

**THEODORE HERMAN ALBERT DREISER WAS AN AMERICAN NOVELIST****Temirboyeva Muaddat***Student, UzSWLU, Tashkent, Uzbekistan***Mukhammedova N.E***Scientific advisor: ;PhD,dots*

Annotatsiya: Teodor Herman Albert Dreiser (Theodore Herman Albert Dreiser) amerikalik yozuvchi va tabiatshunoslik maktabining jurnalisti edi. Ushbu maqolada uning romanlarida ko'pincha qat'iy axloqiy me'yorlar yo'qligiga qaramay o'z maqsadiga erishadigan qahramonlar, o'zboshimchalik bilan ertaklardan ko'ra tabiatshunoslikka yaqinroq bo'lgan adabiy vaziyatlar aks etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: tajriba , mashhurlik, siyosiy mavzu, kambag'allik

Abstract: Theodore Herman Albert Dreiser was an American author and journalist of the Naturalist School. In this article, his novels often feature heroes who achieve their goals despite the lack of strict moral standards, literary situations that are closer to natural science than arbitrary fairy tales.

Key words: experience, fame , political theme, poverty

Dreiser was born in Terre Haute, Indiana to John Paul Dreiser and Sarah Maria. John Dreiser was a German immigrant from Mayen in the Prussian Rhine Province, and Sarah was from a Mennonite farming community near Dayton, Ohio. Her family disowned her for converting to Roman Catholicism to marry John Dreiser. Theodore was the twelfth of thirteen children. Paul Dresser (1857–1906) was one of her older brothers; Paul changed the spelling of his name because he became a famous songwriter. They were raised as Catholics. According to Daniels, Dreiser's childhood was marked by severe poverty, and his father could be strict. These experiences were reflected in his later works of art. After graduating from high school in Warsaw, Indiana, Dreiser attended Indiana University in 1889-1890 without a degree.⁴⁴

In 1892, Dreiser began working as a reporter and drama critic for newspapers in Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo, Pittsburgh, and New York. During this period, he published his first work of fiction, *The Return of Genius*, in the *Chicago Daily Globe* under the name Carl Dreiser. By 1895, he was writing articles for magazines. He wrote articles about writers such as Nathaniel Hawthorne, William Dean Howells, Israel Zangwill, John Burroughs, interviewed public figures such as Andrew Carnegie, Marshall Field, Thomas Edison, Theodore Thomas. His other interlocutors included Lillian Nordica, Emilia E. Barr, Philip Armour, and Alfred Stieglitz. In 1895, Dreiser persuaded his songwriter brother Paul's business partners to give him the editorship of the *Monthly* magazine, and he published his first story, *The Forgotten*, a fable based on his

⁴⁴ Kazin, Alfred (1970). *On Native Grounds: The Interpretation of Contemporary American Prose Literature* (50th Anniversary Edition). New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. p. 89. ISBN 978-



brother's song The Letter. It never came." Dreiser continued to edit magazines, some of which were aimed primarily at a female audience. As Daniels noted, she began to achieve financial independence.

In 1899, Dreiser and his first wife, Sarah, stayed with Arthur Henry and his wife, Maude Wood Henry, at the Four Columns House, an 1830s Greek Revival home in Maumee, Ohio. There, Dreiser began work on his first novel, *Sister Carrie*, published in 1900. Unknown to Maud, Henry sold Dreiser a half-percent interest in the house to finance a move to New York without Dreiser. In "*Sister Carrie*," Dreiser describes a changing society, writing about a young woman who escapes from rural life to the city (Chicago), unable to find a paying job, victimized by several men, and eventually becoming famous as an actress. It sold poorly and was considered controversial due to its moral objections to portraying a country girl pursuing dreams of fame and fortune through relationships with men. The book gained great fame. It has been called "*The Greatest of American Urban Novels*."⁴⁵

In 1901, Dreiser's story "*Zanger Jeff*" was published in *Ainslee's Magazine*. It was based on a lynching witnessed in 1893. Her second novel, *Jenny Gerhardt*, was published in 1911. In it, the inclusion of young women as protagonists sharply depicted social changes in the era of urbanization, the migration of young people from villages to cities. Dreiser's first commercial success was "*An American Tragedy*," published in 1925. From 1892, when Dreiser began working as a newspaperman, he began to observe a very common type of crime in the United States. It seemed to stem from the fact that at almost every age there was a desire for someone financially and socially. Fortune-telling, a frequent consequence of a typical American crime, has become a type of "murder for money" in which "an ambitious lover of a poor girl" "gets a more attractive girl with money or position." " but can do it. unable to get rid of the first girl, usually due to pregnancy. Dreiser claimed to have collected such stories every year between 1895 and 1935. He based his novel on the details of the 1906 murder of Grace Brown by Chester Gillette. It gained widespread attention from upstate New York and newspapers. Although the novel sold well, it was also criticized for its portrayal of an immoral man who committed a gruesome murder.

Although primarily known as a novelist, Dreiser also wrote short stories and in 1918 published his 11-story collection *Free and Other Stories*. His story, *My Brother Paul*, was a biography of his older brother, Paul Dresser, who was a popular songwriter in the 1890s. This story was the basis for the 1942 romantic film *My Gal Sal*. Dreiser also wrote poetry. The theme of poverty and ambition is continued in the poem "*The Seeker*" (1929). Why?" he asks. The poem was collected and published by Paul Johnston and appeared in *Poetry Quartos*, published by Random House in 1929. Other works include *The Trilogy of Dreams*, based on the life of Chicago streetcar magnate Charles Tyson Yerkes. *The Financier* (1912), *The Titan* (1914) and *The Stoic*.

