

THE THEME OF DAMNING AND PRIDE IN F.M. DOSTOYEVSKY'S NOVEL "CRIME AND PUNISHMENT"

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Abstract

F. M. Dostoevsky is a great writer who made a valuable contribution to the development of world and, in particular, Russian culture. The works of Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky bring up humanistic, aesthetic and moral ideals and values. His psychological novels serve as a warning to future generations. The literary heritage of Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky is a traditional property; in the system of techniques and means of creating an artistic image, where the peculiar poetics of the writer plays an important role.

Keywords: great writer, heritage, poetics, future generation, humanism, techniques, means, values, artistic poetics.

INTRODUCTION

The idea of creating the novel "Crime and Punishment" was just in those years when Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky was sent to hard labor in the city of Omsk. It was this difficult moment that served as the impetus for the birth of the idea of the novel Crime and Punishment. Later, Fyodor Mikhailovich wrote to his brother: "Don't you remember, I told you about one confession-novel that I wanted to write after everyone else, saying that I still had to go through it myself. The other day I made up my mind to write it at once. All my heart with blood will rely on this novel. I conceived it in hard labor, lying on the bunk, in a difficult moment of sadness and self-destruction ...".

The history of the creation of the novel. Being a gambler, Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky lost all his money within a few days. The writers were forced to conclude an agreement, namely, a deal, because it became necessary to settle accounts with creditors. Dostoevsky went abroad and stopped in a place (Wiesbaden, Germany), due to the fact that the guest (Dostoevsky) turned out to be insolvent, the owners of the hotel refused him first meals, and then light. Then the moment came to create a novel: in the absence of light and food. The writer began to work on a novel that became one of the greatest in world literature. Dostoevsky wrote his psychological novel Crime and Punishment quickly in order to have time to complete the novel by the deadline. In his memoirs, he writes that this is a "psychological account of one crime." It was here, living his "dark", "hungry", "hard" days, that the idea of the novel "Crime and Punishment" changed. It was no longer just a confession of a person (whose psychological portrait we read, imagined, compared, accused) who had committed such a terrible, cruel, unjustified crime. Dostoevsky in his psychological novel, where the main idea was the theme of the "chosen man", added a social problem. It is no secret that in the novel "Crime and Punishment" there is also a social theme. Already once invented and described events about the difficult fate of one family - this is how the story of Marmeladov appeared in the novel Crime and Punishment. Sometimes, we do not notice the people around us. In particular, the Marmeladov family served as a prototype for the analysis of the social theme. Indeed, interesting and terrible destinies of people intersect in the Marmeladov family. Semyon Marmeladov, a former official, cannot provide for his family, support, protect, and, moreover, burdens his loved ones with

his actions and deeds. He is a burden, he is the burden of his relatives. Semyon Marmeladov's daughter Sonya Marmeladova is a young girl whose life has been broken. And the main culprit in this was and is the father. He could not protect his daughter, he pushed her to commit actions that were wrong, from the point of view of morality. Sonechka Marmeladova is truly a heroine, a girl with a strong spirit. All her subsequent actions are the justification of our arguments. Sonechka Marmeladova could not sit back and watch her sisters die of hunger. She was forced to live separately from her family and earn money for her relatives. These actions cannot be justified in any way, since the father of the family was busy with himself. He considered himself a victim of circumstances. The actions of the hero cannot be justified in any way. An interesting turn of the narrative in the novel of actions and events is that the life of this family is described by the author himself, and not by the killer character.

