

Creation of Robinson Crusoe Novel

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Abstract

This article deals with the history of the famous novel Robinson Crusoe and how the book gained unprecedented popularity.

Keywords: creation, realistic novel, authorship, speech, character.

INTRODUCTION

The first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" was published on April 25, 1719 in London without the name of the author. Defoe passed this work as a manuscript left by the hero of the story. However, the writer of sharp publicist articles and pamphlets understood well that his name as a journalist would harm his success rather than drawing attention to the book. Therefore, at first he hid his authorship, waiting until the book gained unprecedented popularity.

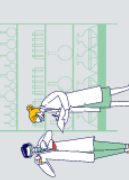
"Robinson Crusoe" continues to be reprinted in a large number of copies, read both in the major centers of Europe and in the remotest corners of the world. Even before Robinson Crusoe appeared, the travel documentary genre showed a trend towards fiction. Defoe used the style of "The Voyage" and some of its practical features became a literary device in Robinson Crusoe: Defoe's language was also simple and clear. He was completely alien to the specific methods of artistic writing, poetic figures and tropes.

Memoirs, diaries, notes, fictional and documentary publications were the basis for writing the novel. Such literature was especially fashionable in those days, of course, sea voyages and adventures, adventures of filibusters were connected with "gentlemen of happiness".

The sources that served as the basis of the plot of the novel can be divided into factual and literary sources. The first includes the stream of authors of travel essays and notes of the late 17th - early 18th centuries, among which K. Atarova singles out two:

- 1) Admiral William Dampier, who published books: "A new voyage around the world", 1697; "Travels and Descriptions," 1699; "Voyage to New Netherland, 1703;
- 2) Woods Rogers, who wrote the travel diaries of the Pacific voyages describing the story of Alexander Selkirk (1712), as well as the pamphlet "Variations of Fate, or the Remarkable Adventures of A. Selkirk" written by himself.[1]

However, the sailor Alexander Selkirk, who had the greatest influence on the creation of the novel, lived on a desert island for more than four years. But as A. Chameev rightly noted, "No



matter how diverse and numerous the sources of Robinson Crusoe are in terms of form and content, the novel was a deeply innovative phenomenon. He creatively studied the experience of his predecessors, relied on his publicist. Defoe has created a work of art that seamlessly combines adventure with fictional documentary, the traditions of the memoir genre with the characteristics of a philosophical parable.[2]

Defoe literally studied mountains of literature on sea and ocean voyages, and later wrote "A General History of Piracy" on this basis. In early 1719, Defoe wrote a novel. His idea has been developed for years. Defoe named his character after his school friend Timothy Crusoe and passed the book on to Robinson as a manuscript. The book was published without the name of the author. Thus, Defoe turned out to be one of the first invisible writers. After its publication, the novel immediately gained popularity and extraordinary success. Daniel Defoe was delighted with such success and hurried to write a sequel to his novel. August 20, 1719 "The Further Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" was published. A year later, the third book titled "Serious Reflections and Wonderful Adventures in the Life of Robinson Crusoe" was published.

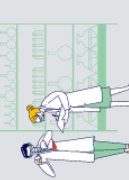
As one of the biographers, D. Defoe, noted, "...if the first volume of Crusoe was read by millions, the second volume on Crusoe by thousands, the third volume on the existence of Crusoe was read by only one how many people have heard".

The 18th century is called the "age of reason" in Europe. The concept of mind itself has been interpreted in different ways, and the process of overcoming the traditions of medieval thought continued in fierce debates.

The European Enlightenment people based their conception of the individual on a certain standard (be it reason or nature) and the literature of that time confirmed this standard and all aspects of life, ideas and human behavior. - is distinguished by its unique unity of negation of actions. did not suit him. This unity of denial and affirmation unites the artists of the Enlightenment of different artistic trends (including classicism and sentimentalism). The educational and society-changing tasks set by the enlighteners determined the direction of their aesthetic research, the uniqueness of their artistic style, and determined the active position of the creator.

The literature of the Enlightenment is distinguished by its conceptuality, in which works whose structure serves to reveal a certain philosophical or moral conflict prevail. On the basis of the concept of enlightenment, wonderful artistic discoveries were made, a special, enlightened stage was formed in the history of the artistic development of reality, a new type of hero appeared - an active, self-confident hero. This was a new man of the era of the collapse of feudal society, described in a generalized philosophical way, for example, Robinson Crusoe.

For the literature of the 18th century in European countries, historical optimism was distinguished by an indestructible belief in the victory of reason over stupidity and prejudice. Enlightenment is a necessary step in the cultural development of any country divided into a feudal way of life. Enlightenment is fundamentally democratic, culture for the people. He sees his main task in upbringing and education, in making everyone and everyone familiar with knowledge. Like any important cultural and historical period, the Enlightenment formed its



own ideal and sought to compare it with reality and realize it in practice as quickly and completely as possible. The 18th century loudly announced itself and put forward a new understanding of the main advantages of human existence: the relationship to God, society, the state, other people, and finally the Man himself.

Man has become the protagonist, the central link of the Enlightenment philosophy. For the first time since the Renaissance, it has been given such importance, and for the first time in the history of culture, the individual has been considered in such a comprehensive way. Diderot believes that man is the only center of the universe, without him everything on earth loses its meaning.

Like a true bourgeois, Robinson strictly adheres to the Puritan religion. The argument about religion between Robinson and Friday is interesting, in which the "natural man" easily rejects Robinson's theological arguments, which Friday takes it upon himself to convert him to Christianity, and cast doubt on the existence of Satan. Thus, Defoe criticizes one of the main doctrines of Puritanism about the existence of evil. It should be noted that almost the entire novel "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe is based on the book of Genesis. Only a few chapters, particularly the last ones, are different. In addition, they differ in content, but the events of the Bible took place long before Defoe decided to write his novel. Times have changed and so have values.

Therefore, one of the factors that motivated him to create this novel was reading religious literature. Daniel Defoe seems to have regretted the peaceful and soul-saving presence of a parish priest several times during his turbulent life, which he rejected. He conveyed this quiet, almost cloudless existence in his novel. A long time on the island without constant wars, without major events, away from the noise of people - this was what Daniel needed.

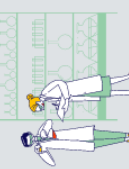
"I felt neither God nor God's judgment; I saw the same punishing right hand in the calamities that befell me, as if I were the happiest person in the world." [3]

However, having made such an atheistic confession, Robinson immediately retreated and admitted that now he was sick, his conscience had awakened, and that "by his sinful behavior he had incurred the wrath of God and was subjected to unprecedented blows of fate. understood. is only my just punishment.'

Words about the Lord's punishment, Providence, God's mercy haunt Robinson and appear frequently in the text, although in practice it has a secular meaning. Thoughts of God usually visit him in unhappiness.

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