

THEME OF LOVE IN DON JUAN

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In literature, love has a huge impact and significance. A large number of stories have a love theme at their core. Readers can develop a stronger connection to a book's characters by reading about love in literature. The legend of Don Juan served as the inspiration for Lord Byron's satirical song Don Juan. In Don Juan, he enjoyed to be admired, petted, and comforted by women and need their social support. The personal life of Byron is not a cheerful one. His alluring and enigmatic nature enabled him to make astute observations about womanhood. This paper focuses on Byron established views on love and marriage in this poem.

Keywords: Don Juan, Byron, love theme, literature, women, marriage, legend.

INTRODUCTION

Among the most common themes in both literature and daily life is love. In fact, a large number of stories we've discussed so far in our life have a love theme at their core. Love itself can be a positive power that motivates people to make selfless sacrifices for others, or it can be a destructive force that pushes people toward lunacy or violence. In literature, love has a huge impact and significance. Characters' connections with their families, loved ones, and even God are defined by this powerful emotion. A reader can develop a stronger connection to a book's characters and a greater interest in the storyline by reading about love in literature. Because everyone knows about and has had experience with love on various levels, readers can identify with circumstances involving and related to love. The legend of Don Juan, the well-known womanizer, served as the inspiration for Lord Byron's satirical song Don Juan. However, Byron shifts the emphasis and depicts Don Juan like a character that is vulnerable to the love approaches of women. Although a seventeenth canto was in process when Byron passed away in 1824, the poem only has sixteen cantos. Early sections of the poem were well-liked when they first debuted but were also criticized as unethical by some. The poem is written in eight lines of rhyming couplets with the rhyme scheme ababab cc, which is part of the ottavarima tradition.

The ottava rima structure is used in Byron's "Don Juan," allowing for light-hearted rhymes and rhythm. This stylistic decision gives the poetry vitality and accessibility for readers. With their sharp humour, the rhyming couplets frequently bring stanzas to a close, entertaining and challenging readers to reflect. Throughout, Byron's voice acts as an omniscient narrator, offering commentary on the events as they transpire. His use of self-referential language enables him to integrate his experiences with the story's development while expressing introspective thoughts. Because of this, "Don Juan" offers a distinctive reading experience by obfuscating the distinction between narrator and character. Even while it's humorous and light-hearted, there are times when Byron's reflective side comes out. He communicates profound emotional truths with striking analogies and vivid images.

THEME OF LOVE

Don Juan is primarily about love. In Don Juan, the lengthy narrative poem, Byron has thoroughly and publicly established his own views on love and marriage. He enjoyed to be admired, petted, and comforted by women and need their social support. He discovered that he could relieve his worries on them. Byron does not place as much emphasis on spiritual love as did Plato. Plato always places more emphasis on spiritual love than bodily love, which is rarely the case. George Bernard Shaw, who criticizes the romanticized view of love, has a different perspective on love than does Byron. {1]The personal life of Byron is not a cheerful one. Significant events in his life include his controversial relationship with his half-sister, his marriage to and divorce from Anna Isabella Milbanke. His wife was affluent, mathematical, prim, and pampered. At the age of nine, his nurse showed him unethical attitude, which left a lasting memory. His upbringing was greatly influenced by his parents' union and subsequent divorce. In contrast hand, his alluring and enigmatic nature, as well as his romantic relationships, enabled him to make astute observations about womanhood and true , healthy definition of love.

Byron's perspective on love is a direct result of his own painful marriage experience. Relationships based on love are incompatible, as his own example of an unhappy marriage demonstrated. He also believes that the rules of love are different from those of camp, court, and grove. [2]According to Byron, the animal and sentimental aspects of first love are light, careless, and unreal. Byron asserts that women are much more assertive than men are. Because Donna Inez takes delight in ruining Julia's image and even her marriage, she purposefully does not separate Juan and Julia. She is successful in getting Julia divorced from Alfonso and imprisoning her in a convent while using Juan like a weapon. During Canto X, we discover via Inez's note to Juan that

Juan already has a younger brother and that Inez is married. It has been suggested that she wed Don Alfonso. Here, Inez and Alfonso's jealous hypocrisy is eloquently described. In many instances, Byron demonstrates sympathy for the miserable fate of women. Women, in Byron's opinion, may only truly fall in love once before it is abandoned.

