

# INTERPRETATION OF THE PROTAGONISTS IN THE NOVELS BY J. STEINBECK AND THE THE WRITER'S STYLE

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**ABSTRACT:** The article describes the history and writing style of the main characters of the novel by J. Steinbeck, Nobel Prize winner in literature.

**Keywords:** novel, work, Red Pony, Pearl, heroes, good, good-evil.

Nobel Prize in Literature William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, and John Steinbeck are often among the most influential writers of the 20th century. John Ernst Steinbeck is short. (/ 'Stambæk/); February 27, 1902 – December 20, 1968) was an American writer and recipient of the 1962 Nobel Prize in Literature for. [He is called the "Giant of American Literature" [and many of his works are classics of Western literature.

During his writing career, he wrote 33 books, one of which was co-written with Edward Ricketts, including 16 novels, six science fiction books, and two collections of short stories. He is best known for his comic novels Tortilla Flat (1935) and The Cannery (1945), the multigenerational epic East of Eden (1952), and the novels The Red Pony (1933) and "The Mice and people" (1937). The Pulitzer Prize-winning *Anger of the Grapes* (1939) is a work by Steinbeck and part of the American literary canon. In the first 75 years after publication, 14 million copies were sold. Most of Steinbeck's work comes from central California, especially the Salina Valley and coastal region of California. His work often dealt with themes of fate and injustice, especially those who were depressed or were heroes.

John Steinbeck is the author of many works and novels. The characters in each novel are vividly depicted, and their lives and lifestyles are captured by the

reader. For example, *The Red Pony* is an episodic novel written by American writer John Steinbeck in 1933. The first three chapters were published in magazines from 1933 to 1936. The full version of the book was published in 1937 by Krovchik Freedom. The stories in the book are the stories of a boy named Jody Tiflin. The book contains four different stories about the lives of Jody and her father, a California rancher. Other main characters include Carl Tiflin - Jody's father; Billy Buck - horse expert and farm slave; Mrs Tiflin - Jody's mother Grandpa Jody is the father of Mrs. Tiflin, who loves to tell stories about the Oregon Trail that crossed history and the events she lived through; and Gitano is an old man who wants to die on a Tiflin farm.

The role and significance of each of these heroes, including their educational value, is highlighted. *Schubialn* is as much of a novel American as *Pearl*. by John Steinbeck. Originally published in 1947, the story explores the nature of pearls, cinema, and man, as well as greed, defiance of social norms, and evil. Steinbeck was inspired by the Mexican folk tale *La Paz*, Baja California, Mexico, a ruggedly rich region he had heard about during his previous visit in the 1940s. The book is based on the Mexican film *La Perla* (1947) and the cult Canadian film *Ondu Muttina Kete* (1987). This story is one of Steinbeck's most famous books and was widely used in high school classrooms. Pearls are sometimes considered a parable. Steinbeck began writing the story as a film script. In 1944, he first published it as a short story called "The Pearl of the World". *Woman's Friend* (December 1945).] The original edition is sometimes also referred to as the "Pearl of La Paz". Steinbeck expanded the story to novel length and published it under that title. Published by *Pearl* (1947) Viking Press. While he was writing the novel version, he was filming a film version co-written with Jack Wagner, who traveled frequently to Mexico. The film was also released by RKO in 1947 as a promotion along with the book. Family. One of the main themes of the novel is the family. Throughout the novel, the plot discusses how the family lived before and after the pearl. It's constantly at the center of the story, and many of the decisions are based

on what's best for the family. For example, the first thing he wants to do with the pearl money is improve the lives of his wife and Coyotito. This money goes towards Coyotito's training, good clothes, and protection. The film later also demonstrates his loyalty to his family by not selling to a jeweler. The second buyer wanted to buy the pearl for less than its value, but, given the Kino family, refused to look for a better deal. He always remembers his family, whether it brings warmth and happiness or leads to trouble. This caused Kino to take the gem and eventually throw it into the ocean again.

**Good and evil.** One of the biggest themes in this novel is the theme of good and evil. This topic will be featured in other topics as well, and it will be featured from start to finish. At first, Kino lives a simple and happy life, but when he finds the gem, he believes that good will come out of it. However, a sense of evil accompanies him. After that, Kino and his family waged a constant battle against evil in order to preserve the once beloved good.

In the film, a hard-working jeweler diver and the protagonist of the novel. He has a wife, Juana, and a son, Coyotito. It has no value until he finds a diver and a jewel that suits his lifestyle.

Juana, Kino's wife, minor character. She is a loving woman who takes care of her husband and son. Throughout the experience, he remains loyal to his family and also senses the evil forces that attract the gems. Coyotito is the young son of Juana and Kino. He is their only child and his parents do everything they can to protect him.

Unnamed in the Doctor's novel, it is a symbol of wealth, greed and exploitation. He's hideous, fat, and foreign-born, born in France.

Juan Tomás, Kino's brother, is wise and faithful.

Apolonia is the wife of Juan Tomás, who helps her brother protect and hide Kino.

These publications hailed the novel as a "great artistic victory" and emphasized Steinbeck's understanding of the "universal meaning of life". It is used not only to teach literature to students, but also to discuss important life lessons. Many consider this book to be Steinbeck's easiest book to teach because the lessons are simple but important, and in general this novel is studied by high school students or high school students. Teachers instruct their students to dig deeper than the surface to learn about the simplicity and complexity of the novel, and to highlight its themes to enable students to learn more than just literacy.

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