

THE THEME OF EMIGRATION IN VLADIMIR NABOKOV'S NOVELS

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the topic of emigration in the works of V. V. Nabokov. The authors analyzed some of his works. Common features in English and Russian books by V. Nabokov are considered

Keywords: emigration; novels; story; emigration problems; Russian-language literature; English-language literature. Keywords: emigration; novels; story; emigration problems; Russian-language literature; English-language literature.

ТЕМА ЭМИГРАЦИИ В РОМАНАХ ВЛАДИМИРА НАБОКОВА

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АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассматривается тема эмиграции в творчестве В. В. Набокова. Авторами произведен анализ некоторых его произведений. Рассмотрены общие черты в англоязычных и русскоязычных книгах В. Набокова.

Ключевые слова: эмиграция; романы; повести; проблемы эмиграции; русскоязычная литература; англоязычная литература.

VLADIMIR NABOKOVNING ROMANLARIDA EMIGRATSIYA MAVZUSI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada V.V. Nabokovning ishida emigratsiya mavzusi ko'rib chiqiladi. Mualliflar uning ayrim asarlarini tahlil qildilar. V. Nabokovning ingliz va rus tilidagi kitoblarida umumiy xususiyatlar ko'rib chiqildi.

Kalit so'zlar: emigratsiya; romanlar; romanlar; emigratsiya muammolari; rus tilidagi adabiyot; ingliz tilidagi adabiyot.

INTRODUCTION

The works of Vladimir Vladimirovich Nabokov often touch upon the theme of Russian emigration. Examples of such works are the novels "Protection of Luzhin", "Feat" and the novella "The Spy". For example, in the novel "Feat", the theme of the

secret return of the protagonist to his homeland and, subsequently, his disappearance is revealed. The novel "The Defense of Luzhin" describes the fate of the brilliant chess player Luzhin, who sees the world as a game on a chessboard, where his wife and grandmaster Turati are rivals. The main character is looking for salvation from life in his childhood memories, which eventually leads to his suicide.

In 1933, due to the rise of the Nazis to power, a new order of things was established in Germany. Nabokov's response to the current events was the dystopian novel "Invitation to Execution", in which the author shows how deceptive the world of a totalitarian state is. The main character is condemned to execution, his executioner appears to him as a prisoner, and his wife agrees to settle in his cell until the execution. In this case, the execution is the awakening of the hero from a fainting dream, in which everything is riddled with deception and vulgarity.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The best work of Nabokov was recognized by researchers as the novel "The Gift", in which, according to the author, Russian literature plays the role of the main character. The author tells about the emigrant poet Fyodor Godunov-Cherdyntsev, who lives in Berlin, Nabokov alternates the story of the main character with a story about his life. Also included in this work are Fyodor's poems, a biography of his father, and a description of the life of N. G. Chernyshevsky, which makes up the fourth chapter of the work. "The Gift" is a biography of the three-year period of the poet Fyodor Godunov-Cherdyntsev's life, as well as his autobiographical novel. In the events described in The Gift, a number of events from the life of Nabokov himself are clearly traced. The novel "The Gift" is filled with literary overtones and "is built on the romantic antithesis of the ordinary vulgar world" [1], for example, the Berlin Germans, the association of Russian writers in Berlin, positivism and utilitarianism in the worldview of N. G. Chernyshevsky and the high poetry of creativity, heroism, love, an example of this is Fedor's gift, the heroics of his father's wanderings, Fyodor's love for Zina. Many critics accused Fyodor of plotting against the memory of Russian democracy, and publishers refused to publish his work. Nabokov's family lived very cramped, and throughout the 1930s he repeatedly tried to find a job as a teacher in the United States and attracted the attention of American publishers to his work. He wrote a novel about the writer Sebastian Knight, who was in the USA in 1941. In May 1940, when most of the territory of France was occupied by German troops, Nabokov and his family fled the country to the United States.

Nabokov combined classical, modernist and postmodern features in his work, which became a significant phenomenon in the literature of the XX century.

Nabokov's work has gained many followers, both among Russian and foreign writers. Nabokov can undoubtedly be called the star of Russian emigration. Under the pseudonym Vladimir Sirin, he wrote works in Russian, and as an American writer, he published his creations under his own name Vladimir Nabokov. The main works of the "second turn of the spiral" were the novels: "Masha" (1926), "King, Queen, Jack" (1928), "Protection of Luzhin" (1930), "Feat" (1932), "Camera Obscura" (1932), "Despair" (1934), "Invitation on execution" (1938), "Gift" (1937-1938). He did not have time to complete the ninth novel, and later two fragments of it were published — "Ultima Thule" and "Solus Rex". And also in 1920-1930 his collections of short prose "The Return of Chorb" and "The Spy" were published. In 1956, in the "Publishing House named after Chekhov" published his collection "Spring in Fialt", which included works about the emigrant periodicals of the 1930s. In English, he published eight novels by Nabokov: "The Real Life of Sebastian Knight" (The Real Life of Sebastian Knight, 1941), "Under the Sign of Illegitimate" (Bend Sinister, 1947), "Lolita" (Lolita, 1955), "Pnin" (Pnin, 1957), "Pale Flame" (Pale Fire, 1962), "Ada" (Ada, 1969), "Transparent Things" (Transparent Things, 1972) and "Look at the Harlequins!" (Look at the Harlequins!, 1974), and the ninth novel was also not published and remained stored in the writer's archive. The works written by the author in English closely echo the Russian-language works. For example, the plot of "Lolita" is connected with the story "The Wizard", unpublished during the author's lifetime. And the narrative techniques used in "The Gift" were developed in the novel "Under the sign of the Illegitimate", where the author actively intervenes in the text of the narrative, also in this novel totalitarian power appears as a farce, and is initially set out in "Invitation to Execution". Thanks to the work "Lolita" Nabokov became a highly paid author, which allowed him to dictate his terms to publishers and publish his little-known works. Due to his position, the author managed to publish all his Russian-language novels in English, and this work took twelve years. Russian Russian and foreign literature and the Russian language were taught by Nabokov in America. Russian Russian language, Russian and foreign literature were taught by Nabokov in America. In 1941-1948 — Russian language and literature at Welshley College (Massachusetts), in 1951-1952 he lectured at Harvard University. From 1948 to 1958 he was a professor at Cornell University. In 1955, the novel Lolita was published in Paris, in 1958 it was published in America, a year later — in England. The novel exceeded all expectations and brought the author scandalous fame and

financial independence, which allowed Nabokov to leave teaching and devote his life entirely to creativity. The last seventeen years of his life he lived in a fashionable hotel in Switzerland, Nabokov died on July 2, 1977 and was buried in the village of Clarence.

CONCLUSION

Nabokov is an intellectual writer who puts the game of imagination, mind, and fantasy above all else. The issues that concern humanity today – the fate of the intellect, loneliness and freedom, personality and totalitarian system, love and hopelessness – he refracts in his vivid metaphorical word. "He turned out to be possible only because of a peculiarity, an extremely rare kind of his talent – a writer who exists outside the environment, outside the country, outside the rest of the world... He will be perfectly and terribly alone," his outstanding contemporary G. Gazdanov wrote about Nabokov [2]. Only one thing can be evidence of overcoming such loneliness – a reader's recognition. Perhaps K. Kedrov is right, who believes that we are simply "not ripe" for Nabokov yet. Well, in this case, both we and Nabokov still have a lot ahead of them.

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