



SOME ISSUES IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: April 17 th 2021 Accepted: April 26 th 2021 Published: May 27 th 2021	American Literature - originates in the descriptions of the first English travelers and colonizers of the XVII th century, which often include fantastic episodes of battles with Indians, Indian legends and traditional folklore brought from the ancient country. The development of fiction was delayed by the pure practical interests of the colonizers, the process of expropriation of uninhabited lands.

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The first period of North American literature lasted from 1607 to 1765. This is the age of colonization, of puritan ideals, of the morality of patriarchal piety, so early american literature is limited to theological works and church hymns.

Later, works of a historical and political nature were actively created: the "Bay Psalm Book" (1640) was published. Mostly patriotic poems and poems were written: Anna Bradstreet "The tenth muse, lately sprung up in America", Elegy Nathaniel Bacon's death, poems by V. Wood, J. Norton, Uriana Oka, national songs "Lovewells' fight", "The song of Bradoec men "and others). [1]

The prose literature of the time was mainly devoted to the description of travel and the history of the development of colonial life. The most famous writers of theology were Hooker, Cotton, Roger Williams, Bales, Jonathan Edwards.

At the end of the XVIII th century, agitation for the liberation of blacks began. The pioneers of this movement in literature were J.W. Woolmans - author of "Some considerations on the Keeping of negroes" (1754) and Ant Benezet - author of "A caution to Great Britain and her colonies relative to enslaved negroes" (1767). The next stage in the development of literature is related to Benjamin Franklin, with his works - Father Abraham's Sermon and Poor Richard's Almanack.

The second period of North American literature, from 1760 to 1790, covers the era of the Revolution and is marked by the development of journalism and political literature. Leading political writers of the time also held high positions: Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, John Queens Adams, Jr .; Matheson, Alexander Hamilton, J .; Strey, Thomas Payne. Historians: Thoman Gechinson - a supporter of the British, Jeremiah Belknaf, and William Henry Driton - a supporter of the revolution. Theologians and Moralists: Samuel Hopkins, William White, Jr .; Murray.

The third period of North American literature covers the entire XIX th century. The prose style developed in the first quarter of the century. Washington Irving's Sketch-book (1820) laid the foundation for semi-philosophical, semi-publicist literature characterized by both humorous and moralistic essays. The national qualities of americans are particularly evident here - their practicality, utilitarian morality and naive, friendly humor, which is very different from the sarcastic, gloomy humor of the British. [2]

Philip Frenot (1752 - 1832) was the first to introduce a love of nature to North American literature, and his patriotic poems also describe the lives of Americans and Indians. Thomas Dunn English (1819-1902), Fitz-Greene Halleck (1790-1867), John Pierpont (1785-1866), and Nathaniel Willis (1806-1867) are the forerunners of the great american poet of William Cullen Bryant (1794 - 1878), who discovered the beauty of the american landscape. His works on content are strongly influenced by the english poets William Wordsworth and Samuel Coleridge. Notable among the great American poets is Henry Longfellow (1807 - 1882), famous for his simple melodic poems, he was particularly inspired by old scandinavian poetry.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1802 - 1882) was a philosopher-moralist and at the same time a poet of pantheistic sentiments. John Greenleaf Witter (1807 - 1892), Quaker, praised nature, patriarchal customs, religious sentiments; There was a prominent figure in the fight for the liberation of blacks. James Russell Lowell (1819 - 1891), author of the famous Biglow Papers, he discovers true yankee humor and preaches a sober vision of life. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Senior (1809 - 1894) - Novelist and poet. Sydney Lanier (1842 - 1881) was very popular in America, especially in his native Baltimore, despite the lyrical nature of the poems, Stedman is also the author of war patriotic songs.

The most famous women poets are Emily Dickinson (1830 - 1886), Emma Lazarus (1849 - 1887), Helen Jackson (1830 - 1885) and Edna Proctor (1829 - 1923). Edgar Allan Poe (1809 - 1849) and Walt Whitman (1819 - 1898) stand completely separate from the others. Edgar Allan Poe was a profound mystic who loved everything mysterious and at the same time was a great virtuoso of verse. He is by no means American, he lacks American vigilance and efficiency. His works have a sharply individual imprint. Walt Whitman is the epitome of American democracy. In his work *Leaves of Grass*, he writes about freedom and the joy of life. He is considered a pioneer of free verse.

