

SOCIAL, MORAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN THE WORKS OF CHARLES PERSY SNOW

Kamola Khamidova

Namangan State University 2nd year master's degree student

Abstract: This article talks about the depiction of social and psychological problems in the work of Charles Percy Snow and how the writer managed to convey these problems and the solutions to such problems to the reader.

Key words: Charles Persy Snow, social, moral, problems, cultures

CHARLEZ PERSI SNOU ASARLARIDAGI IJTIMOIIY, AXLOQIY PSIXOLOGIK MUAMMOLAR

Kamola Hamidova

Namangan davlat universiteti II bosqich magistranti

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada Charlez Persi Snou ijodida ijtimoiy psixologik muammolarning tasvirlanishi va yozuvchining mazkur muammolarni shu bilan birgalikda bu kabi muammolarning yechimlarini ham kitobxonga yetkazib berishdek badiiy vazifasini qanday uddalagani haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Charliz Persi Snou , axloq, ijtimoiy, psixologik muammolar, madaniyat

СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ, НРАВСТВЕННО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ ЧАРЛЬЗА ПЕРСИ СНОУ

Камола Хамидова

Выпускник Наманганского государственного университета II ступени

Аннотация: В данной статье рассказывается об изображении социальных и психологических проблем в творчестве Чарльза Перси Сноу и о том, как писателю удалось донести эти проблемы и решения таких проблем до читателя.

Ключевые слова: Чарльз Перси Сноу, этика, социальные, психологические проблемы, культура

We are living in the active life and in this life each person faces to social problems. Social issues have a massive lousy effect on our society and ultimately, it affects all of us. In order to solve some social issues, we need a common approach. No society is

free from social issues, almost every one of them has some social issue or the other. Social problems are becoming on the point of writers. Charles Persy Snow is both a famous novelist and a well-known scientist (physicist). This defined the main ideas of his creative work and social and politic activities as eliminating the gap between scientists and humanitarians in the age of scientific and technical revolution. He is a persistent follower of realism as opposed to modernism. Snow treats the novel as a complex description of man and a society in social, moral, psychological and intellectual interrelated aspects.

XX century science proves that heredity and environment function similarly in all named living species except one *Homo sapiens*. Man alone, through his intellect, forms language and culture, thereby effecting his environment so that he participates in the process of his own creation. This participation so links humans that each man extends outside himself creating of the human race a single, whole fabric. Charles Persy Snow, aware of this communal reality, notes the present lack of communication between scientists and humanists. He contends that this lack, described as the two cultures split, endangers both the practical survival of Western civilization and mankind's understanding of its own humanity.

A good many times I have been present at gatherings of people who, by the standards of the traditional culture, are thought highly educated and who have with considerable gusto been expressing their incredulity at the illiteracy of scientists. Once or twice I have been provoked and have asked the company how many of them could describe the Second Law of Thermodynamics. The response was cold: it was also negative. Yet I was asking something which is the scientific equivalent of: Have you read a work of Shakespeare's? I now believe that if I had asked an even simpler question – such as, What do you mean by mass, or acceleration, which is the scientific equivalent of saying, Can you read? – not more than one in ten of the highly educated would have felt that I was speaking the same language. So the great edifice of modern physics goes up, and the majority of the cleverest people in the western world have about as much insight into it as their neolithic ancestors would have had.[1]

C.P. Snow has his own writing style. His well – published works are ” George Passant”, “Time of Hope”, “The New Men”, “Homecomings”, ”The Search”, “Death Under Sail”, “Public Affairs” and others. His works is written well and reader easily can understand the themes which are described. Ideas which will be given below will be the fact of it. In his study of Trollope, a writer whom he valued highly and with whom he identified in a number of ways, Snow speaks interestingly of characterization. He defines character as persona, distinguishes it from inherent, individual nature, and considers personality to be a fusion of nature and character. These distinctions are certainly relevant to Snow's own work. His starting interest is in “characters,” that is, an individual's personal qualities that are conditioned by, and expressed in, social

experience. Yet, recognizing that this character interacts with “nature,” Snow, in attempting to represent a rounded picture of personality, must demonstrate the interaction. His fiction, then, is simultaneously concerned with showing people their character in social situations, indicating their nature or personal psychology, and presenting the interplay of the two, the social character and the private nature. All people have, in differing proportions, both a private and a social side to their personalities; all are both strangers and brothers.[2] Much of Snow’s style also reflects his view of personality. E. A. Levenston, in a careful study of Snow’s sentence structure (ES, 1974), has noticed the prevalence of qualifying “interrupters.” Many of these are a result of Snow’s comparing the particular to the general, one person’s qualities to many people’s. Expressions such as “very few men, George least of all” or “Roy was not a snob, no man was less so,” run throughout his work.

Imagery also consistently reinforces Snow’s binocular view of personality. The light of brotherhood wages a never-ending Manichaeian conflict with the dark of private estrangement. Windows may be lit, inviting people to “come home” to social involvement, but they often walk the dark streets, locked out in their lonely individuality. If we take “The Search” as an example, this work it is Snow’s third published novel, it was slightly revised and reprinted twenty-four years after its first appearance. It is an autobiographical work and novel speaks about the story of a poor boy’s using his talent, determination and scholarship to make a career in science, later to abandon it to turn to writing.

In a nutshell, Snow is an exceptionally fine author would serve no purpose. The themes Snow develops in his novels also take into account these interrelationships, although he includes, too, the essential absurdity of individual existence. If you notice, one of his themes is to contrast men’s rational and irrational approaches to death, another one is man’s personal emptiness with social expectation.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro’yxati

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