

influenced by Greek tragedy". One of her last essays for the Review, "Silly Novels by Lady Novelists" The essay criticised the trivial and ridiculous plots of contemporary fiction written by women. In other essays, she praised the realism of novels that were being written in Europe at the time, an emphasis on realistic storytelling confirmed in her own subsequent fiction. In 1857, when she was 37 years of age, "The Sad Fortunes of the Reverend Amos Barton", the first of the three stories included in *Scenes of Clerical Life*, and the first work of "George Eliot", was published in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The "Scenes" was well received, and was widely believed to have been written by a country parson, or perhaps the wife of a parson.

Middlemarch was one of George Eliot's best novels. *Middlemarch, A Study of Provincial Life* is a novel by English author Mary Ann Evans, who wrote as George Eliot. First appeared in eight episodes. Set in Middlemarch in the Midlands of England between 1829 and 1832, it follows a series of intersecting events with many characters. Status of women, nature of life, idealism, self-interest, religion, hypocrisy, political reform and education. Despite the comic elements, *Middlemarch* uses realism to cover historical events. That is, despite the fact that women were not allowed to write at that time, George Eliot clearly revealed all the events that were happening at that time. It looks at the medicine of the time and the reactionary views in a settled society facing unwanted changes. Early reviews were mixed, but it is now regarded as a masterpiece and one of the great English novels. The novel may be considered to consist of four plots with unequal emphasis: the life of Dorothea Brooke, the career of Tertius Lydgate, the courtship of Mary Garth by Fred Vincy, and the disgrace of Nicholas Bulstrode. The two main plots are those of Dorothea and Lydgate. Each plot occurs concurrently. The main characters in the work were used to reveal the serious problems of that time.

George Eliot was one of the realists of his time. she is the author of many realistic works despite the conflicts of the time she lived in. *Middlemarch* is one of her best novels. Vividly expressed a life full of contradictions. This work of hers covered the entire history of a small town of Mildland. This work informs the listener about politics, the limited education system for women, and several religious conflicts, marriages based on mutual benefit and several similar topics. She included the history of that period in her novel in a way that was not limited to these topics.

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AMERIKA ADABIYOTI ULKAN NAMOYONDASI EDGAR ALLAN POE HAYOTI VA IJODIGA BIR NAZAR

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada amerika adabiyoti romantik davrining ulkan namoyandasi hisoblanmish Edgar Allan Poening fojeali hayoti va ijodi haqida so'z boradi. Uning mashhur asarlari va unga yaqin kishilar haqida ham ma'lumotlar berilgan. Uning nodir hikoyasining mazmuni haqida so'z yuritilgan*

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассказывается о трагической жизни и творчестве Эдгара Аллана По, который считается великим деятелем романтической эпохи американской литературы. Также дается информация о его известных произведениях и близких ему людях. Обсуждается содержание его редкого рассказа.*

Abstract: *The article tells about the tragic life and work of the great figure of the romantic era of American literature, Edgar Allan Poe, provides information about his famous works and close people, discusses the content of his rare story.*

Kalit so'zlar: *romantic davr, dark romantist, Amontilado, katakomba, kosmologiya, kriptografiya, televedeniya.*

Ключевые слова: *романтическая эпоха, темный романтик, амонтилладо, катакомбы, космология, криптография, телевидению.*

Keywords: *romantic period, dark romance, Amontillado, catacombs, cosmology cryptography television.*

Edgar Allan Poe amerikalik yozuvchi, adabiy tanqidchi va shoir. Ingliz tilida aytganda esa "dark romanticist". Romantisizm bu ingliz adabiyotidagi bir davr bo'lib Edgar Allan Poe ham aynan shu davrda yashab ijod ertgan. Endi "dark" so'ziga izoh beradigan bo'lsa bu so'z o'zbek tilida "qorong'u", "to'q" degan ma'nolarni anglatadi. Uning bunday atalishiga sabab uning faqat asarlari fojiali bo'lishi yoki hayotida ham bunga tasir etgan voqealar ham bormi? Hozir shunday savollarga javob topamiz. Edgar 1809-yili Bostonda aktyorlar oilasida tug'ilgan. Oilada uch farzandning ikkinchisi bo'lib, bir akasiva bir singlisi bo'lgan. Onasi Elizabet Arnold aktrisa, otasi ham aktyor David Poe. Poe 1 yoshligida yani 1810 tili otasi David Poe o'z oilasini tashlab ketgan Baxtga qarshi ko'p vaqt o'tmasdan onasi ham tuberklyoz kasalligi tufayli vafot etgan. U shunday qilib ayanchli bolalikni boshidan kechirgan. John Allan ismli kishi uni o'z tarbiyasiga olgan. Ammo uni rasmiy ravishda farzand qilib olmagan. Poening ismidagi Allan familiyasi ham aynan shu odamning familiyasidir. Xullas, John Allan unga moddiy yordam berib, uni mablag' bilan ta'minlab

