



WOMEN'S VIEWS ON LIFE IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

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Annotation

The article examines the family chronicle genre and examines the feminine perspective on society and the world, which is unquestionably Anne Tyler's artistic achievement. The article examines issues affecting modern society, specifically those affecting women, particularly American women. The author was able to illustrate the causes and roots of women's alienation in contemporary society; however, the family chronicle offers a more upbeat perspective, a belief in the humanity of all people, and the development of true humanistic traits in a person that will enable him to live happily and freely.

Keywords: Family chronicle, demobilization, character, artistic image, metonymy, metaphor, phraseological expressions, hyperbole, epithet

Introduction

Anne Tyler entered American literature in the 1960s. Her first novel "If the dawn breaks" was published in 1964 after "A novel of youth". All her works (twenty novels) are devoted to the topic of human relations between people. Some of her works, such as "Blessings of the Earth" and "Lunch at the Home Restaurant", should be considered in the context of a family chronicle. Anne Tyler's deeply troubled novels are also original in their artistic form. Since the writer has the talent of a psychologist and a stylist, there is no doubt that he uses it to create various artistic images in her works.

Research Methodology

In the novels written by Anne Tyler, the truth is evident in the artistic image. In our case, this fact is related to the family and its problems in the daily life of a person. Below, we plan to study the ideological uniqueness of his works in the context of two novels in the figurative system. These are landscape, portrait and character (spirit) symbols as interior (building, house, things) and as a visual medium. In the written poetics of authorship, it is necessary to take into account the artistic originality and other aspects of the family chronicle of this category, in a symbolic sense.





The main part

The novel "Earthly Possessions" (Earthly Possessions, 1977) was awarded a number of literary awards in the United States. The main character of the novel is Charlotte Emory. "The story in the novel is told in the first person, along two storylines." - says Charlotte herself. The first story tells of Charlotte's robbery of the Clarion City Bank, the second tells Charlotte her whole life, her parents' lives, in every town or stop she goes to with Jake Smiss, the bank robber and Charlotte's kidnapper. She remembers the life of her mother, grandfather and grandmother. Therefore, this novel can be considered a family chronicle containing elements of an adventure novel. Anne Tyler's novel is not rich in characters. Charlotte, the main character, was born and raised in the small town of Clarion and lived for almost thirty-five years. Father Murray Ames is a photographer, mother Lacey, maiden name Debnie, a teacher. However, after the wedding, she stops working - her husband does not want it. She had neither girlfriends nor friends. And "behind her full curtains she lived alone." [1]. Before the marriage, Lacey's family, Charlotte's grandparents, were very hospitable and often held dances and dinner parties at home, inviting relatives and guests. There is a photograph of Charlotte's mother in a pink evening gown made of cotton - she acted as housekeeper after her grandmother's death. In all the photos, she smiles as if she is very happy about something. However, Charlotte's grandfather was the only one who liked Lacey. He called Lacey "my bun" because he was happy that she was "not skin and bones". At the beginning of the second chapter of the novel, Charlotte draws a portrait of her mother: "My mother was a plump woman... It is impossible not to pay attention to such plumpness. When she recognized her mother's form, she was overwhelmed, filling every room she entered. My mother looked like a mushroom: with sparse blond hair, a pink face, and no neck at all - only her jaw, which extended downwards, widened, and passed to her shoulders. She didn't have such small feet; I have never seen such small feet in an adult in my life." [2] When her mother stopped working at the school, she fell ill. According to Charlotte, "she would sit at home and drink coffee and make pillows, tissue box covers, toiletry bags, doll dresses, and all kinds of things." [3]. The author describes Lacey's weight gain and difficulty in walking: "She constantly lost her balance and moved carefully, as if she were carrying a jug full of water" [4]. Anne Tyler gives very little information about Charlotte Murray Ames' father. All we know is that he is a "traveling photographer" who is supposed to photograph Lacey's students. He is "round shouldered, bald, short, soft black a man with a mustache like a mouse" [5].

