

UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEM OF "MAN – NATURE CIVILIZATION" IN THE
CONTEXT OF JACK LONDON

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Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada adibning sivilizatsiya ,taraqqiyot yo'llari va insonning bu jarayondagi o'rnini ijtimoiy-siyosiy va falsafiy asarlarini tushunish haqida so'z yuritiladi. Uning jamiyat taraqqiyoti yo'lidagi qarashlarining mohiyati, taraqqiyot imkoniyatlari va yo'llari (sivilizatsiya nazariyasiga sotsiologik yondashish, O.Kont g'oyalari, rivojlanishining fazaviy tabiati haqidagi nazariyalar, ikki tomonlama tabiat g'oyasi), ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy rivojlanish qonuniyatlarini (ob'ektiv omillar), bu jarayonda shaxsning, ijtimoiy tabaqalarning roli, ma'naviy-axloqiy parametrlar darajasini belgilashi ham tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *rivojlanish, tanqidiy fikrlar, muammolar.*

Abstract: *The represented article deal with the understanding of the writer's socio-political and philosophical works on the ways of civilization, development and the place of man in this process. The essence of his views on the development of society, the possibilities and ways of development (sociological approach to the theory of civilization, the ideas of O. Comte, theories about the phase nature of development, the idea of dual nature), the laws of social, economic, political development (objective factors), in this process the role of the individual, the social classes, the determination of the level of spiritual and moral parameters are also analyzed.*

Key words: *civilization , critical views ,conflicts.*

Novel becomes the main object of analysis "The Iron Heel" (1908), and also explores the stories "The Renegade" (1906), "A Curious Fragment" (1908), play "Theft" (1910) features of the socialist views of London. Attention is paid to revealing the scientific and literary basis, genre originality novel (features of epic, parable, documentary narrative, utopia, political novel, etc.) in connection with traditions and innovation. Important feature is the combination of journalistic (reference to facts, scientific and literary allusions) and artistic (symbols, allegorism, appeal to biblical mythology, the presence of emotional epithets, metaphors) narrative plans The critical beginning in the novel is not excludes the writer's positive program (definition moral, humanistic ideal) natural, humanistic ideal). The central problem of the novel is the comprehension London parameters for the development of civilization, presented in a complex temporary system, due to the nature of narrative positions. Evis Evergard (primary perceiving consciousness, emotional, sensual beginning), Ernest Everhard (rational, intellectual, analytic principle, co-narrator function), historian Meredith

(development perspective) Compositional two-partness (in the first the form of discussion, dispute, elements of the novel-pamphlet prevails, in the second one remains debatable, is being actively introduced plot-event element) is connected with the general logic of the author's reasoning about the development of civilization, the modern era is defined as the power of the oligarchy, the Iron Heel, is assessed its place in the process historical development, negative development factors are determined civilization, substantiates the inevitability of a return to natural course of history (belief in the victory of socialism), are characterized forces opposing the oligarchy, options (methods) of confrontation, the role of the individual and the masses in the process of evolutionary development is determined society (through motif of the novel) The writer names the reasons destabilizing the civilizational process, forming a system of themes and motives in the novel, historical progress and violation of historical continuity, the immoral nature of the acts of the oligarchy, negative features of scientific and technological progress ("machine civilization"), the depersonalization of a person in the conditions of industrial cities, the theme of power, the right to violence, the theme of terrorism, etc. of London, the subjective factor in the development of civilization is just as important, as well as objective, in connection with which he pays special attention images (individual and collective), "voicing" options possible ways of social development (revolution / following Christian covenants, peaceful way / parliamentary activity, political means) In connection with the image of Ernest Ever hard in the novel the theme of "personality and the mass / crowd", the themes of loneliness, individualism, serving people as the highest goal of a person (in the context development of the idea of continuity as a guarantee of the progressive course of development humanity, in the light of the romantic interpretation of the biblical symbolism) We determine the ratio of dramatic, tragic, lyrical in the image of this topic, we characterize the writer's appeal to the techniques of impressionistic depiction, the role of the open ending in novel. Sounding in the novel as the main leitmotif, the idea of inevitability way of progressive development of society fully reflects humanistic views of the writer, who believes that the path of development civilization is the way to overcome class contradictions, build a society in which the interests of a person (above all, a working person) will be a priority This path in the novel "Iron Heel" he sees as the path of active social action in the name of observing the interests human National American myth in stories Jack London 1900-1916 evolution of philosophical and ethical the object of analysis were the stories of different years in context of the artistic embodiment in them of the author's view of problems of development of .the local civilization of America in connection with evolution the writer's perception of the main American mythology "American dream" In the stories of London, the conflict appears as one of the essential components of an artistic idea, most of stories is built on the combination of a plan of external action,

