

ALEKSANDR PUSHKINNING “YEVGENIY ONEGIN”

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ko'plab muxlislarga ega bo'lgan, dunyoga mashhur yozuvchining shoh asarlaridan biri bo'lgan “Yevgeniy Onegin” asari haqida qisqacha yoritilib o'rganilib chiqiladi, undagi asosiy qahramonlar haqida aytiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Aleksandr Pushkin, Yevgeniy Onegin, asosiy qahramonlar, Lord Byron, Vladimir Lensky, Tatyana Larina, Olga Larina.

"EUGENE ONEGIN" by ALEXANDER PUSHKIN

Abstract: In this article, the work "Eugene Onegin", which has many fans and is one of the masterpieces of the world-famous writer, will be briefly studied, and the main characters will be discussed in it.

Key words: Aleksandr Pushkin, Yevgeniy Onegin, main characters, Lord Byron, Vladimir Lensky, Tatyana Larina, Olga Larina.

«ЕВГЕНИЙ ОНЕГИН» АЛЕКСАНДРА ПУШКИНА

Аннотация: В данной статье будет кратко изучено произведение «Евгений Онегин», имеющее множество поклонников и являющееся одним из шедевров всемирно известного писателя, а также рассмотрены в нем главные герои.

Ключевые слова: Александр Пушкин, Евгений Онегин, главные герои, лорд Байрон, Владимир Ленский, Татьяна Ларина, Ольга Ларина.

I think it is not a mistake, if we say that Aleksandr Pushkin is one of well-known writers. He was born May 26 [June 6, New Style], 1799, in Moscow, in Russia (1799-1837). He was a Russian poet, novelist, dramatist, and short-story writer; he has often been considered his country's greatest poet and the founder of modern Russian literature. He is considered an author of several masterpieces which is to have a lot of readers. We can say that, his works are lush with unlimited legacy as well as his works are translated into several languages. Today, we get to know one of his masterpieces which is Eugene Onegin. In May 1823 he started work on his central masterpiece, the novel in verse Yevgeny Onegin (1833), on which he continued to work intermittently until 1831. In it he returned to the idea of presenting a typical figure of his own age but in a wider setting and by means of new artistic methods and techniques. Eugene Onegin is a highly complex text, featuring self-commentary, meta-textuality, allusions to other texts, and parody, in which pre-Romantic and Romantic European literature is digested and broken down. Although formally the work resembles Lord Byron's Don Juan, Pushkin rejects Byron's subjective, romanticized treatment in favour of objective description and shows his hero not in exotic surroundings but at the heart of a Russian way of life. Onegin is

considered a classic of Russian literature, and its eponymous protagonist has served as the model for a number of Russian literary heroes (so-called superfluous men). It was published in serial form between 1825 and 1832. The first complete edition was published in 1833, and the currently accepted version is based on the 1837 publication. The story is told by a narrator (a lightly fictionalized version of Pushkin's public image), whose tone is educated, worldly, and intimate. The narrator digresses at times, usually to expand on aspects of this social and intellectual world. This narrative style allows for a development of the characters and emphasizes the drama of the plot despite its relative simplicity. The book is admired for the artfulness of its verse narrative as well as for its exploration of life, death, love, ennui, convention, and passion. Main characters in this work:

Eugene Onegin: A dandy from Saint Petersburg, about 26. An arrogant, selfish, and world-weary cynic.

Vladimir Lensky: A young poet, about 18. A very romantic and naïve dreamer. Tatyana Larina: A shy and quiet, but passionate, landowner's daughter. Pushkin referred to her as aged 17 in a letter to Pyotr Vyazemsky.

Olga Larina: Tatyana's younger sister. In the 1820s, Eugene Onegin is a bored St. Petersburg dandy, whose life consists of balls, concerts, parties, and nothing more. Upon the death of a wealthy uncle, he inherits a substantial fortune and a landed estate. When he moves to the country, he strikes up a friendship with his neighbor, a starry-eyed young poet named Vladimir Lensky. Lensky takes Onegin to dine with the family of his fiancée, the sociable but rather thoughtless Olga Larina. At this meeting, he also catches a glimpse of Olga's sister Tatyana. A quiet, precocious romantic, and the exact opposite of Olga, Tatyana becomes intensely drawn to Onegin. Soon after, she bares her soul to Onegin in a letter professing her love. Contrary to her expectations, Onegin does not write back. When they meet in person, he rejects her advances politely but dismissively and condescendingly. This famous speech is often referred to as Onegin's Sermon: he admits that the letter was touching, but says that he would quickly grow bored with marriage and can only offer Tatyana friendship; he coldly advises more emotional control in the future, lest another man take advantage of her innocence. Later, Lensky mischievously invites Onegin to Tatyana's name day celebration, promising a small gathering with just Tatyana, Olga, and their parents. When Onegin arrives, he finds instead a boisterous country ball, a rural parody of and contrast to the society balls of St. Petersburg of which he has grown tired. Onegin is irritated with the guests who gossip about him and Tatyana, and with Lensky for persuading him to come. He decides to avenge himself by dancing and flirting with Olga. Olga is insensitive to her fiancé and apparently attracted to Onegin. Earnest and inexperienced, Lensky is wounded to the core and challenges Onegin to fight a duel; Onegin reluctantly accepts, feeling compelled by social convention. During the duel, Onegin unwillingly kills Lensky. Afterwards, he quits his country estate, traveling abroad to deaden his feelings of remorse. Tatyana visits Onegin's mansion, where she looks through his books and his notes in the margins, and begins to question whether Onegin's character is merely a collage of different literary heroes, and if there is, in fact, no "real Onegin". Tatyana, still brokenhearted by the loss of Onegin, is persuaded by her parents to live with her aunt in Moscow to find a suitor. Several years pass, and the scene shifts to St. Petersburg. Onegin has come to attend the most prominent balls and interact with the leaders of old Russian society. He sees the most beautiful woman, who captures the attention of all and

is central to society's whirl, and he realizes that it is the same Tatyana whose love he had once spurned. Now she is married to an aged prince (a general). Upon seeing Tatyana again, he becomes obsessed with winning her affection, despite her being married. His attempts are rebuffed. He writes her several letters, but receives no reply. Eventually, Onegin manages to see Tatyana and offers her the opportunity to finally elope after they have become reacquainted. She recalls the days when they might have been happy, but concludes that that time has passed. Onegin repeats his love for her. Faltering for a moment, she admits that she still loves him, but she will not allow him to ruin her and declares her determination to remain faithful to her husband. She leaves him regretting his bitter destiny. Eugene Onegin was translated into the English language by Walter W. Arndt in 1963.

In my opinion, Yevgeny Onegin unfolds a panoramic picture of Russian life. The characters it depicts and immortalizes—Onegin, the disenchanted skeptic; Lensky, the romantic, freedom-loving poet; and Tatyana, the heroine, a profoundly affectionate study of Russian womanhood: a “precious ideal,” in the poet’s own words—are typically Russian and are shown in relationship to the social and environmental forces by which they are molded.