

THE FATE OF MAN IN THE FIRE OF REVOLUTION AND CIVIL WAR**Zulfiya Karimova**Lecturer at the Department of the Russian Language
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Annotation: The article examines the influence of the revolution and the Civil War on the fate of the heroes of B. Pasternak's novel "Doctor Zhivago". As you know, the plot of the work takes place at the break of epochs, and for some heroes it becomes an incentive to reflect on their cultural self-determination. Their actions and behavior model are directly related to the attitude to the cultural reality described in the work, and sometimes even aimed at its transformation by practical, revolutionary methods.

Keywords: Revolution, Civil war, totalitarian regime, Bolsheviks, comprehension, personality cult, intellectual, fate, persecution

Boris Leonidovich Pasternak is an outstanding Russian poet, writer and translator. The personality of B. Pasternak is unique: he is one of the five writers who have received the Nobel Prize in Literature. This man managed to survive the revolution and the Civil War. Unlike many figures of culture and art, such as A. Akhmatova, N. Gumilev, O. Mandelstam, M. Zoshchenko, neither B. Pasternak nor his relatives were arrested – Stalin's repressions passed the writer's house. However, during the thaw, when the cult of Stalin's personality and the repressions of the 1930s were condemned, when political prisoners were released and the GULAG system was liquidated, when some freedom of speech and freedom of creative activity appeared – during this period B.L. Pasternak published his most famous work, the novel "Doctor Zhivago", and was persecuted, criticized and persecuted by the Soviet government

According to academician D.S. Likhachev, the novel "Doctor Zhivago" is the autobiography of B.L. Pasternak. Pasternak writes about himself, but he writes as an outsider, he invents a destiny in which he could fully reveal his inner life to the reader. For a long time, B.L. Pasternak did not have the opportunity to talk about the severity of his position between the two camps in the revolution. Thus, "The Doctor is Alive on the 17th" is a confession, a spiritual autobiography of Pasternak, written by him with the utmost frankness.

Russian intelligentsia's main theme is the fate of the Russian intelligentsia in the most difficult, tragic and uncertain years of the XX century: the years of the First Russian Revolution of 1905-1907, the First World War, the February and October Revolutions, the Civil War, the NEP, Stalin's repressions, the Great Patriotic War and the Khrushchev Thaw.

Many people were waiting for the revolution, but the revolution did not meet expectations. Everyone was waiting for the overthrow of the tsar and the establishment of democratic order. But it turned out that, having overthrown one dictatorial regime, a dictatorship reigned in the country. This time the Bolsheviks. The main character of the novel, Doctor Zhivago, initially admired the revolution. "It was the disease of the century, the revolutionary madness of the epoch." Zhivago wrote: "What a great surgery! Take and artistically cut out old stinking ulcers at once! A simple, straightforward sentence of age-old injustice"

Russian Russian writer, poet, publicist, journalist and literary critic Dmitry Bykov wrote about Pasternak's novel as the main novel of the XX century and the most famous Russian book in the West: "Doctor Zhivago" is a symbolist novel written after symbolism. Pasternak himself called it a fairy tale. The book really "came through Pasternak", because he was one of the few survivors; it could not but appear - because someone had to comprehend the Russian history of the last half century from the standpoint of symbolist prose, attentive not to events, but to their root causes. But such an understanding was possible only in the second half of the century - taking into account everything that these events led to. We have to admit that Pasternak wrote almost the only full-fledged novel about the Russian revolution - because his book is not written about people and events, but about the forces that controlled both people and events, and himself.

The real reason for the birth of the novel "Doctor Zhivago", "the book of life", as the author called it, is evidenced by his letter to Vyacheslav Ivanov dated July 1, 1958. The reason for this was Pasternak's deep dissatisfaction with his own life. "For a long time and for a long time," he wrote, "even during the war, I languished happily with the continuing provisions of poetry, literary activity and name, as a continuous accumulation of blunders and missteps, which wanted to put a striking and tangible, completely overlapping end, which demanded reckoning and satisfaction, something immediately crushing the standards familiar to you, such as, for example, suicides in the lives of others or political court sentences,— here it was not necessary that it was a tragedy or a catastrophe, but it was necessary that it was cool and that all the acquired skills and began a new, chilling and irrevocable, so that it was the invasion of the will into fate, the intervention of the soul in something that seemed to do without it and did not concern her. I'm not saying that Roman is something bright, that he is talented, that he is successful. But this is a coup, this is a decision-making, it was a desire to begin to finish everything..."

