

“LEATHERWOOD TALES” IS A SERIES OF FIVE NOVELS BY COOPER

Temirboyeva Muaddat

Student, UzSWLU, Tashkent , Uzbekistan

Mukhammedova N.E

Scientific advisor:

;PhD,dots

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Klaymer (Clymer) , Uilyam Branford Shubrik (William Branford Shubrick) , Fillips (Philips) , Meri Elizabet (Mary Elizabeth) va boshqa tadqiqotchilarning XIX asr adabiyoti muammolari bilan shug'ullangan asarlari chet el adabiyoti tarixi maqolasida Jeyms Fenimor Kuper (James Fenimore Cooper) asarlarini o'rganish uchun nazariy asos sifatida qaralgani va Jeyms Fenimor Kuperning 1823-1841 yillar oralig'ida nashr etilgan beshta romanidan iborat to'plami haqida so'z yuritiladi. Romanlar bosh qahramonning sarguzashtlarini tasvirlash orqali Nyu-York shtati chegarasida hindular va oq kashshoflar o'rtasidagi 18-asr hayoti haqida doston yaratadi. , Natty Bumppo, seriya davomida turli nomlar bilan ketadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ijtimoiy va madaniy o'rganish, o'zaro bog'liq sinflar, rivojlanish*

Abstract: *The works of Clymer, William Branford Shubrick, Phillips, Mary Elizabeth and other researchers dealing with the problems of 19th century literature are considered as a theoretical basis for studying the works of James Fenimore Cooper in the article of the history of foreign literature."Leatherstocking Tales" is a collection of five novels by James Fenimore Cooper published between 1823 and 1841. The novels create an epic of 18th century life between Indians and white pioneers on the frontier of New York State by depicting the adventures of the main character. , Natty Bumppo, goes by various names throughout the series.*

Key words :*social and cultural study, interdependent classes, improvement*

“Leatherwood Tales” is a series of five novels by American author James Fenimore Cooper, set in 18th-century development, primarily in the former Iroquois areas of central New York. Each novel features frontiersman Nettie Bumppo, known by European-American settlers as Leatherstocking, Pathfinder, and Cosmack. Native Americans call it the “Deer Putter,” “La Longue Carabine” (French for “The Long Rifle”), and “Hawkeye.” The dates

in the story are taken from the dates given in the fairy tales and cover roughly 1740-1806. They do not necessarily correspond to the actual dates of the historical events depicted in the series, these inconsistencies are included by Cooper for convenience. For example, when Cooper traveled to the plains of Kansas, he manipulated Leatherstocking into being less than 100 years old. The Natty Bumppo character is generally believed to have been inspired, at least in part, by historical researcher Daniel Boone or, less famously, David Shipman. Critic Georg Lukács likened Bumppo to Sir Walter Scott's "middle characters"; since they do not represent the extreme sides of society, these individuals can serve as a tool for social and cultural study of historical events without directly describing history itself.

Lawrence Cooper, in *A Study of Classical American Literature* (1923), argued that the American legend lies in the friendship between Nettie Bumppo and her American Indian friend Chingachgook, and in Charnot's composition of *Shopping Tales*. Lawrence said of friendship, "Cooper dreamed of a new human relationship deeper than sex. Deeper than property, deeper than fatherhood, deeper than marriage, deeper than love... It is the nucleus of a new society, a sign of a new age." , novels "returns from old age to golden youth. This is a true American myth. It begins with old, old, old skin with wrinkles. And gradually the old skin gives way to new age. These deep thoughts are deep. Explored in Cooper's works, but in Cooper, Herman Melville, It was developed by critics who focused on *The Leatherstocking Tales* to find an affinity with others, such as Mark Twain and Natty Bumppo, who felt the need to break away from social institutions in order to maintain their integrity. 'because of their focus, they are better guides than Cooper's American Myth... Although Cooper adds images and shapes to what has become a myth, he seems to have a mind. 'was more busy creating it.

