

Die Analyse der Entstehung der modernen Konzepte in der Literatur und die modernistischen Ansichten von Franz Kafka

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Abstract: Zwischen dem 19. und 20. Jahrhundert, eine eigentümliche Wendung fand in der europäischen und amerikanischen Literatur, dass eine große Veränderung in den Schriftsteller Verständnis des Bildes der Welt in Bezug auf die Wirklichkeit ist. Moderne - das Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts und Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts wurde durch die völlige Zerstörung der Tradition des Realismus manifestiert, und als Folge davon, andere Trends begannen allmählich zu erscheinen. Moderne erschien zuerst in der Poesie. Enorme Schulen der modernistischen Ideen entstanden, ihr Geburtsort war Frankreich. Die Trends wie Symbolismus, Impressionismus, Surrealismus, Futurismus, Dadaismus, Expressionismus umarmte die allgemeinen Tendenzen der Moderne. Der Artikel beschreibt die detaillierte Analyse der Geschichte und Klassifizierung der Entstehung modernistischer Konzepte in der Literatur.

Der Artikel analysiert die Weltansicht von Kafka als relativ grausam, unempfindlich, bürokratisch Tyrannen, seine ständige negativen Haltung, Angst und endlose Reue und Nostalgie. Kafka wurde in soziale Konflikte, Revolutionen völlig desinteressiert und Kriege und damit umgegangen er die sozialphilosophische Theorien, die während seiner Zeit entstanden ist. Dennoch fand der Schriftsteller Arbeit seine logische Grundlage in dieser tragischen Zeit, den Beginn der Ära von Träumern.

Stichwort: Moderne, Roman, Schriftsteller, Text, Lesen, Erstellen, künstlerisches Bild, Leben, Objekt, Kreativität, Angst, Grund Engagement.

Analysis of the emergence of modernist concepts in literature and the modernist views of Franz Kafka

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Abstract: Between the 19th and 20th centuries, a peculiar turn took place in European and American literature, that is, a great change in the writers' understanding of the picture of the World in relation to reality. Modernism - the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, was manifested by the complete destruction of the traditions of realism, and as a result of it, other trends gradually began to appear. Modernism first appeared in poetry. Enormous schools of modernist ideas sprang up, their birthplace was France. The trends such as symbolism, impressionism, surrealism, futurism, Dadaism, expressionism embraced the general

tendencies of modernism. The article discusses the detailed analysis of the history and classification of the emergence of modernist concepts in literature.

The article analyzes the worldview of Kafka as a relatively cruel, insensitive, bureaucratic tyrant, his constant negative attitude, fear, and endless remorse and nostalgia. Kafka was completely uninterested in social conflicts, revolutions, and wars and therefore he bypassed the socio-philosophical theories that arose during his period. Nevertheless, the writer's work found its logical basis in that tragic period, the beginning of the era of dreamers.

Keywords: modernism, novel, writer, text, reading, creation, artistic image, life, object, creativity, fear, reason, engagement.

Introduction. The literature of the 20th century, in terms of methodology and ideology, cannot be compared with the literature of previous periods, since three or four important and noticeable trends in literature emerged over the past century. Between the 19th and 20th centuries, a peculiar turn took place in European and American literature, that is, a great change in the writers' understanding of the picture of the World in relation to reality. Because during this period, science and technology, material production, social life, the decline of religious beliefs, other aspects of human existence begin to appear, which means that not only writers, but the whole picture of the worldview of mankind begin to change. ., it was natural, because in the works of each writer the influence of the time and space in which he lived will be felt. In the last century, critical realism and naturalism, as a reaction to a new stage of development, struck, albeit for a short time, the European intelligentsia with a sharp decline. First of all, a mood of despair arose in French literature, an inability to accept life as it is, in the style of many artists, despair and individualism began to appear in art, this mood passed from color to image in the works of poets. So, this spirit appeared in different countries at different times. Today the term is associated with modernism.

