

AMERICAN LITERARY REALISM AND NATURALISM

Jumanazarova Nilufar Ilhom qizi

A Student of Chirchik Pedagogical University

Scientific supervisor

Khamitov Eldorbek Erkin o'g'li

ANNOTATION

Literary trends that mirrored the shifting social and environmental conditions of the era included Naturalism and American Literary Realism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. With an emphasis on the harsh facts of society, nature, and human existence, realism and naturalism in American literature sought to depict reality as it actually was, free of romanticism or idealization. Important literary trends that arose in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were Naturalism and American Literary Realism, which represented a tendency toward presenting life as simply as possible. The goals of these movements were to portray the difficulties faced by society, the intricacies of human existence, and the impact of environment on people.

Keywords: romanticism, idealization, Naturalism and American Literary Realism, society, human existence.

INTRODUCTION

American literature of the Realist and Naturalist genres sought to portray life in its unadulterated form, highlighting the intricacies of commonplace encounters, the influence of social institutions, and the inescapable powers of the natural world. Essentially, naturalism was a way of thinking that was expressed via literature. Its adherents used these ideas as a foundation to write works of fiction that they thought accurately captured reality. Unlike the later Southern Agrarians, it was not an organized organization with personal ties that supported a consciously formed literary doctrine. Wars were influenced the literature of the realism and naturalism that is why some works were limited by government. The main problem critics had in characterizing naturalism far into the 20th century was how it differed from realism, which they defined as both a literary method and a temporally constrained literary trend. A realistic writer's ultimate purpose is to correctly and truthfully portray life. Classical art and literature were criticized by realism because they implied a higher level of order than reality actually exists. Realists also took issue with romanticism, believing that life is more sentimental than it actually is. The idea that scientific advancement and technology would eventually provide solutions to every human issue is a common one among realists. New scientific discoveries and the issue of the technological revolution were also major concerns for naturalists.

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With the loss of idealism, realism focused on presenting reality as it is, giving honest depictions of people and society. The objective lens was, however, expanded by naturalism, which focused on the role of genetics and environment in determining human existence. We examine the fundamental ideas, significant personalities, and lingering effects of American Literary Realism and Naturalism, following their influence on literature and our comprehension of human nature. The intricacies of social institutions, the dynamic relationship between nature and humans, and the raw realities of the human condition are all shown via these movements. Come along with us as we explore the worlds of realism and naturalism, where the richly detailed works of American literature come to life with a sense of depth, perspective, and authenticity.

Realism: Through the removal of idealism's veneer, realism sought to expose the underlying character of reality in American literature. Authors with such brilliance as William Dean Howells, Henry James, and Mark Twain were able to depict the troubles, joys, and daily struggles of common people in their writings. Realist literature sharply criticized societal injustices, class disparities, and the consequences of industrialization on society.

Naturalism: Naturalism, which drew heavily from Realism, adopted a deterministic view of life and emphasized the influence of environment, genetics, and outside factors on people's fates. Well-known authors who explored the darker sides of human nature were Stephen Crane, Jack London, and Theodore Dreiser. They portrayed individuals who were struggling with their destiny in the harsh realities of life.

Both Naturalism and Realism functioned as mirrors, reflecting the power dynamics and social changes of their respective eras. Realist literature examined moral ambiguity, class differences, and the effects of industrialization on people. Naturalist writings, on the other hand, explored the depths of poverty, survival instincts, and the conflict between human impulses and outside factors. The stories struck a chord because they presented a realistic picture of humanity's frailty in the face of chance and circumstance. Many generations of authors and intellectuals have been influenced by the lasting influence of American Literary Realism and Naturalism, which may be felt throughout the history of literature. They set the standard for modern literature with their unreserved depictions of the complexity of life, complex characters, and social criticisms. Stories told today are still influenced by these movements, which emphasizes the value of real stories and how people still look for purpose even in the face of turmoil.

Realist and naturalist writing styles, which record the highs and lows of the human experience with unparalleled clarity and unwavering sincerity, are cornerstones of raw authenticity in the fabric of American literature. Their stories ring true as ageless

tributes to the storytelling art form's eternal power and the human spirit's unwavering will in overcoming life's challenges. We invite you to travel the rough paths of human experience, look through the prism of societal criticism, and untangle the complex web of life as seen through the eyes of these visionary writers as we set out on this literary journey through the worlds of realism and naturalism.

We will sail through the rough seas of Naturalism and American Literary Realism in the upcoming investigation, revealing the deep realizations, gut-wrenching realities, and enduring legacies that have molded the terrain of American literature and won readers over with their unwavering depictions of life and all of its facets.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, both American Literary Realism and Naturalism, which capture the essence of a shifting society and the complexities of the human mind, mark significant turning points in literary history. Through their support of genuineness, acceptance of life's intricacies, and face-to-face confrontation with terrible facts, these movements have had a lasting impression on American literature and contributed to a better knowledge of both the human condition and the wider world. American Realist and Naturalist writers greatly influenced American literature by encapsulating the essence of ordinary life, addressing social injustices, and exploring the depths of human psyche. These works also influenced how we view and comprehend the world around us.

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