"spontaneously dramatic"⁶ and internal, connected with the dynamics of the spiritual character development (external and internal plot) Artistic image of the world in the stories appears as a world reflecting the consciousness of the romantic writer (the world of feelings) and the realist writer (the analytical principle). Analysis of the "Northern stories" (1900-1907) allows us to identify problem-thematic complex, development of the main idea implemented in the aggregate of poetic means Agreeing with the opinion that the leading theme of the "Northern stories" is "the theme of romantic confrontation between nature and bourgeois civilization"⁷ we emphasize attention also to other important social and moral issues and topics, the presence of a second plan, revealing the philosophical, social or the moral position of the author. In the stories, attention is paid to features of narrative strategy, compositional forms, techniques for creating a special atmosphere of action problem of consistency / failure of the myth of the "American dream", associated with the motive of trials caused by the contact of the characters with a harsh and impassive nature, with aboriginal culture, understanding laws of nature and civilization In the stories, the idea of that people, leaving the world of civilization, bring it with them, forming thus, in the conditions of the North, a new type of civilizational relations, based on a more humane and just, as London believes, the laws of nature. Success in the North can only be achieved by changing - this is the leitmotif of the stories Heroes of London, remaining true to the ideologeme "selfreliance", are aware of the importance of a special code of life in the North, come to understand success as gaining personal self-awareness, based on a more humane and just, as London believes, the laws of nature. Success in the North can only be achieved by changing - this is the leitmotif of the stories Heroes of London, remaining true to the ideologeme "selfreliance", are aware of the importance of a special code of life in the North, come to understand success as gaining personal self-awareness, lost in the sad experience of communication with the world of civilization of the Greater Cities The civilization of the Big Cities appears not only as an antithesis world of nature, the world of the North, but also as a factor that shaped people (motive of memories, leitmotif of overcoming stereotypes of behavior) One of the central topics is the laws governing life on North. The theme "nature as a teacher" (traditions of JF Cooper, G Melville, G. Thoreau), revealed in the lyrical, philosophical-allegorical and naturalistic plans, determines the development in stories of the problem of understanding the meaning of life and the essence of success, human responsibility for the development of civilization "Northern stories" lies in a certain system of images people, in a special version of the "pair of heroes" of man and nature. The collection of short stories "Smoke Bellew" (1912) is analyzed in connection with interpretation at a new stage of the writer's work of the theme of the frontier. The main object of analysis is the evolution of the consciousness of the protagonist, traced in the context of the features of the chronotope, the problem-thematic

