

TILNING LEKSIK-SEMANTIK TIZIMI,  
QIYOSIY TIPOLOGIK IZLANISHLAR VA  
ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK MUAMMOLARI

# MATERIALLAR TO‘PLAMI

# XV



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INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

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## REALISM IN DANIEL DEFOE'S ROBINSON CRUSOE: A BLEND OF TRUTH AND LITERARY CRAFT

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Daniel Defoe, a prominent figure in 18th-century English literature, holds a distinctive position in literary history due to his use of realism. His novel, *Robinson Crusoe*, published in 1719, is not only considered one of the most popular works of its time but also a significant example of realism in world literature. Within the narrative, elements of the adventure genre are intertwined with a depiction of events that closely resemble real-life occurrences, a meticulousness in detail, and a psychological depth. This essay endeavors to investigate the extent of Defoe's impact through realism, and the relationship between truth and fictional constructs within the novel.

Defoe's dedication to realism is evident, above all, in his attention to minute particulars. In his narrative, he does not simply mention Robinson constructing his shelter, but portrays the process in detail, showing how he gathers materials, how he utilizes them, and the challenges he encounters. Such specifics imbue the novel's events with a sense of plausibility, moving them beyond the realm of mere fantasy and into a world that feels rooted in the everyday. These are not just decorative descriptions, but are instead elements that help make the story believable and feel real. For instance, the text provides a detailed list of items Robinson salvages from the shipwreck, and a thorough account of his construction of a boat, cultivation of crops, making of clothes, and crafting of tools, all which persuade the reader that the events in the novel could have indeed happened.

The plot revolves around the shipwreck of Robinson Crusoe's vessel and his subsequent solitary existence on a remote island for 28 years. The narrative gives careful attention to the maritime life of the period, such as ships, geographic information, and also the flora and fauna of the island. These aspects make the novel all the more convincing to the reader. Defoe depicts Robinson's daily routine, his efforts to survive (building shelter, hunting, farming), and his routine daily activities so precisely and realistically that the reader is able to

imagine themselves in the heart of the story. The realism in Robinson Crusoe is not just limited to descriptions of the external world. The novel also details the protagonist's inner life, emotions, thoughts, fears, and hopes. Robinson's reactions to solitude, the passage of time, and his fate, reflect the complexity of his inner life. The novel also explores critical elements of society at the time, such as religion, social classes, slavery, and the imperial ambitions of Europe. Robinson's struggle for self-sufficiency and his relationship with Friday reflect the social, political, and economic constructs of the era.

Defoe's realism extends beyond exterior descriptions, as he also delves into the interior world of Robinson. The novel is more than an account of survival; it's a thorough exploration of Robinson's emotions, from loneliness and his religious solace, to his self-reliance and the development of self-awareness which makes a strong impact on the reader. Through Robinson's diary, the reader is allowed insight into his most private thoughts, the moments of hope, despair, and his changing understanding of the world. He becomes more than just a person stranded on an island, but a human being with emotions, challenges, and the will to overcome them, thus presenting a character that the reader can relate with.

However, Robinson Crusoe is not confined solely to the realm of realism; elements of fiction also play a crucial role. Plot details, such as Robinson's 28 years of isolation on the island, his self-sufficient survival, his encounter with Friday, and his eventual return to his homeland, are all circumstances that are extremely unlikely in real life. Nevertheless, Defoe portrays them with such skill that the reader accepts the novel's reality as genuine. This fusion of fictional constructs and life-like events enhances the novel's emotional impact and its ability to captivate the reader.

Furthermore, Robinson Crusoe is not just a tale of adventure but also a reflection of Defoe's era, specifically the social and economic conditions of 18th-century England. Robinson's background as a merchant's son, his initial voyages, the theme of slavery, and the complex relationship between Robinson and Friday all point to the political and economic landscape of the time. Similarly, Robinson's efforts to survive through labor, his cultivation of crops, animal husbandry, and even trade with other ships, also reflect the economic

activities of the society at that time. The novel also portrays the role of Puritanism and religion in the social framework of the day.

Daniel Defoe, through his use of realism in *Robinson Crusoe*, did not simply aim to tell a story to his readers. He sought to prompt readers to think about the social, political, and moral issues of his period, and to encourage them to consider their own personal and societal responsibilities. His approach to realism encouraged the reader to enter the story, believe in the events described, and contemplate them deeply. Defoe skillfully blurred the lines between reality and fiction in his novels, particularly *Robinson Crusoe*. The detailed and precise descriptions of the events give the reader the impression that the events in the novel are real, and Defoe tried to portray the novel as if based on true events, thus, making readers more interested and likely to believe what they were reading. Robinson's narrative allows us to see the events through his own perspective, but it should not be forgotten that his point of view is based on his European background and Christian beliefs. Robinson's initial thoughts about Friday, referring to him as a "savage", shows his colonial and racial biases. Consequently, we see that what is seen as "truth" is subjective and shaped by one's worldview, meaning each person interprets events differently.

Defoe asserts that his novel is based on genuine occurrences, a claim that amplifies its impact on readers. He frequently uses phrases like "I had to do that", which gives the impression to readers that Robinson himself is recounting his experiences firsthand. To enhance the novel's realism, Defoe strives to create a sense of credibility with his audience. He achieves this through the use of detailed descriptions, precise dates, and the inclusion of real geographical locations. Despite this, elements of literary contrivance also feature prominently in the narrative. Robinson's extraordinary luck, the duration of his solitary confinement on the island, and the ease with which he navigates various challenges are examples of how the plot is simplified to enhance the storytelling.

In conclusion, *Robinson Crusoe* is more than just a piece of adventure literature; it is also a demonstration of Daniel Defoe's mastery of realism. In *Robinson Crusoe*, Defoe skillfully integrated elements of realism and fiction, creating a novel that impressed readers in his time and continues to engage modern readers. The delicate balance of realism and artistic fiction enhances the novel's literary

quality and places it amongst the masterpieces of world literature. Defoe, through his attention to detail, psychological depth, reflection of society, and combination of fiction with reality, inspires readers not simply to enjoy the story but also to think critically and analyze society. Robinson Crusoe stands as one of the most important examples of realism in literature, holding an important place in literary history.

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## **INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA PUL MAZMUNLI MAQOLLARNING INSON RUHIYATIGA TA'SIRI**

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Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma

tilshunoslik

va tarjimashunoslik ixtisosligi tayanch doktoranti

**Anotatsiya:** Pul birliklarining lisoniy xususiyatlari barcha tillarda mavjud bo'lgan, ammo ma'no va ma'no xususiyatlari millat ongi va mintalitetidan kelib chiqib turlicha baho beriladigan xodisadir. Shuning uchun u dunyoning lingvistik manzarasini tilda aks etishini tadqiq qilishda qimmatli material hisoblanadi. Muallif ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi pul mazmunli frazeologik birliklarning inson aqliy faoliyatiga ta'sirini bir necha misollar yordamida tahlil qilib chiqdi va o'z xulosasini berdi.