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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIRST TRILOGICAL UNIVERSALISM OF JOEY CAREY

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ABSTRACT

In this article is learned the universalism of the protagonists of Joyce Carey's first trilogy, "Herself Surprised," the second novel, "To Be a Pilgrim," and the third, "The Horse's Mouth". In the 30s and 40s of the twentieth century, the work of Joyce Carrey (1888–1957) was one of the brightest works of English literature. In recent years, his works have attracted the interest of literary scholars, translators and readers. For twenty-five years of work (1932-1957) Joyce Carey sixteen novels, more than thirty-five short stories and short stories, twenty-five literary essays, twenty-nine general education essays, four political brochures and a book on aesthetics published.

KEYWORDS: *Trilogy, Epic Series, Genre, Novel, Novel-Epic, Image, Character.*

INTRODUCTION

In the 30s and 40s of the twentieth century, the work of Joyce Carrey (1888–1957) was one of the brightest works of English literature. In recent years, his works have attracted the interest of literary scholars, translators and readers. For twenty-five years of work (1932-1957) Joyce Carey sixteen novels, more than thirty-five short stories and short stories, twenty-five literary essays, twenty-nine general education essays, four political brochures and a book on aesthetics published. Joyce Kerry volunteered for the Nigerian colonial administration in 1913, fighting against the German army in World War I. The events of this period become his first examples of creativity. In 1920 he returned to England from South Africa due to ill health [6]. Joyce Carey wrote her first trilogy in 1941-1944. The first book of the trilogy "I am surprised myself" (Herself Surprised, 1941), the second novel is called "From the path of the tourist pilgrim (To Be a Pilgrim, 1942), and the third is "From the original source" (The Horse's Mouth, 1944).

MAIN PART

We can say that Kerry's work has some objections, although it is generally accepted, after limitation, it seems universal: to have good creative qualities, but not in the form of a true literary direction. When you look at Kerry's work, it's strong around him there were protests, many contradictions. Alan and other critics of the depth of Kerry's worldview and his views on the seriousness of his theses, helped him create perfect and powerful works. 60-70 Many researchers of the years, respect the artist Kerry and Kerry's "uncertainty of understanding the world" noted. Such views are, first and foremost, R. Blum reflected in the monograph. Here's Kerry's politics The following opinion can be seen regarding the trilogy: "Heas it is, as it is taken, this is a deep uncertainty example and the desire to be happy in life under any circumstances." [3, c. 200].

Shereshevskaya M.A. (Prisoner of Grace, 1952) and (*The Horse's Mouth*, 1944), wrote the Russian edition of his novels in the preface, general information about the Kerry case, gave him a brief description of his philosophical views, where a person as a potential creative person, creator of basic ideas about conflict with the outside World highlights Researcher Carey's work is realistic in English notes his closeness to literary traditions. This has been pointed out by other authors as well.[2, c. 3-12]. In his works, the artist turns to the epic series. In general, an epic series can also arise as a result of the inability of many writers to create an epic novel, but in many cases an epic series is created as an independent and distinctive genre. Each division has its own functions and capabilities. Secular scenes from the epic series epic novel in demonstrating the integrity of the socio-philosophical concept, depth, lagging behind the criteria for the accumulation of genre features remains, but has a number of advantages, i.e. a complete variety of large and complex civilizations illuminate the realities of the area and the top ten community life Chronicle chronicles of the world's diversity can reflect the events taking place in their countries.

In general, the formula of Blum Kerry's "uncertain world" Alan Kennedy accused the author of the trilogy about "solipsism" and relativism of suspicion. The genre of the novel Point of View, that is, the cycle of novels with a large number of points of view in this case, according to Alan Kennedy, leads to the fact that the image of life, which is not far from them, belongs to external aspects. According to Kennedy, Kerry did not want to give up the opportunity to look at the world objectively, but showed that there is another concept in life that corresponds to the position of a person in society.[5, p.99].

