

REPRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF QUOTATIONS IN BIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL “THE LAST STATION”

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ABSTRACT

The article describes Jay Parini's biographical novel “The Last Station” and examines objectively and subjectively views the lives of characters and the use of intertextual means in this article. In modern literature, the place of the biographical novel was revealed through the work of Jay Parini.

KEY WORDS

Character, objective point of view, postmodernism, chronicle, intertextual means, biographical novel, quotations.

INTRODUCTION. The concept of intertextuality is a literary theory, derived from or influenced to some extent by all literary works. The definition of intertextuality includes forms of parody, pastiche, repetition, allegory. In the 1960s, literary scholar Yulia Kristeva had put forward the idea that Intertextual communication can be found in many forms of literature-different texts exist through her attitude towards previous literary texts, giving rise to the idea that no text is genuine or uniquely original. The concept of intertextuality asserts that everything has some form of influence or total extraction from past literary works. In the text of the post modernistic “biographical novel”, intertextual means (quotation, allusion, plagiarism) play a key role, creating a hypotextual/hypertext relationship, forming the nuclear stylistic feature of the biographical novel. Sarcastic and sarcastic narrative style is observed.

MAIN PART. In the process of analyzing this biographical novel by Jay Parini, the lifestyle and attitude of each character towards Tolstoy are noted. Jay Parini in the process of writing the work was quoted precisely from the diaries of the people around him. Through this, the writer is to get to know more deeply and come under the analysis of their relationship, which is taking place around the will. Through this, the writer introduces each character to his inner state of mind, proving that the work is based on greater realism. To shed light on these examples, we will try to analyze the work with full understanding, referring to The Diary of the spouse of Sofia Andreyevna. [2;262]

Sofia Andreyevna Tolstaya, the writer's wife and mother of thirteen children, kept a diary almost all her life. The first records appeared in 1855, when Sonya was 11 years old. He destroyed this diary shortly before his marriage. In October 1862 he reentered the diary and kept it with long interruptions until November 1910. Sofia Andreyevna always writes this diary after quarrels and unpleasant or even tragic events; it is not surprising that the texts in it are heavy and pessimistic. We will analyze by looking at the following quotes, which give an idea of the life of the family of the great writer and the inner world of his wife. [2;263]

Quotes from the Diary of Sofia Andreyevna have up to three meanings and views. Behind the examples below, we will analyze it:

1. *“Жизнь здесь, в Кремле, мне тягостна, оттого что отзывается то тягостное чувство бездействия и бесцельной жизни, как бывало в девичье время. И все, что я вообразила себе замужем долгом и целью, улетучилось с тех пор, как Левочка мне дал почувствовать, что нельзя удовольствоваться одною жизнью семейною и женою или мужем, а надо что-нибудь еще, постороннее дело”. [1;25]*

“Here, life in the Kremlin is painful for me because that painfully effortless and aimless life resonates, just as it did in her virginity. Lyovochka cannot be satisfied with one life of a family, wife or husband, but as soon as I feel the need for something else, something foreign, everything that I imagined myself as a marriage duty and purpose has disappeared.”

So from this given quotation it is clear that the attitude of the writer to his spouse has changed, it is precisely for that will that is mentioned throughout the work. A mere will remains the reason for the mourning of the marriage of Sofia Andreyevna and Leo Tolstoy, the violation of how many years of their happy family due to this will, amazes the writer. In the work, Jay Parini also included his own personal thoughts.

2. *“Мой милый Ванечка скончался вечером в 11 часов. Боже мой, а я жива!” [1;40]* (Translation: "My Dear Vanechka died at 11 pm. My god, I'm still alive!").- from the Diary of Sofia Andreyevna.

Tolstaya lived more than seven of her thirteen children. In 1873, the Tolstoys lost one-year-old Petya, and a year and a half later, little Nikolenka. Living for about two hours, Varya died in November 1875, the four - year - old Alyosha died in the winter of 1886, and Maria died at the age of 35. Shortly before her death, Sofia Andreyevna lost her son Andrei. But the most grief led to the death of Vanechka, the beloved youngest son of his parents and friends at home. In the work there are places where Sofia is depicted in a very jocular, depressed, spiritual state. From this diary it is understood that it turns out how many years of suffering, losses caused all this. Jay Parini had tried to illustrate these cases using examples from the diary.

