

**ANALYSIS OF PHILOSOPHICAL FANTASY NOVELS IN MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE (IN THE EXAMPLE OF NOVELS BY WILLIAM GOLDING).**

**Dadakhonova Mokhinur**

*Karshi State University Graduate Department  
Master's student in Linguistics (English).*

**Annotation:** *This article is about Lord of the Flies by William Gold. During the work, the adventures of the heroes and their experiences are briefly analyzed.*

**Keywords:** *War, pessimist, spiritual and moral, evil, children, violent, fear.*

**ZAMONAVIY INGLIZ ADABIYOTIDA FALSAFIY FANTASTIK ROMANLARNI TAHLIL QILISH (UILYAM GOLDING ROMANLARI MISOLIDA).**

**Dadaxonova Mohinur**

*Qarshi Davlat universiteti Magistratura bo'limi  
Lingvistika (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi magistranti*

**Annatsiya:** *Ushbu maqola Uilyam Goldning Pashshalar hukmdori asari haqida gapirib o'tilgan. Asar davomida qahramonlarning sarguzashtlari va ularning kechinmalari haqida qisqacha analiz qilingan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Urush, pessimist, ma'naviy va axloqiy, yovuzlik, bolalar, zo'ravon, qo'rquv.*

William Golding was born on September 19, 1911 in the village of St. Minor, Great Britain. The child's father worked as a school teacher, a radical man with strong political views and a strong belief in science. Their Creative Skills She began writing stories at the age of seven, but at her parents' insistence, she studied natural sciences at Oxford. His first book, a collection of poetry, appeared a year after receiving his Bachelor of Science degree. After graduating from college, Golding worked in a clearinghouse in London and wrote plays. In 1939 he moved to Salisbury where he taught English at Bishop Wordsworth School. During World War II, he served in the Navy on a missile boat, and after the war he returned to teaching and writing with a dark eye for human progress. In Salisbury, Golding wrote four books, but was unable to publish them.

His novel Lord of the Flies, set in the wartime future, was rejected by twenty good publishers before it was finally published in 1954. The book became an overnight hit in England and the United States. An interesting story tells about a group of English children who were accidentally thrown out on an uninhabited island... Finding themselves without adults, they show unusual cruelty. Due to the success of the novel, in 1961 Golding gave up teaching and devoted himself entirely to writing. Golding's

work developed in three directions: novels about modern society without mythological content; supernatural novels in which the fall of man and romances of the sea are central themes. In 1983, William Golding wrote "the essence of human nature and evil" For his novels, which contain the problem of the struggle for survival, he was awarded the Nobel Prize. The choice of the Nobel committee was unexpected, because at that time the world-famous writer Graham Greene was the strongest among English writers. was nominated and considered the main contender for the award.

In many of his works, Golding reveals the dark side of the human soul in an extreme situation. Twelve of his novels explore spiritual and moral issues. Contrary to the widespread stereotypes of the perception of Golding's work, the author himself did not consider himself a pessimist and did not feel despair in his works.

We will briefly analyze the book "Lord of the Flies" published in 1954 by William Golding. Many people have probably heard about this book and the author. The play tells the story of the short-term life of the children on the island during the nuclear war, when their plane crashed and landed on an unknown island. This work is seen as Golding's original work of fiction. The work is fiction - the events in it are a mirror to our current world, even if it is a fictional story. The following conflicts can be seen in the story. The central conflict of Lord of the Flies takes place between two impulses inherent in every human nature. One is to obey laws, not to violate universal moral codes, not to go against the interests of the community, and the other is to act (or not act) based on one's own desires, not to resort to violence in order to dominate others. such as sacrificing others to achieve their own desires. Many of the problems that appeared on the island - the fire (alarm) going out, the lack of shelters, the dispersal of Ralph's team, the death of Piggy - were caused by one boy acting in his own interests, not in the interests of the community. comes out.

Shelters are not built because children choose play instead of work;

The fire goes out because Jack is being hunted;

Jack promises the children meat and freedom, so the team splits into two.

The children join Jack, even though Ralph's policy of benefiting everyone but requiring the children to work is reasonable. But Jack's lies will be exposed. This encourages him to keep children with violence and fear. In fact, the power-hungry Jack and his bloodthirsty right-hand man Roger enjoy it. Ralph's team is a small form of democracy. Everyone in the team has the right to express their opinion. Even the weakest little ones (5-6 years old) in the team. Ralph is a wise leader who has everyone's best interests at heart, and Piggy is his wise advisor. The idea of the team is to get rid of the island as soon as possible, and everyone is assigned a task for this. The leader of this team is appointed by voting.

Jack's community, on the other hand, is like a dictatorial society, ruled by one man, held under violence and fear. In this case, all actions are determined by the mood of a person. If someone raises their head, a brutal punishment mechanism (Roger) is

immediately activated. This team does not have a complete idea. Only the lie that there is protection from a non-existent creature and the brutality of the leader keeps the group together. Although the characters in *Lord of the Flies* are still children, they have a tendency to do evil. Every sad event that happens in the play develops in parallel with the events in the world of adults. On the island, the children are divided and fighting with each other. However, even outside the island, there is a nuclear war between two large groups. On the island, innocent children are being killed to satisfy one man's thirst for power, just like in the adult world. Two separate groups of children are under two different governments: one based on equality, pluralism and freedom, and the other a totalitarian, violent and fear-based system. In the adult world, there are governments with different characteristics. So, according to the conclusion of the work, there is an idea that evil is a phenomenon of human nature, and children are not exempt from it. Try to think about it for yourself.

In general, since the work has an allegorical character, all the events and details in it have a direct and indirect connection with reality. All the conflicts in the story literally come from human nature and its relationship with the outside world.

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