Modernism - the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, was manifested by the complete destruction of the traditions of realism, and as a result of it other trends gradually began to appear. For example, the trend of avant-garde combines different radical views of modernism, although both concepts are considered as synonymous. However, the trends of modernism and avant-garde, regardless of countries, peoples, social strata, had their own characteristics. Moreover, new technical discoveries influenced literature as a result of the extraordinary currents of modernism in art and, in some cases; they contributed to the weakening and strengthening of their influence. Here a pertinent question arises: what factors underlie modernism and what are its general aspects? Here, of course, it is necessary to dwell on his classification as the "creator of the bourgeoisie." When Margaret Mead dwells on modernism, she describes this period as a demographic rejuvenation of humanity. According to the anthropologist, during this period, humanity will lose respect for ancient traditions, and instead will be younger, newer, more energetic to rush into the future. Naturally, such an explanation would make everyone think, but there is another aspect that does not seem to have touched the

root of the problem. But a number of literary scholars put it this way: “The flow of life has accelerated so much that a whirlwind of speed has engulfed all of humanity, and most importantly, its creations ... The machine entered a person’s life and destroyed the organic chain of life. This phenomenon completely changed the daily life of a man, and everything became dependent on artificial life. This happened at the beginning of the twentieth century, the scale of technology is still growing rapidly, but the foundations for the survival of nature, on the contrary, are completely narrowing. Despite the great changes that have taken place in science, it is also clear that their faith has weakened significantly. Through the bitter role of Anna in the novel "Anna Karenina" by L.N. Tolstoy warned about the great danger that technology poses to human life, his psyche and soul.

Modernism first appeared in poetry. French poets P. Elyuard (1895-1952) and L. Aragon (1897-1982) was one of the most prominent representatives of surrealism. But instead of modernism in poetry, modernist attempts in prose were greeted with great fanfare. In particular, M. Proust "On the way to lost time", J. Ulysses Joyce, F. Kafka's novel "The Fortress" is recognized as one of the best examples of modernism. These works were published in response to the First World War and belonged to writers recognized in the literature as the “Lost Generation”, which tells about the spiritual, unusual experiences of a person. Almost all of these writers rely on the method discovered and applied by the French philosopher Henri Bergson (1859-1941), a representative of intuitionism, in his work "The Stream of Thoughts", the inner world of a being capable of understanding the world and himself through organic images of imagination and emotions, they tried to prove that the ability to think is an outer layer, subject to the laws and practical requirements of social life, in fact, a constantly flowing stream of creative reality in an imaginary world. However, in the deepest layers perception, a person analyzes himself only on the basis of introspective intuition.

Bergson's philosophy had a profound effect on the intellectual atmosphere of Europe as well as on literature, and in the mid-twentieth century the "flow of ideas" inherent in the human perception of philosophy became the most effective artistic style of literature.

Symbolism is one of the oldest original trends in literature, and in poetry, signs and symbols, examples of creativity that serve a specific idea as “hidden truths”, have become a unique phenomenon in the era of modernism. Impressionism is recognized as the brightest phenomenon in literature, a trend that also appeared in painting in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and then entered literature with a certain intensity. Impressionism was against generality, the Impressionists depicted every minute individually. The representatives of the trend did not tell a plot or a story. Only the perception of an impression would merge or take place with instinct. The uniqueness of surrealism has manifested itself in almost all the moving currents of the modern world of the last century. In the literature, it is recognized as a Freudian approach, the method of which is true mental automatism, taking into account the uncontrollable aspects of consciousness, demonstrating an artificial, but artistic unification of distant truths through logical connections that replace subjective

