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DESCRIPTION OF YOUTH PROBLEM IN THE NOVEL “MARTIN EDEN”

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Abstract. In this article we tried discuss the character of youth, their impression, the atmosphere of their world with the novel “Martin Eden” by Jack London. Here we showed today’s big problem the psychology of youth, their morality, their spirituality, their addictions of them.

Key words: youth, Jack London, novel, drinking alcohol, criminals, “Martin Eden”, morality, mentality

Introduction. Youth is a beautiful time. The faces of young people, the young souls and young love – everything is beautiful. But there are some issues that make the life of youth so difficult. Sometimes they themselves rush their most beautiful time by addicting to smoking, drinking alcohol or joining to the group of criminals. But there can be also social problems such as poverty, gap between rich and poor people, not enough job opportunities, lack of adult supervision, social media, materialism which turn the important period of their life around.

Jack London in his work “Martin Eden” did not specifically concentrate on youth problem but by reading the novel reader can come across with what kind of challenges of young generation faced in that period.

In twentieth-century America the history of poverty begins with most working people living on the edge of destitution, periodically short of food, fuel, clothing, and shelter. It ends with poverty greatly reduced, its components reshuffled. It is a story of both malleability and resilience – of poverty reworked by great economic, cultural, and political forces, and of poverty stubbornly resistant to rising affluence and productivity. It spans the time when the experience of scarcity tainted beliefs in the possibility of universal comfort and prosperity with the tinge of utopian fantasy and an era when the continued existence of material deprivation amid unparalleled abundance seemed unnecessary, indeed, a national disgrace. The history of twentieth-century poverty is relevant to the larger story of economic and social change not only because it deals with matters so close to the bone of existence. As well, poverty’s fluid quantity and composition register the great transformations in work, income, race, gender, family, and the state. Poverty is a prism refracting the great transformative experiences which constitute the century’s history.

Main part. In the first chapter author showed the social differences between Martin and Ruth, how difficult the life for middleclasses of American people.

“He was evidently unused to stiffcollars. Likewise, her feminine eye took in theclothes he wore, the cheap and unaesthetic cut, the wrinkling of the coat across theshoulders, and the series of wrinkles in the sleeves thatadvertised bulging biceps muscles.”

“Here lived his brother-in-law. The grocery was below. There was a smell of stale vegetables in the air. As he groped his way across the hall he stumbled over a toy cart, left there by one of his numerous nephews and nieces, and brought up against a door with a resounding bang. “The pincher,” was his thought; “too miserly to burn two cents’ worth of gas and save his boarders’ necks.”

“Somewhere, stored away in the recesses of his mind and vaguely remembered, was the impression that there were people who washed their teeth every day. They were the people from up above – people in her class. She must wash her teeth every day, too. What would she think if she learned that he had never washed his teeth in all the days of his life?”

In these chapters author showed the ordinary life of lower classes by Martin Eden’s home environment, the environment in which he was brought up, his sister Gertrude, an uncomplaining toiler, busy with her family responsibilities, her eternally irritated husband. And now, comparing his environment with what he saw in Morse, Martin is even more acutely aware of the poverty of his life. His untidy and cheap clothes, callused hands, sunburn body also his poor living conditions prove the how hard was living for middle class people of that period. Surely, this atmosphere inadequate nutrition, food insecurity, inadequate childcare, impact on youth development and lead to poor academic achievements, school dropout, abuse and neglect, behavioral and socioemotional problems. He begins to choke in the atmosphere of his home, he firmly decides to learn, to escape from the terrible conditions that have become unbearable for him. Thus the intrigue of the novel is realistically motivated.

In the next chapter, he continues to reveal the main characters and shows how Martin’s illusions arise regarding the lifestyle of the privileged class. The fact that Ruth embraced and kissed her mother at the meeting serves the inexperienced Martin as proof of the higher feelings of the representatives of the upper classes. The unfamiliar terminology in the conversation of Ruth’s brothers testifies, in his opinion, to their wisdom, the whole furnishings of Morzov’s apartment is a new world to him, and it seems to him that there is room for exploits, thoughts and deeds.

For the later part of this century the illiteracy rates have been relatively low, registering only about 4 percent as early as 1930. However, in the late 19th century and early 20th century, illiteracy was very common. In 1870, 20 percent of the entire adult population was illiterate, and 80 percent of the black population was illiterate. By 1900 the situation had improved somewhat, but still 44 percent of blacks remained illiterate. The statistical data show significant improvements for black and other races in the early portion of the 20th century as the former slaves who had no educational opportunities in their youth were replaced by younger individuals who grew up in the post Civil War period and often had some chance to obtain a basic education. The gap in illiteracy between white and black adults continued to narrow through the 20th century, and in 1979 the rates were about the same. Here given percentages of persons 14 years old and over who were illiterate in.

Year	Total
1870	20.0

1880	17.0
1900	10.7
1910	7.7
1920	6.0
1930	4.3

"Knowledge seems to me like a chart-room. Whenever I go into the library, I am impressed that way. The part played by teachers is to teach the student the contents of the chart-room in a systematic way.

Later, Martin finally had succeeded in writing. "Money poured in on him, fame poured in on him; he flashed, comet-like, through the world of literature." At this time, those bourgeois politicians, celebrities strived to be the first and feared to lag behind to invite him to dinner. Even Judge Blount invited him to dinner, although Martin had insulted him and treated him abominably. What made Martin most surprised was Mr. Morse, who "had forbidden him going to the house and broken the engagement" and who found an excuse to meet him in the hotel Metropole. In fact, Mr. Morse had gone there for the direct purpose of inviting him to dinner. In the face of the inconstancy of human relationships, Martin was more puzzled, and he couldn't help assailing, "When he wanted dinners, no one gave them to him, but when he could buy a hundred thousand dinners and was losing his appetite, dinners were thrust upon him right and left."

Meaning of life - At first, the meaning of Martin's life was in Ruth, in his work, in his friends and relatives. Gradually, having reached the heights of mastery in the writing business, the hero begins to become disillusioned with them, he falls ill "mentally" and can no longer be calm. He does not tire of repeating that his work "was already done," his great works were written before they were recognized and published.

Jack London brilliantly foreshadows the demise of Martin Eden in the chapter 35. Brissendon is existentialist who believes there is nothing of wars in the human world expects to live one's life to its fullest. In existent terminology this is the pursuit of on authentic existence. Brissendon understands Martin's ideals are the exercise in futility, he just doesn't realize it. Martin predicament begins to down on him, however and his disillusionment with family and friends leads him down the past to total alienation.

Suicide rates have exhibited several striking trends during the past century in the United States with regard to gender, age, and race of victims. The most startling change during this period is the increasing youth suicide rate of both males and females in the 15 to 24 age range. Between 1940 and 1980, the rate for white males aged 15 to 19 years more than tripled, representing a 231% increase, and doubled for white males aged 20 to 24, a 116% increase. During this same time span, the rate increased by 262% for non-white males aged 15 to 19 and increased by 182% for non-white males aged 20 to 34. The suicide rate of men older than the age of 65 gradually decreased during this period. The rates for white and non-white women also increased between 1940 and 1980, although not as drastically as seen in the male counterpart.

Conclusion. Lonely and useless, Martin Eden loses the meaning of life. And he chooses the only possible, it seems to him, way to cut this Gordian knot – to leave the

life, so cruelly laughed at his dreams and hopes. Mainly, in Martin Eden heroes, Ruth and Martin described very sensitive and mostly depending on the real life. The author described a woman in this romance which we read that she is very clever and beautiful.

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