

Peculiarities of Problems in Daniel Defoe's "Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe"

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ABSTRACT: In this article, the role and importance of the novel "The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" in the work of Daniel Defoe, together with the "problem" and "poetics" personalities, are highlighted in the example of the work "The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe, a representative of the famous British children's literature. At the same time, the peculiarities and general trends of the period and the genre-stylistic features and structure of the novel are also discussed.

KEYWORD: genre, problem, poetics, stylistics, concept, content, novel.

The world-famous English writer is the author of "Robinson Crusoe". The novel is based on life events. In 1713, journalist Richard Still published an essay about sailor Alexander Selkirk, who lived on a deserted island for more than four years, in the journal "The Englishman", and the writer who read this essay wrote the novel "Robinson Crusoe" in 1719.

Defoe himself believed that all of Robinson's misfortunes were nothing more than an allegorical repetition of the dramatic ups and downs of his life. Many details bring the novel closer to the upcoming psychological novel. From this, we can conclude that this is a synthetic novel, i.e. a novel at the crossroads of many genres. "Robinson Crusoe" is a book with a complex structure and great ideological content. This made it popular in the 18th century during the enlightenment. This raised it above the level of ordinary fiction of that time and turned it into a prototype of the future realistic novel in European literature.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Defoe himself wrote about the allegorical meaning of his novel. Indeed, the images of Robinson's adventures have a great generalizing meaning. The novel embodies Defoe's ideas about human life and human history and shows the main stages that Robinson went through during his life on the island. It would also be wrong to say that Robinson's life on the island began at an early stage of industrial development. Robinson is not entirely alone in his heroic struggle with nature. He managed to get tools, weapons, gunpowder, paper, and ink from the wrecked ship. In all these objects the labor of thousands of men is embodied, and thus human society exists invisibly in Robinson's hut. Without his help, despite all his efforts, he could not create the necessary conditions for life [11, 40 p]. Defoe managed to tell the extraordinary story of Robinson with amazing artistic expressiveness. The narration is carried out in a lively and direct form from the first person. The simplicity and artistry of the story have great persuasive power. This is achieved due to the realistic accuracy of the descriptions. Defoe shows the smallest details of his character's life with extraordinary care,

and each of them has a deep meaning. Defoe is a master of imaging. He creates bright pictures of southern nature and knows how to convey the uniqueness of each season. His descriptions of the sea are wonderful. The second and third parts of "Robinson Crusoe" are much lower than the first in terms of content depth and artistic level. They talk about Robinson's life and work after leaving the island, his trade trips to India, China, and Siberia, and the establishment of a colony of settlers on the previously isolated island. Robinson has to overcome many obstacles, but now it is not about adventure, but about business adventure and speculation, and the hero himself is described as a bourgeois businessman. In the third part of the novel, bourgeois Robinson's didactic comments about life are covered. The form in which the images are presented in Robinson Crusoe is expressed through travel. Therefore, it is possible to talk about the use of a literary genre such as travel. The travel genre is based on the traveler's description of reliable information about some little-known countries and places in the form of notes, diaries, and essays. A special kind of literary journey is the story of imaginary wanderings that we see in Robinson Crusoe. The formation and development of the travel genre are characterized by a complex interaction of documentary, artistic, and folklore forms, which are combined with the image of the traveler, which is already characteristic of ancient travel. The defining position of such a hero is the position of an observer of an alien world, and the opposition of "own" world to "alien" is a formative factor of the travel genre. All this is clearly described in Robinson, which allows us to talk about the presence of this genre in the work. All other genre variations stem from this narrative form. Defoe sought to imagine the popular psychology of his time in the reader's imagination. The narrative form speaks in favor of the journal genre, not just the content. "Robinson" is a cross-genre study that spans the genres of documentary, diary, autobiography, and travelogue. The transition of the era, new themes, and plots required new genres, with the help of which the writer was able to convey his thoughts to the public more accurately and fully [2, 98 p].

As for Defoe's novel, it is not clear what genre his novel "Robinson Crusoe" belongs to. Everything is controversial here. Everything is versatile. Here, the genre of biography of the hero, diary, and document are interconnected. Daniel Defoe's novel "The Life, Extraordinary and Amazing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" is one of the most widely read works of world literature. Readers who highly appreciate the writer's contribution to the national tradition of the genre and the development of Western European fiction, as well as researchers of the English "Enlightenment" novel, continue to be interested in him. Daniel Defoe was one of the author-pedagogues who founded many types, genres, and forms of the novel of the 18th-19th century [10, 76 p].

Defoe, as a personification of the ideas of the early Enlightenment, describes how the former Puritan mystic Robinson came to the concept of the inseparable universe. The hero's confession then showed that nature could be subjugated through rational Robinson, which the author describes not as a physical study of the island, but as an intellectual knowledge of the laws of nature and existence. As a result, instead of the pursuit of luck that the young Robinson wanted to achieve inspired by the spirit of the times, Robinson, left on the island of despair, achieves everything with the strength of his spirit and returns home as an entrepreneur. The evolution of Robinson Crusoe's consciousness, presented by Defoe, confirms the correctness of the basic educational concepts of man: first, man remains a "social animal" even in natural conditions; secondly, loneliness is unnatural. The whole life of the hero on the island is the process of returning a person placed in natural conditions and social conditions by fate. Thus, Defoe sets an educational program for the improvement of man and society against previous conceptions of social order [9, 312 p].

