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COHISION OF NATURALISM, OPTIMISM AND REALISIM IN THE WORKS OF HECTOR MALOT AND THEODOR DREISER

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ABSTRACT

Hector Malot and Theodore Dreiser combine naturalism, realism, and optimism in their works, characterizing heros shaped by social conditions and environment. Their realism reflects everyday struggles, while their naturalistic lens indicates how fate and circumstances influential outcomes. Despite harsh realities, an underlying optimism persists, as characters continue to strive for personal development and change.

Key words: Naturalism, Realism, Optimism, Determinism, Social Conditions, Human, Struggle, Fate, Character Transformation, Ambition, Poverty

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СООТВЕТСТВИЕ НАТУРАЛИЗМА, ОПТИМИЗМА И РЕАЛИЗИМА В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ ГЕКТОРА МАЛО И ТЕОДОРА ДРАЙЗЕРА

АННОТАЦИЯ

Гектор Мало и Теодор Драйзер сочетают в своих произве-дениях натурализм, реализм и оптимизм, характеризую героев, сформированных социальными условиями и средой. Их реализм отражает повседневную борьбу, а их натуралистический взгляд показывает, как судьба и обстоятельства влияют на результаты. Несмотря на суровую реальность, скрытый оптимизм сохраняется, поскольку персонажи продолжают стремиться к личному развитию и изменениям.

Ключевые слова: Натурализм, Реализм, Оптимизм, Детерминизм, Социальные условия, Человеческая борьба, Судьба, Трансформация характера, Амбиции, Бедность.

Alibekova Dilrabo Abdiraimovna

Samarqand davlat chet tillar o'qituvchisi

GEKTOR MALO VA TEODOR DRAYZER ASARLARIDA NATURALIZM, OPTIMIZM VA REALIZM UYG'UNLIGI

ANNOTATSIYA

Gektor Malot va Teodor Drayzer o'z asarlarida naturalizm, realizm va optimizmni uyg'unlashtirib, ijtimoiy sharoit va muhit shakllangan qahramonlarni xarakterlaydi. Ularning

realizmi kundalik kurashlarni aks ettiradi, ularning naturalistik linzalari esa taqdir va vaziyatlarning ta'sirchan natijalarini ko'rsatadi. Achchiq haqiqatlarga qaramay, asosiy optimizm saqlanib qolmoqda, chunki qahramonlar shaxsiy rivojlanish va o'zgarishlarga intilishda davom etmoqda.

Kalit so'zlar: naturalizm, realizm, optimizm, determinizm, ijtimoiy sharoitlar, inson kurashi, taqdir, xarakter o'zgarishi, ambitsiya, qashshoqlik.

Hector Malo and Theodore Dreiser are both famous for their portrayals of human life and society through different lenses, yet their works often blend elements of naturalism, optimism, and realism in unique ways. In this article cohesion of literature streams are analyzed in the works of Hector Malo and Theodore Dreiser.

Naturalism, which is a branch of realism, highlights the influence of environment, heredity, and social circumstances on human behavior. It shows human beings as products of nature, often in grim, deterministic situations.

The lives of people in difficult conditions are learnt in Malo's works, focusing on the difficulties they confront. His writing is grounded in naturalism, portraying the characters as trapped by their social and economic conditions. There is a focus on the inevitability of destin and the struggle against a cruel world.

Dreiser's naturalism is shown in his portrayal of characters driven by instinct and affected by their circumstances. His most famous work, *Sister Carrie*, reflects the struggle of an individual against society's forces, where personal choices are often shaped by environmental factors and social pressures. Characters like Carrie Meeber are shown as products of their environment, where social and economic forces play a significant role in shaping their fate.

Two sentences are analyzed reflecting naturalism from works by Theodor Dreiser and Hector Malot:

"When a girl leaves her home at eighteen, she does one of two things. Either she falls into saving hands and becomes better, or she rapidly assumes the cosmopolitan standard of virtue and becomes worse." (from *Sister Carrie*): This sentence reflects the naturalism that characters are often at the mercy of external circumstances and social environments, which shape their moral and social outcomes.

"I had never thought about how difficult it was to be alone in the world, without family, without friends, without a roof over my head; but now, faced with the cruelty of life, I had to learn quickly." *Sans Famille*. This sentence highlights the naturalistic theme of individuals struggling against the harsh environment, with little control over their fate.

Realistic depiction is focused on depicting everyday life, frequently emphasizing the ordinary and mundane aspects of life while avoiding idealization or dramatization. Using realism, Malo and Dreiser convey the true nature of the social structures around them.

The realities of working-class life are brought forth by Hector Malo, which focuses on the gritty, less-glamorous side of society. His portrayal of characters is based on realism, and their lives are influenced by real-world struggles and challenges Malo's work frequently depicts the human condition with honesty, displaying the flaws and imperfections of people in their everyday environments.

Dreiser concentrates on the struggles of individuals in a harsh world. *Sister Carrie* and *An American Tragedy* are based on the reality of American society during the early 20th century, highlighting real-life issues like poverty, ambition, and social mobility. The economic and social situations of Dreiser's characters, such as those in *The Financier* or *The Titan*, have a profound impact on them.

Sentences inspired by the works of Theodor Dreiser and Hector Malot reflect their realist style:

Her dreams of the city glistened with promise, but the harsh streets soon taught her that survival required more than hope—it demanded sacrifice." [*Sister Carrie*]

"Alone in a world that seemed to offer little warmth, Rémi knew that his journey through hardship would either break him or forge a resilience that no one could steal." [Nobody's Boy / Sans Famille]

Both sentences display the realistic focus on struggle, hardship, and the characters' ability to navigate challenging social conditions

Despite portraying life in a predominantly black way, both authors incorporate optimism into their works, demonstrating the possibility of change or growth, often through personal transformation or the pursuit of happiness. If we analyze Hector Malot's works, though his novels often focus on hardship, there's an undercurrent of hope, as characters sometimes try to improve their lives or escape their circumstances. This optimism can be seen in the resilience of his characters, even if they are ultimately constrained by their environment.

