

ARTISTIC PECULIARITIES OF THE NOVEL JENNIE GERHARDT BY
THEODORE DREISER.

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Annotation: *In this article, the artistic features of the work "Jenny Gerhardt" by the famous English writer Theodore Dreiser are highlighted. It can be seen that this work of the writer is among the works dedicated to the fate of man in the world of inequality.*

Keywords: *feelings, writer, character, literary work, urban life, hero of the work.*

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada ingliz adabiyotining mashhur yozuvchisi Teodor Drayzerning "Jenni Gerxardt asari haqida badiiy xususiyatlari yoritib o'tilgan. Yozuvchining ushbu asari tengsizlik olamidagi inson taqdiriga bag'ishlangan asarlar qatoridan joy olganligini ko'rish mumkin.*

Kalit so'zlar: *xis-tuyg'ular, yozuvchi, personaj, badiiy asar, shaxar hayoti, asar qahramoni.*

In English fiction, one can find many works depicting cities and urban objects. An example of this is "Jenny Gerhardt" by the American writer Theodore Dreiser. Theodore Dreiser is a realist writer who lived and worked in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He contributed to the rise of critical realism in American literature. The main reason for this was the artist who himself came from oppressed people. "Jenny Gerhardt" focuses on the fate of Jenny, a girl with a wonderful heart. Jenny is well-intentioned, innocent of feelings, and strives to make a living by her honest work and become a noble person. However, evil forces take the fate of this pure girl into their vortex and destroy her pure love. "Jenny Gerhardt" is among the best works of the writer dedicated to the fate of man in the world of inequality. The description of the American states by the author enriched the development of events in the work. The fact that the names of streets and places are lined up gives a special spirit to the theme of the novel - the non-stop movement of objects and events, the continuous change of various situations, create a special impression on the reader.

In addition, T. Dreiser likes to repeatedly mention the character's residence. For example, Columbus, the city where Jenny lived with her family, famous and rich Cincinnati,

the hometown of her lover Lester Kane, Cleveland, the city where her brother moved, can be found in many places of the work. "Columbus, being the State capital, and having a population of fifty thousand and a fair passenger traffic, was a good field for the hotel business, and the opportunity had been improved; so at least the Columbus people proudly thought".

Columbus, the capital of Ohio, was named after the famous traveler Christopher Columbus. The examples of tall buildings, the state legislature, hotels, businessmen, and the abundance of opportunities in a large city like Columbus indicate that the city is very rich and popular.

"The father of this unfortunate family, William Gerhardt, was a man of considerable interest on his personal side. He had set forth for America, the land of promise. Arrived in this country, he had made his way, by slow stages from New York to Philadelphia, and thence westward, working for a time in the various glass factories in Pennsylvania. In one romantic village of this new world, he had found his heart's ideal. With her, a simple American girl of German extraction, he had removed to Youngstown, and thence to Columbus". This passage tells how Jenny's father, William Gerhardt, came to America, traveling from state to state. The original name of New York was New Amsterdam. names Philadelphia is one of the largest cities in the state of Pennsylvania, with a dense population. The city was founded in 1682 by William Penn. The reason why it is called "City of Brothers" from the Greek language, many representatives of different nationalities have settled here from other places. The state of Pennsylvania was named in honor of William Penn's father, and from Latin Penn Sylvania means "woodland". "When, however, customers of shippers complained that cars from the Pennsylvania fields lost thousands of pounds in transit to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other points, detectives were set to work. Other families in Columbus—many of them—were constantly doing the same thing, but Sebastian happened to be seized upon as the Columbus example. Bass was no sooner in Cleveland than the marvel of that growing city was sufficient to completely restore his equanimity of soul and to stir up new illusions as to the possibility of rehabilitation for himself and his family. It was a wonderful city, and growing very fast. It was thus that the new life appealed to him". In the play, Sebastian, the eldest son of the family, works as an apprentice in a wagon workshop, and is caught stealing coal in order to help his poor family while transporting coal from Pennsylvania by rail to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and other cities. By the time Bass went to Cleveland, the city was growing by the hour, not by the day. In a letter to Jenny, Bass writes that Cleveland is a wonderful city, with theaters and beautiful streets. Cleveland is the second largest city in Ohio and was named after General Moses Cleveland in 1796. However, in the end, one of the local newspapers missed the letter "a" and the city was called Cleveland.

"One day there arrived from Cincinnati a certain Lester Kane, the son of a wholesale carriage builder of great trade distinction in that city and elsewhere throughout the country, who used to visit this house frequently in a social way".

Cincinnati was founded in 1788 by John Cleves Simms and Colonel Robert Patterson. Topographer John Filson (also author of *The Adventures of Colonel Daniel Bowne*) called the town of Losantville a combination of four words from different languages, meaning "the town on the banks of the Licking River." "L" is the first letter of the name of the Licking River,

Latin for "mouth", Greek opposite - opposite, French for "city". In 1790, the governor of the Northwest Territory, Arthur Seine Clair, renamed the city Cincinnati in honor of the Cincinnati Society of which he was a member. To this day, Cincinnati in particular, and the state of Ohio in general, is statistically distinguished by the largest number of American Revolutionary War veterans, and land was granted to them in gratitude from this state. At the beginning of the 19th century, Cincinnati was the first American city in the center of the country to rival the east coast cities in size and wealth. was a city. As the first major continental city, it is sometimes called "the first purely American city". "Chicago was more central than Cincinnati. Buyers from the West and country merchants could be more easily reached and dealt with there. It would be a big advertisement for the house, a magnificent evidence of its standing and prosperity". This passage mentions that Chicago is a much larger center than Cincinnati. Chicago is rightfully considered the economic, industrial, transportation and cultural capital of the Midwest. Unofficially, it is sometimes called the "Second City" and the "Windy City". onion or garlic", which was later changed to Chicago by the French. "Martha and her husband had gone to Boston. Her address was a little suburb named Belmont, just outside the city. William was in Omaha, working for a local electric company. Veronica was married to a man named Albert Sheridan, who was connected with a wholesale drug company in Cleveland." In the above passage, the author again refers to urban names to show that the sisters and brother of the hero of the work live separately from their father's house, get married and find their place in life. "Jennie heard with a desperate ache the description of a route which she and Lester had taken more than once, slowly and melodiously emphasized. "Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and New York." There were cries of trains for "Fort Wayne, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and points East," and then finally for "Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus, Cincinnati, and points South." The hour had struck. In this passage at the end of the work, the writer uses more than 10 urban names, and when the main character remembers every happy moment he spent with his deceased lover, the writer chooses the railway station.

In short, the use of urban names in T. Dreiser's work "Jenny Gerhardt" will enrich the content of the work and reach the reader more deeply. Through the names of the cities in the work, one can not only deeply understand the events of the work, but also understand the purpose of the writer's use of urban names.

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