

## The Tragic Fate of People in the Novels of Charles Node "Yan Sbogar" and "Adel"

Karshibaeva Uljan

Doctor of Philological Sciences Samarkand Institute of Foreign Languages

**ABSTRACT :** Charles Nod's "Jean Sbogar" depicts the adventures of the heroes of romantic poetry, as well as the fact that one hero lived two lives, unexpected changes, threatening events. "The novel "Jean Sbogar" tells about the fate of the sisters, whose heroes are unfamiliar with each other, as well as about the tragic end of the life of the national hero, protector of Lothario. The second novel, Adele, is about social inequality. The author suggested that in the plot of this work, there may be good people among the royalists, and bad people among the republicans. (Times New Roman, 9)

**KEYWORDS:** humanistic ideas, despotism, ideal character, tyranny, monarchy, romantic fiction. (Times New Roman, 9)

### INTRODUCTION

Charles Naud was born on April 29, 1780 in Besançon, France, near the Swiss border. His father at the beginning of the French Revolution was appointed governor of Besançon and at the same time the chief judge of the police, and meanwhile he became the weapon of the Jacobins, not sharing their principles. In December 1812, Knot arrived in Ljubljana when the French province of Illyria had just become its capital. In 1813 he was appointed the last editor of the Telegraph official des Provinces illyriennes, a multilingual newspaper in French, German and Italian. It was here in 1812 that Jean Sbogar prepared a rough version of the novel. Finally, in 1818, the story of the love of the daughter of a robber and a wealthy merchant was published.[1]

The protagonist of The Knot experiences two lives: one as Sbogar, a robber who terrifies people, and the other as Lothario, a mysterious Venetian aristocrat; this second incarnation captures the heart of the main character of the novel by Antonia de Monlion, a girl from a noble family.. Eventually all of this ends in tragedy. Antonia's eyes are not the Venetian Lothario, but the robber Sbogar is captured by the police, and Sbogar dies on the day of the executioner.

D. D. Oblomievsky rightly considers Noda's novel "Jean Sbogar" to be one of the masterpieces of French romanticism. In this novel, the breath against monarchy, tyranny, despotism, the tragic fate of brave and noble people, humanistic ideas are expressed more clearly and deeply [4].

### TOPIC

In Noda's novel Jean Sbogar, Jean Sbogar, the leader of a patriotic team against the oppression of the peoples of Italy and Illyria by the Austrian and French invaders, is rewarded as the leader of a gang of bandits, a vicious enemy. In fact, Jean Sbogar and his men are engaged in plundering and killing invaders, tyrannical rich people, those who were sold to invaders for the sake of wealth and career. French and Italian aristocrats spread rumors that he was a terrible man.

The work is based on sharp logic, now called a detective story, mysterious and unexpected events, amazing experiences of two noble women who are the main characters, ideal characters in the spirit of romance. These two women, one of whom is 32 years old and the other 17 years old, are courageous in the face of adversity, they endure and live in mutual kindness. The eldest, Mrs. Alberti, and the youngest, gentle and kind Antonia, are like sisters. Her sister treats her cousin Antonia as her own daughter and takes care of her. While the sisters looked at the ancient castles on the shores of the Adriatic Sea, their sister Antonia, who knew history well, ruled the world like the state of Aquileia, where Veri once sang, and then the barbarians Attila came and lived. in the castle. In Italy (in the thirteenth century) the poet Dante lived here, who was expelled from Florence during the civil war and is said to have described these places in the "Hell" section of his work. The second chapter of S. Noda tells the story of the brothers of the so-called "Doing good to all" and their leader Jean Sbogar, a formidable man, spread by the Napoleonic government. Naturally, the sisters are afraid of these messages. The sisters walk through the villages of the Illyrian Alps, where the southern Slavs see the peculiar holidays of the Dalmatian peoples. On the contrary, during such a celebration, when Homer reads a blind epic, Antonia, out of pity for the young girl, hands him a hole so that he can hang it around his neck. The old man takes her hand and, realizing that she is young and beautiful, begins another song with inspiration. The song tells about the misfortunes of young beauties who fell into the hands of Jean Sbogar. Antonia is even frightened, but hides her fear from her sister.

The novel is filled with frightening events, unexpected changes, dangerous and threatening situations typical of the heroes of romantic poetics. Mountain rivers and gardens on the border of Istria, Greece and Italy, beautiful landscapes of nature, villages near Venice, canals, bathing in handcuffs, brave, noble, savior of young boatmen Lothario and his managers were praised and thanked by the people. On holidays of the nobility, Lothario also becomes the interlocutor of the sisters.

