

RUDYARD KIPLING'S LIFE AND HIS POETRY

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ABSTRACT

This article explains the life and events of Rudyard Kipling's life. Along with this, the article also talks about Rudyard's works and their analysis.

Key words: literature, poetry, novel, writers, metaphors, pneumonia, works, genres.

INTRODUCTION

When learning a new language, literature is the subject that students who want to master a language quickly and perfectly must learn thoroughly. Because they will be able to learn a lot of statistics about the uniqueness of the target language through this. As a result, we learn the English language, which calls for the knowledge of English-language literature, especially that of the United States and the United Kingdom.

FINDINGS

Rudyard Kipling was an English novelist, short-story writer, poet and journalist. He was born in British India, which inspired much of his work. Kipling in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was among the United Kingdom's most popular writers. Henry James said "Kipling strikes me personally as the most complete man of genius, as distinct from fine intelligence, that I have ever known." [1] Rudyard Kipling is one of the best-known of the late Victorian poets and story-tellers. Although he was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1907, his political views, which grew more toxic as he aged, have long made him critically unpopular. At the age of 12, his parents arrange him for him to attend a private Devon school so that he could then enroll in a prestigious military academy. The principal of the school was Cornell Price, a friend of Rudyard's father[2] Kipling spent the first years of his life in India, remembering it in later years as almost a paradise. Kipling may have brought some of this treatment on himself – he was a formidably aggressive and pampered child. Kipling did have some happy times during those years. He and his sister spent each December time with his mother's sister, Lady Burne-Jones, at The Grange, a meeting-place frequented by English artisans such

as William Morris – or “our Deputy “Uncle Topsy” as Kipling called him in *Something of Myself*. The young writer’s reputation soared after he settled in London. “Kipling’s official biographer, C.E.Carrington,” declares Cantalupo, “calls 1890 Rudyard Kipling’s year. There had been nothing like his sudden rise to fame since Byron.” Kipling’s literary life in London brought him to the attention of many people. One of them was a young American publisher named Wolcott Balestier, who became friends with Kipling and persuaded him to work on a collaborative novel. The Kiplings lived in America for several years, in a house they built for themselves and called “Naulahka”. The Kiplings left Vermont in 1896 after a fierce quarrel with Beatty Balestier, Kipling’s surviving brother-in-law. The writer’s unwillingness to be interviewed made him unpopular with the American press, and he was savagely ridiculed when the facts of the case became public. The Kiplings returned to America on several occasions, but this practice ended in 1899 when the whole family came down with pneumonia and Josephine, his eldest daughter, died from it. Kipling sought solace in his work. The rich language of Kipling’s work, full of metaphors, made a great contribution to the treasury of the English language. The popularity of his works is rapidly increasing, in 1888 and 1889 6 books with his stories were published, which brought him recognition. Kipling and his wife worked in the Red Cross during the war. After the war, he became a member of the War Graves Commission. The last days of the writer Kipling continued his literary activity until the early 30s, although success accompanied him less and less. Rudyard Kipling died of a traumatic brain hemorrhage on January 18, 1936 in London, only 3 days before George V [3]

CONCLUSION

Kipling’s world is the world of the gap, the world on the threshold of future changes, the true meaning of which, so well known to us, is still hidden from the writer’s gaze. Nevertheless, for instance, Kipling’s work was able to prepare revolutionary transformations of English – language verse among post – symbolists, influenced the development of the novel genre in Conrad, Sherwood Anderson, Hemingway, but on the other hand served as prototype of “mass literature” and to a greater extent determined its genre repertoire. Kipling’s formulation, “the burden of the whites” is the subjugation of the lower races for their own good, not robbery and violence, but creative work and purity of thoughts, not arrogant complacency, but humility and patience.

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