The author presents Charlotte's father in a male portrait, without any positive comments. We see that Murray was not an open-minded person. "Eternally sad, they





turn to him, but he does not open his eyes and mouth. He walks around the room, as if he is not himself: shoulders are lowered, everything is bent - not a person, but a suit on a hanger ... describes the process of aging, it can be seen that Lacey has become sluggish over the years, developing indigestion, shortness of breath. Here we see how the author conveys the main character's fear that her father and mother do not love each other, that they will disperse, disperse in different directions and forget her completely. In her opinion, the parents never touched each other. It happened to people who were somehow deceived and disappointed like, they seem to be immersed in themselves. And though they sleep on one big wooden bed, the middle of it is untwisted, untouched, and as immaculately clean as no man's land." (Emphasis added by us – A.Ch.) [7].

Charlotte, as she later recalled, was unfortunately born in 1941. Then, suddenly, the Clarion County Hospital was flooded with patients, all women in labor, mostly wives of soldiers. The medical history of those times turned out to be mostly wrong or lost. Charlotte's mother checked it out. She can't gather any evidence that her blonde daughter is growing up with fake parents anywhere in the world. But she had to endure it. Mother often looked at Charlotte's face and thought about her appearance. She was thin, pale, with straight brown hair. Except for Charlotte, no one in the family had brown hair. She also had other inexplicable features: very high instep, so no shoes would fit her, tan skin and height. She was always very tall for her age. She did not know from whom she inherited: "Not from my father. Not from my five-foot-tall mother, her burly brother Gerard, or the boyish grinning dad in the picture, and certainly not from my great-aunt Charlotte, after whom I was named. Something was wrong somewhere." [8] In the process of writing Anne Tyler, the fear in the character, the two main things that tormented Charlotte as child expresses fear very subtly: firstly, that she is not their own daughter and sooner or later her parents might get rid of her.

Second, she still has her daughter and will never run away from home in her life. When Charlotte went to school, it seemed like a whole new world to her. However, the girls did not like her. They say it smells bad. As Charlotte herself admits, they were right: "Well, they're right. Now, when I entered our house, I also felt this smell: stale, heavy, stagnant air, everything had been frozen for a long time without movement. I began to notice my mother's strangeness. Her clothes were like huge, colorful dresses. I wondered why she rarely left the house; and then one day I saw from afar how she limped slowly to the corner grocers, and I thought it would be better if she didn't go out at all." [9]





In the process of analyzing the work, we see what is the share of women in this novel, how quickly the mother's age and daughter grow, the complex female share immediately attracts the reader's attention. But in spite of all the difficulties, a vision appears in the girl's life thanks to her acquaintance with a guy. The reader hopes that this is a new life. We see how Charlotte's image changes after marriage, from a caring girl to a tough woman. She insults her sick mother. A. Tyler pays great attention to the creation of each image and character. We think it's because A. Tyler's novels have too much, too much dialogue: "Charlotte tells Uncle Gerard that she has to go back to college. And she asked her uncle: So, what are we going to do with my mother? I can't sit next to her for the rest of my life. Aren't you ashamed, girl? She was heartbroken. And at this hour you want to leave him? Maybe he can live with you?" [10] "You're unlikely to get better, Mom." [11] Several other examples of ill-treatment of the mother can be given. Here is another point. The author shows that Charlotte left not only her mother, but also her husband alone. Charlotte left her husband for the first time in 1960, after an argument over furniture. Charlotte likes to be alone and travel. Ann Tyler talks about Charlotte's plans to leave the house, and gives specific dates about her husband, children and even friends. In the novel, we see that the hero leaves the house, she is robbed in a bank, she takes a hostage, and she spends a lot of time with the kidnapper. Charlotte believes that she enjoys life free from family, and at the end of the novel she looks back on her whole life and realizes that the freedom that is important to her is not so much fun without her family and friends.

