

THE DEPICTION OF FEELINGS IN “FAHRENHEIT 451”
BY RAY BRADBURY

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Annotation: *In this thesis we will discuss the main events happened in “Fahrenheit 451”, about the author and the feelings that characters have in the novel.*

Keywords: *feeling, society, image, description, hero, spiritual, political, intellectual*

On October 20, 1953, the book of the famous American science fiction writer Ray Bradbury "451 degrees Fahrenheit" was published - perhaps the best of the writer's major works, very exciting, touching and at the same time lively and dynamic. The book depicts a dystopian society of the future, and in fact - "our reality, brought to the point of absurdity." Bradbury came up with a state where reading and keeping books is prohibited by law. For the sake of political correctness and general peace of mind, the general level of spiritual and intellectual needs of citizens is artificially underestimated. But there are rebels and fugitives.

Guy Montag is one of the many firefighters in charge of burning books in a future version of the United States where books are illegal. The novel begins with a brief description of the joy he experiences while working on recording books. In the book, he is described as wearing a helmet numbered 451 (the heat that burns paper, and thus explains the title of the book), a dark black suit with a salamander on his arm, and a "phoenix". disk" on his torso: “With his symbolic helmet numbered 451 on his stolid head, and his eyes all orange flame with the thought of what came next, he flicked the igniter and the house jumped up in a gorging fire that burned the evening sky red and yellow and black. He strode in a swarm of fireflies”. [1,1]

Coming home from work at the fire station, he experiences a feeling of nervousness. He feels that someone is near him or is watching him in the shadows: “The air seemed charged with a special calm as if someone had waited there, quietly, and only a moment before he came, simply turned to a shadow and let him through. Perhaps his nose detected a faint perfume, perhaps the skin on the backs of his hands, on his face, felt the temperature rise at this one

spot where a person's standing might raise the immediate atmosphere ten degrees for an instant. There was no understanding it. Each time he made the turn, he saw only the white, unused, buckling sidewalk, with perhaps, on one night, something vanishing swiftly across a lawn before he could focus his eyes or speak". [1,3] This is when he meets a new neighbor. A very unusual 17 year old named Clarissa McClellan. She immediately sees that Montag is a firefighter and seems to be very interested in him and his suit. Clarissa tells Montag that she is considered "crazy" and goes on to tell Montag that she thinks firefighters' original job was to put out and put out fires, not start them.

She intrigued him with her strange "left-field" questions, unusual lifestyle, and "incredible power of identification." She asks him if he is happy with his life, and then Clarissa enters her house without hearing Montag's answer. Asked a stupid question, Montag says he's a little worried because he doesn't usually talk about his personal life with strangers.

The world of "451 degrees ..." is surprisingly similar to ours in those details that break through from the descriptions. No one can outshout the White Magician, which is why he is the most popular. There are some endless talks about nothing around, shows about psychics, creating the appearance of one's own significance and noise, noise, noise. Noise, in the silence of which one can become deaf. Against the backdrop of all these entertainments, there is clearly a war going on, but somehow in passing, the White Magician screams louder than her. And all the performances of firefighters, by the way, is also one big show. It was necessary to find an enemy who could be pompously burned in the dark, like a Shrovetide effigy, and he was easily found, because books burn well. If books were on other media, universities and professors would be burned. The main thing is that it should not be possible to pass on knowledge from generation to generation, so that no one learns to think and one has only to kill this habit, how things will go on, like clockwork. And so that no one learns to think, it is necessary to beat off the habit of asking questions and having dialogues, because the truth is born in a dispute, in a conversation, in search of answers, which means that all this must be eradicated, "stuffed with answers" so that there is no thought to ask something himself. The world of simulacra and meaningless vulgarity, ignorance all around, brands-brands-brands (also very similar to the present moment, which Clarissa talks about, in the world of Fahrenheit no one talks, everyone just exchanges brand names), everyone lives by inertia, because it's supposed to be. it is natural that feelings and morality depreciate, everyone gets married a thousand times, spit on children, spit on any manifestations of humanity, because a person is no longer a person, but a flat picture on a television wall, or an avatar, who cares.

In conclusion, “Fahrenheit 451” world is the story of those who dare to break free from the chains of censorship and intellectual repression. Under intense information control, Bradbury focuses on the psychological conflicts of one man, firefighter Guy Montag, and the internal struggles that result from his interactions with the sterile world around him. In some ways, each character can be interpreted as representing different aspects of society, from the perfectly obedient book lover Beatty to the free-spirited, high-spirited teenager, Clarissa. Even though the world that Bradbury encounters with his readers is unfathomably futuristic, the characters are clearly human.

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