

JACK LONDON’S WORKS THAT HAVE GAINED POPULARITY

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Annotasiya: Mazkur maqolada XX asr ingliz adabiyotida ko‘zga ko‘ringan va taniqli yozuvchilaridan biri hisoblangan Jek Londonning (Jack London) ilmiy fantastik va badiiy asarlari , asar qahramonlari taqdiri haqida so‘z yuritiladi. Jek Londonning asarlaridagi har bir obraz yuksak mahorat bilan tasvirlangan. Uning romantik yo‘nalishda yozilgan romanlari qahramonlari bunga misol bo‘la oladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: shoh asar, harakter, rivojlangan davr, tabaqalanish

Abstract: The represented article deal with the science fiction and artistic works of Jack London, who is considered one of the prominent and well-known writers of English literature of the XX century, and the fate of the heroes of the work. Each character in the works of Jack London is depicted with high skill. The heroes of his romantic novels can be an example of this.

Key words: masterpiece , character, developed stage, stratification

Jack London, pen name John Griffith Chaney, (January 12, 1876, San Francisco, California, USA - November 22, 1916, Glen Ellen, California), American novelist and short story writer, best known for his works among them³⁷. In the 20th century, he was one of the most translated American authors.His father was an itinerant astrologer, and

³⁷ Day a Grove (1996) " Jack London and Hawaii"

he was raised in Oakland, California, by a clergyman mother and stepfather, who took the surname London. At the age of 14, he dropped out of school to escape poverty and seek adventure. He explored San Francisco Bay in his prime, alternately stealing oysters or working on the government's fish patrol. He went to Japan as a sailor and saw much of the United States as a pioneer working on freight trains and as a member of Charles T. Kelly's Industrial Army (one of the many unemployed protest armies, born out of Coxe's Army, for example) saw financial panic of 1893). London saw the conditions of the Depression, was imprisoned for vagrancy, and in 1894 became a militant socialist.

He was educated in London public libraries with the writings of Charles Darwin, Karl Marx, and Friedrich Nietzsche in their generally popularized form. At 19, he skipped a year of four years of high school and enrolled at the University of California, Berkeley, but dropped out after a year to seek his fortune in the Klondike gold rush. Returning the next year, still poor and unable to find work, he decided to earn money as a writer. London studied journals, then set himself a daily schedule of producing sonnets, ballads, jokes, anecdotes, adventure stories, or horror stories, steadily increasing his output. The optimism and energy with which he attacked his task is best expressed in his autobiographical novel, *Martin Eden* (1909). Within two years, stories about his adventures in Alaska began to gain recognition for their new themes and daring power. His first book, *Son of the Wolf: Tales of the Far North* (1900), a collection of stories that had previously appeared in magazines, gained a wide audience.

In 1907, London wrote a very unusual story for himself "Before Adam." His plot is based on the then existing idea of human evolution. The main character has an alter-ego, which is a teenager living among cavernous ape-like people. So the writer describes the Pithecanthropus. In the story they are confronted by a more developed tribe, which is called the People of Fire. This is an analogue of the Neanderthals. They already use the arrow and the bow for hunting, while the Pithecanthropus (in the story they are called the Forest Horde) are at an earlier stage of development.

Mastery of the science fiction writer Jack London demonstrated in 1912 in the novel "Scarlet Plague." Events in it occur in 2073. 60 years ago, a sudden epidemic on Earth destroyed almost all of humanity. Actions unfold in San Francisco, where an old man who remembers the world even before the deadly epidemic, tells about it to his grandchildren. He says that throughout the XX century the world not once threatened with destructive viruses. And when the "Scarlet Plague" came, the Magnate Council was in charge of everything, the social stratification in society reached its apogee. A new disease broke out in 2013. It destroyed most of the world's population, because they simply did not have time to invent the vaccine. People died right on the streets, infecting each other. Grandfather and his companions managed to hide in the shelter. By this time on the whole planet there were only a few hundred people who are forced to lead a primitive way of life.

The book "The Lunar Valley" by Jack London appeared in 1913 year. The action of this work takes place at the very beginning of the XX century in California. Bill and Saxon meet at the dance and soon realize that they are in love. The newlyweds begin a happy life in a new house. Saxon is engaged in housekeeping, she soon learns that she is pregnant. Their happiness is dimmed only by a strike in the factory, to which Bill also joins. The workers' demands are an increase in wages. But the leadership instead hires strikebreakers. Between them and the employees of the factory there are constant skirmishes. Once such a fight happens near the Saxon house. Due to stress, premature birth begins. The baby is dying. For their family difficult times come. Bill is passionate about strikes, he drinks a lot and fights. Because of this, he finds himself in the police, his sentence to a month in prison. Saxon remains alone - without her husband and money. She starves, once she understands: to survive, they need to leave this city. With this idea she comes to her husband, who has changed greatly in prison, has rethought a lot. When Bill is released, they decide to start farming, to make money on this. They go on a journey in search of an ideal site to start your business. What it should be, they clearly represent. They get to know people, many of whom become friends. They jokingly call their dream "Moon Valley". In their view, the earth, which the main

characters dream of, can only be on the Moon. So two years pass, finally they find what they were looking for.

Martin Eden, the main character, who shares certain characteristics with London, drowns himself. London was vulnerable to accusations of plagiarism both because he was a highly visible, prolific and successful writer, and because of his working methods. In a letter to Alvin Hoffman, he wrote: "You see, expression - with me - is easier than invention." He bought plots and novels from the young Sinclair Lewis and used stories from newspaper clippings as writing material. In July 1901, two pieces of fiction appeared in the same month: London's "The Moon's Face," in the San Francisco Argonaut, and Frank Norris's "The Passing of the Rooster's Eye Black" in the Century Magazine. Newspapers pointed out similarities between the stories, which London noted were "very different in treatment, [but] identical in premise and motive". London explained that both writers based their stories on the same newspaper account. A year later, it was revealed that Charles Forrest McLean had also published a fictional story based on the same story. Egerton Ryerson Young notes that *The Call of the Wild* (1903) was taken from Young's *My Dogs in the North Country* (1902). London admitted to using him as a source and claimed to have written a letter to Young thanking him. In 1906, the *New York World* published eighteen excerpts from London's short story "The Love of Life," juxtaposing similar excerpts from August Biddle and J. K. Macdonald's nonfiction article "Lost in the Land," "the published parallel" columns leading to him. "The sun at midnight". London claimed that the world did not accuse him of "plagiarism" but only of "the singularity of the time and circumstances", for which he "pleaded guilty". The most serious charge of plagiarism was based on Chapter 7 of London's *The Bishop's View of The Iron Heel* (1908).

Although the English writer Jack London did not die, he was recorded in history as the best writer. He faced many problems during his life, he was not even respected by his family, but despite this, he was able to write his name in history. He achieved this result through many inconsistencies. he wrote books about the events of his life, and these books were read with love by people.

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