

LIFE AND WORK OF THEODORE DREISER AND HIS IMPACT ON THE WORLD LITERATURE.

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***Abstract:** This article is about the famous American writer, publisher, and public figure Theodore Dreiser. He made a huge contribution to the development of American culture and world literature. Many people specifically study English in order to read his works without translation. Most of his famous novels were translated into Uzbek language and Uzbek nation read his work with great enthusiasm.*

***Key words:** writer, publisher, contribution, translation, specifically, morality, novel, highlighted, uncompromising exposé, a naturalist painter.*

Theodore Dreiser is an American writer, publisher, and public figure. He made a huge contribution to the development of American culture and world literature. Many people specifically study English in order to read his works without translation.

Theodor Dreiser was born on August 27, 1871, into a large German-Czech family that wandered across America in search of a better life. The future writer became independent early on. After school, he entered Indiana University (Bloomington) but left after a year due to a lack of money to pay for his studies. The young man was forced to earn money for food in low-paid labor. From 1892 to 1895, Theodore worked as a reporter for newspapers in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and New York. Personal experience and disappointment in life were later reflected in his works.

The path to world fame

Having become acquainted with the work of Herbert Spencer and Honore de Balzac, Dreiser understood how to express his views on life in an artistic form. In 1899 Dreiser began work on his first novel, *Sister Carrie*, published in 1900. The

work clearly traces the motive of money, traditional for an American author. This novel was immediately condemned by the guardians of morality and taken off the market, which caused the author's long depression.

After 10 years, he still finished the second book "Jenny Gerhardt" (1911), which earned favorable reviews from critics, which inspired the writer to create new stories, novellas, and novels.

In 1930, Dreiser's candidacy was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature, but the majority of the votes went to the writer Sinclair Lewis. In May 1931, Dreiser's autobiographical book Zarya was published, in which he described his childhood and youth. In November 1932, Dreiser signed a contract with Paramount to direct the film based on the novel by Jenny Gerhardt.

Among his works, the most famous should be highlighted:

"Genius";

"Financier";

"Titanium";

"Stoic";

"American tragedy".

Today his work among readers is the same as before. And they were translated into Russian, Uzbek and other languages.

Features of the author's style

Dreiser is a naturalist painter. He builds his works on the colossal material of observation and experience. His art is the art of depicting accurate to scrupulousness, the art of facts and things. Dreiser conveys everyday life in all its smallest details: he introduces documents, sometimes almost entirely taken from reality (Roberta Alden's letters in "American Tragedy" are given almost entirely), quotes the press, at length explains the stock exchange speculations of his heroes, carefully traces the development of their business enterprises and etc. American critics have repeatedly accused Dreiser of lack of style, not understanding its special nature.

In his works, the author acted as an uncompromising exposé of the legend of the New World as an earthly paradise, rooted in centuries. Failing to grasp the spiritual component of the "American Dream", he reduced everything to material success. Perhaps this led to the fact that after the novel "American Tragedy" the writer switched from fiction to journalism.

In addition, to writing poems, the writer was actively involved in public activities. In the early 1930s, miners clashed with the police in the mining regions of the United States - Harlan and Bella. Together with the commission of the committee for the protection of political prisoners, Dreiser went to the scene. He was met with physical threats from the mine owners and the police. A lawsuit was filed against Dreiser and it was offered to withdraw it on condition that the writer ceases coverage of the events. However, Dreiser continued to speak in newspapers and on the radio, reporting on the state of affairs - beatings of union members and police reprisals. In 1931 he published *Tragic America*. Dreiser often spoke at rallies, published in the pages of the US communist press. In 1932 he supported the candidate from the American Communist Party, William Foster, in the election campaign. In 1932 he was a member of the World Anti-War Congress, whose initiative committee included Henri Barbusse, Maxim Gorky, Albert Einstein.

In 1938, Dreiser was delegated to an anti-war conference in Paris, opened in connection with the bombing of Spanish cities. In the summer he visited Barcelona, where he met with the President and Prime Minister of the country. On the way back, he visited England, where he hoped to meet with the British government. In the United States, he managed to achieve a short meeting with Roosevelt. Thereafter, unsuccessfully organized the supply of food to Spain. As a result, several cargo ships with flour were sent to Spain at the direction of F. Roosevelt.

Recognition and awards

In 1944, the American Academy of Arts and Letters awarded Dreiser the Honorary Gold Medal for Excellence in the Arts and Literature. In 1931 and 1951, films based on the novel *American Tragedy* were made by Joseph von Sternberg

and George Stevens in the United States. The works "Jenny Gerhardt" (1933) and "Sister Carrie" (1952) were also filmed.

The author has created many works that have left a huge mark not only in American literature but also in world literature. His works are written in clear language for the reader. Reading his books as a representative of another nation, religion, and even culture, the reader clearly understands and plunges into the aura that the author was able to create.

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