

SETTING AND CHARACTER IN THE CASE OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN

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ABSTRACT: - The thesis describes the character of Huckleberry Finn, the main character of the novel "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" by Mark Twain, in real events. Huckleberry focuses on the main purpose of all the place, the image of the space, the actions of the characters and the events in the novel. It has been noted that the character of Huck Finn is essentially a growing character due to the possibility of the novel genre.

KEY WORDS: - Island, image, hurricane, night, image of space, mature society, freedom, river.

INTRODUCTION

As the Russian scientist V. E. Khalizev noted, "time and space are reflected in literary works in two ways: firstly, motif and leitmotif (more often in lyrics), sometimes have a symbolic character and represent one or another image of the universe. Secondly, they form the basis of the plot." So, if time and space form the basis of the plot, then there is reason to say that it also forms the basis of the image. The reason is that the Huckleberry character created by Mark Twain is also depicted in real events. The hero in such images will have some of his own characteristics. For example, Huckleberry focuses on the main purpose of all the location, the image of the space, the actions of the characters and the events in the novel. As a result, one of the characters has a relationship with Huck. For example, the novel depicts them escaping from a shipwrecked ship and ending up on an island in the middle of a river after they manage to send help [79-83]. There was a thicket in the middle of the island, and the people among the trees were not visible from the shore, and the surroundings were quiet. Such a description of the nature of the island was considered a condition for the heroes to feel like free people, to play and laugh freely. As a result, Huck's ability to read, reading the book in his hand, and telling a lot of things to Jim, who can't read, serve to reveal the spiritual world of these characters. In particular, they think like adults about Solomon, King Louis XVI of France, his orphaned son and his coming to America, the negroes always respect the child, and the father never abandons the child. This shows that their independent thinking is formed, that their thinking is in harmony with the universal ideals of humanity, justice, and love of life. So, the image of the island (space) in the forest helped the heroes to open the spiritual world.

On the island, the children rest after three days of hard and dangerous stormy night. They sleep, they look at the boat they escaped from the gang of murderers and its contents, they read books, they think about kings, counts and their way of life, and the mutual compliments of the nobles. This means that the main goal of Huck's adventures is to create such a mature society, contrasting with the events of the plot development as a society (space) where absolute freedom and

individual freedom are fully provided for, which Huck and Jim dreamed of. Such a place they call Cairo. They thought that they wanted to reach Cairo in three days, and if they reached the border of Illinois, where the Ohio River flows into the Mississippi, then they would have free states and nothing to fear. Here, it is clearly stated that Huck's main goal is personal freedom, and Jim's is freedom. So, the author has several goals to present the island as a quiet, carefree place, based on the logic of the story about the development of events and the need for the child to hide during the day. The first is how children spend their time during the day, revealing their undiscovered sides as characters, on the other hand, here the author reveals his artistic intention through Huck's busy reading of books and his childish reflections on the ideal society in his mind did.

First of all, it should be said that the river symbolizes the life path of the child. The two sides are a society of individuals, and there is no tourist station, a station that allows a child to stop the boat and go ashore. Secondly, the dream of Cairo, the dream of a just and free society, which the child mentions again and again, motivates them to move forward. Children who think of the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers as Cairo seek a place where the individual can be liberated. They do not know that such a place exists only in the imagination, and in real life the social relationship between people has always led to various conflicts. But this conflict should not turn into a bloody conflict, to the level of mutual hatred. As long as a person exists as an individual, it is a natural process for him to show his unique character traits and express his opinion on various situations. That is why the main character in Mark Twain's novel wants to get information from people in order to reach his dream of Cairo. But he never forgets that he was young and wanted. Therefore, he decides to cheat. Adults trust him because of his childlike behavior and young age.

Different levels of spaces in the novel show the hero as a whole being. In this case, the hero and other characters around him can perform a symbolic function in addition to their own function. As a result, they can adjust their color, shape, appearance, and position in the space to the image. As a space, the river, as a single existence that connects the general plot, unites elements of art such as composition, plot, language, image from the beginning to the end of the novel.

In general, Huck, as a hero, becomes determined and strong as he passes through different artistic spaces. He begins to realize that the value of life is that good people are few. He begins to set great goals for himself. In the end, he returns to his adopted home.

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