associations. Surrealism denies the influence of illogical, unrelated, supernatural factors. Futurism is one of the currents that arose in the USA and Italy, first in painting, and then in poetry. Representatives of this trend, unlike others, favorably relate to the technical development of their development, express their ideas with a kind of dynamism, justify the war, and elevate violence to heroism, which is reflected in the undertakings of Mayakovsky's work. Dadaism arose in the circle of the Swiss intelligentsia in 1916-1922 as a movement against the First World War. This trend is aimed at the destruction of bourgeois culture, the representatives are considered as the freest people on the Earth and they have nothing to do with the events of everyday life that they elevate the Individual to the center of the universe. One of the first leaders of this movement, the Romanian writer Tristan Tzara, speaking about society and man, said: "The life of a person living today is eternal. Because I am totally against the system!" The anarchic rebellion by the Dadaists rose up against the weakness caused by the imperialist wars and their social consequences. Expressionism (from lat. Expressio - image) is quite common in literature, at the beginning of the 20th century a whole stream of currents appeared in this direction in Europe. It embodies the general tendencies of modernism. This trend of modernism flourished mainly in German literature in that period (the period from 1914 to 1924 was especially recognized as the "Intensive Decade of Expressionism").

Literature review. The Austrian writer Franz Kafka (1883-1924) is recognized as the brightest representative of expressionism in Western literature. In the author's *The Trial* (1915), *The Fortress* (1922) and a number of stories, Kafka tries to show without sharp irony and exaggeration, on the basis of deep analysis and an abstract approach, a person is shocked by weakness when man confronts the reality of the Modern Irrational World. As a result of Kafka's efforts, the reader is convinced for the first time in literature that, faced with incomprehensible dominant mechanisms in the human mind, he becomes depressed, and unable to interact, no matter how hard he tries. . Outside the home, the situations in the alien "Space" and the alien "Time" cause feelings of fear, depression and longing, and the person tortures himself. This adds Kafka to the list of existentialists.

The study of Franz Kafka's legacy has been a challenge for literary critics for decades. But the question of who is Kafka is still arising, first of all, it is necessary to analyze the period in which modernism and modernist ideas emerged in the literature. Who is Kafka? What period and school does it belong to? Until now, literary critics have not come to the conclusion that this is a claim to reality. "Different methods were used to study the Kafka phenomenon: psychoanalysis, structural analysis, social and anthropological studies, the study of theological, religious and philosophical views on the author's works."

However, studies conducted to date have shown that Kafka's work and views can be studied as much as you like and from any direction. This is, first of all, a big world and an opportunity, first of all, connected with modern literature and literary criticism, and sometimes it looks like an endless world. If you start with the analysis of this or that work of its authors, scientific research shows that research is really endless [2:68]. As noted above, modernism and Kafka are a uniquely interconnected

phenomenon in literature. The mass bourgeois movement in society was the first dawn of the modern era in literature and the first ray of sunshine for artists who worked in this style. It can be said with certainty that it manifested itself in the complete negation and loss of the classical traditions of prose [3: 468].

Research methodology. Kafka's perception of the world as a relatively cruel, insensitive, bureaucratic tyrant and his constant negative attitude, fear and endless remorse and longing, as well as the spiritual and emotional alienation of a person from this abstract space. But Kafka's creative world is surreal horror, hallucinations, delirium. A completely different world appears before the reader who reads the works of the author; before you, as it were, the personalities of the writer and the protagonist merged together. This is natural, because almost all the works of the author are the product of his inner experiences, probably born of fear, remorse and loneliness, as evidenced not only by his books, but also by his diaries, "... now I have completely lost confidence in myself, and a casual glance, it will turn the world of the fireplace upside down, even evoking forgotten, banal memories. Never before has this feeling been so strong, I just expect cruelty in life. I must say that my heart is completely empty. My current situation is like a lamb that lost its mother in the mountains on a dark night. I've lost myself so much that I don't even cry about this...", for a modernist writer, it's a wonderful feeling to feel the world! "I again screamed at the world with all my might. But then they tied my mouth, tied my hands and feet, and covered my eyes with a handkerchief.