Throughout the novel, D. Defoe sarcastically points out that his hero is distinguished by pride and exaggeration of his capabilities. This was evident in the episode about the construction of the magnificent boat when Robinson "was delighted with his idea and did not take the trouble to calculate whether he had the strength to withstand it." But the same fancies of grandeur were found in the intention of building a goat fort, two miles in circumference; During one of Robinson's voyages to the ship, the raft built turns out to be too

large and overloaded; a cave over-extended by him will be open and safer for predators; and so on. Despite the current irony, the reader nevertheless understands that the author sympathizes with a person who is struggling to do a lot and even complains about the constant lack of time [5, 148 p].

Thus, D. Defoe raises the problem of the stage of training and trial of a person in the novel "The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe". In a narrow sense, this is an experience in training and self-education, spiritual maturity, and testing the moral strength of a person. Defoe described the complex process of personality formation and development. The novel is based on the understanding of the world and man typical of the early stage of the Enlightenment period. It is impossible to see the worldview of a person of that time without the influence of religious and moral principles on his mind. The novel "The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" is an unequivocal proof of this. In mental and physical endless work - Robinson gets rid of the main vices of civilized society: greed, laziness, greed, hypocrisy. Defoe describes the history of life on a desert island in such a way that it becomes clear: the never-ending process of knowing the world and tireless work is the natural state of man, which allows him to achieve true freedom and happiness. Moments of indescribable inner joy [1, 98 p].

Daniel Defoe's novel "Robinson Crusoe" reflects the most advanced, democratic ideas of the early Enlightenment. Defoe, who used the theme of an island out of touch with society as an example from the life of Robinson, proves the enduring value of internal freedom in social development and in creating the material and spiritual base of society. At the beginning of the 18th century, the novel became a sharp and uncompromising criticism of England's feudal past and the present bourgeoisie. The secret of the unprecedented success of the novel about the adventures of Robinson Crusoe is, of course, in the choice of the subject: the hero's passion for travel is a clear sign of the era when there were still "white spots" on the map. However, it is not only the subject, but above all the way it is revealed that attracts readers to this book. D. Defoe expressed the reality surrounding his hero on the island, Robinson Crusoe's reaction to everything he had to experience. Poetics is an element of the writer's literary and aesthetic views, typical of the first novelists of the Enlightenment period. The connection between Defoe's work and literary traditions and the philosophical and moral views of the Enlightenment period is inextricably linked. Daniel Defoe expanded the boundaries of aesthetic perception of reality for generations and found his own strange and surprising field, which largely predetermined the success of his work [7, 210 p].

CONCLUSION

Daniel Defoe is one of the founders of the everyday-realist novel in England. Defoe, the author of many novels, took the place of Rabelais, Cervantes, and Miro in world literature with the creation of Robinson Crusoe.

Defoe advocated advanced ideas in "Robinson Crusoe". He is optimistic about human life. He sees the source of this optimism primarily in the active work of a person.

The story of Robinson Crusoe with all its ups and downs is about man, his conflict with nature, his struggle for life, and his physical, intellectual, and moral endurance. This story is not devoid of philosophical content. Robinson Crusoe was the first "natural man" in the great European literature of the Enlightenment period, that is, a person who was cut off from his usual social environment and placed in a natural environment, not limited by the actions of any social institution.

Robinson embodied enlightened ideas about "human nature" in his interactions with nature. However, Robinson is not only a "common" person who acts according to his "nature" and mind; Robinson is a very typical representative of the bourgeoisie formed under the influence of certain social relations. And if the best character of Robinson - a man can be shown on a deserted island far from society, but they could not instill in him a real bourgeois. In this, we see his business acumen and the practicality of an entrepreneur. Defoe

shows a simple "true Englishman", a typical "hero" of his class. But, in fact, the author of "Robinson Crusoe" pays tribute to the human mind, will, and hard work, and triumphs in a difficult struggle with hopelessness and despair. Robinson Crusoe is the Enlightenment ideal of the "natural man" [12, 671 p].

The life-affirming pathos of Defoe's novel resonated not only with his Enlightenment readers. The history of the perception of this wonderful book in our century is not only an indicator. Many imitations of Robinson Crusoe, his failed parodies, have long been forgotten. And the book still interests the reader and inspires him with vital activity, perseverance, and a love of work. Robinson Crusoe was one of those humanitarian books that convinced humanity of its strength and invincibility at a time when it seemed that it was not easy for the world to withstand the onslaught of fear and despair. Defoe "the history of self-affirmation of man in nature and society. Everywhere he glorified the courage and tenacity of the individual. Society is the same enemy to nature as it is to man. You have to fight to survive, and glory to the victor, glory to the strong." Defoe's first and best novel, which has crossed all national and state borders for a long time, has passed the test of time - the test of time.

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