In Anne Tyler, the character of all the characters is not stable, they are all weak people. When the kidnapper takes her hostage, they hate each other, then become friends, and Charlotte even sympathizes with him. Charlotte returns home to her family. From the above example, the reader understands that Charlotte drew her own conclusions. These conclusions are not that Charlotte suffered any physical injury; these conclusions are that Charlotte learned moral lessons from her life. These conclusions consist in the fact that she understands the futility of her hobbies, that the temptation has led to a wrong way of life and that the result is fatal. These conclusions are due to her irrevocable neglect of her parents, her lack of respect for them, and the fact that she drew wrong conclusions from their appeal to her.

These conclusions show that she did not respect her husband - Sol, did not agree with her life choices, views, beliefs, doubted her love: "... maybe we have come to restructure our relationship a little, is there an end to our lives? Is she okay, am I okay? Are we happy at least a little?" [12]. These conclusions are also about the futility of traveling from place to place as we literally understand it. These conclusions are that a person travels throughout her life in her age, cognitive, moral concepts.





Earthly things are a blessing given to man. At first, she does not understand them, and then she understands and regrets it. Charlotte understood this and gave a new value to life.

In this novel, Anne Tyler creates the character of the main character, Charlotte, who has a very complex character. Charlotte is remembered by the reader because she is an unhappy, lonely woman. She likes solitude - and her parents, husband and even children burden her: "The husband was another burden; I often thought about it. But the burden of children was much greater... I looked at my children with mixed feelings of love and anger... I wanted to get rid of all people. I was happy when I lost my friends". At the end of the book, she describes herself as "a forgotten toy that a child casually pulls on a rope. How could we have the same incomprehensible, confusing, meaningless relationship that I have with everyone else?" [13] When Anne Tyler draws portraits of characters from her character's words, first of all their faces and he pays attention to her hair. She uses many metaphors. In particular, Charlotte writes about her mother: "Her hair is blond, her face is ruddy," and she describes herself as having "thin, pale, and straight brown hair." About other characters: "Straight black hair and a hard, closed face"; "Peaceful, clean face"; "Her cheeks are sunken, his face, as always, has an expression of separation"; "Stubborn, plump, thick boy with a seriously attractive face"; "She had fair skin and dark brown hair, and her face resembled her father, Soul's." Charlotte remembers other characters with their clothes:

"She was wearing a long, tight coat; "with a rustling nylon shirt"; "a tall, hairy man in a black leather shirt" and others. She also often uses such a phraseological phrase as "skin and bones": "not skin and bones - this is not a person, but a suit on a hanger ..."; Anne Tyler skillfully uses artistic figurative tools such as metonymy, metaphor, hyperbole, epithet, etc.: "My mother was like a mushroom"; "She has lost her balance and now moves carefully, as if she were carrying a full jug of water"; "hanging with their heads in the bedroom, like a huge gray airship"; "Dark green, aquarium-like bedroom"; "she is as lucky as a drowned man"; "already felt a hole in my back"; "all life is like a journey" and others.

In conclusion, Ann Tyler's first novel "The Good Earth" attracts us not only with its artistic features, but also with the resolution of acute family problems. However, in the above work we have analyzed, Anne Tyler many family problems, such as relationships between spouses, relationships between parents and children, between family and society, problems of loyalty and betrayal, problems of loneliness and a number of other problems causes. However, it does not make any suggestions for their



solution or remedy. Everyone has to solve these problems for themselves and everyone is free to choose, and Anne Tyler simply records these facts and events. So, it's only natural for us that Ann Tyler turns to the family chronicle genre. John Updike was right when she once said, "Ann Tyler's works are not only good, they are very good." [14] In the family chronicle genre, Anne Tyler portrays the best qualities of a person full of trust in ordinary people. She writes that she is happy and free to be able to show.

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