

## ALLAN POE AS A SHORT STORY WRITER

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A B S T R A C T	KEY WORDS
<p>The main purpose of this article is to give briefly information about actuality Edgar Allan Poe and his literary works. The Famous works from the classic Edgar Allan phase include The Edgar Allan novel took shape mostly in England from 1790 to 1830 and falls within the category of Romantic literature. It acts, however, as a reaction against the rigidity and formality of other forms of Romantic literature. The Edgar Allan is far from limited to this set time period, as it takes its roots from former terrorizing writing that dates back to the Middle Ages, and can still be found written today by writers. But during this time period, many of the highly regarded Edgar Allan novelists published their writing and much of the novel's form was defined.</p>	<p>Short stories, novel, Middle ages.</p>

### Introduction

The setting of a short story is often simplified (one time and place), and one or two main characters may be introduced without full backstories. In this concise, concentrated format, every word and story detail has to work extra piece of fiction shorter than 1,000 words is considered a “short s story” or “flash fiction,” and anything less than 300 words is rightfully called “micro fiction” hard! Short stories typically focus on a single plot instead of multiple subplots, as you might see in novels. Some stories follow a traditional narrative arc, with exposition (description) at the beginning, rising action, a climax (peak moment of conflict or action), and a resolution at the end. However, contemporary short fiction is more likely to begin in the middle of the action (in medias res), drawing readers right into a dramatic scene. While short stories of the past often revolved around a central theme or moral lesson, today it is common to find stories with ambiguous endings. This type of unresolved story invites open-ended readings and suggests a more complex understanding of reality and human behavior. Short stories come in all kinds of categories: action, adventure, biography, comedy, crime, detective, drama, dystopia, fable, fantasy, history, horror, mystery, philosophy, politics, romance, satire, science fiction, supernatural, thriller, tragedy, and Western.

### The life of Edgar Allan Poe

Edgar Allan Poe was born on January 19, 1809, in Boston. Poe’s father and mother, both professional actors, died before the poet was three years old, and John and Frances Allan raised him as a foster child in Richmond, Virginia. John Allan, a prosperous tobacco exporter, sent Poe to the best boarding

schools and, later, to the University of Virginia, where Poe excelled academically. After less than one year of school, however, he was forced to leave the university when Allan refused to pay Poe's gambling debts.

Poe returned briefly to Richmond, but his relationship with Allan deteriorated. In 1827, Poe moved to Boston and enlisted in the United States Army. His first collection of poems, *Tamerlane, and Other Poems* (George Redway), was published that year. In 1829, he published a second collection entitled *Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems* (Hatch & Dunning). Neither volume received significant critical or public attention. Following his Army service, Poe was admitted to the United States Military Academy, but he was again forced to leave for lack of financial support. He then moved into the home of his aunt Maria Clemm and her daughter, Virginia, in Baltimore.

Poe began to sell short stories to magazines at around this time, and, in 1835, he became the editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* in Richmond, where he moved with his aunt and cousin Virginia. In 1836, he married Virginia, who was thirteen years old at the time. Over the next ten years, Poe would edit a number of literary journals including the *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine* and *Graham's Magazine* in Philadelphia and the *Broadway Journal* in New York City. It was during these years that he established himself as a poet, a short story writer, and an editor. He published some of his best-known stories and poems, including "The Fall of the House of Usher," "The Tell-Tale Heart," "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," and "The Raven." After Virginia's death from tuberculosis in 1847, Poe's lifelong struggle with depression and alcoholism worsened. He returned briefly to Richmond in 1849 and then set out for an editing job in Philadelphia. For unknown reasons, he stopped in Baltimore. On October 3, 1849, he was found in a state of semi-consciousness. Poe died four days later of "acute congestion of the brain." Evidence by medical practitioners who reopened the case has shown that Poe may have been suffering from rabies. Poe's work as an editor, poet, and critic had a profound impact on American and international literature. His stories mark him as one of the originators of both horror and detective fiction.

