

MOTIVE OF ESCAPE FROM THE HOUSE IN THE NOVEL “THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN”

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the motive of the protagonist of this novel by Mark Twain to run away from home. At the same time, the system of problems determines the creation of new forms of child rearing, an effective description of the difficult living conditions of children in society, the problems of upbringing in the family environment is a key factor in the development of society. Techniques such as fantasy, portraiture, landscape, used by the author to reveal child psychology, serve to increase the tension in the plot. It has been scientifically proven that fiction in child rearing is a means of demonstration, not exhortation.

KEYWORDS: *Culmination, Exposition, Plot, Conflict, Image, Portrait, External Composition, Internal Composition, Children's Fantasy, Swearing.*

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that the events in any novel are given in a certain sequence, in a logical sequence. The arrangement of events in this order is called plot composition. U.S. literary critics Rene Wellick and Austin Warren wrote, «Man's conflict with nature, society, and self, the conflicts of internal struggle, allow us to understand the plot and the problem of conflict broadly and broadly» [1]. Scholars speak here of the plot and the unity of conflict that is its constant companion. Ammo syujet kompozitsiyasi, yangi syujetning kirish so'zi, eskpozitsiyasi, tug'un, voqealar rivoji, kulminatsion nuqta, echim, yakun kabi qismlarining joylashi va yuzaga chiqishi albatta konfliktga bog'liqligini ham nazarda tutiladi. In this sense, scientists are right. For example, the novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* begins with the author's brief introduction in the original text, and the exposition includes the following exposition in the language of the novel's narrator, the protagonist Huckleberry Finn:

«You don't know about me, without you have read a book by the name of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*; but that ain't no matter. That book was made by Mr. Mark Twain, and he told the truth, mainly. There was things which he stretched, but mainly he told the truth. That is nothing. I never seen anybody but lied one time or another, without it was Aunt Polly, or the widow, or maybe Mary. Aunt Polly -Tom's Aunt Polly, she is - and Mary, and the Widow Douglas is all told about in that book, which is mostly a true book, with some stretchers, as I said before» [2].

The exposition gives the first information about the circumstances in which the event begins, what the protagonist and the characters around him are like. Events related to the node part of the plot also actually grow from here.

It is clear from the exposition that the author narrates this novel in the language of the protagonist Huck Finn. This allows the character to manage events both as an author and as a protagonist in the plot line. Therefore, it can be said that in the essence of individuals moving against the background of certain events, there must be a motive or system of motives that justifies their activities. Therefore, the writer claims that Huck runs away from the house of Mary's adoptive mother (Douglas's widow). That is, he does not like the order in this house, the fact that Mary reads various religious literatures to him, especially stories about Jesus. If he's dead, it makes me wonder what's interesting about his history. Here, Geck seems to have an independent mind, a variety of questions like don't do it with different advice and exhortations, do it this way, sit right, what are you thinking, and so on. In particular, the attempt of Mrs. Watson, the sister of Mary, to teach Huck the alphabet, such orders as «sit without creaking», «lower your leg from a chair», «sit like a man», on which all members of the family gather and pray every evening, would also cause the irritation of Huck. Because he is used to living as he pleases, doing whatever he wants, and wearing clean and tidy clothes in Mary's house, a good room to stay, ready meals and an orderly lifestyle, especially religious dogmatic beliefs in the early nineteenth century such talk, how about heaven and what a child needs to do to get to heaven, the child did not like at all. Because every day there was a new miracle, a new pleasure in life. It was not interesting for a child whose heart was thirsty for life to discuss the concepts of death, the afterlife, heaven, and hell, while still enjoying this bright world and not fully understanding how to be proud of the various forms of life. Because everyone is accustomed to it, everything is memorized, rigid religious concepts do not give a person a novelty, do not teach a full-blooded understanding of life. Geck Finn, on the other hand, wants to live life to the fullest every minute as a life-longing character. Fresh air, clear skies, sitting in front of the window to look at the twinkling stars and looking out. Sitting here for a while, he notices someone walking through the trees below, and then he hears Tom's voice.

At this point, Mark Twain uses landscape to illuminate the sadness in the child's heart: Then I set down in a chair by the window and tried to think of something cheerful, but it warn't no use. I felt so lonesome I most wished I was dead. The stars were shining, and the leaves rustled in the woods ever so mournful; and I heard an owl, away off, who-whooping about somebody that was dead, and a whippo will and a dog crying about somebody that was going to die; and the wind was trying to whisper something to me, and I couldn't make out what it was, and so it made the cold shivers run over me.

The above passage is a post-exposure node that is the first part of the plot, with a situation that is incomprehensible to the reader. In such circumstances, she has a loving mother, aunt. The question arises as to what he will do if he does not live in a house where everything is available, why his heart is depressed, he is sad. What are the reasons for turning away from the happiness that many dreamed of but did not achieve is the knot of the plot.

Mark Twain describes Huck in depth through the landscape of the change in the psyche of the child at the end of the chapter, as long as the images of his adopted mother Mary, then her sister Watson and bored by the rules of the daily routine in this house. For him, events in nature, the

light of the stars, the chirping of the cuckoo, and the howling of the dog, meant the boredom in his heart. Шунингучунуқаёқкадиркетгисикеларди. At this time, in the forest, a crushed fracture of the bar under the foot and rustling of the leaves are heard. Then the cat gave up like a meow. Geck sounds the same. Because it was Tom Sawyer. Purring was their password. In this way, events begin to develop in a new way. More specifically, Gekelberry Finn runs away from home with his loyal friend Tom Sawyer.

