

REFLECTION OF ENLIGHTENMENT LITERATURE IN THE WORKS OF ALEXANDER POPE

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ABSTRACT – *the aesthetic views of Enlightenment literature were valued in that poets and writers served the educational value of art in the interests of the reconstruction of society. Eighteenth-century writers created enlightened political-philosophical novels, philosophical narratives, and dramatic works of a political-moral nature. The ideas of humanism, liberalism, intelligence, and the reconstruction of society through the enlightenment of the people, propagated in the literature of the English Enlightenment of the eighteenth century, are deeply reflected in the poetry and drama of that period.*

Key words – *enlightenment, humanism, liberalism, intelligence, society, literature, poetry, political-philosophical novels, satirical, didactic.*

I. INTRODUCTION

“Enlightenment saw in the literature, first and foremost, a means of reforming social life based on the education of students, as one of the means of achieving a specific goal. Particular attention was paid to the arts and genres that provide opportunities for the realization of enlightenment goals. Prominent figures in the Enlightenment, such as Diderot and Lessing, created special studies on theatrical art and drama. In the Enlightenment literature, the genre of fiction, especially the novel, which allows for a comprehensive artistic analysis of life and the expression of a holistic artistic concept, is very well developed” writes Izzat Sultan, a well-known literary scholar. He developed a number of new genres, such as the Epistolary Novel (O. Goldsmith, *Philosophy of the World*, Montesquieu's *Persian Letters*), The Educational Novel (Russian: *Julia or Eloise*), and The Philosophical Story (Diderot), new possibilities for the creation of human character were discovered, and new methods and tools were introduced.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The fate of European feudalism will be decided by the bourgeois revolution in France in the eighteenth century. In other European countries, including Germany, the anti-feudal movement marked the beginning of a new era in bourgeois history. Just as the struggle of the progressive forces in Europe against the old medieval

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educators began to take on a political character in the eighteenth century, so did the struggle in literature reflect the spirit of militant enlightenment.

III. ANALYSIS

Enlightenment literature, distinguished by its anti-feudal nature, was imbued with the philosophical and political teachings of the bourgeoisie, which was fighting against feudalism, was still in a progressive spirit at the time, and used the popular movement. In this regard, the literary scholar E.Khudoyberdiyev expresses the following views: "Intelligence is the key to enlightenment," he said. They overestimated the intellectual activity of man, his human qualities, condemned the oppression and ignorance that are alien to man, and at the same time, they made a great mistake by overestimating the idea of enlightenment and its power. "As a result, they have been given the illusion that an educated, just, and enlightened tyrant should rule at the head of the state". The aesthetic views of Enlightenment literature were valued in that they served the educational value of art in the interests of the reconstruction of society. Eighteenth-century writers created enlightened political-philosophical novels, philosophical narratives, and dramatic works of political-moral character. Enlightenment writers saw literature as a tool for the ideological struggle of an emerging new class. Their positive protagonists were civic courage, hard work and initiative, as well as an exaggeration of the idea of generosity. A particular approach to the subject in this literature would be in line with the requirements of that historical period, the views being sought to rebuild the world. Although the Enlightenment movement does not appear in a uniform, revolutionary, and consistent manner in Western European countries, it has one thing in common for progressive literature, which is its anti-feudal nature. The great representatives of Enlightenment literature in England were the novelists Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, the popular poet Robert Burns, and others. The Enlightenment movement in France produced artists known for their socio-political, philosophical and literary activities, such as François Voltaire, Denis Diderot, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Pierre Auguste Beaumarchais. The German Enlightenment, on the other hand, produced great literary scholars, playwrights, and public figures such as Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, Friedrich Schiller, and Johann Wolfrang Goethe. We know from history that every nation has achieved great heights with its sharp talents, and the people have contributed to the enrichment of the nation's spiritual treasury by relying on their oral creations, have great writers.

