

PROBLEMS OF CHILDHOOD AND EDUCATION AND CHARLES DICKENS' NOVELS

Bobodjonov Xusanjon Muxamadaliyevich
UzSWLU

Annotation: The summary of the article is that *Oliver Twist* explores the lifestyles of orphans who are dependent on social institutions, and the author strongly criticizes their living conditions. Although the novel is told by an all-knowing narrator, the main idea of the protagonists is crucial and the whole society is portrayed in relation to the protagonist and his story. The novel's analysis focuses on the protagonist's development, his relationships with other important characters, as well as the family image in *David Copperfield*.

Keywords: Charles Dickens, England, *Oliver Twist*, the farm, *The Adventures*, *Brownlow*, children, XIX century

Introduction

Having come out, the works of Charles Dickens immediately fell into the treasury of world literature, because they reflected many of the acute problems of social life of the XIX century, and in particular – the plight of the common people in England. The protagonist of the novel is a little boy *Oliver Twist*, whose school of life has been hard and cruel since birth. Ironically, *Oliver* was born in a workhouse. His mother died immediately after the birth, no one knew his father. Therefore, as soon as he was born, he received the status of a criminal or “violator of the law on the poor” and was forced to be brought up by strangers, or, in other words, “was a victim of a system of treachery and deceit.” In infancy, *Oliver* was placed “on the farm,” where “without suffering from excess food or clothing,” received the precious right to suffering and death, since most of the children in this institution died at the tenderest age. In the tone of the writer, there is a bitter irony when he tells us about the care that the poor boy who managed to survive on the farm and who was in his nine years “a pale, stunted child, short and undoubtedly skinny”, that is quite fit for hard work.

Rejecting the cruelty of councilors and public trustees, Dickens portrays them as “very wise, shrewd philosophers,” condescendingly giving the poor working houses the right to choose: “either slowly starve to death in a workhouse, or die quickly outside its walls.” The

children who came here are doomed to be brought up by beatings, hunger and, naturally, work. The request for a supplement to the miserable portion of liquid porridge that the children received here was equated with a public crime and was cruelly punished. Where, as not in the workhouse, the English poor from childhood learned to lie, offend the weak, steal, take care only of themselves. From the doors of this humane orphanage, Oliver opened three roads. One led to the chimney sweepers, where the little boys were forced to spend many hours in dirty smoky pipes, which many of them could not stand, stuck or panting in the workplace. Another road, which, incidentally, had to take advantage of Oliver, led to the “mourners” to the undertaker, where the boy received no less valuable lessons of life in the ability to adapt to the conditions of existence than in the workhouse. And finally, the third road – to the underworld, to the streets belonging to the representatives of the criminal “bottom”, where Oliver Twist continues to be brought up under the strict guidance of the little thieves and the big robber Sykes, as well as the buyer of the stolen Feijin, However, a realist in describing everyday details, Dickens idealizes his hero, endowing him with an innate virtue that no vices and dirt of the world around him can shake. In difficult moments of life, good people come to the aid of Oliver to help alone: she managed to save a living soul in the inhuman conditions of the criminal world of Nancy, Mr. Brownlow, who adopted Twist afterward, and the kind and merciful Rose Maylie. With all his heart tied to his little hero, Charles Dickens helps him to withstand all the trials. The book ends safely, but for many pages it forces the reader to think about those unfair laws that promote the achievement of happiness by the elect, while the bulk of the people undergo humiliations, insults, bullying, all kinds of deprivations. And this, of course, is the educational impact of the novel “The Adventures of Oliver Twist” on public consciousness.

Social novel by Charles Dickens “The Adventures of Oliver Twist” Any great work caused To life by spirit and inquiries Nation, becomes the property of the people. M. Gorky Dickens’ novel “The Adventures of Oliver Twist” is a work directed not only at showing the cruel and inhuman conditions in which the vast majority of ordinary people lived in England in the 1930s and 1940s, [...]...

The theme of education and the formation of personality in the novel by Charles D. Dickens “David Copperfield” The novel by Charles D. Dickens “David Copperfield” was published in 1850. This work of Dickens is largely autobiographical: the author tells the first person the story of a man who became a writer. David, like Dickens himself, has withstood a grueling struggle against difficult life circumstances. Realism and symbolism of Charles Dickens The peculiarity of Dickens’s realism, for example, in comparison with Flaubert’s realism, consists in trying to combine the ethical and aesthetic ideals of the writer into an organic whole. This aspiration of the writer is conditioned, first of all, by the peculiarity of the formation and development of realism in England.

The theme of education in the novel by Charles D. Dickens “David Copperfield” I understood very well that I had Such tests, of which they are not They can have no idea. C. Dickens The novel by Charles D. Dickens “David Copperfield” by genre is close to the so-called “novel of education”, which usually tells about the life of the hero from infancy to maturity. Interesting details of the life and work of Charles Dickens Eyewitnesses said that when a ship

came to New York to bring a new edition of a Dickens novel, it was met by a crowd of impatient readers, eager to learn the continuation of the adventures of loved heroes. “When Dickens ventured to read his works and met his readers face to face for the [...]...”

Charles Dickens. Biography Charles Dickens – the largest English novelist, the author of socio-psychological novels, recreating the way of life, customs and views of the British era of early Victorianism, as well as features of the national character and world perception. A sharp criticism of the shortcomings of a society built on social inequality and the cult of [...]...

The art world of Charles Dickens

Dickens the artist had a rich imagination. This amazing power of imagination and knowledge of the unsightly aspects of the life of Victorian England helped the writer create a multi-faceted and multicolored art world populated by countless comic, dramatic and tragic characters. Dickens’s novels, oversaturated with everyday life, customs, people of different classes, detailed details. Stages of the creative path of Charles Dickens In the sixteen novels of Charles Dickens, in his numerous stories and essays, notes and essays, the reader is presented with a monumental image of England of the 30s and 70s. XIX century., Entered in the most difficult period of economic and political development.

Charles Dickens’s literary career

The first works of Dickens are marked by the influence of the English Enlightenment, sentimentalism and romanticism. The plot in them was built mainly in the form of a chain of arbitrary situations, in which the hero-traveler alternately got himself. Meetings with different characters telling their stories gave this hero food for generalizations of life, Charles Dickens – a great English realist artist and Victorian moral preacher Charles Dickens is a great writer, the creator of the English realistic novel of modern times.

References:

1. Problems of education in the novel by Charles Dickens “The Adventures of Oliver Twist” « Biography of Ronald Reagan Biography Wilde Oscar »
2. E. D. H. Johnson, Chronology of Novels (from Charles Dickens: An Introduction to His Novels 1969), Princeton University, retrieved 11 June 2007
3. Dickens, Charles. Letters of Charles Dickens, Pilgrim Edition. General editors: Madeline House, Graham Story, Kathleen Tillotson. 12 vols. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1965-2002.