

'LOST GENERATION' IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

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Annotation: *The term refers to the generation of young men who came of age during the First World War. Authors William Strauss and Neil Howe define the Lost Generation as those born between 1883 and 1900. and the Roaring Twenties. In Europe, they are often called the "generation of 1914", the year of the beginning of the First World War. In France, they were sometimes called feet, "(gun) fire." In the UK, this term was first used for the dead and often implicitly reported to high victims, and they felt proportional to the country and plundered the country's future elite. Many people felt that "the flower of young people and the best manhood of people" for example, the poets of Isaac Rosberg, Brook, Edward Thomas, Wilfred Owen, and Masley's artists.*

Key words: *Rosberg, Brook, Edward Thomas, Wilfred Owen, and Masley's artists.*

As the Lost Generation grew up, the ideal family structure was generally seen as one in which the man of the household was the breadwinner and primary authority figure, and his wife was dedicated to the home and child care. Many couples who are much less wealthy have tried to conform to this ideal.[6] It was common for family members from three different generations to share a house. Wealthy families often had domestic servants, but their number varied from a single servant to large teams, depending on the family's wealth.[7] In the late 19th century, as laws were enacted to prevent child abuse and society formed, public interest in child welfare grew. The state has a legal right to intervene in private homes and family life to protect minors from harm. However, beating children for misbehavior was not only common, it was considered the duty of responsible educators.

The sewage system, designed to eliminate human waste from urban areas at the end of the 19th century, was expanded in industrial cities and helped reduce the spread of cholera diseases also began to introduce legal standards for drinking water. However, the introduction of electricity was slow, and in recent years of lost generations of gas lights and candles have been more common lights.

Although the last generation of the previous generation was limited by the onset of a child's death, the Center for Control and Disease Prevention reported that in 1900, ten American children died before the first birth. The statistics for the UK show that death was under one of four births in the first five years of childhood in one-third of 1800, the mortality rate in early childhood was usually reduced over the next hundred years, but in the first half of the twentieth century falls sharply, which will be less than one in the 1950s. This means that members of the Lost Generation are slightly less

likely to die at a younger age than their parents and grandparents, but significantly more likely than children born decades later.

In the late 19th century, public concern for the welfare of children increased, laws were passed and societies were formed to prevent child abuse. The government was increasingly given the legal right to intervene in private homes and family life to protect minorities from harm. However, beating children for misbehavior was not only common but also considered the duty of a responsible educator.

In the 1890s, children's toys were included in mass production. In 1893, the British toy company William created an empty cast in the production of toy soldiers and made soldiers cheaper and simpler than its competitors. This led to metal toys, which previously protected wealthy families and were widely attractive in Victoria and Edward. Low-cost toys sold by street vendors were popular with women. Teddy Pierce first appeared in the early 1900s. Tin coin toys were also sold at street vendors for a penny.

In the early 1900s, there was a wave of public park construction in parts of the West to provide public spaces for booming industrial cities. They provided opportunities for children from different backgrounds to play and interact together, sometimes in specially designed facilities. They regularly hold concerts and shows.

From the middle of the 19th century, various magazines that were primarily intended for the few able-bodied people began to gain popularity among the general public. The second half of the 20th century not only increased the popularity of boys' magazines but also developed a relatively new genre for girls.

An important milestone in the development of cinema was reached in Paris in 1895 when projected films were shown to the paying public for the first time. The first films were very short (usually in the form of newsreels, comedy sketches, and documentary shorts). There was no sound, but it was accompanied by music, lectures, and lots of audience participation. With the outbreak of World War I, an astonishing film industry developed.

The Lost Generation is known for being a group that fought in the First World War. More than 70 million people were mobilized during the First World War, of whom 8.5 million were killed and 21 million were wounded. An estimated two million soldiers died of disease, with hundreds of thousands dying in individual battles. French soldiers on the battlefield during the First World War

About 60 million soldiers came from the European continent, where young people were mobilized in large numbers. Most of the major European powers used a peacetime conscription system whereby men received brief military training in their youth and then spent the rest of their lives in reserve. In countries with this system, most of the labor force went directly into the conflict. 55% of Italian and Bulgarian men between the ages of 18 and 50 were recruited. Otherwise, the percentage was much higher. 63% of the men of military age were from Serbia, 78% from Austria-Hungary, and 81% from France and Germany. Britain, which relied primarily on the

Royal Navy for security, was a notable exception to this rule and did not introduce conscription until 1916. About 5 million Britons fought in World War I, out of a total population of 46 million. These include women, children, and men too old to bear arms.

