

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN PROSE AS A LITERARY TREND

*Og'abek Yuldashev Komiljon o'g'li*

*Namangan State*

*Pedagogical Institute teacher of the*

*Department of Uzbek and foreign Languages*

### ABSTRACT

In the following article is about Historical development of American prose as as literary trend. It is devoted to the study of of American prose as as literary trend. This theme is chosen for because of its importance for learning English language. In the process of learning English the learning of the literature of exact country is very important. Alongside with English literature we must know American literature, which developed on the basis of English one.

**Keywords:** Revolution, support, historical, civilization, virtue, Independence, reliance, enticed, novel, peculiarity.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В следующей статье речь пойдет об историческом развитии американской прозы как литературного направления. Посвящено изучению американской прозы как литературного направления. Эта тема выбрана из-за ее важности для изучения английского языка. В процессе изучения английского языка очень важно изучение литературы конкретной страны. Наряду с английской литературой мы должны знать американскую литературу, развившуюся на основе английской.

**Ключевые слова:** Романтизм, исторический, цивилизация, эстетически, индивидуалистический, свобода, непостижимое, своеобразие.

### ANNOTATSIYA

Quyidagi maqola Amerika nasrining adabiy yo'nalish sifatida tarixiy rivojlanishi haqida. U Amerika nasrini adabiy yo'nalish sifatida o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Ushbu mavzu ingliz tilini o'rganish uchun muhimligi sababli tanlangan. Ingliz tilini o'rganish jarayonida aniq mamlakat adabiyotini o'rganish juda muhimdir. Ingliz adabiyoti bilan bir qatorda ingliz tili asosida rivojlangan Amerika adabiyotini ham bilishimiz kerak.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Inqilob, tayanch, tarixiy, sivilizatsiya, ezgulik, Mustaqillik, tayanch, vasvasa, roman, o'ziga xoslik.

Hugh Henry Brackenridge was Scotch. He came to America still a child and he grew up in Pennsylvania. In 1768 he entered the Princeton University. On graduating

from the University Brackenridge worked at school. During the War for Independence he served as a priest in the revolutionary army.

In 1776 he wrote his poem «Battle at the Banker Hill» and his play «General Montgomery's Death» appeared.

After the War he moved to Pittsburgh; there he edited a newspaper and took an active part in the social life of the country, he supported Jefferson's party. He became the Member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The activity supplied him with material for his satirical novel «Modern Chivalry» («Современное рыцарство»). The first part of which saw the world in 1792 and the second one came into existence in 1805. Brackenridge is seen in this novel as the founder of American realistic novel<sup>1</sup>.

The writer showed how the American bourgeoisie used democratic achievements of the revolution for their goals =aims; how the American bourgeoisie strengthened its rule (господство) Modern Chivalry is written in spirit of the English Enlightenment novel of the XVIII century. The heroes of the book are Captain John Tarrago and his servant from Ireland Treg O – Riggee. They visit distant places of the frontier, they were at inns, fairs; they watched Elections to the local. Captain Farrago was well read and clever man. Being a democrat he does not believe American democracy blindly; he could see its dark sides as well.

He tried to bring up honest citizens of America showing them the «stupidity of ambitious pretentious «Brackenridge's traditions would be continued and deepened by the realists of the XIX century.

During the mid 1830's the United States gained control of Texas, California, Oregon, and other western lands. The Indians who occupied many lands from coast to coast were forced to surrender their claims and to resettle an reservation.

To glorify the frontier

To praise the beauty of nature

In 1861, The Civil War broke out between the North and South. The North won the war in 1865.

Two main forms of fiction were practiced by American writers in the mid – 1890's: 1) the sentimental novel and 2) the romance.

The **sentimental novel**, which had been developed by author Samuel Richardson in the mid – 1700's, became immensely popular in the United S-s in the mid – 1800's. This type of novel emphasized feelings and such values as religious faith, moral virtue, and family closeness. Its stress on traditional values appealed to many people during a period of rapid social and political change.

The sentimental novel also used reform. It became the means for rousing concern about the plight of black slaves, poor people, and other unfortunate members of society.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great\\_American\\_Novel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_American_Novel)

### **Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790)**

He was born in 1706 in Boston, the son of a tallow-chandler. In 1718 he became a printer's apprentice. In 1722 he began to write satirical papers under the name «Silens Dogood» for the «New England Courant» as a writer – enlightener. He was a philosopher, scientist. In 1729 he came to Philadelphia and found work as a printer. In 1726 set up his own press. In 1727 Benjamin created the «Junto Club» for the pursuit of scholarly knowledge<sup>2</sup>.

In 1729 he bought the «Pennsylvania Gazette», it was later turned into «Saturday Evening Post». In 1732 he started issuing «Poor Richard's Almanack». In 1742 he invented the Franklin Store and this is a collection of proverbs moral reflections, advertisements, recipes and advice, also remained popular for generations. In 1743 he founded the American Philosophical Society. In 1751 he makes experiments and observations in Electricity. In 1757 he went to London, as an agent for the Pennsylvania Assembly. In the same year he published «The Way to Wealth». During 1765–1770 he is very active against the Stamp Act in London.

In 1771 Benjamin wrote the first part of his «Autobiography». In 1775 he was sent as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. In 1776 he helped draft the Declaration of Independence. He is sent to Paris to negotiate the treaty of alliance. In 1783 he signed the Treaty of Paris. In 1784 he started working on the «Autobiography» again. In 1785 he returned to America. He wrote against slavery. Died in Philadelphia in 1790.

