

Theme and Idea Interpretation of the Stories of James Joyce, the Exemplary of World Literature

Dilbar Sadullayevna Ibragimova
Samarkand State Medical University

Abstract:

The article provides general information about the stories of James Joyce, representatives of world literature, and opinions on the subject and idea interpretation of the stories. There were also comments on the artistic interpretation of the stories. There are also a number of views on the general traditions of modern Western literature in the early twentieth century.

Keywords: world literature, James Joyce, story genre, literary interpretation, Western modern literature.

Introduction. At the beginning of the 20th century, the work of the Irish writer James Joyce expressed in the general tradition of modern Western literature. The ideas of social pessimism characteristic of decadent literature reached their peak in the works of that writer. The reason for the ideological and formal similarities between Joyce's work and a number of other literary trends developed in the spirit of universal denial is self-evident. In the history of twentieth-century literature, it is difficult to find a person so inclined to the opposite views that inspired and educated European decadents, especially in the 1920s. Joyce, a great and at the same time extremely talented person, devoted his whole life to the service of art, but to be honest, he created works that denied any art at all.

James Joyce (James Augustine Aloysius Joyce, 1882–1941), Irish. Born in a middle-class family in Dublin. He initially attended a Jesuit college to pursue a religious career, but became disillusioned with the "gods" and fell out of touch with his teachers, and enrolled in the philology department of Dublin Medical University. From a young age, James was a very humane, dreamy, unattainable person, and nothing but books could give him spiritual nourishment and joy. His student years were devoted to linguistics, ancient literature and history. The author's knowledge influenced his entire future work.

Most of the Irish intellectuals of the early 20th century, like Joyce, were dissatisfied with the political and social situation in the country, but did not actively participate in its socio-political life. At that time, Ireland was in a state of revolutionary inactivity and a severe crisis in social life. In 1902, he went to Paris to continue his studies, then returned to Dublin for a short period, and still, in 1904, he left his homeland entirely in Ireland. Joyce did not believe that the Irish bourgeoisie could lead the country out of the mire of decadence, and therefore did not support the activities of the progressive forces present there. As a result, he decided to leave his country.

Joyce first traveled to Trieste, and then to Zurich (where he got acquainted with Freud's work and became one of his true allies), returning to Paris in 1920. The writer lives in constant need, in constant pain (his eyes gradually dim and he can't).

In 1907, Joyce's first book was published. This is a collection of poems in the spirit of lyrical romances written in the 90s, in which his poems are skillfully parodied the poetry of that time. The collection is called Chamber Music. We have a wrong translation of "music for a soloist". In fact,

the title of the book itself served as a reference to the content of the parodic poems. Joyce ridicules the essence of lyric poetry created by his contemporaries.

In 1914, his short story collection "The Dubliners" was published. It contained stories written by the writer many years ago. In 1916, his first novel "Biography of a Young Artist" was published. The year Dubliners was published, Little Riviere began publishing the first episodes of Ulysses. These episodes alone (not divided into novel chapters) are a source of shame. The book was considered immoral and was banned in Britain and the United States before its full publication.

The stories written at the beginning of the last century and later published under the name "Dublinites" were proof of the young writer's talent. In these stories, he did not aim to illuminate the social and political life of the country where he lived, but aimed to create an image of small Irish merchants and intellectuals. It is a pity that this section of the people has great power in deciding the fate of the country.

Joyce's stories are so true; The ability to create images as unique species is very subtle and well developed. It describes the fate of those who are caught in a trap, captured by vain dreams, deprived of lofty dreams and lofty goals. But as the Irish adapt to British rule and their hypocrisy exposes the inner world of the inferiors, Joyce does not attempt to describe the socio-political life of the country. He remembers those "periods" in Ireland as if he was unaware of the national liberation movement that never turned into ashes.

The tragic and bitter lessons of the internal conflicts that tormented Joyce during the creation of The Dubliners are reflected in all the stories in the collection. They burn with pain, but your story seems to be written with humor, the spirit of the great works to be created in the future, the voices of doubt, doubt, doubt, if necessary, of any doctrine. . and ways to the future, the idea of rejecting it is defeated. Joyce, aware of the greed, meanness and madness of the short-sighted, narrow-minded Irish, who know nothing but life, is only a spark of his attitude towards the people he describes.

Analysis and results. Just as Joyce's creative style greatly influenced the work of great writers in Western Europe and the United States in the 1920s, so did his symptoms. There is no art form that was not directly influenced by Joyce's creativity, artistic thinking, outlook and innovation; His work has become the source of the world of art, a school of skills, so to speak, the sun that gives life to literary boundaries. His creative method and the literary methods he discovered have become a system of mandatory artistic laws for the most advanced representatives of world literature. There is a writer who considers the teaching of Sigmund Freud as an undeniable fact that James Joyce began to create in his own way in literature, which is rare even in Europe. At the same time, several major representatives of the critical realism method in the West studied some of the discoveries of this Irish writer and successfully used them in their works. Joyce's work greatly influenced the work of Hemingway and Steinbeck, and Dos Passos, like Faulkner, was inspired and followed him, feeling the extent and power of this influence very deeply in the early days of his work. We see this influence in Updike's work in the 1960s and 1970s. Joyce's artistic development in England, or rather, "out of place"

Virginia Woolf and all the representatives of the "psychological school" movement left their mark on Eliot's poetry and the works of his followers and imitators. Even Graham Greene, who encouraged his colleagues to critically look at Joyce's work in a completely different direction, was influenced by the artistic views of the Irish writer.