Don Jose and Donna Inez are an example of an unhappy marriage in which the husband and wife are unable to make mental adjustments to one another. There is a rumor going around among the nearby relatives claiming Don Jose has one or more mistresses. Her husband's illicit affection for her taints her. Because of her problems with adultery, she doesn't hesitate to start a covert connection with Don Alfonso, Julia's current husband, who was once her boyfriend. Byron likes to think said if Inez and Alfonso had been together sooner; there might have been a chance for happiness because they cared for one another. Byron also criticizes the bad marriage of another couple. Due to their different ages, the connection between Don Alfonso and Donna Julia is also poisoned. Julia is only 23 years old, whereas Alfonso is a person in his fifties. Julia is unsatisfying to him. Alfonso has Julia's ire as well. She makes the decision to hand herself over to Juan, who has just turned sixteen. Juan and Julia fall in love so deeply that Juan's husband Alfonso one night finds him in Julia's bedroom. Juan must flee while wearing only his dress. Byron attacks marriage as a social institution that cannot produce serenity without the right mix of age and mind throughout this bed chamber scene. But Byron has shown Julia a lot of appreciation as well. She had truly loved Juan and put her heart into Julia. Her tenderness toward Juan as a child is admirable. Additionally, Julia attracts our attention with her lengthy letter to Juan out from convent. She has demonstrated her genuine affection for Juan in this letter. In consideration of her love for Juan, she has forfeited her state, station, heavenly position, and self-respect. Despite losing everything, she was unable to resurrect that lovely memory.[3] Byron has rebelled against the social restrictions placed on getting married. He views a marriage without love as nothing more than a fire pit that will burn the couple forever. He is quite caustic and critical in the opening canto of Don Juan. He also argues that a marriage devoid of love cannot last for very long. The so-called socially approved marriage cannot create harmony in a couple's relationship.

TURN OF EVENTS.

The start Canto discovers Don Juan residing in Seville alongside his parents, Donna Inez and Jose. The couple wed Donna Don Juan is infatuated with Julia, who is seven years, his senior at the age of 23, and they start dating. Don Alfonso, Julia's husband, enters the bedroom out of

curiosity but is unable to discover Juan who's really concealed in the bed. Later, a brawl breaks out as Alfonso discovers Juan's shoes. As a result, Julia is exiled to a nunnery and Juan is given a trip by his mom to acquire better manners. Juan travels to Cadiz with helpers and his tutor, Pedrillo, by his side. Juan still harbors feelings for Julia. He is on a ship that sinks in a storm, and when the food on the long boat that it is traveling with dries out, the crew decides by lot who shall be eaten. Juan's dog is consumed before Pedrillo is chosen. Those who consume him pass away from the ensuing insanity. Juan is the lone survivor, and when he reaches land, Haidee and her maid take him in. Lambro, a rogue who earns money by capturing slaves, is the father of Haidee. Even though Haidee and Juan's languages are incomprehensible to one another, they fall in love.[4]

After returning after a cruise, Juan is attacked by Lambro and his companions pirates. Juan is transported by ship to Constantinople, where he ends up in a slave market. While all is going on, Haidee, who was expecting Juan, passes away from a shattered heart. Juan is purchased to a black man called Baba from palace when he is on the slave market, and he brings him to a chamber. If Juan doesn't really dress as a woman, he warns to castrate him. Later, Gulbeyaz, the sultan's favorite and most beautiful fourth wife, is introduced to Juan. Although she is still in love with Haidee, she gives herself to Juan, who rejects her. Despite considering having him decapitated, she simply responds to her predicament by sobbing. The sultan soon arrives on the scene. When the sultan retires for the evening, Juan is brought to the overcrowded seraglio, the women's quarters in the palace, where he has assumed the identity of a woman. As the evening progresses, Juan, posing as Juanna, is appointed to share a room with Dudu, a pretty young woman of seventeen, who has a disturbing dream at night. The following day, when Juan is once more in danger of dying as a result of reactions, he, another guy named John, with two women flee and manage to get to Ismail, a Turkish stone building on the Black Sea's Danube River.