The reason is, firstly, the attempts of the foster mother and her sister to re-educate the child, and secondly, the child, who has been living on his own until now, cannot get used to the new family. Again falls in search of new adventures. The writer bases his organization of such a plot composition with the desire of the child to live in the world of children, like himself, by doing what he is accustomed to, learned and wanted. It is actually motivated and acts as an engine in the development of the plot.

In doing so, the writer brings to the fore universal values instead of some «values» adopted in marriage in the reorganization of real events. Indeed, in other eras, the forms of assimilation of cultural values adopted in other social societies - that is, «the analysis of the emergence of prescriptions in one way or another, determine the differential or integral nature of the concept of necessity and support of reorganization in a system that accepts its functional state» [3]. In this sense, understanding the concepts of everyday life or Paradise and Hell, which Gek does not accept, connects with such universal values as the idea of freedom, vitality of the personality of a new US society, manifests the artistic and aesthetic heights of the novel. Mark Twain in the image of Tom Sawyer and Huck also put forward the idea of abandoning Society a series of «values» that would hinder the spiritual growth of the individual, which fully justify the essence of the events of the plot.

«Mark Twain's concept of childhood is that the child is a carrier of the idea of goodness, a mediator of sincerity and understanding of the world, and gradually loses this quality as he grows up. Twain's child characters, such as Tom Sawyer, Huck Finn, and Tom Kent, remind adults of the principles of goodness, justice, and freedom» [4]. In fact, Huckleberry Finn escapes with Tom Sawyer and goes to Tom Sawyer's secret cave with kids like Joe Garper, Ben Rodgers, and Tommy Barnes at an old leather factory near the mountain, where the kids form their own gang and call him «Tom Sawyer's gang».

As the plot unfolds in the language of the protagonist, the image of Geck Finn in the novel's events grows dynamically and takes on different forms. For example, at the beginning of the novel, when he is still living in Mary's house, he feels like a free-spirited, innovative-minded serious kid, joking with her on the night of the escape, or a moment of orphanhood when Ben Rodgers asks him not to line up in the cave. He realizes that his father has appeared from the tracks in the snow, and when he gives his money to Thatcher, he looks like an intelligent, resourceful child. His father grabbed him and beat him, and when he took his money, he looked like a helpless, helpless man. He was abducted by his father and left in a distant hut, sometimes for days at a time, hungry and alone. Geck lives in a small boat on the river at night, fleeing from his father and Mary, afraid of every approaching ghost, and living in a hut looks different again. But even then, without losing himself, his ingenuity and risk-taking appetite seem to be reminiscent of Mary.

Mark Twain pits Gecko against the other kids to prove him right and join the gang. There was truth in the fact that Geck introduced Mary as his closest and that was confirmed by Tom Sawyer. But not being left behind by her peers, the pursuit of adventure puts Gek hostage Mary's life without thinking, knowing that they could order her to die if she betrays him. On the other hand, the child does so because he believes he can always be loyal to his friends. In this way, the writer demonstrates that Huckleberry Finn builds all of the plot events on the basis of loyalty, sincerity, and justice.

“Mark Twain with the help of irony constantly emphasizes the condition in the plot, the character of his unusual expression. He will develop the scope of the plot and help the reader to make great generalizations” [5]. In fact, the play also has an irony in the fact that a child leaves home at night, a group of children form a gang and determine its main direction, and here Tommy Barnes falls asleep:

«Little Tommy Barnes was asleep now, and when they waked him up he was scared, and cried, and said he wanted to go home to his ma, and didn't want to be a robber any more.

So they all made fun of him, and called him cry-baby, and that made him mad, and he said he would go straight and tell all the secrets. But Tom give him five cents to keep quiet, and said we would all go home and meet next week, and rob somebody and kill some people”.

In the passage quoted, the gang members were in a high mood and had thoughts contrary to the oath they had taken earlier, which was actually a funny situation. The author highlights an important aspect of children's fantasy in the example of children behaving like big pirates, but, after a while, falling into a ridiculous situation at the root of their fear of Tommy's weeping words about revealing a secret. This is seen, firstly, in Tommy Barnes 'falling asleep and crying, and secondly, in Tom's words about giving him money and scattering it all over the house. Because it is well known that children who are in constant contact with their home and relatives cannot be real robbers. On top of that, robbers will be people who have lost their homeland, their homes, their loved ones and are constantly risking their lives as a hostage, a risk, a threat. The children in the novel, on the other hand, speak so lightly and easily about robbery, carriages, nightclubs, hostage-taking, and shootings of those who try to escape, that the goodness, the impartiality, and the evil in their souls are evident.

With the help of the imagination of each character who writes to this part of the plot, they will add a bit of fantasy to the overall flow of events as they incorporate their imaginary events into the work. On the one hand, this satisfies the needs of Huck Finn's interest and aspiration to a chaotic life, and on the other hand, it gives the reader the opportunity to have adventures with the power of thinking.

So while the events in the novel form around a single main character, Geck Finn, one might think that the writer used a concentric plot type. If we take into account that Geck tells the story a long time later, we see that it also has a retrospective plot. In this sense, it is correct to say that the overall plot composition of the novel belongs to the mixed plot type.

The child and society in the novel, the father-child conflict, are at the heart of the plot events. Geck runs away from his father and goes on many adventures. These events formed the plot. While Geck lives as a wanderer fleeing persecution from his father and Mary, he is formed as an

independent-minded, self-assured, loyal to his friends, profoundly intelligent, alert, and a perceptive child. In Huck the role of plot components in showing these features is huge.

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