## SUBTOPIC

In the play, the popular Venetian leader, a handsome and slender young man, Lothario announces a great reward for bringing his head to the government of Napoleon's invaders as a bandit. The sisters ask Matteo, the faithful old man who runs the house, to tell him what he knows about Lothario. Old Matteo comes to life, the dagger falls out of the killer's hand when he hears Lothario's name, and the rebels are silent when they hear him approach. Lothario says he helps all those who are suffering. These traits, characteristic of romantic heroes, are not to the liking of the French and Austrian governments, who consider him an enemy. Here, in the old man's story, Lothario becomes a brave, brave and fearless folk hero.

To win the reader's trust, Charles Nod opens the narrator in the first person. The narrator also becomes Lothario and a hero who sacrifices his life for his cause. He publicly exposes Lothario to the enemy and exposes the group of traitors he speaks of. The arriving government forces will not be able to capture Lothario. He and his people emerge from the secret path of the castle. According to Matteo, Lothario is a mysterious person. He is not interested in politicians, governments, coups, bankers. She loves art, she also has artistic talent, but does not show it anywhere. He is 25, but there are those who saw him fifty years ago. It is also said that he discovered the secret of the magic stone from which copper gold was made. Charles Nod then tells a folk song about the robber Sbogar, who was inspired to live by Lothario, who saw that young Antonia fell in love with him. The work ends in tragedy. The Royal Army inflicted heavy casualties by arresting and executing the bandit Sbogar. Antonia recognizes him. He turns out to be Lothario.

In Charles Noda's prose Jan Sbogar, Lothario realizes that ego life is at stake, that the forces of justice and truth are wrong, that the forces of despotism, ignorance and writing are defeated, and that death is inevitable. Leaves Antonia's notebook. These records in the book of records were Lothario's reflections on worldly life and injustice in society. Here is some of them:

According to the laws of the eighteenth century, very high-rise buildings, but like walls without a foundation.

If politics is just pleasant conversation, society will be destroyed. The most disgusting person is not a slave, but a person who believes in lies.

People are suing for different rights. Why doesn't the state give people their basic right - the right to own land?

Do you think that when a person praises, flatters and gains strength, he gives people wealth? He no longer conspires with tyrants, tyrants, to think about accumulating all the wealth for himself.

## METHODS

A man who steals bread crumbs from a millionaire's table is sentenced to be hanged by state judges.

Laws are disgusting, like evil. But the judge is more disgusting and lower than the criminal.

The fact that people cling to one idea and not see others is like ants clinging to a straw.

When wealth is stolen by the poor, a fair redistribution will take place. (This idea is important to pirates too - W.C.)

Once in the cage, the proud lion also licks the hand of the butcher who is holding out the meat. The same is with a person in slavery ... [3, p.168].

In the novel Jean Sbogar, the kindness of the sisters, mutual care, protection of each other, the accidental shooting of a sister during the battle between pirates at sea and government soldiers, robbers honorably buried her in the church, through the prayers of the priests, the sister fainted, left alone on light, arouses deep sympathy in the reader.

The author's attempt to turn every rare fact into a general, equivalent fact shows that his language is based on a high degree of metonymy, with a movement in the plot from the concrete (explicit, definite) to the abstract (abstract). From the conceptual basis of the word to the specific features of the compositional structure, these interactions and interactions, transitions from one state to another, are very specific for all stages of the text.

In creating his Sbogar, Nod departs from the image of romantic heroes, disenchanted with their dreams. The epigraph in one of the chapters is taken directly from the well-known formula of Shatobryan: "Before we liked it, we were already disappointed; there is desire, but no fantasy ... With a full heart we live in an empty world and enjoy nothing, we enjoy nothing." How easy it is to feel that this idea was later reflected in Russian poetry: Node is a disappointed robber hero, but a noble robber: Sbogar sincerely says that his goal is to take revenge on a corrupt society, to represent the interests of the oppressed. "People" [2].

## METHODOLOGY

No matter how the author criticizes the main character of this work, Sbogar says that he takes revenge and sacrifices his life for the oppressed people, because injustice in society, rulers, decisions of judges on oppressed people, he is not a bandit, but a man fighting for the interests of the people.

In Adele's story, he rejects the enlightened rationalistic ideas that he cherished and asserts the advantages of "religion and the method of solving the mysteries of nature using theories invented by our ancient writers." He definitely gets the idea of the "private", "informal" person that was predominant in French literature at the time of the Restoration. Charles Noda's novel Adele was written in the form of a letter and diaries to a friend of the narrator in the first person, a form that is also largely romantic, allowing events to take place in different places and at different times, unlike classicism. At the same time, in the construction of such a free plot, such laws as the sequence of events, logical development, characters of the event and internal experiences, feelings and revelations of the main characters are preserved. The ideological goal of the work is social inequality, the love of the upper class for the romantic nature of the daughter of an ordinary citizen, the terrible obstacles in the way of their love, the tragedy caused by human tragedy as a result of natural disasters.

