguery, and sometimes directly. Criticism, which is the result of ignorance, was met with a spear... ”.*

Regardless of the topic, stories have one purpose. It is also to educate people in the spirit of nobility. It was like Abdulla Kakhhar’s desire to give maximum aesthetic pleasure to the reader, to reflect and feed. It is surprising that the priority of the subject of enlightenment and education of people was one of the most pressing topics of the writer. Abdulla Kakhhar himself said: *“I described what I witnessed as a child. I wrote the truth, only the truth, and if this truth seems terribly incredible to you, the modern youth, then I call my bitter, but ultimately true story a fairy tale!”.*

In the development of Uzbek prose, his story “Pomegranate”, “Lights of Koshchinor”, as well as novels “Sarob” and “Tales from the Past” occupy an important place. He followed the creative pursuits of talented young people who entered our literature as a big wave and came to the public eye with their first works, and he noticed both their creative achievements and their mistakes in time and made them a great part of artistic creativity. The services of Kakhhar, who was able to start his way, are incomparable.

If we talk about the commonality of the works of Jack London and Abdulla Kakhhar, there are several works whose plot is close to each other and the same theme leads. For example, Jack London’s “The Great Magician” and Abdulla Kakhhar’s “The Opening of the Blind Eye”, both of which are dominated by artistic psychologism. Their stories “Love for Life” and “A Thousand Souls” are the characters that stand between life and death and struggle for survival. They are ideologically very close to each other. In addition, there are several similarities between the novels “Martin Eden” and “Sarob”. First of all, we pay attention to the fact that both writers came from poor families and were creative and noble people in the choice of the main characters and the development of events. When the events of the play began, both Martin and Saidi were separated from their parents and became orphans. Their closest people in life

were their sisters. No matter how much these sisters are kind to their hearts like a mother, they cannot understand the goals and dreams of Martin and Saidi. The reason and the similarities are that these novels have the husbands of the sisters, that is, brother-in-law. Martin's son Bernard Higginbotham and Saidi's son Muhammadrajab are engaged in trade. Both of them brutally humiliate their wives, do not see women as human beings, because of their brother, there are daily quarrels in the family. Seeing the fate of their brothers and not being able to help, their sisters are very depressed. (This incident is similar to Anwar's life in Abdulla Qadiri's novel "The Scorpion from the Altar". - Z.Y.) Both Martin and Saidi are forced to stay with their dogs for a certain period of time due to their shortness of breath. The relationship between the two main characters and their pooch is caused by their goals – Martin's dream of becoming a writer, and Saidi's desire to study. Another noteworthy aspect is the image of the girls they love. Ruf and Muniskhan live a full, carefree life under the shelter of the love of their family members. A very important change in the lives of the heroes of both works begins when they meet these girls. Both Ruf and Muniskhan are representatives of the upper class, and Martin and Saidi are always envious of the members of this class. As the events of the play develop violently, the main characters take action to reach their beloved girls. The subsequent development of events is very interesting. Martin makes a fortune under capitalism. Saidi becomes one of the thousands of victims of the authoritarian regime. As the conflict in the works is similar, so is the solution in them. Two lonely young men choose the path of suicide... In "Martin Eden" and "Mirage" the commonality of motifs is also noticeable. In both novels, there is a motif of fascination at the first meeting. Books and reading were one of the artistic details that helped Martin and Ruf, Saidi and Muniskhan communicate. The details of the bicycle in both novels, riding out of the city on a bicycle, and measuring the published works of Martin and Saidi with poles, the main goal of writing are to get rich and find a lover. A brief summary of the lives of the main characters is that we can only call them victims of helplessness.

The difference in the works is that Jack London painted the inner and outer world of each character to the smallest detail. He mainly used monologues to describe their mental states. Abdulla Kakhhar, on the other hand, revealed the mental and psychological states of his characters more through their actions and positions.

To sum up, both Jack London and Abdullah Kakhhar have a high level of human dignity. For them, there is no class, love and affection do not choose any condition or class.

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