

Charm and National Spirit of English Literature

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Abstract: Familiarity with specific folk literature allows you to get a good idea of its national character, despite the fact that this idea is very difficult to formulate. The national problem in literature is one of the most relevant and interesting problems of modern literary criticism, but also one of the most complex and poorly studied. Research in this direction allows us to take a fresh look at the work of a particular author, expand and deepen our understanding of his work, as well as make a worthy contribution to the development of the theory of national character. This work was connected with the concept of expressing the national spirit in English literature.

Keywords: national spirit, literature, people, England and America, writers and poets.

Introduction

The role of communication, including intercultural, and literature in the life of a modern person is increasing. But in our relations with representatives of other peoples, we inevitably proceed from existing ideas about them (heterostereotypes), one of the sources of which is fiction. Therefore, it is important (not always consciously) to explain the images of people of a particular nationality that are depicted in the field of artistic creativity in order to understand the foundations on which interethnic dialogue is built [3].

Although literature is essentially universal, it manifests itself in a national form. Embodies the spirit of the nation. These features are especially pronounced in literature. Times are changing, thinking, taha'ul are evolving, the image in literature is changing and being updated. But in any case, the level of literature is determined by two criteria - national spirit and skill.

Literature analysis

Literature is a standard representing the national spirit of the most developed peoples of the world in terms of its ability to preserve the national spirit and achieve great proportions in a variety of artistic

images and styles [1]. English literature has its own peculiarities arising from the uniqueness of the culture, social and political development of the country. He dates back to the XIX century, defined the problems of literature and its forms. English writers, first of all, at this stage of the development of the novel, were looking for their heroes not among bankers, aristocrats, but among those who aspired to make a career, as it was in France - their heroes were also small owners, like J. P. Blavatsky. Eliot ("The Mill on the Floss"), even E. Also such workers as Gaskell ("Mary Barton") or Charles Dickens ("hard times"). After all, under the mask of calmness, a weak person can hide, overwhelmed with the desire to appear strong and invulnerable. External bias is characteristic in literature for gentlemen (Pickwick, Forestier, Wooster, etc.), as well as for heroes-keepers of secrets.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The theory of the English national character, considered in the artistic and publicistic works of writers and poets of England and America, is a harmonious and integral part of the philosophical and worldview system, turning into reflections on the fate of the state and society. The fate of the European person, the problems of mutual understanding between representatives of different civilizations, representatives of the East and the West, ultimately, we can consider the meaning of life by studying literature [2].

The appearance of the "Typical Englishman" (a typical English man) is complemented by such features of the intellectual warehouse as empiricism, practicality and utilitarianism, that is, the tendency to give preference to the field of practical thinking in relation to theory and abstract knowledge, an increase in visual-effective and figurative thinking at the expense of abstraction. A vivid manifestation of this trend was manifested in the Victorian era: the consciousness of the Victorians was almost completely focused on a certain movement. This time is known for its anti-intellectualism and dogmatism, even the "separation of theory and Practice" [1]. The downside of English practicality is associated with possessive instincts, personal enrichment, and endless pursuit of profit (mainly the bourgeoisie), manifested in qualities such as dry prudence, entrepreneurship, and efficiency. Thus, on the practical side, Forsythian life ("The Forsyte Saga") looks at what revolves around the price of shares, dividends, the value of houses and things.

J. B. As Priestley writes: "a person living in a densely populated country may feel a desire to protect himself from other people with weapons, to remain silent, because he must be alone with his thoughts

" [3]. The English personality stems from this: they are cautious and arrogant at work, but at home they are as kind and intelligent as secretary Uemmik (Dickens ' "Great Expectations"), who is dry, very reserved in Jeggers ' office. to the laws of bourgeois society and at home, in its small garden, is much more humane. The English club "branch" of the house is a closed area, the secrets of which no one can break.