In the forefront of prose literature are novelists, as well as essayists - Washington, Irving, Oliver Holmes, Ralph Emerson, James Lowell. The novelists reflect both the energetic, adventurous nature of the colonists as well as the existence of the modern Yankees who live their lives in labor. The genre of adventure literature is evolving rapidly: its sources are American history, war between the southern and northern states, and permanent conflicts with the Indians. Prominent representatives of this trend are: James Fenimore Cooper, who introduced the European public to the life of redheads, the dangers and hardships of American colonists, Maine Reed, author of stories about the lives of Mexicans and southwestern peoples, Jack London, who wrote *The Call of the Wild*.

Among the American writers of this era were many humorists and satirists who ridiculed the eccentricity of their countrymen. One of the most important figures in nineteenth-century American literature - Mark Twain, satirist, master of both realistic ("*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*", "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*") and fantastic ("*Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Door*") prose. Harriet Beecher-Stowe wrote a realistic novel about Uncle Thomas Hut, and thus contributed to the liberation of blacks. Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804 - 1864), who describes the customs of seventeenth-century American Puritans ("*The Scarlet Letter*", "*The House of the Seven Gables*", etc.). Among the novelists who describe America at that time, the most prominent are William Hawthorne (son of Nathaniel), Louisa Alcott (*Little Women*), Henry James, Atherton.

In 1900, Theodore Dreiser's first novel, *Sister Carrie*, was published. This novel, like other Dreiser novels of the time, was associated with naturalism. This situation was also reflected in the works of the lost generation of writers (writers whose youth was caught between the two world wars - Ernest Hemingway, Francis Scott Fitzgerald, Gertrude Stein, John Steinbeck). America also came to European modernism, represented by Thomas Eliot.

In 1911 appeared in the magazine "Masses", in which John Reed began his career. The magazine gathered radical Americans around it, including the Communists, one of whom was John Reed. From the 1920s onwards, short story was perceived by critics as an American genre of literature, with magazines playing an important role in its development. If *Playboy*, which in the sixties printed the stories of masters such as Vladimir Nabokov, John Updike, Kurt Vonnegut, has become less intelligent over time, the *New Yorker* still publishes stories, most of which are found in the best short prose anthologies. Ten Americans have received the Nobel Prize in Literature. Since 1918, the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction has been awarded.

At the same time, children's literature was developing. The classics of this genre are L. Frank Baum - Author of the book series *The Amazing Magician of Oz*. Among the authors of the mass literature are representatives of the cool detective Dashiell Hammett, Raymond Chandler, James Kane, who have become widely known. One of the greatest writers of the first half of the XX th century was William Faulkner, who received the Nobel Prize in 1949.

Famous masters of XX th century American prose are Catherine Ann Porter and Eudora Welty. The play, written by Jerome Salinger in *The Rye Field or The Rock Cat*, *The Catcher in the Rye*, has a special place in the literature of the 1950s. This work, published in 1951, became a cult (especially among young people). The books began to feature previously banned topics. The famous poet Elizabeth Bishop did not hide his love for women. Among the writers of this time is also Truman Capote. The American playwright of the 1950s featured plays by Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams. Edward Albee's plays became famous in the 1960s (*The Zoo Story* (1959), *The Death of Bessie Smith* (1960), *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* (1962)).

The diversity of American literature never allows one movement to completely replace others. After the beatings of the '50s and '60s (Jack Kerouac, Lawrence Ferlingetti, Gregory Corso, Allen Ginsberg), the most striking trend was - and is - postmodernism (e.g., Paul Oster, Thomas Pynchon).

Science fiction and horror literature were widely developed, and in the second half of the XX th century, fantasy gained great popularity. The first wave of American science fiction, which included Edgar Rice Burroughs, Murray Leinster, Edmond Hamilton, Henry Kutner, was mostly entertaining, and in turn developed a sub-genre of space opera describing the adventures of space pioneers.

From the middle of the XX th century, a very difficult fiction gained a foothold. Famous representatives of science fiction are: Ray Bradbury, Robert Heinlein, Frank Herbert, Isaac Asimov, Andre Norton, Clifford Simak, Robert Sheckley. The literature of these authors is distinguished by its appeal and allegory to complex social and psychological issues. Born in the United States is a science fiction subgenre such as cyberpunk (Philip K. Dick, William Gibson, Bruce Sterling), which describes a high-tech, altered and dehumanized future. It remains one of the major centers of fiction in the United States in the XXI st century, thanks to such authors as Dan Simmons, Orson Scott Card, Lois Boyold, David Weber, Neil Stevenson, Scott Westerfeld, and others.

Most of the writers of the XX th century horror genre are American. The classic of horror literature of the first half of the century was Howard Lovecraft, author of the *Kathleen* myth. His creations in his head mo.

FOOTNOTE

1. Georgian Soviet Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, Tbilisi, 1975. - p. 374.
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