3. *“Сейчас 2 часа ночи, я все переписывала. Ужасно скучная и тяжелая работа, потому что, наверное, то, что написано мною сегодня, — завтра все перечеркнется и будет переписано Львом Николаевичем вновь. Какое у него терпение и трудолюбие — это поразительно!” [1;48]* (Translation: "now at 2 o'clock, I was copying them all. Very boring and painstaking work, because, perhaps, what I write today will be drawn tomorrow, and it will be rewritten again by Lev Nikolayevich. What patience and hard work he has is amazing!").

For almost 50 years, Sofya Andreyevna was engaged in rewriting many of her husband's drafts. But if working with fiction gave him, in his own words, “great aesthetic pleasure”, he rewritten religious and philosophical texts without much enthusiasm.

Jay Pari was trying to express through the above example how Sofia is a patient and resilient woman, because being the wife of a writer is not easy, showing that she has her own difficulties.

4. *“Лев Николаевич встал и хотел сам ставить самовар для припарок; но нашел плиту еще довольно теплой, чтоб греть салфетки в духовом шкафу. Мне всегда смешно, когда он возьмется за какое практическое дело, как он его делает примитивно, наивно и неловко. Вчера испачкал все салфетки сажеей, спалил себе бороду свечой, и когда я начала руками ее тушить — на меня же рассердился”. [1;69]*(Translation: *Lev Nikolayevich got up and tried to put the samovar on himself; but he found the stove still warm enough to warm the napkins on the stove. What a practical task he undertook, how he did it simply and awkwardly always funny to me. Yesterday I*

soiled all the napkins, lit the stove with a candle, and when I started to put it out with my hands, I was angry.)-from the diary of Sofia Andreyevna.

Sofia Andreyevna has been engaged in housework since childhood. Parents assigned weekly and then monthly work hours to the Bers sisters. In turn, the girls had to cook in the kitchen, grind coffee for a month, prepare the classroom for lessons, keep the cupboards with food, books and linen clean and tidy. Already married, the countess often cooked dinner, negotiated with the servants, and did various household chores.

5. “Вчера вечером меня поразила разговор Л. Н. о женском вопросе. Он и вчера, и всегда против свободы и так называемой равноправности женщины; вчера же он вдруг высказал, что у женщины, каким бы делом она ни занималась: учительством, медициной, искусством. Как она ее добьется, так все ее занятия летят пра-хом”. [1;23](Translation: “Yesterday L.N.’s conversation about the women’s issue struck me. She is always and always against the so-called freedom and equality of women; do not practice, all their achievements will fly away like dust”).

So, through the above quote, we can see Leo Tolstoy’s attitude towards women. Tolstoy tries to condemn Jay Parini through his subjective view. He sees him not as a saint or a famous person, but simply as Sofia’s spouse.

From the above quote, it is understood that life does not always go on in the same way, everything that is started has an end. In this, Sonya is crying thinking that the most beautiful moments of her life are coming to an end, and in the near future she may wither like a tree. It is understood that Jay Parini also brought his life views, truthfulness, and this work is different from others.

CONCLUSION

It is mentioned that Jay Parini wrote the work in the last months of his life, inspired by The Diary of Valentine Bulgakov, who served as Tolstoy’s secretary, and as far as possible quoted Parini directly from the secretary’s notes. We can also see that Leo made appropriate use of written sources about Tolstoy, his conversations with his wife and children, descriptions left by friends and disciples. In the novel, which chronicles the poor end of Tolstoy’s last days, we can see the tense struggle over the will between Sofia Andreyevna and Tolstoy’s followers, the dramatic abandonment of the house where the writer, struggling with the dilemma of leaving his great fortune among his thirteen children and followers of a modest lifestyle, his death at a small station.

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