The appearance of such a unique writer was, at first glance, a strange phenomenon even for his biographical context. Kafka was completely uninterested in social conflicts, revolutions and wars and bypassed the socio-philosophical theories that arose during this period. Nevertheless, the writer's work found its logical basis in this tragic era, the beginning of the era of dreamers.

No book about Kafka mentions him in terms of nationality or homeland, and the origin of the German-speaking writer was Jewish, Austrian in cultural values. It is interesting that in the memoirs of his relatives about Kafka it is written that he was a doctor of jurisprudence, but there is not a word about his literary activity, and this is not accidental. The author's father, Herman Kafka, had no doubt that his son's literary skills were not worth a penny. The cruel nature of the father, who was a strict dictator, completely exacerbated the differences between him and his son, and for Kafka, the father was an ideal person, and guilt for a different nature gnawed at him like a rat. However, he managed to "enter" literature, and this was a unique event. But in Kafka's nature there was an inconspicuous disobedience, during the day he was a moderately polite official, and in the evening he immersed himself in creativity, which later became the essence of his real life and existence. But his poor health could no longer withstand such tireless work, as the writer's lifeboat was approaching the brink of death. Feelings for my father were unusually heavy: cruelty, obedience, deification, suppression of inner freedom, etc." were so strong that they permeated the writer's work; this situation is felt even in letters. Moreover, all the heroes of Kafka torment themselves with an inescapable feeling of guilt. "Sometimes it seems to me that I understand better than anyone why a person was expelled from heaven

and had fallen into so much sin,” he wrote in his diary. Nevertheless, Kafka remained true to himself. The letter to his father was not only the time of his sinfulness, but also the time of confession, even of petition. “Letter to Father” is a real letter from the writer, not a literary text. The letter did not disclose the dispute between father and son, but was not sent to the owner either. “Dear father! Yesterday you asked me why I was so afraid of you...” he didn't even open them, because for Kafka this was the whole point of his family life, especially when the father's opinion meant a lot to his son. It was this neglect, this indifference that was manifested in the literature of writers like Kafka.

Conclusions and recommendations. The discord between father and son, the guilt of the family, the fear of the writer, as well as the thirst for loneliness ... led to the emergence of the army, but real life was not at all what it was on paper, which was also considered a slight departure from reality. This gave rise to a feeling of distrust and uncertainty in relation to the judicial machine of the state. But Kafka himself was a member of this army. Kafka's work is directly related to this period, although it is extremely difficult to date his works by their subjective and objective character. Very few things were published during the author's lifetime: the first chapter of America was called “The Stoker and “The Metamorphosis” short stories, a collection of short stories "The Country Doctor", "In a penal colony", a collection of stories "Hungry", and excerpts from "The Trial". The most interesting thing is that the author did not bequeath them to be burned after death, that is, he did not condemn them to death. After the death of the author, The Trial was published in 1925, America in full in 1927, “The Castle” first in 1921-1922, then in 1926. An integral part of Kafka's legacy is “Letters to Felicia”, “Letters to Milena”. “Briefe a Felice" helped literary critics understand Kafka's psyche. It is not difficult to understand that he is doomed to loneliness from these words in his diary: "You don't have to go out. Sit down at your desk and listen, don't even listen, just wait, don't move and doom yourself to loneliness and the world will open the door for you, because it's already Impossible" modernist style of performance is a little intimidating literature without beautiful pictures. “I myself am deprived of literary interests. I'm just a man of literature." Here the identity of the writer becomes known. He is a modernist, absorbed in his work. Those who begin to study the writer's work always pay attention to this aspect, that is, Kafka's work is autobiographical in nature, it does not hide reality, if you remove the mask from the main characters, then the image of Kafka can be easily seen. For example, he puts the letter "K" [4:68] before the names of many of his heroes, or the name "Joseph" is more common, or simply uses the pronoun "he", which the writer always means himself.

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