

THE TRUTH BEHIND THE IMAGE

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ANNOTATION

The article deals with the artistic interpretation of the image of a dog in Normurod Norkabilov's story "Forest Dog" and the author's ability to illuminate the truth through metaphor.

Keywords: story, metaphor, image, animal, person, skill.

Achieving a reader's understanding of metaphors on a human level requires great skill from any writer. Normurod Norkabilov is one of the talented writers who contributed to the development of Uzbek prose in subsequent years. With longing I write about forgotten human qualities in my works, he most often refers to figurative images. Having turned into the devil of nature, he is looking for sympathizers in the mountains, rocks and fields. As a result, vivid images of various "representatives" of the animal and plant world are created in his works. With the help of these symbols, positive and negative situations in the spiritual life of people were depicted, works were created that encouraged people to observe events that could happen in their lives. Abdugafur Rasulov Normurod Norkabilov dwells on these features in his stories and says: "His works describe the complex relationship between animals and humans. Sometimes the writer looks at the world of nabotot (green nature), sometimes zhamadot (rocks, hills). In his story "And the rocks are crying" the connection between man and stone, mountain and man is masterfully revealed. The animal world cannot be separated from the green world. The bear in the story "Pakhmog" beats himself on fruits such as hawthorn, acorn and apple. Jondosh, the hero of the story "Highlander Man", fell into a cliff. A resinous branch of a tree growing on a rock "catches" Jondosh. The writer can achieve that natural depiction of the relationship between animals, plants, and animals. This is actually a natural situation: animals, plants and animals are the children of one parent - they are born as people" [1, 4]. The stories of N. Norkabilov "Forest Dog", "White Neck", "Mountain Man", "Pakhmok", "Wolf in the Yard", "Hunting Dog" tell about the diversity of the animal world. Along with the embodiment of the relationship between beings based on the criteria of moral understanding of people, the writer directly compares the behavior of people and creatures in some places. In "The Wolf Walks in the Garden," the writer shows the loyalty between Chongkalla and Okyeol as an example to humans by artistically embodying the unique way of life of wolves. At the beginning of the story, it is said that "animals do not believe in divorce until they see the lifeless body of their partner," and this the fact is true that Chongkalla fell into a trap in search of his mate Okyeol. This is shown through the experiences he went through finding her.

Dogs are representatives of the animal world in N. Norkabilov's story "Forest Dog", and Karavoy (the dog), who is the main character, is considered one of the best characters created by the writer. The loaf grows like a person. He "treats" the dogs around him like people, befriends the good ones and punishes the bad ones. He behaves like a man in dealing with people. He repays their good deeds with good, and their evil deeds with evil. "Relationships" of Karavoi with other dogs, other representatives of the animal and plant world, and even with

the most perfect creatures, people, are born in an observation that, as it were, describes the life path of a person. Reading the story, describing the events of Karavoy's adventures, from his birth to meeting with wolves, leads to the conviction that the metaphor is closely connected with reality, that is, a certain figurative character describes a certain human experience in life. This is especially clear in the case of the depiction of the "spiritual world" of the metaphor. This world of metaphors is embodied as the spiritual world of man. There is a saying that the environment plays an important role in the upbringing of a child. How true this idea is can be found in every aspect of life. Child upbringing, the role of the family in his upbringing as a good or bad person, and the interaction of family and neighborhood can never be ignored. A morally perfect family does not give birth to an immoral person. Conversely, it is hard to believe that honest people will grow up from families that do not follow moral standards. There is another side of the matter. If a child growing up in a decent family gets into an unfavorable environment, he can become bad. Puppy childhood of Karavoy in "Chanalzor Iti" is a confirmation of this. Because Karavoy was born and raised in a dense forest at the foot of a large mountain. When Karavoy opened his eyes, the first thing he saw were thick, wall-like bushes with intertwined branches. Mother-dog - Olapar gave birth to him in this thicket. Olapar was actually a domestic dog. Only later acquired wildness. The loaf is a relic of this wild era. Olapar penetrates the very heart of his soul and, in the desire for meat, the host Haydar brings chicken bowls. Noticing this, Haydar Kosa sentences him to death. Olapar Haydar bit the cauldron on the wrist, ran into the thicket and settled down there. What can be expected from Karavoy, the offspring of a family without a father's appointment! The following events of the story prove how true this is. Karavoy lives in the thicket and sees a hot life there. Due to the fact that his mother did not bring him breast milk, he looks at everything from hunger, thinking that it is "mine", throws it away, gets angry: either they reach for the leftovers, then they beat him back. After a while, full of strength, he clings to the bone that his mother brought for him. He growls and bites his mother. For the first time, Olapar feels powerless over his pup. Later, when the mouse, which had become the kitten's prey and toy, was dragged away after enduring scratches and threats, she smelled hot blood for the first time. Since then, he had a sense of hunting. First he gets used to mice, then he eats firewood. He attacks the sheep in the herd and robs the shepherd dogs. He suffers for three days. Reading these images in the story, the reader feels that the past is not a dog named Karavoy, but an orphaned child of an orphaned family. Undoubtedly, this should be regarded as a literary skill. Because the art of persuasion writing has succeeded in describing the figurative hero as if he were a real person. The further "life path" of Karavoy is even more strange. He threatens horned creatures, takes heavy blows from bipeds, fights domestic dogs, and sometimes loses, sometimes wins. He will not take root anywhere, his life will turn into suffering. Sometimes good, sometimes bad. In the end, his savagery wins out and he joins the wolves. Now his fate is known. In our opinion, N. Norkabilov was able to create a perfect image, similar to Karavoi, by observing and feeling the behavior of a living being in the story. Observing the negative and occasionally positive traits of his character, the reader involuntarily does not want to believe in the canine nature of this creature. After reading the story, the reader will think deeply, feel that the metaphor is closely connected with reality, and will be sure that all this is the result of high skill.

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