



The Novel Genre In English Literature

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Abstract. This article considers the work of several great writers who made a significant contribution to the novel genre in the eighteenth century literature. The author of the article presented about the creative heritage of the writers and their literary directions. Fragments of some writers' works were analyzed.

Keywords: *Rationalism, puritanism, novel, satirical work.*

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается творчество ряда великих писателей, внесших значительный вклад в жанр романа в литературе XVIII века. Автор статьи рассказал о творческом наследии писателей и их литературных направлениях. Проанализированы фрагменты произведений некоторых писателей.

Ключевые слова: *Рационализм, пуританизм, роман, сатирическое произведение.*

Ingliz Adabiyotida Roman Janri

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Xorijiy til va adabiyot 2-fakulteti talabasi

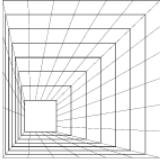
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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada XVIII asr adabiyotidagi roman janriga o'zining salmoqli hissasini qo'shgan bir qancha yozuvchilarning ijodi ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqola muallifi yozuvchilarning ijodiy merosi va ularning adabiy yo'nalishi haqida ma'lumot berdi. Yozuvchilarning ba'zi asarlaridan parchalar tahlil qilindi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Ratsionalizm, puritanizm, roman, satiric asar.*

Since every literature reflects the attitudes, ideals, and lives of the people of its time. It is often useful when studying the literature of any period to note the general conditions which prevailed. The great majority of the eighteenth century writers were sensible, orderly men who tempered their brilliant wit with a desire to strike a medium between extremes. In the early part of this century England felt the beginnings of rationalism. The people were sober-minded, but they did not believe in the extreme self-denial of Puritanism. They believed in enjoying themselves, but not to excess, and they therefore began to develop moral ideals which seemed to them to be intelligent and practical. The eighteenth century was a period of significant social, political, and cultural transformation in Europe, and literature reflected these changes. This period is known as the Age of Enlightenment, the eighteenth century witnessed a shift towards reason, science, and intellectual inquiry. In this article, we will explore the characteristics, major authors, and significant works of eighteenth century literature. This period saw the rise of Enlightenment philosophy, which advocated for the use of reason, scientific method, and skepticism. In the literature of that time, writers explored human nature, social institutions, and the pursuit of knowledge.

The novel emerged as a prominent literary form during the eighteenth century. Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, and Samuel Richardson made a great contribution to the development of the



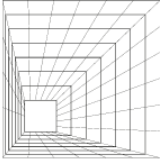
novel as a genre. Book lovers read their novels with interest both in their time and now, even the film directors made films from their works.

Daniel Defoe was an English journalist, merchant, pamphleteer and spy who lived in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He wrote numerous journalistic essays, poems, and histories, but it is a pioneer novelist, the author of "Robinson Crusoe", that he will be longest remembered. He is popular with his novel "Robinson Crusoe", which is claimed to be second only to the Bible in its number of translations. He has been seen as one of the earliest proponents of the English novel. Most of his essays were written to express his views on subjects of immediate importance. His style is simple and clear, and he had a passionate zeal for minute detail (Walter Blair. 1940). Daniel Defoe wrote more than three hundred works on diverse topics, including politics, crime, religion, psychology and the supernatural. He was also a pioneer of business journalism and economic journalism. Some of his novels, such as *Moll Flanders*, *Roxanna*, and *Journal of the Plague Year*, were immensely popular, but it was *Robinson Crusoe* which proved to be the novel most often associated with his name. Crusoe is a title character in this novel. Author describes him as a headstrong young man, he ignored his family's advice and left his comfortable middle-class home in England to go to sea. He spends 28 years on a remote tropical desert island near the coasts of Venezuela and Trinidad. Before the end of 1719, the book had already run through four editions, and it has gone on to become one of the most widely published books in history.

Samuel Richardson, another important novelist, waited until he was fifty years old before he wrote his first novel "Pamela"; or "Virtue Rewarded" (1740), and then he wrote only at the suggestion of friends who liked the fine flowing style of his letters. "Pamela" was published anonymously, as were two other great novels, "Clarissa"; or "The history of young lady" (1748), and "The history of Sir Charles Grandison" (1753). He printed almost 500 works, including journals, magazines. In the first novel, "Pamela", he explored the various complexities of the title character's life, and the letters allow the reader to witness her develop and progress over time. When Richardson wrote "Clarissa", he had more experience in the form and expanded the letter writing. He had a fine ability for disclosing human emotions, depicting characters, and analyzing the opposite sex. He was an extremely energetic person and labored carefully over his work, always seeking quality rather than quantity.

Jonathan Swift, one of the greatest satirists England has ever produced, though he came of English ancestry, was born, and spent the greater part of his life, in Ireland. His most famous novel is "Gulliver's Travels", four part satirical work. "Gulliver's Travels" was written as a satire on English politics of the early eighteenth century, but the story is so interestingly written that it outlived the specific situation that brought it forth (Walter Blair. 1940). A keystone of English literature, it is one of the books that contributed to the emergence of the novel as a literary form in English. "Gulliver's Travels" combines adventure with savage satire, mocking English customs and the politics of the day. Lemuel Gulliver, the narrator, is a ship's surgeon, a reasonably well-educated man, kindly, cheerful, and truthful (Lipking, & Monk. 1975). He undertakes four voyages, all of which end disastrously among "several remote nations of the world". In the first, Gulliver is shipwrecked in the empire of Lilliput, where he finds himself a giant among a diminutive people. In the second voyage, Gulliver is abandoned by his shipmates in Brobdingnag, a land of giants, creatures ten times as large as Europeans. In the third voyage, to Laputa, Swift is chiefly concerned with attacking extremes of theoretical and speculative reasoning, whether in science, politics, or economics. Finally, he visits Glubbdubdrib, the island of sorcerers, and there he speaks with great men of the past and learns from them the lies of history. From Luggnagg he is able to sail to Japan and then back to England.

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were known the Age of Enlightenment in English literature with their famous writers and novels. The works of those times are still loved by



readers because they were written in such a perfect level

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