## **The writing structure of Edgar Allan's stories**

The Famous works from the classic Edgar Allan phase include The Edgar Allan novel took shape mostly in England from 1790 to 1830 and falls within the category of Romantic literature. It acts, however, as a reaction against the rigidity and formality of other forms of Romantic literature. The Edgar Allan is far from limited to this set time period, as it takes its roots from former terrorizing writing that dates back to the Middle Ages, and can still be found written today by writers. But during this time period, many of the highly regarded Edgar Allan novelists published their writing and much of the novel's form was defined. [3:43] Given the limited number of Edgar Allan works of distinction, the form has proven surprisingly hard to define. Most would agree, however, that it usually involves settings distanced in time and frequently in Catholic countries of Spain and Italy. Such distancing may help accommodate the supernatural elements, which were both an attraction of these tales and a source of unease to authors fearing to be thought superstitious. Male hero-villains, themselves haunted by past crimes, often persecute innocent maids in places beyond the law: castles, ruined abbeys, dungeons. To accomplish its self-assigned task, Edgar Allan literature developed a set of conventions. Generally, action was placed in out-of-the-ordinary settings. Its very name was taken from the use of medieval settings by its original exponents, stereotypically an old castle. The most dramatic sequences of the story tended to occur at night and often during stormy weather. Integral to the plot, the characters

attempted to function amid an older but disintegrating social order. It was a literary device that subtly interacted with the reader's own sense of disorder.

## **The role of Edgar Allan Poe's as a short story writer in Britain literature**

During his life, Edgar Allan Poe was a figure of controversy and so became reasonably well known in literary circles. Two of his works were recognized with prizes: Manuscript Found in a Bottle and The Gold-Bug. The Raven, his most famous poem, created a sensation when it was published and became something of a best-seller. After his death, Poe's reputation grew steadily—though in the United States opinion remained divided—until by the middle of the twentieth century he had clear status as an author of worldwide importance. Poe's achievements may be measured in terms of what he has contributed to literature and of how his work influenced later culture.

Poe was accomplished in fiction, poetry, and criticism, setting standards in all three that distinguish him from most of his American contemporaries. We know of none that can compare with them for maturity of purpose, and nice understanding of the effects of language. There is a little dimness in the filling up, but the grace and symmetry of the outline are such as few poets ever attain. There is a smack of ambrosia about it. Edgar Allan Poe was a household name to American readers. His use of terror and the supernatural in his fiction made him very popular with them. His writing, however, used little of the American experience, but relied heavily on the Edgar Allan techniques and German romanticism. While his short fiction was loved in the United States, his poetry was more successful overseas, especially in France. Most people recognize Poe by his famous poem, "The Raven". Others may have read one of his more popular dark and creepy tales like, "The Fall of the House of Usher" or "The Tell-tale Heart". Poe wrote quite a few Edgar Allan stories about murder, revenge, torture, the plague, being buried alive, and insanity. Many modern books and movies have borrowed ideas from Poe. Some of Poe's stories were not well accepted in his day because people were just not ready for them- they were too scary. His critical essays have had a profound effect on literature as well, especially in the short story. Despite his personal tragedies, however, he remains one of the most beloved and widely-known of all American writers.

## **Conclusion**

Edgar Allan literature was a popular writing tradition of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and is still used today. Edgar Allan literature explores the wicked, perverse and dark desires. Even though the Edgar Allan Novel deals with the sublime and the supernatural, the underlying theme of the fallen hero applies to the real world as well. Once we look past the terror aspect of this literature, we can connect with it on a human level. Furthermore, the prevalent fears of murder, rape, sin, and the unknown are fears that we face in life. In the Edgar Allan world they are merely multiplied. The Edgar Allan novel is a liberating phenomenon, which expands the range of possibilities for novelistic expression. Edgar Allan conventions can include burial alive, ghosts, hysteria, ruined bodies, and tales within tales, undead characters, underground spaces, and more. Edgar Allan themes are guilt, sex, violence, death, and cosmic struggle. Edgar Allan stories or poems should inspire terror or horror. Edgar Allen Poe was one of the many well-known Edgar Allan writers. In his stories he uses a variety of themes to carry out the Edgar Allan theme.

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