

# THE REALISM OF FYODOR DOSTOEVSKY'S NOVEL THE IDIOT

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## РЕАЛИЗМ РОМАНА ФЕДОРА ДОСТОЕВСКОГО «ИДИОТ»

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**Annotatsiya:** 1849 yil 23 aprelda Fyodor Dostoevskiy podshoh va Rossiya hukumatiga qarshi qo'poruvchilik faoliyati uchun hibsga olindi. Dostoevskiy Belinskiyni, jumladan, taqiqlangan Gogolga maktublarni o'qiganlikda, shu va boshqa asarlarning nusxalarini tarqatganlikda, Rossiya siyosati va dinini tanqid qilganlikda ayblangan. Avvaliga u o'limga mahkum qilindi va oxir-oqibat Sibir qamoqxonasidagi Omskdagi to'rt yillik og'ir mehnatga almashtirildi. O'sha davrlar yozuvchilar boshidan kechirgan eng og'ir yillardan biri bo'lgan, shu bilan birga uning hayotidagi eng muhim tajribalari bo'lgan, bir nazariyaga ko'ra, bu unga inson tabiati va murakkabliklarini, psixikaning ichki qismlarini keskin tahlil qilish uchun eng noyob tushuncha bergan. Dostoevskiy mahbus, qimorboz, gunohkor, shu bilan birga azob-uqubatlarning shohi edi, uning hikoyalari jinnilik, aybdor va umidsiz savollarga to'la o'layotgan odamning shivirlariga o'xshardi. Idiot romani birinchi marta 1868-1869 yillarda The Russian Messenger jurnalida seriyali nashr etilgan. Sarlavha bosh qahramon Lev Nikolaevich Myshkin, yosh va go'zal yosh shahzoda haqida. Ushbu maqola Dostoevskiyning ikkinchi durdona asarining ba'zi realistik jihatlarini yoritishga qaratilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Dostoevskiy, ahmoq, Myshkin, realizm, mehribonlik, axloq, inson tabiati.

**Аннотация:** 23 апреля 1849 года Федор Достоевский был арестован за подрывную деятельность против царя и российского правительства. Достоевского обвиняли в том, что он читал Белинскому, среди прочего, письма к запрещенному Гоголю, распространял копии этих и других произведений, критиковал русскую политику и религию. Сначала его приговорили к смертной казни, а в итоге перевели на четыре года каторжных работ в сибирскую тюрьму в Омске. Это были одни из самых трудных лет для писателя, но также и одни из самых важных событий в его жизни, которые, согласно одной из теорий, дали ему уникальное понимание тонкостей человеческой природы и внутренней психики. Достоевский был узником, игроком, грешником и в то же время королем страданий, его рассказы напоминали шепот умирающего, полный безумия, вины и отчаянных вопросов. Роман «Идиот» впервые был опубликован в «Русском вестнике» в 1868–1869 годах. В названии рассказывается о главном герое, Льве Николаевиче Мышкине, молодом и прекрасном юном князе. Целью данной статьи является освещение некоторых реалистических аспектов второго шедевра Достоевского.

**Ключевые слова:** Достоевский, идиот, Мышкин, реализм, доброта, нравственность, человеческая природа.

**Abstract:** On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April, 1849 Fyodor Dostoevsky was arrested for subversive activities against Tsar and the Russian government. Dostoevsky was accused of reading Belinsky, including the banned Letters to Gogol, and spreading copies of these and other works, and criticizing Russian politics and religion. He was initially condemned to death before finally having his sentence commuted to four years hard labor in Omsk, Siberian prison camp. That times were one of the worst years writers

faced, but also most important experiences in his life, one theory is it gave him most unique insight human nature and complexities, and sharp analysis of inner parts of psyche. Dostoevsky was a prisoner, a gambler, a sinner, but also king of suffering, his stories was like whispers of dying man, who filled with madness, guilty, and desperate questions. The Idiot novel first published serially in the journal The Russian Messenger in 1868-1869. The title is reference to protagonist Lev Nikolayevich Myshkin, a young prince who is young and beautiful man. This paper aims to cover some realism aspects of Dostoevsky's second masterpiece.