States also recruited many people from their colonial empires. Three million people from all over the British Empire outside Great Britain served as soldiers and laborers in the British Army, and France recruited 475,000 soldiers from its colonies. Other countries involved include the United States, which mustered 4 million men during the conflict, and the Ottoman Empire, which mobilized 2,850,000 soldiers.

In addition to the dimension of the dead, many survivors were moved by the war, and many young people had serious psychological problems and physical disorders. The war was convicted for the truth of many soldiers, convicted for conflict, and convicted of requesting struggles and greatness. Many people have a deep sense of hopelessness when years of pain, anguish, and loss seem to stand in the way of a brighter future. Soldiers on the front lines of World War I was almost exclusively male, but women contributed to the war in other ways. Many took male-held jobs in previously male-dominated industries such as heavy industry, and some also took on non-combat military roles. Many wealthy women volunteered to contribute to the war effort or to help victims, such as the wounded or refugees, who were often experiencing manual labor for the first time. But this realignment of women's roles fueled fears that equal responsibilities between men and women would disrupt the social fabric and intensify competition for jobs, putting men out of work and affecting wages. Most women were forced out of their jobs as soon as the war ended. The war also had a personal impact on the lives of the female members of The Lost Generation. Many women lost their husbands during the conflict and, as a result, often the breadwinner, the head of the household. However, war widows often received pensions and financial assistance to support their children. Even with some financial support, supporting a family was financially difficult and emotionally draining, and women risked losing their pensions if they remarried or were accused of unpopular behavior. In some cases, grief and other pressures have driven widows to alcoholism, depression, or suicide. In addition, the large number of men killed in World War I made it difficult for many young women who were still unmarried before the war to marry. This accelerated their tendency to gain independence and start a career.

After World War I, women's political rights accelerated in the Western world, and employment opportunities for unmarried women increased. At this time, a new type of young woman popular in popular culture as a rebellion against existing social norms was called the flapper. They differed flapper physically from their predecessors a few years earlier, with bobbed hair, shorter dresses, and more make-up, but adopted a new code of conduct full of recklessness, orgies, and outright sexuality.

The Great Depression, which began in 1929 and lasted until the 1930s, became the longest and worst financial crisis in the history of the industrial West. Although it

originated in the United States, the crisis led to a sharp rise in unemployment, reduced economic output, and deflation around the world. The Great Depression was also a major catalyst for the rise of Nazism in Germany and the beginning of the quest to dominate the European continent, leading to World War II in Europe. In addition, the less affected Japanese Empire built its own empire in the 1930s, which some scholars believe contributed to the 1931 conflict in the Far East that led to World War II.

In the 1930s, the radio became popular and by the end of the decade was available in most Western homes. Programming includes soap operas, music, and sports. Educational messages were broadcast continuously. The airwaves were also a source of news and a tool of political propaganda, especially for the dictatorships of the time.

When the Second World War broke out in 1939, the lost generation faced a great conflict in his life, and now I learned that my sons have gone on the battlefield. There is a lot of time with young people during the First World War, with young people, such as conflict, for example, Waterloo Bridge and Old Laws. Civil defense organizations are designed to provide the last line of defense against invasion and assist in the defense of the home, in which the elderly are increasingly involved.

During World War I, women traditionally took over men's jobs and participated directly in women's unit conflicts and clandestine resistance movements, helping to fill labor shortages caused by mass conscription. However, middle-aged people were less involved in this than younger people. This is especially true of any form of military intervention.

The Lost Generation period describes those who came of age during World War I. This term more specifically refers to a group of American writers whose works were published after that period. The term Lost Generation comes from a comment that Modernist writer Gertrude Stein made to author Richard Aldington—that Richard Aldington and his cohorts were "all a lost generation. The Lost Generation rebelled against post-World War I American ideals. During that time American culture valued a work ethic of capitalism and entrepreneurship. Members of the Lost Generation, however, felt the United States lacked culture and sophistication.

The generation was "lost" in the sense that its inherited values were no longer relevant in the postwar world and because of its spiritual alienation from the United States, basking under Pres. Warren G. Harding's "back to normalcy" policy, seemed to its members to be hopelessly provincial, materialistic, and emotionally barren.

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