When it comes to eighteenth-century English poetry, Alexander Pope's name is revered. He is an English poet known for his poems, essays and critical works.

Alexander was born on May 21, 1688 in London. A great writer, satirist, essayist, critic, and talented poet, he spent his flawless youth in the village of Binfield, near Windsor Forest. At the age of twelve, she became seriously ill and became obese. But his talent for literature and the love and support of his friends around him inspired him to create. That would help her forget about her health problems. The poet's closest friend was Martha Blont, who was with him for the rest of his life. Alexander Pope, 12, was sitting at his desk staring at a picture of the famous poet Dryden. Years later, Mr. Pope was hailed as a follower of Dryden among the great English poets. Pope's father was a priest. So he did not send his son to school or university. He was not even allowed to go abroad. Because of his thirst for knowledge, he began to study at home with a private teacher. He attended Tayford School from 1698 and 1699. He then attended two religious schools in London. His physical disability deprives him of

other activities. Being a Catholic like his father would have prevented him from learning secular knowledge. He wrote his first poem at the age of 15. Pope became a literary success with his “Critical essay”(1711), “The Breakdown of the Lock” (1712), and “Windsor Forest” (1713). Pope is known as a famous poet before he turned 25 years old. The English translation of Homer's Iliad by Alexander Pope in 1713 was considered a major national event. Every intellectual of that time agreed to perfect the eight-volume translation. The translation of the Iliad was published in 1715 and 1720. The English translation of The Odyssey by A. Pope was also a great literary achievement. Over the next decade, as soon as Pope completed his translation of Homer, he devoted much of his time to analyzing Shakespeare’s plays.

IV. DISCUSSION

Pope's translation of Homer's works was done with great skill, and the beautiful character of the Greeks encouraged him to act poetically. If the translation had not been in accordance with Homer, it would not have been read with love.

After Pope completes the arduous task of translating Homer, he takes on another line of poetry – satirical and didactic rhyming poetry.

Pope's works are the most successful works of the English classical tradition and belong to the earliest stages of spirituality. He acknowledges that it is the duty of his poetry to make people intelligent, to change them according to the order of consequence and goodness.

His steadfast view was that he was a staunch supporter of ethical and aesthetic values. Alexander Pope is also one of the most famous writers as a satirist. He strongly condemns the evils of his society.

The strangeness and perfection of Pope’s poetry was such that he attacked his enemies in poetry and politics with bitter irony, which made him an invincible figure and a high position in society.

Poetic translation of “Homer”, “Shakespeare's Criticism” (1725) showed that he could follow in the footsteps of classical school followers and write a good work, and became famous as a critic with his first “Critical Essays” (1711). In his view, the responsibility of the critic is much greater than that of the writer. The rules of poetry were short and clear. Pope was adamant about that. His obedience to these rules was a testament not only to his poetic skill, but also to his high life experience. It was these qualities that, in turn, served as a guarantee that what Pope and other leading figures of the Enlightenment dreamed would change in a purposeful way. Pope believed that his era was a period of reform and growth in education unlike any other era. He believed that writers and scholars had saved the world from the darkness of ignorance. He believed that the study of the physical laws created by the great English scientist Newton paved the way for all-round perfection. The poet's optimistic philosophy is fully reflected in his “Essay on Man” (1733). This work is the most valuable philosophical work in the history of English literature. It is no exaggeration to say that the words of wisdom in it are true spiritual nourishment. In every word Pope said, the importance of education in human destiny, the danger of a spiritually poor person in society, and its negative impact on others were clearly expressed. We give the following example of his thoughts:

The learner is happy nature to explore, The fool is happy that he knows no more; The rich is happy in the plenty given, The poor is contension with the care of Heaven
Dono – tabiat sirlarini ochganida baxtiyor , Nodon esa

gumrohligidan baxtiyor. Boy davlat topganida baxtiyor, G'arib esa ollohning panohidan baxtiyor. Be silent always when you doubt your sense. Ikkilanganda sukut saqla. To error is human, to forgive divine. Adashish insonga xos, kechirish esa Ollohga. A musement is the happiness of those who can not think. Hope travels through, nor quits us when we die. Tiriklikda umid doim hamrohimizdir.