The main character of the novel has the surname Zhivago for a reason (although the surname is common) — the embodiment of the "spirit of zhivago" in life and work is this man, connected with the world of nature, history, Christianity, art, and Russian culture by the finest threads. Yuri Andreevich Zhivago is an intellectual. He is an intellectual both in his spiritual life (a poet, as they say, from God), and in his merciful, humane profession. And by inexhaustible sincerity, homeliness of inner warmth; and by restlessness, by striving for independence - an intellectual. D. S. Likhachev, in his 7 * 195 introductory article to the novel, recalled the importance of the moment that Zhivago is a doctor, and his neutrality "in the civil war is declared by his profession; he is a military doctor — that is, a person officially neutral under international conventions.". What disgusts an intellectual is herding. "Every herd is a refuge of non-giftedness," says one of the heroes of the novel, and with good reason. Contempt for the herd and hatred of violence are combined in Yuri Zhivago with a warm sympathy for the people's troubles, with a deep understanding of the inevitability of revolution. "What a great surgery!" he thinks with admiration. But after this admiration, real life, everyday life, which simply does not exist, as there is no flour, salt, matches, even water, take their toll. But not only everyday discomfort dries up Zhivago. He is repelled by the cruelty of the rampant red guerrilla, and the cruelty of the whites also repels him. The indifference of the new government to culture also repels.

A special feature of "Zhivago", which causes delight in some readers, and irritation in others, is considered to be an incredible number of coincidences, random encounters, plot rhymes. The doctor travels all over Russia, and the impression is that he is constantly jostling in the same nursery, where children gradually grow up, get their own children, but do not leave the enclosed space, continuing to collide like billiard balls, and periodically flying into the pockets of big trouble. Pasternak himself, speaking about the "frankness of arbitrary coincidences," explained it this way: "With this I wanted to show the freedom of being and the plausibility that touches and borders on the improbable."

The story of the work on "Doctor Zhivago" gradually turned into a novel of one novel. It revealed a dramatic plot in which various characters were involved: the poet himself, his family and his beloved, old friends-traitors and indifferent observers, insidious and friendly foreigners, secret service agents and figureheads, heartless officials and functionary writers, secret envious and admirers - a lot of people, starting with the village postwoman and ending with the Soviet leader N. S. Khrushchev and members of the Nobel Committee. This story lasted more than twenty years. Its culmination was the Nobel Prize (1958), the denouement - the death of the hero (1960), the epilogue - the first official publication of "Doctor Zhivago" in the USSR (1988)

A year after the publication of the novel "Doctor Zhivago" by the Milan publishing house Feltrinelli (1957), which led to the infamous persecution of Pasternak in his homeland (her story deserves a separate description), in a letter to the famous musicologist P. P. Suvchinsky, Pasternak said words about his novel that can serve as a support for his undistorted interpretation:

"...It took a whole life, went to what was called modernism, fragmentalism on fourmy: political, aesthetic, mirovozzreniya shape, direction, left and right, arguing directions..."

And meanwhile life (war, dominion cretinistic theories hecatombs of human existence, the entry of new generations), meanwhile life went on as usual and has many half-century material, mountains new unnamed the contents of which are not all covered by the old forms (political, aesthetic, left, right, etc., etc.), and the part, the most alive, remains without designation; as the consciousness of a child. And those are pitiful who

remain faithful to the useless stagnation of the old defined principles, the rivalry of ideas and the dictates of the former, wasted novelty on trifles, and do not humble themselves before the simplicity and infant unspoiltness of the fresh, barely born, age-old content. It was necessary to stop taking into account the habitual, established and completely false in its meaning, it was necessary to give the soul with its conscience, cognition, passion, love and dislike the right to a complete, long overdue revolution that would transfer it from its uncomfortable, forced crookedness to a more natural, free, natural position. That, in fact, is the whole essence and meaning of "Doctor Zhivago".

Literature

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