One of the traditions of the "house" with the power of national passion is tea. For example, in detective stories, those who find the body are offered a cup of tea to maintain their strength, in romance novels broken hearts are treated to it, friends drink while celebrating a meeting, and enemies drink to calm the situation. Hobby practice is also an English tradition (it is not for nothing that the English word has become an international category). A hobby for an Englishman is not only an opportunity to get out of everyday life, but also to show off his talents. People are united not by issues related to the profession, but by the search for common inclinations and interests related to recreation [2]. Choosing hobbies - a certain sport, gathering, drawing, reading books-is often a way of characterizing a hero in literature. For example, Soams Forsyth's Baucher, Watto, Turner and Goya in his collection of cartoons, the hero is interpreted as an owner-man who looks at the world from a practical point of view.

A positive manifestation of practicality is, first of all, the desire to perform any work in a rational and therefore best way. This is a characteristic of the working class, such as Mr Rownsell of Yorkshire (C. Dickens, "Bleak House"). It is not surprising that England at one time gained fame as the "workshop" of the World [3]. In a broader sense, healthy practical intelligence is the ability not to succumb to illusions, to see the true meaning of things in reality. It is this practical intelligence that lies at the heart of the classic image of the "Great Detective", which also includes excellent amateur detectives - Sherlock Holmes, Miss Marple, and police representatives-Inspector Bucket and Sergeant caff.

The British see the sense of humor as the most important feature of the national mentality. Many characters express themselves with humor, and often serious works feature a funny hero with bright, complex speech. You will never confuse Bertie Wooster with other funny characters. Dickens ' character, Sam Weller, personifies people who love aphorisms. In English literature, the British have a much more subtle, developed sense of humor than in other peoples, there is a belief that other peoples think in a prosaic way and do not understand or evaluate irony, which, in the words of Keith Fox, "you do not know at all when they joked or seriously spoke"

In particular, English types of humor include the "cotton" technique, which, according to Keith Fox, is a manifestation of irony, the essence of which is a strict ban on excessive seriousness, sentimentality, bragging and showing one's own feelings [2].

The British are also famous for their ability to laugh at themselves, which is considered the most important sign of a mature civilization. Three gentlemen joked that their clothes had been washed in the River Thames without success: "after this wash, the River Thames has become much cleaner than it was from reading to Hanley. We collected all the dirt that had accumulated on the river between the Riding and Hanley and rubbed it on our clothes "[1].

English humor is closely related to eccentricity as a characteristic of an English character. Eccentric mister Pickwick is a humorist, who looks at the world with childish simplicity and confidence through his large eyepiece, which looks like a baby's eye. The eccentric and eccentric owner of the Chocolate Factory is Willy Wonka (Roald Dahl, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory). His irony, even bad irony, is due to his attitude towards the children who invited him to the Chocolate Factory for a test.

As a result, English fiction creates a very holistic picture of "Typical Englishman" ("typical Englishman"), in which some dominant qualities can be distinguished, which are realized in the phenomenological spectrum of accompanying modifications. In the space of its own culture, this image supports a set of standards that define universal principles in macrodaraja (it is necessary to maintain self-esteem in any situation, not move away from reality in one's own thoughts) and microdaraja, offering at the level specific behavioral guidelines (membership in a club is prestigious, it is right to have a hobby and take it seriously). In the context of their own culture, as in space, and in the field of intercultural interaction, this image is not generally accepted, but allows certain forms of behavior that are perceived specifically for representatives of this culture.

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Conclusion

In the field of intercultural dialogue, this image defines the definition of behavior, including

heterostereotypes that provide the opportunity to identify and refer to national traits with neutral traits. Originally starting with an event, the image of a national character in the future became a prism to be narrated and later adapted [1-10]. True intercultural communication cannot be considered from the assessment of the role this award plays in increasing it in practice.

The word *latofatini*, the magic of the word to be able to do it - the subtlety of creativity, the main condition of creativity. A literary type that required a clear, *londa*, figurative expression of thought - in Literature, this quality is ten-fold, hundred-fold *zor*. Knowledge of the word and words with a high artistry, download a lot of meaning in one's own word, the salience of radiating the world of meaning, the interpretation of the uniqueness of the national spirit by spreading the durations of the word like a necklace, is valuable due to these characteristics of writers and poets of England and America. The truth is the same national spirit as the main criterion that determines the height, the peculiarity of the literature of a particular people. The contribution of writers and poets of England and America devoted to the prosperity of their decency with the unique expression of the national spirit.

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