A battle is in progress, and Suvaroff, a field marshal in the Russian army, has been given orders to capture Ismail by any means necessary. John and Juan are ready to fight alongside Suvaroff against the Turks. The two guys actively participate in the attack on Ismail that results in the deaths of 40,000 Turks. Juan decides to adopt a ten-year-old Muslim girl that he saves from Cossacks who were going to murder her. Juan, a battle hero, and the little girl are both sent off to Saint Petersburg. Catherine II is immediately drawn to Juan when she sees him in her court. She pays him attention, which he finds charming, and he gets promoted. Juan keeps looking after the girl he saved. Juan eventually becomes unwell in Russia due to the weather and is transferred to England, where the environment is more pleasant. He is granted the title of special envoy, but the

change is really merely Catherine's scheme to get him well again so she can keep showering him with presents. Juan gets into a fight with a mugger in London and shoots the man. He tries to help the man because he feels sorry for him but to no effect; the mugger passes away in the street.[5] Juan starts looking for a suitable guardian for Leila, the Ismail orphan. He decides on Lady Pinckbeck. Lord Henry and Lady Adeline Amundeville are introduced to Juan. Lord Henry and Juan routinely interact over diplomatic issues, and parties are held at the Amundeville estate. The vivacious Duchess Fitz-Fulke, who made Lady Adeline envious, is one of the women Juan continues to win over when he succeeds in a fox hunt and gains the admiration of the ladies in his vicinity. Additionally, Juan meets Aurora Raby, 16, and develops feelings for her because she resembles Hidee. One night as Juan is in bed, he hears a commotion in the hallway and spots a monk. He is unsure whether it is a dream or a ghost.

CHARACTER ANALYSIS.

When he was around 16, Don Juan has finished his formal schooling and is prepared to embark on the "great tour," which was a common practice in England after university graduation. When Byron graduated from Cambridge, he embarked on a grand tour of the Near East. Juan was the result of an educational experiment that his mother set up for him. [6]He had not attended public school and had only been taught by tutors. He learned the classics from edited editions; therefore he had to gain experience to learn the fundamentals of life. "Natural history" had not been presented to him. He was unprepared for Donna Julias and Haidées by his education. [7] Due to his noble background, he received training in the skills of battle, including riding, fencing, marksmanship, and the ability to attack a castle. His education also includes a lot of lessons in religion and morality. Juan is sympathetic, friendly, impetuous, polite, brave, and sensual by nature. He possesses all the good qualities that a sixteen-year-old boy should, with the exception of sexual restraint. His official education had not included a component on sexual education. His loss of grace in Canto I was consequently indirectly brought on by his mother's method.

When Juan is twenty-one, he has somewhat lost his impulsiveness and naivete. After leaving his family at the age of sixteen or seventeen, experience served as his instructor. He still possesses all of his positive traits, but he has learned about the ways that the world works and is now able to evaluate and assess that world. He is still no longer entitled to impulsive behavior.[8] Now, the heart and the head are in sync. Lord Henry believes Juan has encountered the Black Friar based on his observation the following day. After the event, Aurora and Juan trade glances at a banquet.

He thinks about her and the emotions he has kept hidden since Haidee as he lies in bed that night. He hears steps in the hallway once more and sees the Friar with a hood on. Juan learns that the Duchess Fitz-Fulke is the "ghost."

"Don Juan" is still unfinished, illustrating Byron's nuanced relationships with life, love, and the arts. The abrupt end of the poem, which symbolises the poet's untimely passing, leaves Juan's future uncertain. Many find Byron's early parts captivating, while others claim that his digressions and later cantos lack cohesiveness. Byron's "Don Juan" is a compelling read due to its intricate story structure and nuanced social critique. This poem defies simple classification; it's a trip of pleasure, a commentary on Byron's stormy times, and a condemnation of human conduct. The poem's incisive insights and deft wordplay captivate readers, and its caustic and sardonic tone only serves to enhance its appeal. Byron's profound and enduring examination of love, morality, and the human condition in "Don Juan" never fails to enthrall audiences

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