

The Book Of "Erewhon" As A Glory Of A Young Writer

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Abstract

The first serious novel by this author was the book "Edgin". It was the book "Edgin" that brought fame to the novice writer in literary circles, which attracted my attention and aroused sincere and lively interest, which led me to the goal of attracting the attention of our readers and their ability to think about the social struggle of mankind for a highly moral and perfect way of life. . Currently, the writer's works belong to the classics of English literature. The most ideological novel of the author was the book "Edgin", in which Samuel Butler quite harshly criticized the social and political system of England. It was the book "Edgin" that brought fame to the novice writer in literary circles.

Samuel Butler, after the publication of the first book, decided to release a sequel to the novel "Return to Edgin". In this work, he tried to refute the theory of Charles Darwin. After criticizing someone else's theory of the appearance of man, he proposed his own theory in the book "Evolution old and new" and supplemented it in the stories: Unconscious memory and Luck or cunning as the main method of organic change.

KEY WORDS: Highly moral, ideological novel, unconscious memory, satire of Victorian society, reviewers, art criticism, utopian community, writer's philosophy, misrepresentation, reactionary literature.

INTRODUCTION

Many sophisticated readers had heard of Samuel Butler (1835 - 1902), but the story of the famous book "Edgin" (in other translations - "Erewhon", an anagram of the English word nowhere - nowhere), which is considered one of the cornerstones of English-language fiction, and "The Way of All Flesh" - a classic, old, excellently long, long novel... Which, by the way, was published in our country in 1938 in Peter Guber's translation Unfortunately, "the book was signed for publication on April 25, 1938, and P.K. Huber was jailed on August 28, 1938." The title page no longer includes the name of the translator and author of the introductory piece. Huber died in prison in 1941 (he was rehabilitated in 1961).

The new biology also had a decisive influence on Samuel Butler, the author of the novels Erewhon(1871) and Back in Erewhon(1901), which played a significant part in the history of ultramodern wisdom fabrication. Erewhon or Beyond the Range is a new by Samuel Butler published anonymously in 1872. The name is also the name of the country apparently discovered by the promoter. The novel doesn't reveal which part of the world Erewhon is in, but it's clear that it's a fictional country. Butler meant that the title should be read as the word "Nowhere" in rear, despite the fact that the letters "h" and "w" are reversed. It's likely that he did this to defend himself against allegations of being unfaithful, although Erewhon is supposedly a lampoon of puritanical society. The first many chapters of the novel, dealing with the discovery of Erewhon, are actually grounded on Butler's own gests in New Zealand, where as a youthful man he worked as a lamb planter for about four times(1860– 1864) and explored corridor. innards of the South Island.(One of the largest lamb granges in the country, located near where Butler lived, is named "Erewhon" in his honor. It's near Mesopotamia Station, another large lamb ranch.)

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Erewhon satirizes colorful aspects of puritanical society, including correctional discipline, religion, and anthropocentrism. For illustration, under Erewhon law, malefactors are treated as if they were sick, and sick people as if they were culprits. Another point of Erewhon is the lack of buses; this is due to the wide belief among Erewhonians that they're potentially dangerous. This last aspect of Erewhon shows the influence of Charles Darwin's proposition of evolution; Butler read *On the Origin of Species* shortly after its publication in 1859. Book of Machines Butler developed the three chapters of Erewhon that make up *The Book of Machines* from a series of papers he contributed to the Press, which had just begun publication in Christchurch, New Zealand, beginning with *Among the Machines* (1863). Butler was the first to write about the possibility that machines could develop knowledge through Darwinian selection. (1) Numerous considered this a joke; but in the preface to the alternate edition, Butler wrote "I lament that pundits have in some cases tended to regard the chapters on machines as an attempt to reduce Darwin's proposition to the point of asininity. Nothing could have been further from my intentions, and many effects could have been more distasteful to me than any attempt to make fun of Mr. Darwin. Butler also wrote "Erewhon of the Eye" and "The Way of All Flesh". The first shows that he was a colonist of photography and art review. With 176 superb illustrations, including twenty full-color and eighty rare photos, Butler made significant benefactions to both the practice and review of fine art. Quite a job.