**Key words:** Dostoevsky, idiot, Myshkin, realism, kindness, morality, human nature.

**Introduction:** The Idiot kicks off on a train, Prince Myshkin on his way to back Russia after years in sanatorium in Switzerland, because he has epilepsy, just like Fyodor Dostoevsky, on the train he meets two guy they completely different with Prince, they basically white and black. First, Parfen Ragozhin, he has money and he is going to on about how obsessed he with Nastasya Philopovna and there is Lebedov who selfish not above stirring the pot for his own benefit. Good people are Idiots is the core of the book, good people are often dismissed and often ridiculed as idiot. That idea was not just a random idea, this came from writer's experiences and struggles which he faced through his life. Dostoevsky shows the ugliest truth about free will shape society and criticizing society. In Dostoevsky 1867 one of letters to Maykov he wrote: " I came to Geneva with big thoughts. The idea of novel has been born in my mind, and God willing, it will be great work and it will turn out well. I love it so much; I write it with a pleasure". Dostoevsky said about Myshkin that his is not idiot, but a noble and dear person. The Idiot is rich with scenes that exemplify realism, deepening the human complexities of human behavior, societal dilemmas. The realism art movement of nineteenth century was dramatic shift from the exotic and poetic Romanticism that dominated the art world in decades prior. Literacy

realism is a literary movement that represents reality by portraying mundane, everyday experiences as they are in real life. It depicts familiar people, places and stories primarily about the middle and lower classes of society. Literary realism seeks to tell a story as truthfully as possible instead of dramatizing or romanticizing it. (1) Dostoevsky articulates some interesting reflections on the problems that ‘‘ordinary’’ characters present to the novelist. One is aware of Dostoevsky ‘‘fantastic realism’’ in which he defends his penchant for highly original characters acting outrageously as creating a higher realism, ultimately more revealing about the true nature of things, which is closer to what most people think of as realism. The everyday conversation, errors, pursuits and expectations pervade Dostoevsky’s novel, however there is a well-balanced mixture the extraordinary, original and outrageous. Even the common folk in *The Idiot* appear more absurd and trite- emphasize the ordinaries Dostoevsky comments that ‘‘common people are, at every moment and by majority the essential link in the chain of human affairs ‘’ and incorporates in the novel characters such as Lebedov, Ganya, and Gen. Ivolgin, Ippolit, Varya among others who speak of platitudes such as rumours, politics, and old issues. In spite of all the ‘‘extraordinary efforts of these characters to escape at all costs the rut of ordinaries and routine they end nonetheless by remaining invariably and forever nothing but routine’’. (2)

**Materials and Methods:** Many realists of nineteenth century battled against any myth of human progress, or any false vision for the future. Where there is no vision, the people perish, as Dostoevsky illustrates in *The Idiot*, with pathetic nihilist character. In fiction, the reader is impressed with a unity of the world ‘‘which is not really there’’. (3) One of realism scenes in the novel the confrontation between Prince Myshkin Nastasya Flipovna and her birthday party; in this episode Dostoevsky writes raw and unfiltered emotions and social complexities of every character, harsh reality of upper class, including their hypocrisy, cruelty, and manipulation. The party shows

hidden agendas among guests, as they treat Nastasya Flippovna with mix pity and disdain. Totsky treating her harshly and abusing her publicly on her own birthday, that showcases ugly sides of social class and the treatment of women in 19<sup>th</sup> century Russia. The scene delves deeply into character's emotions, and desperation, it exposes the cruel social dynamics of the time, where a women's reputation and worth were easily undermined by her past relationships. In party Myshkin offers marry to her no stirrings, no judgement, but Nastasya cannot deal with that kind of sincerity, instead of staying she runs of with Ragozhin. Prince Myshkin did not love either Nastasya or Aglaya, he did not love them as women but as children, also Aglaya and Nastasya Filipona did not truly loved the prince, their love was spoiled from childhood, one of excessive love from parents, other by Totsky's vicious passion. The prince was the only one who treat them as child, he loved and treated them as a child, that's way he rushed between them. The Prince Myshkin was an adult child, who does not integrate into society.

**Results:** Here is what happens when you put someone truly good in society, that's anything but, it is raw, it is brute and it sticks with you. Are morally good people fool? But being too good actually ruins you. Myshkin was pure-hearted and a priceless crystal, as they called him 'holy fool', he's whole life was big series of people walking all over him his relatives screw him out of his inheritance, Ragozhin basically tries to kill him and he forgives them all every single time. That's reason Aglaya mocks and hates him, and she does not understand why Prince too good for people, who treated him terribly.

**Discussion:** Dostoevsky presented a realistic life, he is honest how life really it is, he says life full of suffering nobody escapes it, not even rich, for he is rich but is he happy? Not even close, he is in drowning in obsession, jealousy, and inner turmoil. Prince Myshkin tries to fix the mess, but eliminated by society, which society saws

him as a weakness, they take advantage of him and mocks him until there's nothing left of him. It is real and also terrifying.

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