Another traditional mythical motif is widespread in all his works, including Charno's "Baypaq's Tales". Several critics have drawn attention to the central part of *The Last of the Mohicans*, which depicts a waterfall where Natty Scout and his party find refuge from hostile Native Americans. The descent of a united stream into disorder and rebellion, only to be reassembled in a new order by the hand of Providence, characterizes not only the plot of this novel, but also the levels of meaning of 280 other famous American novelists. Throughout Cooper's career, as it defines Cooper's Christian and Enlightenment worldview. In *Home Found*, Cooper sees a similar pattern in the development of frontier settlements. They begin with the herding phase, where people of all kinds cooperate freely and easily to

support the new land. The second stage is anarchic, as society, freed from the demanding laws of necessity, begins to fragment as interests coalesce into groups and families struggle for power and status. As painful and chaotic as it may seem, this stage is a process of changing the natural, predetermined order of a mature society. In the final stage, established, mutual respect and interdependent classes allow for a higher civilization. In *The American Democrat*, Cooper often echoes Pope's essay *On Man* as he explains that human life in this world is a mess where trials outweigh pleasures; and this apparent corruption is a merciful preparation for the higher life to come. Many of Cooper's novels follow this pattern; The characters leave or leave their rationally ordered world to learn in a seemingly dangerous and chaotic world, only to return to the familiar orderly world after the trials of learning and contribute to its improvement. This model of order, separation, and reintegration permeates Cooper's thinking and shapes his conscious dream of America. He saw America moving past the anarchic and puritanical phase of the Revolution toward a new society that would uphold the best of fallen humanity. This dream is partially expressed in "Pioneers".

| Publication date | Story dates | Title | Subtitle |
|------------------|-------------|---|---|
| 1841 | 1740–1755 | <i>The Deerslayer</i> | <i>The First War Path</i> |
| 1826 | 1757 | <i>The Last of the Mohicans</i> | <i>A Narrative of 1757</i> |
| 1840 | 1758–1759 | <i>The Pathfinder</i> | <i>The Inland Sea</i> |
| 1823 | 1793 | <i>The Pioneers</i> | <i>The Sources of the Susquehanna; A Descriptive Tale</i> |
| 1827 | 1804 | <i>The Prairie</i> | <i>A Tale</i> |

Critical reaction

Cooper's writings about pressing political and social issues in the 1830s were self-promoting and fueled ill feelings among the author and some members of the public. His naval history and two novels, "Home", were criticized in print, mainly by pro-Whig newspapers, which caused antagonism between the Whigs, who often supported Cooper's policies, and their opposition, the Democrats. Cooper's father, William, was a staunch Federalist, now defunct party, but his politics were Whigs who

avored large-scale capitalism. Cooper himself came to admire Federalist bête-noir Thomas Jefferson and supported Andrew Jackson's opposition to the National Bank. Cooper, never conscious of his honor or where the nation had gone wrong, sued several Whig editors for libel; his success in many of his lawsuits ironically fueled the negative attention of the Whig establishment. Cooper, often victorious in court, returned to writing several years later with greater vigor and success. As noted above, on May 10, 1839, he published his *History of the United States Navy*; His return to the *Leatherstocking Tales* series with *The Pathfinder or The Inland Sea* (1840) and *The Deerslayer* (1841) brought him more favorable reviews. But at times he returned to public issues, particularly the *Small Page Manuscripts* trilogy, which dealt with issues of wars against rent. Public sentiment was largely against the tenants, and Cooper's comments were largely negative.

Faced with competition from younger writers and books becoming cheaper as a result of magazine serialization and new technology, Cooper wrote more in his last decade than in the previous two years. Half of his thirty-two novels were written in the 1840s. They can be grouped into three categories: Indian romances, maritime fiction, and political and social debates, but the categories often overlap.

REFERENCES:

1.Hale, Edward Everett (1896). *Illustrious Americans, Their Lives and Great Achievements*. Philadelphia and Chicago: International Publishing Company, Philadelphia and Chicago, Entered 1896, by W.E. Scull, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, DC. ISBN 978-1-162-22702-3.

2.*Jack Tier* by James Fenimore Cooper - Project Gutenberg. Gutenberg.org. December 1, 2003. Accepted. December 24, 2012.

3.James Fenimore Cooper (1 August 2000). *Pioneers*. Gutenberg.org. Retrieved December 24, 2012.

4.Lounsbury, Thomas R. (1883). *James Fenimore Cooper*. Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston. p. 149.

5.https://works.doklad.ru/view/8z_Oezws1V0.html

6.<https://literarydevices.net/james-fenimore-cooper/>