⁴⁵ Hillstrom, Kevin; Hillstrom, Laurie Collier (2005). *Industrial Revolution in America*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO. p. 227. ISBN 978-1-85109-625-1. Retrieved June 28, 2016.



The last was published posthumously in 1947. Dreiser often had to fight censorship because of his depictions of certain aspects of life, such as sexual prostitution. Dreiser described its aspects, offended the authorities and fought against it. In 1930, he was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature by the Swedish writer Anders Österling, but was passed over in favor of Sinclair Lewis.⁴⁶

Politically, Dreiser participated in several campaigns defending radicals who he saw as victims of social injustice. Including the lynching of Frank Little, one of the leaders of the industrial workers of the world, the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, the deportation of Emma Goldman and the conviction of the union leader Thomas Mooney. In November 1931, Dreiser led the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners (NCDPP) to the coal mines of southeastern Kentucky and received testimony from miners in Pineville and Harlan about the violence of coal operators against miners and their unions. . The pattern of violence is known as the Harlan County War. Dreiser was a staunch socialist and wrote several fiction books on political themes. Among them, Dreiser's "Views of Russia" (1928), the result of his trip to the Soviet Union in 1927, and "American Tragedy" (1931) and "America Worth Saving" (1941), which reflect the critical views of capitalist America, are among them. He praised the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin during the Great Terror and the non-aggression pact with Adolf Hitler. Dreiser joined the Communist Party USA in August 1945 and later became president emeritus of the League of American Writers. Although less politically radical friends such as H. L. Mencken described Dreiser's relationship with communism as "an insignificant detail in his life":³⁹⁸ Dreiser's biographer Jerome Loving noted that his political activities from the early 1930s were "clearly aligned with communist aims". emphasizes that it has been used. against the working class".⁴⁷

Dreiser's appearance and personality are described in Theodore Dreiser: A Portrait of Edgar Lee Masters, a poem published in The New York Review of Books. Working as a newspaper reporter in St. Louis, Dreiser met Sarah Osborne White, a school teacher. They became engaged in 1893 and married on December 28, 1898. They separated in 1909, partly due to Dreiser's infatuation with a colleague's teenage daughter, Thelma Cudlipp, but never officially divorced. In 1913, he began an affair with Kyra Markham, an actress and artist. In 1919 Dreiser met and had an affair with his cousin Helen Patges Richardson (1894-1955). In the decades that followed, she remained the constant woman in his life, even in many temporary love affairs (for example, with his secretary Clara Jaeger in the 1930s). Helen tolerated Dreiser's affairs and they remained together until his death. Dreiser and Helen were married on June 13, 1944, his first wife Sarah having died in 1942. Dreiser was an atheist.

⁴⁶ Newlin, Keith (2003). "Cudlipp, Thelma (1892-1983)". Theodore Dreiser Encyclopedia. Greenwood Publishing Group. Pages 77–78. ISBN 0-313-31680-5.

⁴⁷ Riggio, Thomas P., ed. (2003). Chronology (Appendix to American Tragedy). New York: Literary Classics of the United States, Inc. p. 965. ISBN 978-1-931082-310.



Dreiser had a great influence on the generation after him. Sherwood writes to Anderson Dreiser (1923) from *Horses and Men* (an almost identical article from 1916):

Heavy, heavy, Theodore's legs. How easy it is to tear some of his books to pieces, to laugh at him for his heavy prose... American prose writers, fellow inkers who followed Dreiser, do a lot. he never did. Theirs is a long road, but those who follow it will never face the road through the wilderness of Puritan denial, the road Dreiser faced alone.

Larzer Ziff (UC Berkeley) notes that Alfred Kazin described Dreiser as "stronger and sharper than anyone of his time; bigger than the world he depicted, but as important as the people in it." Dreiser "succeeded more than any of his predecessors and successors in creating the great American business novel." Irving Howe, noted medieval literary critic, included Dreiser "among the American giants, among the very few we have." Publisher Rupert Hart-Davies's reaction to the British Dreiser: "Theodore Dreiser's books are enough to put me off, never mind his letters - the absurd style of describing endless business transactions, every hundred pages attract as light relief. If he if it's great. American writer, give me the Marx Brothers every time." Literary critic F. R. Leavis Dreiser "seems to have learned English from a newspaper. He feels that he does not have a mother tongue." H. L. Mencken, one of Dreiser's strongest champions during his lifetime, said, "he was a great artist, and no American of his generation has left such a wide and beautiful mark on national letters. American writing, before and after his time. Biology before and after Darwin is almost as different. "He was a man of great individuality, deep feeling, and determined courage. All of us who write are better because he lived, worked, and hoped." Built in 1950 on the campus of Indiana State University in Terre Haute, Indiana, Dreiser Hall houses the University's Communications Programs, Student Media (WISU), Sycamore Video and The Sycamore (annual yearbook), auditoriums and lecture halls, as well as 255 classrooms. Rinli is a venue for a proscenium theater. It was named after Dreiser in 1966. Stony Brew in Stony Brook, New York K University's Dreiser College is also named after him. In 2011, Dreiser was inducted into the Chicago Literary Hall of Fame.

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