Summary. Joyce is one of the greatest figures of decadent literature of the 20th century, not only because he is a famous writer, but also because he contributed to a better and more comprehensive understanding of modernist literature and the experience of his contemporaries.

REFERENCES:

1. Aitmuratova Perkhon Genjebayevna THE ROLE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS Дата публикации 2022/11/3 Журнал Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal Том 3 Номер 11 Страницы 41-45
2. Aitmuratova Perkhon Genjebayevna, Esanova Maftuna Bakhadirovna THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING LATIN IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS Дата публикации 2022/12/17 Журнал Thematics Journal of Education Том 7 Номер 5
3. Volyn A. Modernism as the American anticanon: literary debate of the 1960-1970s // Philosophical and literary journal Logos. 2017. No6 (121).
4. Tulyakov D. S. "the attempt at objectivity": modernism in Wyndham Lewis's autobiography // Vestn. Tom. state un-that. Philology. 2017. No50.
5. Shodikulova A. Z. The theory of an integrative approach to the analysis of the phenomenon of metonymy // Archive of Conferences. – 2021. – С. 56-57.
6. Шодикулова А. З. СИНОНИМЛАР ВОСИТАСИДА ҲОСИЛ БЎЛАДИГАН МЕТОНОМИК КОГЕЗИЯ // Journal of new century innovations. – 2023. – Т. 22. – №. 4. – С. 60-63.
7. Dilbar I., Kamola S. TEACHING ENGLISH METHODS // Thematics Journal of Education. – 2022. – Т. 7. – №. 5.
8. Ilhomjonovna S. K., Parvina O. Structural-Morphological Characteristics of Binary Tautologisms // International Journal on Orange Technologies. – 2020. – Т. 2. – №. 12. – С. 23-28.
9. Ozoda N. PEDAGOGIK MAHORAT HAQIDA TUSHUNCHA, UNING O 'QITUVCHI FAOLIYATIDA TUTGAN O 'RNI // Eurasian Journal of Academic Research. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 134-138.
10. Olimzoda P. Usage of video as audiovisual materials in foreign language classes // Science and Education. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 11. – С. 800-803.
11. Sunbula R. et al. Teaching foreign languages in medical institutes // Journal of Positive School Psychology. – 2022. – С. 1605–1613-1605–1613.
12. Sunbula R. INGLIZ TILIDAGI TIBBIY ATAMALARNI O'ZBEK TILIGA TARJIMA QILISH JARAYONIDAGI O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI // Journal of new century innovations. – 2023. – Т. 22. – №. 4. – С. 55-59.
13. Raxmatova S. A. Shon O'Keysi asarlaridagi g'oya va badiiylik // Science and Education. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 11. – С. 1367-1371.
14. Rakhmatova S. A. THE TEACHER'S SKILL IN THE EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN THE LESSON // Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – №. 6. – С. 725-727.
15. Sadullaevna N. N. The Emergence of the American Modernist Genre // Solid State Technology. – 2020. – Т. 63. – №. 4. – С. 94-100.

16. Saydullayevna N. N. The trend towards introducing english teaching at primary level //Конференция состоялась 5 марта 2022 года на базе Ташкентского государственного стоматологического института по адресу: Республика Узбекистан, 100047, г. Ташкент, ул. Махтумкули, 103. Цель конференции–знакомство и обмен опытом в обучении и в работе с цифровыми данными, технологиями их применения в гуманитарных. – С. 210.
17. Saydullayevna N. N. EFFECTIVE WAYS OF TEACHING FORIEGN LANGUAGES OF STUDENTS WITH BEGINNER LEVEL //Journal of new century innovations. – 2023. – Т. 22. – №. 4. – С. 64-68.
18. Mardanovich M. Z. et al. Some Considerations about Legal Solutions and Practices of Certain Problems Writing Recipes //Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology. – 2021. – С. 5341-5352.
19. Salimovich S. B. RECIPROCAL SYMMETRY AND ITS GRAMMATICAL INDICATIONS //EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD). – 2022. – Т. 7. – №. 12. – С. 129-131.
20. Shamsiyev, K., Olimzoda, P., Saidova, K., & Ibragimova, D. (2023, February). APPROACHES TO TEACHING ACADEMIC WRITING. In *Международная конференция академических наук* (Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 31-34).
21. Shamsiyev, Qaxramon Kamariddinovich. "Communicative competence of second language learners." *Science and Education* 3.11 (2022): 834-838.
22. Kakhramon S., Dilbar I., Kamola S. TERMINOLOGY AS A SPECIAL BRANCH OF LANGUAGE //Journal of new century innovations. – 2023. – Т. 22. – №. 4. – С. 46-49.
23. Yorova S. K. The concept “health” in the English lingual culture //Humanities and Social Sciences in Europe: Achievements and Perspectives. – 2017. – С. 58-60.
24. Ёрова С. К. Бевосита тиббиётнинг касб компетенцияси ва унинг деонтологик асослари //Science and Education. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 12. – С. 212-218.