No, Erewhon was noway meant to portray a romantic community concentrated on well-being. No, I'm not in favor of viewing illness as an embarrassment, a condition to be covered up, or as a moral offense. I get hurt way too frequently because of this! Still, I appreciate good affront as a cure to the spread of speech canons and anti-harassment programs. No one has the right to noway be offended. Freedom of speech and the right not to be offended are mutually exclusive. Therefore, we'd not like to live in a society where we've noway been offended! Forget about heartiness-concentrated Cockaignes. A romantic community doesn't live, noway has been, and hopefully noway will be. We must produce our own partial Cockaignes in the non-welfare communities in which we live. Erewhon Mall Erewhon Mall takes its name from the sarcastic new Erewhon written by British pen Samuel Butler (1835 – 1902). Erewhon, an anagram for nowhere, tells the story of a fictional country near New Zealand where physical illness is a crime, but ordinary felonious exertion and immoral gestures are considered medically curable. The novel, written in 1872, was one of only two novels written by Butler that were popular during his continuance, the other being *Erewhon Revised*, published in 1901. Samuel Butler was born December 4, 1835 in Nottinghamshire, England, where his father, Thomas, was head of the church. Samuel came from a line of preachers, and his father planned for Samuel to continue the family tradition. Samuel studied at the University of Cambridge, his father's alma mater, from 1854 to 1858, graduating in classics. Thomas constantly pushed Samuel to come a member of the church. To achieve this thing, Butler spent the period from 1858 to 1859 in a poor London church. Still, while in London, Samuel was encouraged to turn to his father with growing doubts about his faith. This led to a rift between father and son, which incompletely led Samuel to decide to go to New Zealand and start raising lamb in 1859. While in New Zealand, Butler wrote a composition for the Christchurch Press entitled "Darwin Among the Machines". which latterly came the base for Erewhon. Reading Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* in 1863 was an important event in Butler's life, as numerous of his after-jottings dealt with natural selection. In 1864 Butler returned to London and took up hearthstone at 15 Clifford's Inn, where he lived until his death in 1902. In 1867 Butler began a relationship with Eliza Savage, who came Butler's friend and principal critic. In fact, Butler didn't submit the work for publication until he showed it to Savage. Savage approved Erewhon in 1872, and the book soon came Butler's first marketable success. Fair Haven followed in 1874 but didn't come near to the Erewhon's fashionability. Butler's most notorious work, *The Way of All Flesh*, wasn't published until after his death. In 1874, he gave Savage a draft of the novel, a sarcastic, semi-autobiographical account of puritanical family life. His friend approved of the work, but Butler was displeased with the novel and continued to work on it for the coming ten times. After Savage's death in 1885, Butler decided not to publish the work without a friend's blessing. Therefore, *The Way of All Flesh* wasn't published until 1903, when the book was discovered among Butler's effects after his death. The novel entered wide sun,

securing a place for itself among puritanical pens. Erewhon Mall serves as a memorial of Butler's work and includes three pine oaks(*Quercus palustris*) and two pulsing aspens(*Populus tremuloides*). The boardwalk is part of the Greenstreets program, a common design between premises and the Department of Transportation that began in 1986 and revived in 1994. Its thing is to turn paved thoroughfares like triangles and promenades into green spaces.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Soviet scientists also contributed to the development of Butler's heritage. It should be noted the extremely intriguing proclusion to the Russian edition of the novel, which was published in our country in 1938, the instructional reviews of it by B. Reizov and A. Fedorov, published in the same times, sections about Butler that appeared in the 50s in books on the history of English literature (A. Anikst and R. Orlova), lately published papers by Yu. Kondratiev and I. Chekalov. Despite the deficit of studies about Butler in our erudite review, there's reason to talk about the conception of his work that has developed in our country, utmost easily expressed in the work of R. Orlova. Noting the inferiority of the pen's gospel and the contradictions in his work, the author considers his workshop of art to be one of the important links in the erudite process of that time, which served as a transitional step from the literalism of Dickens and Thackeray to the literalism of Shaw, Wells and Galsworthy. still, as Butler's postmortem fame grew, his heritage came decreasingly misinterpreted. In some workshop that have lately appeared abroad, considerable sweats are being made to "matriculate" the pen in the camp of archconservative literature. To this end, first of all, it sticks out what makes it possible to raise the author of *The Way* to the guard as a "forerunner" and "prophet" of euphemism.

RESULTS

Therefore, successfully completed exploration serves as the base for farther work in this area, and also offers the addition of the advanced material of scientific work in the educational and methodological literature of scientific institutions.

DISCUSSION

The most striking aspect of reading more closely about the author's works is the diversity and inconsistency of assessments and opinions. D. Sampson and J. Cole, among others, consider Butler to be the "enfant terrible" of science and literature. Others, like D. Harris, do not see the possibility of classifying him as a part of any trend or system and tend to view his work as an unsolved mystery. The question may be posed more categorically at times. R. Swingler saw in Butler a Victorian who did not overstep the system's foundations. On the other hand, Pritchett and Mugeridge called him an anti-Victorian who dealt with everything the English bourgeois held dear with ruthlessness. According to A. Toynbee, Butler's literary past is out of date and "incompatible with our time." The writer's talent was generally denied by Ruth. The novel "The Way of All Flesh" was anathemized by W. Phelps, who called it "a book inspired by the devil." One of the final articles about Butler, which was published in 1964 in the London magazine *The Humanist*, showed how inconsistent all of these judgments were. Du Canne, its author, writes: Samuel Butler, one of Shaw's few idols and one of the strangest Victorian writers, is alive and well today as the author of the remarkable novel *The Way of All Flesh*. He is both interesting and repulsive, significant and insignificant. However, it is essential to note that regardless of the level of criticism leveled at the author of *The Way*, they all acknowledge the author's style, originality, and clarity of thought. In addition, there is undeniable evidence of interest in his legacy in the ongoing discussions about him. The most objective scientists in the West are working to figure out where the author fits in the history of English literature, how his work fits in with the best realistic traditions of the past, and what new ideas he brought to the literature of his time.

CONCLUSION

In order to foster the reader's sense of faith in a perfect way of life, the desire to stand above any dystopian relationships, and an aggressive approach to understanding the creation of pure motives and actions in the process of human life as a Reasonable being, the study is the disclosure and presentation of the author's utopian views.

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