The poet's attitude to the politics, morals and poetry of his time is skillfully described through his satires and the poem "Dunsiada". No poet has ever more vividly portrayed the vices of the society in which he lives than he did in A. Pope's "The Rape of the Lock" (1711). "Epistel to Doctor Arbuthnot", often referred to as Prologue to the Satire, deals with serious topics. In it, Queen Anna turns to the author of satirical and political works:

A man's true merit tis not hard to find; But each man's secret standard in his mind, That casting weight pride adds to emptiness, This, Who can gratify? For who can guess? The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown, Who turns a Persian tale for half a crown, Just writes to make his barrenness appear, And strains, from hard-bound brains, eight lines a year; The poem is unique in that it explains Pope's views on literature and society. The poet's "Epistel to Doctor Arbuthnot" consists of several parts, which were created at different times, but skillfully combined into one. In this work, the poet describes himself as "suffering for the sake of fate and goodness, and completely surrounded by friendly enemies". Alexander Pope's most famous works include:

"Religious and Secular Poems" (1709), "Critical Essays" (1711), "Breaking the Lock" (1712), "Winzдор Forest" (1713), "Translation of the Iliad" (1715-1720), "The Three Hours After Marriage", etc. (1717), "Elegy to the Memory of the Unhappy Lady" (1717), "Six Volumes of Shakespeare's Works" (1723-1725), "Odyssey" (1725-1728). "Essey on Man" is a philosophical work published between 1732 and 1734.

There was a movement that went down in history as the Enlightenment. As a result, new literature emerged. So literature lives side by side with the history of society. History reflects the stages of development of human society. Fiction, on the other hand, explores the psyche of a nation at different times through the example of a particular human destiny. Works of art are about human experiences. They depict a variety of emotions, such as joy and sorrow, happiness and misery, pride and sadness, sadness and indifference. That is why one cannot look at literature indifferently. He uses it to enrich his spirituality.

Enlightenment literature believes that social life can be reformed primarily through the education of students. That is why in the examples of enlightenment literature there is often an open ideological struggle between the protagonists. Lyric poetry, that is, poetry, continuing the traditions of the Renaissance and Classicism, is enriched with many new works enriched with Enlightenment ideas. Poet Alexander Pope, who is known for his critical works that sharply condemned the evils of society, was invaluable in this regard. For his great services in eighteenth-century English poetry, Alexander Pope's name is revered in English literature. He is an English poet known for his poems, essays, and critical works. His steadfast view was that he was a staunch supporter of ethical and aesthetic values. He is also one of the most famous writers as a satirist. He strongly condemns the evils of society. The strangeness and perfection of pop poetry was such that its bitter irony against its enemies in poetry and politics made it an invincible person and a high position in society.

V. CONCLUSION

Western European literature, especially English literature, has gone through a unique stage of development in its centuries-old history. The universal significance of literature is that it always raises important social issues of the time, forming a certain attitude of the masses to those issues. The English and French bourgeois revolutions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries overthrew the old medieval order. It dealt a blow to the feudal system that had ruled for more than a thousand years. Absolute monarchy was overthrown in England. Britain was the first in Europe to embark on the path of capitalist development. In the seventeenth century, the prevailing trend of blood classicism in Western European literature was replaced in the eighteenth century by the Enlightenment literature, or rather the Enlightenment realism. Experts believe that the Enlightenment is a philosophical, social, and moral concept that is the basis of a new worldview. At the heart of the new ideology is the idea that the human mind can change the world. Enlightenment literature believes that social life can be reformed primarily through the education of students. That is why in the examples of enlightenment literature there is often an open ideological struggle between the protagonists.

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