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IN THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR AND THE HERO OF THE WORK SIMILARITIES

Abstract: In this article, the central issues of discussion are similarities and differences between Jack London and his main hero from the novel "Martin Eden". The main point of the article is to analyze and exemplify concrete events of the life of the author and character.

Key words: style, psychological analysis, motif, typological principles of psychological analysis.

Language: English

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Introduction

The works of John Griffith Jack London, a great representative of American democratic literature who lived in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century and fought for the rights of the general public, are known all over the world. His works reflect the diversity of life, the singing of love, the struggle of people with the restless nature. Jack London's work is diverse, with protests against the bourgeois regime, socialist ideas, individualism, and even the themes of peace and stability in the last years of his career.

II. Literature review

Martin Eden differs from other works in its ability to express the deep reality of life and its high artistic value. For the first time, London was able to portray a new intelligentsia from the working class, its tragic fate.

The protagonists and characters in the play are very familiar to him, and the author seems to be personally acquainted with the life of each character. For this reason, Martin Eden is considered an autobiographical work. Because the writer is able to paint each image with beautiful, believable and artistic colors of his feelings, experiences, social status and attitude to the ruling class. The reason for the popularity of the work at this level is its vitality.

III. Analysis

Jack London's first love, Mabel Appletgart, was from a wealthy family, and the girl refused Jack London because she was from a lower class and could not afford to provide for them. The same thing happens with Martin Eden, who, at the most difficult time for him, abandons Martin at the request of the Ruth family.

When Jack London had just set foot on the literary trails 10 years before the novel Martin Eden was born, Mabel Eplgart, the very attractive and beautiful daughter of a talented engineer, was admired and admired. He liked Jack London, and he wanted Jack to have a career soon, at least as a courier.

As a teenager, Jack's mind was on something else entirely: he would spend his last penny day and night sending his writings to literary magazines. Eventually, his first stories saw the light of day, and he received his first pen fee of \$ 7.5 for his story. The editor of the magazine promised to publish a collection of his eight-story works

"Martin saved money for his stamps, all the time sending stamps with envelopes seemed rather strange to him. To his first wage, he decided to buy a typing machine. As envelopes came back he was rather frustrated, but never lost hope..."

The inner philosophical content of the novel - the idea of the most difficult and tragic days in the history

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of mankind - was clearly expressed in Jack London's novel. At the center of the novel are 2 characters: Martin and Ruth. Jack London skillfully portrays the image of Ruth. His incompatibility with his appearance, his inner beauty, and the fact that he loves Martin does not value or care about his dreams. Unlike other female protagonists, Ruth is distinguished not only by her origins, but also by her outlook on life, her desire for comfort, well-being and wealth, that is, great wealth.

The main purpose of the author's work is to show real life in the United States, to hide the actions of the protagonist, his thoughts on the good life. Thus, a talented person has no influence on his destiny in bourgeois society. Martin Eden was a writer, but he could be a talented musician or a sculptor or an artist.

Martin Eden's life and tragic fate were typical of a real capitalist society. American critic William Semsons called the work a "national tragedy of a history of success." Martin Eden's success was a national achievement, but it was also a tragedy in the same society.

Van Vic Brooks laments: "In the United States, any creative mind is deprived of the mind and the things it feeds on, and the greed and falsehoods of amassing wealth are set against it. Almost all the traditions of American social life have been agreed upon in order to bind the talents of the country together." {15; 267 p}

He was able to portray beautifully how these deals affected Jack London's life in the person of Martin Eden. No one understands him: neither his relatives, nor his friends, nor the enlightened people like Ruth and his parents ... so to anyone who seeks to find his way, someone from this society will not in a hurry to extend a helping hand. Instead, they persuaded him to back down from the path he had chosen and to choose a trade and commerce path that was familiar and understandable to that society and that served their interests. It took courage, determination, and self-confidence to resist these influences. Only then would he be able to walk to the end of his chosen path, but not everyone could do it.

IV. Discussion

Martin Eden succeeds in this arduous journey. The reason for this success is that it is a tragedy, because Martin alone achieves this success without anyone's help. In this struggle, he loses his lover, his relatives turn away from him, and he gradually loses confidence in the rightness of his path. As a result, he is determined not to take a pen in his hand and to give up everything and put an end to his work. Martin's success did not give him any satisfaction.

Martin Eden, with his creativity, his destiny, and finally his tragic departure from his life, undoubtedly declared war on the ruling class society and its ideas. This allows critics to think that Jack London's protagonist is a socialist and that his belief in the same

social ideals led him to ruin. In doing so, critics liken the work to a misrepresentation of the ruling class society. It's as if Jack London "just swam" and when he gets tired, he describes real society and calls it different.

In this way, critics sought to downplay the literary potential of the work, denying that it was a work of life.

Jack London bought his only possession, a bicycle, from the store and invited Mabel for a ride. Delighted that his story had been published, Jack London, proud of the success of his life, told Mable about it all, and finally added that he had been offered the post of courier and that he had turned it down. Mabel listened to Jack's stories without any particular interest. and only asked how much they would pay him for his stories. When he heard exactly seven and a half dollars, he shouted, "The courier would get more." That's how Jack London's first teenage love ended.

Martin Eden was also earnestly trying to please his lover, Ruth, who was ready to do anything to please him:

"Martin earnestly tried to please Ruth, she was a girl of hope, a girl to love, a girl to be dignified at. Martin was always ready to do all her wishes, to do all the work she had given to him. He made lots of efforts to possibly look better and better at her sight." {20, 248 b}

Jack London grew up in a poor family and worked as a schoolboy. For many years, London tried all professions: sailor, cannery, house-to-house newspaper distribution, and so on. Martin Eden, too, lived in search of work, moving from one job to another, struggling to make ends meet, traveling halfway around the world, and experiencing many hardships.

Throughout his life, Jack London made many friends, many of whom were socialists. His best friend, writer George Sterling, was one of them. George Sterling Jack was a major influence on London's political views. George Sterling was one of Jack London's closest associates, and his political views and opinions were reflected in many of Jack London's works.

Russian Brissenden, a fierce socialist who fought against individualism, also encouraged Martin to understand the essence of socialist ideas and to study them in detail. He always tries to explain to him that Nietzsche's philosophy is not compatible with the American way of life, giving him vivid life examples.

Jack London had many hardships in his life, he was a person with great life experience who experienced the betrayal of his friends, the infidelity of his lover, the wandering to earn money to eat and drink. He was striving for fame in this life anyway, he was just moving forward in spite of everything. However, after his rise to fame, he was widely criticized and denounced. Critics have called him a

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"bad socialist." While at the highest levels of society, London realized the true intentions of the people, that they only wanted to express opinions that pleased them, and that injustice would always prevail everywhere.

V. Conclusion

The sincere feelings that Martin saw in the faces of the people when he was a simple sailor, their pure

love and warm feelings for him were never lost in their relationship with him when he became famous, famous and rich. the city could not find the original feelings. In the end, it decided to leave the world of unfaithful and hypocritical people.

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