An interesting fact may also be that the plot about the murder of an old usurer with an ax, and not with any other tool (knife, dagger), is considered to be a real crime to the writer. This crime was committed by Gerasim Chistov, who lived in Moscow. Gerasim Chistov was twenty-seven years old. This murder took place in January 1865. Gerasim, a schismatic in his religious beliefs, killed two elderly women with an ax and stole valuables and money. This is exactly what the hero of the novel "Crime and Punishment" Raskolnikov. Here the surname Raskolnikov is given as a proper name, although Gerasim Chistov was convinced that he was a schismatic, and this is his religious conviction. This high-profile case, the murder of two elderly women, was familiar to Dostoevsky from a report he read from a report on the personal file of Gerasim Chistov. Dostoevsky in his psychological novel "Crime and Punishment" took the story of this crime as a basis. However, the writer substantiated the murder of two elderly old women (Alena Ivanovna and Lizaveta) as an answer to his own question. Raskolnikov divided people into two categories: the elect, to whom he considered himself. And simple those who can and should be controlled. Raskolnikov considered himself to be in the first group of people: the "chosen ones" can be controlled by "ordinary" people, they can be punished, they can be taught how to live. Moreover, the "chosen one" is free to commit crimes, punish and kill the "simple". The protagonist of the novel created a theory on the basis of which he called himself "the chosen one." According to Raskolnikov's theory, "he is not a louse, he is a man." And he wanted to prove this theory to himself. However, having committed the murder of two old women, he killed himself. And Dostoevsky showed the suffering of the hero by events throughout the whole novel. Crime occupies one chapter, and the rest of the chapters of the novel are punishment. This is the inner struggle of the hero with himself, this is the very devastation and hatred of everything around. Even the arrival of relatives, mother Pulcheria Alexandrovna and sister Avdotya Romanovna does not please him. Pulcheria Alexandrovna, turning to Razumikhin, is sure that he will notice what worries her, that is, he will see his friend's note through the eyes of his mother, which indicates the presence of a predictable foreign gaze in the narrative. The study of the phenomenon of someone else's gaze makes it possible to expand the understanding of the ideological and philosophical content of the novel by F. M. Dostoevsky and the so-called psychology of the criminal. The system of other people's views has a deep artistic meaning - it expresses the dialogic nature of the idea of a person in "Crime and Punishment", which is revealed in the plane "one's own - someone else's". In the workbooks of Fyodor Mikhailovich, there are many entries that make it possible to comprehend the full depth of the author's thoughts and torments. The writer chose whether to leave the duality of character to Raskolnikov or not. Deciding that the hero in his "throws" is more complete, Dostoevsky focused on changing the characters and views of the young man. It was in the last version of the novel that Napoleon's idea of "trembling creatures" and "lords" appeared.

The offender is immediately punished for a serious sin - he loses his visual acuity and begins to "go crazy": "He knew, however, that he did not look well, that perhaps there was something striking that he did not notice"; "He stood, looked and did not believe his eyes." Now Raskolnikov is no longer just a

savior, but also a vain man, hungry for power: "I take power, I get power - whether money, power or not for evil. I bring happiness" [3,57]. Such a character as Raskolnikov could not simply end with forgiveness, trial or suicide Raskolnikov lives in his own small, incomprehensible world. His thoughts are not about terrible news, no ... Raskolnikov, having killed the old women, also killed himself. The reason for killing old women is not greed or possession of wealth. They were driven by something else. He wanted to purge the world of these kinds of people. But, I did not think about the main thing. By killing the old pawnbroker, he did not cleanse the world of cruel people, no, he committed a crime. God created each of them, and it is not up to us to decide who is right or wrong. We are judges of our actions, not judges of the fates of others. Raskolnikov's theory of the "chosen ones" collapsed. "I am not the kind of person to allow a bastard a defenseless weakness. I will intervene. I want to intervene"[3; 68].

In addition, the sister of the official actually saw in Rodion Romanovich a guilty person, a criminal, that is, someone whom he did not recognize in himself for a long time. "Still, I won't look with your eyes," Raskolnikov refuses to see himself through the eyes of others, he explains everything he saw and did, based on his theory (opposed in the text to Christian and legal [3; 65–66].

Raskolnikov became a complex character, the motives of his actions became more complicated, his character seemed to split in two. Rodion both loved people and hated them at the same time. The novel was being written in Russia at the sister's estate near Moscow. By the end of the year, the work was completed. Dostoevsky wanted to create the finale of God's salvation of the repentant sinner. However, the representative of such a higher court was not Christ, but a man - Sonechka Marmeladova. In the last edition of the novel, Dostoevsky wrote: "The idea of the novel. I. Orthodox view, in which there is Orthodoxy. There is no happiness in comfort, happiness is bought by suffering. This is the law of our planet, but this direct consciousness, felt by the life process, is such a great joy that you can pay for years of suffering. Man is not born to be happy. Man deserves happiness, and always suffering. There is no injustice here, because the knowledge of life and consciousness is acquired by the experience of "for" and "against", which must be dragged on oneself. And the work was supposed to end with the words: "Inscrutable are the ways in which God finds man." However, as we know, Crime and Punishment ends with completely different lines.

Of course, the characters enter into a dialogue with each other not only personally, but also through written speech, however, in the context of visual problems, the most important features of direct communication, which makes it possible to establish eye contact or observe someone.

In this article, we tried to describe the action and character of the protagonist of the novel "Crime and Punishment". In our subsequent works, we will continue to reflect on the main ideas and themes of Dostoevsky's novel.

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