In 1773 he wrote a satirical pamphlet «Rules by which a Great Empire May Be Reduced to a Small One». In 1784 he published another pamphlet in England «Remarks Concerning the Savages of North America» in defense of American Indians. His satirical pamphlet «On the Slave Trade» became his political precept – will.

Herman Melville called him «Jack of all trades, master of each and mastered by none – the type and genius of his land...» and indeed Benjamin Franklin's life bears testimony to the variety of his pursuits and talents. It is the story of a gradual rise to power and a constant success: as a printer, and a scientist (he studied earthquakes, invented bifocal spectacles, was the first American to enter the Royal Society of London for his discoveries on electricity), in his municipal responsibilities in Philadelphia (where he created both a fire company and a police force, and introduced paving), and in his national duties as a tireless diplomat. He was the perfect representative of the Enlightenment, of the tolerant, reasonable, scientific intellect of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, believing in the perfectibility of man.

Franklin's writings are the varied – essays, letters, speeches, satirical works-but his literary masterpiece is his «Autobiography». Written in a simple and direct style

<sup>2</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin\\_Franklin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Franklin)

aimed at being understood by all, it relates his rise to success and maturity. Through the varied steps and careers of his life, we see him assuming different poses and roles which the elderly narrator describes with lucidity and distance. His pragmatic insistence on virtue, industry and self – reliance was later to be criticized as «bourgeois» and «utilitarian», but there is deep sincerity in the «Autobiography»; one feels that Franklin tried to better his fellowmen's physical, intellectual and social conditions, that he was mainly concerned with the «common benefit of mankind».

Franklin's first book, «Poor Richard's Almanac» also remained popular for future generations.

1. Over 200 tears ago, Benjamin Franklin wrote:

«The rapid progress true science now makes occasions my regretting something that I was born too soon. It is impossible to imagine the heights to which may be carried, in a thousand years, the power of man over matter. Oh, that moral science were in as fair a way of improvement, that men would cease to be wolves to one another, and that human beings would at length learn what they now improperly call humanity!» In your own words explain what Franklin meant by this statement and then in a short written essay, agree or disagree with his point of view as it applies to your life.

A public-spirited citizen – Yet, civic affairs was only one of his many interests. He was also a scientist, patriot, businessman, statesman, and man of the world  
Franklin, the Scientist,  
Franklin, the Patriot,  
Franklin, the Businessman,  
Franklin the Statesman.

### **Charles Brockden Brown (1771–1810)**

Charles Brockden Brown was born in Philadelphia in the family of hereditary gentleman by birth colonist His father was a trader. He prepared his son to the profession of a lawyer. Having left the law school Brown began engage himself as a lawyer, but in 1798 he left advocate's office, he did not want to stay as a defender of injustice. Brown went to New York where he devoted himself wholly to literary activity writing eight novels for four years. Simultaneously he published «Monthly Magazine and American view» (from 1799 by 1803) on the pages of whose he published his own stories and excerpts from his own novels. Literary – critical activity he did not give up ever.

Brown belonged to a new post-war generation of American writers. He grew up in the conditions of strengthened bourgeois system. Brown lost ties with paine and Frenan. For him Hamilton the leader of federalists was not private enemy; and Brown wrote about him sympathetic obituary but true did not lose ties with French and English

Enlightenment, with Godwin, the influence of the latter on Brown is felt in his novels<sup>3</sup>.

The crisis of Enlightenment novels seen in Browns interests to the heroes with ill, confused souls, to the mysterious and intricate adventures to fatal mysteries. The life became more complicated incase of the development of bourgeois relations. The power of money drew the death of patriarchal moral and manners. In this condition instead of Enlightenment novels there appear Gothic novels full of horrors and mysteries. His first novel «Wieland» (1798) came into being and where the author could amusing literature

Brown defends the unity of meaning and form. In the article «Standards of Taste» (1806) Brown states that the meaning gives dignity an weight to the world not a form. He says that the form without meaning looks like a nut without kernel; it disappoints. Brown was the first in American literature to speak about literary critics to be a science. Brown states that literature has the task to enlighten people and it should serve social aims. He made an invention= discovery the reason of unhappiness of a mans roots in (is founded on) not on his nature, but its reason is in social institutions.

Brown's aesthetics prepared the appearance of romanticism.

On Browns road went Hawthorne, Edgar Poe and Lippard. The narration is made on the name of Clara Wieland – the heroes (Theodore's) sister. The next novel is «Ormond» («Ормонд», 1799) in this novel the author makes one more step in the owning with American material. Stephen Dadley a New York druggist is honest and kind=well disposed. He is ruined by his adroit and unscrupulous impudent apprentice. Crais and to whom his drugstore passed. To support his family Dadley becomes a clerk in a law.

Ormond is Dadley's acquaintance, Whoseves Dadley's from hanger daeth. But later it turns out that the young man is a villain scoundrel. Ormond's aim is to seduce pervert Coustance. It was he who made Stephen Dadley poor using Craig as a weapon. Ormond had already enticed one girl. His next saerife became Constance. The real hero of the novel is Constance.

A month later Browns next novel «Arthur Mervin» appeared «Edgar Huntley, or Memoirs of the Sleep – Walker» was published in July 1799.

«Clara Howard» (1800) and «Jane Tacbot» (1801) are novels which have happy end.

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