In Adele's novel, the reader is struck by the fact that a man who was exiled for the royalism of positive, unfortunate heroes, an old officer who received a high order for bravery in the battles for the king, is the father of Adele's servant. , the officer who brutally shot him, and the villain is a Republican. Perhaps the writer was trying to say with such a plot that there can be good people among the royalists, and bad people among the republicans. In the play, the reader is delighted with the horrors of goodies who find themselves at the bottom of an abandoned castle, which is about to collapse on the bank of a deep ravine in the middle of a mountain river. The romantic protagonist comes to the conclusion that the cunning of the upper class, the atmosphere of arrogance is far from the depth and is better in a mountain village, among shepherds or in solitude. The wonderful human relationship between the protagonist Gaston and the maid Adele in the play also makes the reader's heart clear. Sly advisers deceive Adele and tell her that in order for Gaston to live happily, she must marry Edoxy de Valence, a noble cyborg woman, and for her happiness, Adele must be temporarily out of sight for a week or two, and the girl humbly and naively agrees. Sly people placed Adele under a piece of rock on a cliff of a mountain river, closing the iron gates so that there was no way back. In love with a friend of Gaston, the Polish freedom fighter Szolbieski, they arrive at the ruined castle on a dark night, look for a girl, go underground and find themselves trapped. Friends of the scientist, who were called for help, could not cross the castle, because the river was overflowing for several days. The detainees find the girl and her nurse dying unconscious. A few days later in a dark dungeon, they find themselves in the same situation ... In the end, their friends arrive and heal the unsuspecting prisoners, bringing them out into the light.

Data analysis (Times New Roman, bold, 12)

## RESULTS

It should be noted that one of the disadvantages of completing the work is that the Count of Montreuse, nicknamed Monet, who shot him in the leg, was wounded in the leg and accidentally killed, which made this unnatural, incredible. The arrest and hanging of the Polish friend Gaston by the monarchists further enhanced the drama of the work. In this work, Charles Nod shows that, unlike his other works, the lovers survived over time and lived happily ever after. Perhaps he finished happily so as not to disappoint the students. Adele's novel is valuable for condemning social inequality and portraying sweet and pure, wonderful people. According to the Uzbek scientist M. Kramtsova, romantic fiction reached its climax in the work of Charles Naud [1, p.7-8.]. The works of Charles Naud were also loved and read by A.S. Pushkin and V.G. Belinsky. Perhaps under the influence of the novel "Jean Sbogor" by A.S. Pushkin wrote the story "Dubrovsky".

## CONCLUSION

In short, Knot is the successor to the great romantic writers of the nineteenth century such as J.J. Rousseau and Goethe. Contrast in Node's art is one of the ways to create the image of the main characters. Confrontation becomes the main method of building the image of a hero, combining good and evil with the robber Sbogar and the angel Lothario. Lyricism and confession prevail in Noda's novel.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Кравцова М. Фантазия и реальность Шарля Нодье. Предисловие к книге Ш.Нодье “Любовь и магия”. Т. “Шарк”, 1993, с.7-8.
- [2] Карельский А.В. Метаморфозы Орфея. Вып. 1: Французская литература 19 в. / М.: Российский гос. гуманитар. ун-т, 1998.
- [3] .Нодье Ш. Жан Сбогар . // . Нодье Ш. Любовь и магия. Т. “Шарк”, 1993, с.168.
- [4] Обломиевский Д. Д. Французский романтизм. М., 1947; Луков Вл. А. Нодье // Зарубежные писатели. Т. 2. М., 2003; Salomon M. Ch. Nodier et le groupe romantique. P., 1908; Larat J. Bibliographie critique des oeuvres de Ch. Nodier, P., 1923.
- [5] Шарль Нодье - [https://ru.qaz.wiki/wiki/Charles\\_Nodier](https://ru.qaz.wiki/wiki/Charles_Nodier).
- [6] [http://classlit.ru/publ/zarubezhnaja\\_literatura/drugie\\_avtor/osobennost](http://classlit.ru/publ/zarubezhnaja_literatura/drugie_avtor/osobennost)
- [7] Источник: <http://19v-euro-lit.niv.ru/19v-euro-lit/francuzskaya-literatura-lukov-19-vek/node-sharl.htm>