

to their surroundings. In literature, the idea of home is often used to explore themes of identity, memory, and nostalgia.

REFERENCES

1. Harry Thornton Moore, *The Novels of John Steinbeck* (Chicago, 1939), 92-94;
2. Maxwell Geismar, *The Last of the Provincials* (Boston, 1947);
3. James E. Miller, Jr., "My Antonia: A Frontier Drama of Time, " *American Quarterly*, X (Winter, 1958), 476-484;
4. John H. Randall III, *The Landscape and the Looking Glass* (Boston, 1960);
5. Henry Steele Commager, *The American Mind* (New Haven and London, 1950).
6. Willa Cather, *O Pioneers!* (Boston, 1913), 119. Quoted in E. K. Brown, *Willa Cather, A Critical Biography* (New York, 1953), 3.

BLACK COMMUNITY IN RALPH ELLISON'S NOVEL " INVISIBLE MAN"

Eshonova Guljakhon Ravshanbekovna,

Uzbekistan State World Languages University. Tashkent. Uzbekistan

Scientific supervisor: **B.Ashurov,**

Uzbekistan State World Languages University. Tashkent. Uzbekistan

***Abstract.** Ralph Ellison's novel "Invisible Man" explores the experiences of African Americans in society, particularly in the mid-20th century. The protagonist of the novel is a young Black man who grapples with issues of identity, visibility, and marginalization in a predominantly white society. Within the novel, the Black community plays a significant role in shaping the protagonist's understanding of himself and his place in the world. The community is depicted as diverse and complex, with individuals holding a range of beliefs and perspectives. Some characters embody resilience and strength in the face of systemic racism, while others perpetuate harmful stereotypes or internalized anti-Blackness.*

***Keywords.** Problems in society, discrimination, marginalization, racism, resilience, stereotypes.*

Inequality and discrimination are the two different concepts. But they are related closely to each other. Inequality may be the difference between caste, creed, culture, language, religion, economic status, educational background etc. Everyone differs from the other in society. Discrimination takes place when one acts against an individual or a community on the basis of difference. A Whim or a prejudice works behind it. If one tries to exploit the other individual who is down in status

In any way, it is called discrimination. That discriminated individual or community is devoid of the common opportunity or facility provided by the society. It is not at all healthy society. Books can create portals to different life experiences and encourage reading. A few schools and libraries have challenged the educational value of some books, however, therefore leading them to eventually be prohibited in a particular place. Each reason may be different depending on the book and the location of the exclusions. Books are icons of literature and their value should outshine the occasionally offensive topic. Be that as it may, there are multiple reasons why books should be taught and included in a curriculum. On this book should influence how we live our lives by telling us to be prejudice free and to set good examples for littler ones who are always eager to do what you do. By providing the example of the rabid dog, the readers should be able to connect the dog to racism and understand that racism is always around whether we like it or not. It shows us how little children learn from older people and are sure to mimic them in any way.

Invisible Man is Ralph Ellison's first novel, the only one published during his lifetime. It was published by Random House in 1952, and addresses many of the social and intellectual issues faced by African Americans in the early 20th century, including black nationalism, the relationship between black identity and Marxism, and the reformist racial policies of Booker T. Washington, as well as issues of individuality and personal identity. Invisible Man won the U.S. National Book Award for Fiction in 1953, making Ellison the first African-American writer to win the award. In 1998, the Modern Library ranked Invisible Man 19th on its list of the

100 best English-language novels of the 20th century. Time magazine included the novel in its 100 Best English-language novels from 1923 to 2005 list, calling it "the quintessential American picaresque of the 20th century", rather than a "race novel, or even a bildungsroman". Malcolm Bradbury and Richard Ruland recognize a black existentialist vision with a "Kafka-like absurdity". According to The New York Times, Barack Obama modeled his 1995 memoir *Dreams from My Father* on Ellison's novel. Ellison says in his introduction to the 30th Anniversary Edition that he started to write what would eventually become *Invisible Man* in a barn in Waitsfield, Vermont (actually in the neighboring town of Fayston, in the summer of 1945 while on sick leave from the Merchant Marine. The book took five years to complete with one year off for what Ellison termed an "ill-conceived short novel". *Invisible Man* was published as a whole in 1952. Ellison had published a section of the book in 1947, the famous "Battle Royal" scene, which had been shown to Cyril Connolly, the editor of *Horizon* magazine by Frank Taylor, one of Ellison's early supporters. *Invisible Man*'s special quality is its deft combination of existential inquiry into identity as such—what it means to be socially or racially invisible—with a more sociopolitical allegory of the history of the African American experience in America. The first-person narrator remains nameless, retrospectively recounting his shifts through the surreal reality of surroundings and people from the racist South to the World of New York City. *Invisible Man*, novel by Ralph Ellison, published in 1952. It was Ellison's only novel to be published during his lifetime. *Invisible Man* is widely acknowledged as one of the great novels of American literature and a landmark in African American literature, winning the National Book Award for Fiction in 1953, the first novel by a Black author to receive. The narrator of *Invisible Man* is a nameless young Black man who moves in a 20th-century United States where reality is surreal and who can survive only through pretense. Because the people he encounters "see only my surroundings, themselves, or figments of their imagination," he is effectively invisible. The invisibility of Ellison's protagonist is about the invisibility of identity—above all, what it means to be a Black man—and its various masks,

confronting both personal experience and the force of social illusions. *Invisible Man*'s special quality is its deft combination of existential inquiry into identity as such—what it means to be socially or racially invisible—with a more sociopolitical allegory of the history of the African American experience in America. The first-person narrator remains nameless, retrospectively recounting his shifts through the surreal reality of surroundings and people from the racist South to the no less inhospitable world of New York. Americans living in Harlem, and personally witnessed the effects that migration, slavery, industrialization, racism and segregation had on his culture. A prominent cultural theme present in *Invisible Man* is that of the black American migration from the South to the North. The protagonist himself makes this journey, just as Ellison had done, and countless black Americans before him. The migration of African Americans out of the agriculture.

Conclusion. The novel shows the ways in which societal expectations and pressures can impact individual members of the Black community, leading to feelings of invisibility, alienation, and disconnection. Through its exploration of race, identity, and power dynamics, "*Invisible Man*" sheds light on the complexities of being Black in America and the struggles faced by individuals within the Black community. A central theme of Ellison's novel is the idea of blindness and how it affects identity. The protagonist is left confused and misguided as a result of the blindness of those he encounters, trying to fit into the expectations of others, until at last he realizes that he is, and has always been, "invisible" to society.

REFERENCES

1. Denby, David (April 12, 2012). "Justice For Ralph Ellison".
2. "National Book Awards – 1953". National Book Foundation.
3. Herbert William Rice (2003). *Ralph Ellison and the Politics of the Novel*.
4. Malcolm Bradbury and Richard Ruland, *From Puritanism to Postmodernism*.
5. Ellison, Ralph Waldo 1982. *Invisible Man*.