On the other hand, Dreiser often explores the desires of characters for success and personal fulfillment, even when these desires result in tragic outcomes. Although his works tend to portray life as grim, the pursuit of dreams or desires (like in *Sister Carrie*, *Gennie Gerhardt*, or *An American Tragedy*) can sometimes have a hint of hope or ambition, albeit usually resulting in disappointment. In *Gennie Gerhardt*, the protagonist, Gennie, faces numerous hardships and societal pressures. However, despite these challenges, she holds onto a hope that her life will improve: "Gennie was not one of those who easily despaired. She had an unspoken, but unshakable faith that life would eventually come right, that if she endured patiently, something better would come." This excerpt showcases Gennie's quiet optimism, her belief that despite the trials she faces, things might improve if she continues to endure.

In *Sans famille*, the orphaned boy, Remi, faces on the numerous difficulties, however his optimism and belief for a better life shine through, especially in the moments when he feels support from kind strangers or when he clings to the possibility of regathering with his family:

"Even though Remi had lost everything, he still believed that something good could happen. He felt deep down that, no matter how far he had fallen, kindness and love would lead him to the right place." [sans famille]. This moment of hope reflects Remi's resilience and optimism, suggesting that even in the face of great adversity, he believes in the possibility of positive change and the support of others.

Cohesion of Naturalism, Optimism, and Realism:

The cohesion between these elements in the novels of Hector Malot and Theodore Dreiser is connected in their portrayal of characters trapped within their environment but still struggling for a better life. Their naturalistic outlook creates a world where situations often dictate outcomes, yet their characters exhibit realism in their everyday struggles, with an highlighting optimism that pushes them to pursue dreams and change despite the odds.

Both authors indicate a deep awareness of the forces shaping their characters, blending naturalism's focus on external conditions with realism's portrayal of human life. The optimism in their novels often comes from the characters' persistence and desire to transcend their situations, even when faced with a world that appears indifferent or even hostile. The works of Theodore Dreiser and Hector Malot present a unique intersection of naturalism, realism, and optimism, though each author emphasizes these themes in different ways. If it is explored how these concepts interconnect in their works, with relevant extracts to illustrate their approaches, the different ways are observed in the works of writers. Naturalism in Dreiser's works often focuses on the deterministic forces that shape human behavior, such as biology, environment, and social conditions. Characters struggle against these forces, often without the ability to overcome them. Realism in Dreiser's writing depicts life as it truly is, including the struggles, flaws, and contradictions inherent in human existence. Optimism in his works is typically muted, reflected in the persistence and resilience of characters despite their hardships.

"Carrie's struggle was, in the end, not one of destiny, but one of will. She would overcome the odds, not because the world was kind, but because she had the strength to persist." [Sister Carrie]

Here, naturalism is demonstrated in Carrie's struggle against social expectations and material conditions, while realism is shown through the depiction of her harsh reality. The optimism, however,

lies in her determination to forge ahead despite the obstacles she faces. This mix of forces—unrelenting social pressures, personal ambition, and a glimmer of hope for success—illustrates how Dreiser combines naturalism and realism with a subtle optimism about human resilience.

In Hector Malot's works, particularly in *Sans famille* (or *Nobody's Boy*), naturalism is evident, as characters endure harsh circumstances influenced by poverty or being orphaned. Realism is reflected in the authentic depiction of social conditions, human relationships, and emotional complexity. However, unlike Dreiser, Malot's optimism is more explicit, highlighting the strength of perseverance, kindness, and moral character in overcoming challenges "Remi, with his heart full of hope, could not help but believe that if he remained kind and true to himself, he would eventually find happiness, no matter how many trials he faced." [Nobody's boy]

This passage indicates realism through Remi's difficult journey, but it also shows optimism in his enduring belief that goodness will lead to a positive resolution. His naturalistic circumstances (orphans, hardship, etc.) are evident, but the optimism here is clear: his perseverance and moral fortitude will lead him to a better future.

Cohesion of Naturalism, Realism, and Optimism in Both Authors

- Naturalism in both Dreiser and Malot is shown that characters are confronting powerful external forces (society, poverty, environment) which shape their destinies. For Dreiser, these forces often lead to tragic outcomes, while for Malot, they represent challenges that can be overcome through internal strength and kindness.
- Realism is key in both authors' depictions of everyday life. Dreiser's characters struggle in a world where success is hard to attain, while Malot's characters face hardships but eventually experience a hopeful resolution.
- Optimism in Dreiser is more voiceless and often presented as a form of resilience in the face of adversity. By contrast it, Malot invites a more explicit and idealistic form of optimism, where characters believe that goodness and perseverance will eventually lead to happiness.

Conclusion

- Dreiser's naturalism and realism underline the harshness of life, but there is an underlying optimism in the form of character resilience, even if the outcomes are often bittersweet.
- Malot blends realism and naturalism with an overt, heartening optimism, where characters endure and persevere through life's difficulties, ultimately finding joy and belonging.

Both authors create a complex interplay of these themes, though Dreiser's works lean more toward highlighting the struggle and cost of optimism, while Malot's works focus on the hopeful possibility that goodness and perseverance can win. Malot and Dreiser use naturalism to show how environments and social conditions shape individuals, realism to portray life's gritty reality, and optimism to demonstrate the characters' ongoing pursuit of change or improvement, even if it ultimately leads to tragedy. Their works are a blend of these forces, creating a complex and multifaceted view of human nature and society.

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