turgan. U Virjiniya universitetida o' qigan, biroq pul yo' qligi tufayli bir yildan so' ng uni tark etgan. U Jon Allan bilan ta'lim uchun mablag' va qimor o' yinlaridagi qarzlari uchun janjallashib qoladi. 1827 yilda Amerika Qo' shma Shtatlari armiyasiga qo' shilgandan so' ng, u o' zining birinchi "Tamerlan va boshqa she'rlar" to' plamini nashr qildi. Po va Allan 1829 yilda Allanning rafiqasi vafotidan so' ng vaqtinchalik yaqinlashishga erishdilar. yana Po Vest-Poyntda ofitser kursanti sifatida muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchradi, so' ngra shoir yozuvchi bo' lishni qat'iy istashini e'lon qildi va Allan bilan xayrlashdi.

Poe o' z e'tiborini nasrga qaratdi va keyingi bir necha yilni adabiy jurnallar va nashriyotlarda ishladi va o' ziga xos adabiy tanqid uslubi bilan tanildi. Uning ishi uni bir necha shaharlar, Baltimor, Filadelfiya va Nyu-York shaharlari orasida ko' chib o' tishga majbur qildi. 1836 yilda u o' zining 13 yoshli amakivachchasi Virjiniya Klemmga uylandi, lekin u 1847 yilda sil kasalligidan vafot etdi. 1845 yil yanvarida Po o' zining "Qarg'a" she'rini nashr qildi va bir zumda muvaffaqiyat qozondi. U yillar davomida o' zining "Penn" jurnalini (keyinchalik "Stilus" nomi' bilan almashtirildi) chiqarishni orzu qilgan edi, lekin u nashrdan oldin, 1849 yil 7 oktyabrda 40 yoshida, sirli sharoitda Baltimorda vafot etdi. Uning o' limi sababi noma'lumligicha qolmoqda.

Poe rafiqasining o' limidan so' ng ko' pgina o' zining yo' nalishiga mos bo' lgan hikoyalar yaratdi. Axir uning o' zi aytganidek "Go'zal ayolning o'limi shubhasiz, she'r uchun eng yaxshi mavzu."⁷⁸ Shulardan biri va eng mashhuri "Bir bochka Amontillado"(The Cask of Amontillado) hikoyasidir. Hikoya shunday boshlanadi: Hikoyachi Fortunato uni xafa qilganini aytish bilan hikoya boshlanadi. Hikoya qilayotgan insonning ismi aytilmaydi. Xullas Hikoyachi qasos olishi kerak. U karnaval bayrami uchun hazil-mutoyiba kiyimida kiyingan va allaqachon juda mast bo' lgan Fortunato bilan uchrashadi. Hikoyachi u Amontillado nomli noyob vink to' la bochkani topganini aytadi. Fortunato sharobning haqiqiyiligini tekshirishga katta qiziqish bildiradi. Shunday qilib, u va hikoyachi Montresor oilasining y'ler osti qabristoniga yoki "katakomba"ga boradi. Ko' rinib turibdiki, hikoyachi o' z sharobini o' sha erda saqlaydi. Hikoyachi Fortunatoni katakombaga borgan sari yetaklaydi va yo' lida uni mast va mast qiladi. Fortunato faqat Amontillado haqida gapiradi. Oxir-oqibat, Fortunato jirkanch devorning bir qismi bo' lgan odam o' lchamidagi teshikka kiradi. Hikoyachi Fortunatoni devorga bog'laydi, keyin teshikni g'isht bilan to' ldirib, Fortunatoni teshikka yopishni boshlaydi. Unda bitta g'isht qolganda, u rahm-shafqat so' raguniga qadar Fortunatoni psixologik qiynoqqa soladi - va biz nihoyat hikoya qiluvchining ismini bilib olamiz : Fortunato uni "Montresor" deb ataydi. Keyin Montresor ishni tugatadi va uni o' limga qoldiradi. Oxir-oqibat, Montresor bizga butun voqea ellik yil oldin sodir bo' lganligini va hech kim buni bilmasligini aytadi. Bunday darajadagi hikoyalarni yozish uchun insonda tug'ma qobiliyatning o' zi kamlik qiladi menimcha."So'zlar o' z voqealigining ajoyib dahsahtlarisiz ongni hayratda qoldirishga qodir emas"⁷⁹

⁷⁸ "Kompozitsiya falsafasi" hikoyasidan, 1846

⁷⁹ "Nantukelik Artur Gordon Pim" ning hikoyasidan , 1838