structure of stories as an epic whole the artistic disclosure of the theme of the formation of personality is presented, opposition of the ideals of bourgeois civilization and ideals, formed in the conditions of life in the North, the themes of the historical continuity in connection with the idea of spiritual continuity as a factor progressive development of civilization, the themes of love, excitement, struggle, loneliness The problem-thematic complex of stories is revealed in connection with the definition of narrative strategy (narrator / author / hero), systems of images (juxtaposition, opposition), features of symbolism, allegorical images, systems of motives (motif of the road, movement as a symbol of spiritual development, motif of gold and t e) and leitmotifs (the antithesis of human strength and weakness) Hero of stories mediator between civilization and the natural world, which appears as "testing ground", measure of values, great Teacher in the North a person, according to the writer, should retain the best features in himself culture as a moral component of civilization (feelings and intelligence traits of a cultural (civilized) person, contributing to progress) In the stories we see a change in evaluative parameters in the writer's understanding of national myths Sharing the opinion of a number of Western philosophers that the city the embodiment of civilization, its center, London in a number of stories (sat. "Moon Face", 1906, "When the Gods Laugh", 1907, "Born in the Night", 1913, Power of the Strong, 1914, Tasman Turtles, 1916, Red deity", 1918) refers to the theme of "human civilization nature" through the prism of understanding the duality of a person, formed cultural environment of a bourgeois civilization that feels (or does not feeling) in himself the need for life outside the world of cities, refuting the undeniable myth of the "American dream" as the only life-determining factor The theme of duality is revealed in the stories in connection with the interpretation of the concept of "success", in in the context of the development of the motive of connection between generations, expressing the dynamics mentality of the nation In the later stories, London addresses the theme rethinking the essence of the "American Dream"* through private destiny "little" person, the writer shows the importance of spiritual component of the great national myth, develops the motives of sleep / awakening, road, earth/ocean, love, dreams/reality and dr The author uses allegories, extended metaphors, antitheses in system of images, elements of a parable, etc. Single episodes from life different in social, moral, cultural status of people, underlying the plot of the analyzed stories of London, are combined into a generalized and at the same time concrete image artistic world that reflects the personality of the writer Developing themes, outlined in the early stories, in the later period (after 1909) the writer puts in them other accents, due to the new attitude to the problem of "human nature civilization" Remains unchanged moral position of London, marked by a deep humanistic pathos and faith in Man.

London concludes its reflections on the "American Dream" in the novel "The Little Mistress of the Big House" by raising the question can a self-made person be happy by doing creative work in the bosom of nature, is the opportunity realize the "American dream" as a guarantee of the progress of civilization. The writer's keen interest not only in the secrets of the soul, but also subconscious impulses of a person (3 Freud, K Jung) determines features of psychological analysis in his later works. Theme gender relations, its connection with the history of society in London's novel traced in connection with the relevance of the problem at the beginning of the 20th century (M Nordau, X Ellis, I Heckel, W.D. Howells, G. James, E. Wharton, J. Conrad, and etc.) The idea of the novel how important it is for a person as an object and subject civilizational process to maintain a connection with the natural, the natural beginning is revealed, as in the two previous novels trilogy, thanks to the features of the chronotope and the system of images, leitmotifs, symbols Space (the image of Dick Forrest - the image of the House image of the estate image of California) and artistic time (past present future) determine two "vectors" in the development of an idea (vector business and intellectual life and interpersonal time vector relations). The image of the house appears in the novel as a symbolic the embodiment of the "American dream", the personal space of its owners. We pay attention to the features of the narrative strategy (change of narrative points of view), the poetics of images, we note the themes and motives associated with the image of Paola (choice, dual human nature sensual and rational thinking). Paola lies between life positions embodied in two men with Dick brings together the need for creative work, perseverance and strength of character, with Graham sensuality, the need for aesthetic attitude to life. The heroine is forced to make a choice. between two types of life embodied in these qualities. The author in The novel presents a retrospective look at the past of the characters, shaped them into true Americans (like Harnish, Bill a Saxon), who embodied Emerson's doctrine of "self-trust" generations an important idea-forming motif in the novel, the life of heroes in the present is comprehended by the writer in connection with the history of their birth, the history nations Crimson Cloud Song and Highlander Song leitmotif symbols in novel, the purpose of which is to express opposite principles in personality Dick (willingness to create and a Darwinian approach to life), emphasize the idea of different symbolic content of Dick's images.

Creation of a social formation in which a harmonious existence person will be provided due to the priority of cultural and spiritual values based on a close connection with nature. With its inherent tendency not only to criticize, but also to offer positive program of action, London expresses the idea of the role of creative began in the process of the formation of society and the formation of personality human. The evolution of J. London's creativity, the formation of his artistic world were largely due to their perception of problems of "human nature civilization" through the prism moral priorities, his confidence that any the historical process is, first of all, the history of Man.

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