In Joyce Carrey's novel "*Herself Surprised*", the protagonists Sarah and Jimson were happy early in their lives. With every minute they passed, every open day, he lived happily ever after. The spirit of the hero of the work The image of the sea is a lyrical companion of mood. "Even the calm sea shines on a hot day. The sun The light fell on the smooth, flat surface of the glistening water. When the waves rise, the sea becomes like people, like a spinning ballroom". The nautical theme in this novel is a free, bright and calm life that points to nature. In the days when Sarah lived by the sea he felt very happy. However, the image of the sea is slowly starting to fade. Passage with Jimson b happy days are not eternal: "Waves are sometimes unexpected, drops glisten and invade ... and again tries to run forward, but only when he reached a certain place, he broke away with a plaintive noise and turned back with a deep sigh. It was difficult for me to see this useless work and think that it will always be so; I was just glad the waves were always there.

" Sarah loved Jimson, but she will never forget his cruelty, his cruelty. Sarah sees his rudeness in a cruel life, knowing that this life has driven him to madness.[1;106-107-6.]

In the words of Sarah, the author vividly described the life of the main character of the first novel by Jimson and his state of mind. He described the hardships and joys of life in connection with a natural phenomenon.

The author's second novel "*To Be a Pilgrim*", and the main character of the trilogy is a minister associated with the Liberal Party, but later during violent events, the story of Edward's life, ousted from the political arena. The image of Edward gives the author a range of insights into politics, history and revolutions. Edward intended to write a political novel in which he described "the political life How to depict war as Tolstoy described it, which is chaos and delusion, and that politics is always the same that the remaining work is the power of good people in it to be spent, and these people die by accident or from a bullet I wanted to describe. Of course, these words only described Tolstoy's legacy, not only to him, but also to him as a respected writer addressed to the genius writer of Russian and world literature is also worth noting as a tribute.

The character of Joyce Carey's second novel, Edward Wilcher, is one that reflects injustice in society through as well as Edward's political personality writing a novel and politics that are against him. Expressing hatred, innocent people suffer in the struggle means that he wanted to describe that he smoked. The last book of the trilogy - the novel "From the Source" - from the life of the artist Gally Jimson, as he himself said, provides an image of the plates. Jimson thinks less about the past than the other characters in the trilogy. There are neither long excursions into the past, nor extensive memories of a past life. Jimson is completely immersed in everyday worries and his own creativity.

J. Kerry tried to show universalism in his novels, describing the characters of the main characters of the three novels. He emphasized that they are creative individuals, no matter what field they work in. Although they appear to be contradictory in nature, they form a whole.

Kerry attached great importance to the integrity of the artwork. In his book *Art and Reality*, he writes: "In the book, all scenes and characters, all events must serve a common result, obey the essence of integrity. Otherwise, it will not find a response in the heart of the reader, will not affect his feelings. What Romannavis pays special attention to is the integrity of the forms, the emotional integrity of the entire book. "All these separate pages and chapters, like bars in a symphony, do not have complete meaning without integrity. We can say that they are waiting for their place in this wholeness, and, in the end, with the end of the last strip, the chapter, they suddenly cannot take their place. My point is that individual methods do not show their full content until the work is complete. The work as a whole is rich in parts and differs significantly from them." [4].

CONCLUSION

The Joyce Carey Trilogy is a triptych, that is, three works with the same general content and idea, the central part of which is the novel *To Be a Pilgrim*; the first and third novels form the sides of the triptych. The rhythm of the three parts, which is repeated in the process of narration and in the system of images, corresponds to the structure of the trilogy. Carey wanted to achieve something in the trilogy, which had not yet been done in the genre of the novel, namely, "not by

comparing historical events, but by giving a deep appreciation of the three contributions in proportion to the changes."

It should be noted that in the typology of English novels of the twentieth century, the epic series ranks high in providing genre diversity. As an area with a large scale and wide angle of view of the depicted event or place, as well as striving to outline "centrifugal" novels, the epic preface is structured not only at the core of the epic genre, but in general. A special place is occupied by the system of poetic features, lyrical and dramatic prelude.

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