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FIGURATIVE IMAGES OF NARRATIVE “OVUL ORALAGAN BO`RI” OF NORMUROD NORKOBILOV

Abstract: It has been described the literary interpretation of figurative images in the story of the author Normurod Norkobilov called "Ovul Oralagan Bo`ri". Story shows the literary skills of the writer.

Key words: Fiction, figurative, image, interpretation, art, topic.

Language: English

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Introduction

Works of Normurod Norkobilov who is a creator of unique stories and narratives, include lots of emotional effects, and vivid reflection of the mysterious aspects of the flora and fauna that known and unknown for us and with these aspects they differ from other works.

Normurod Norkobilov is a fan of nature. He cannot imagine his life without a trip to nature. The topic of all the works of the writer concerns nature. N.Norkobilov shows the mystery of all creatures by describing the world of the flora and fauna.

As we read the books by Normurod Norkobilov, in every student special feeling of love for the flora and fauna world appears. In his stories, he was able to show uncertain aspects of the flora and fauna world with the personality traits that characterize the human (even diminishing) qualities of the people in them, such as their love, loyalty, courage, diligence.

As U. Normatov noted: “The most fundamental change in a literary art is that art, literature, and literary studies are no longer the sole authority of the ruler, and it made the way for the development of art and literature through free, diverse philosophical and esthetic directions. The most important thing is to cherish ancient and progressive modern values and to establish them on a new basis is being accounted as a main task” [1, 3].

In fact, the change in artistic literature impacts on the existing traditions in the world literature.

Analysis of Subject Matters

As we pay attention the writer's narrative called "Ovul oralagan bo`ri," in the story the living creature lost mate with whom it lived happily together (although living apart from the gang) has been shown and the series of emotions in his heart, the exclamation of the soul and his devotion to his wife is deeply reflected: After all when you are around the steppe, it is enjoyable to listen path voice in snow, but swimming in the snow gives more enjoyment. It was just snowy weather now. However, it did not fit into Chungkalla's heart, because wolf had lost track of mate called Oqyol and male wolf was suddenly confronted by a bloody uproar. It was blood of wolf, but there was not a mate body.

This did not allow to Chungkalla be overly disturbed. Because animals do not believe in loss until they encounter their partner's lifeless body" [2, 3].

These images are justified in such interpretations as the mindless creature suffering and thinking like humans. It is true that the writer in this case, through his figurative image, interprets both human and non-human qualities.

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Research Methodology

In the story, the writer paints a picture of nature as follows: "The night was cold, but wind which is blown from mountain soon replaced by the warmth of the sun, and the snow began to melt away. If weather is not change in the evening, tomorrow snow will not left in the fields" [2, 3].

In the story, hunter Salom and male wolf (Chungkalla) are opposed to each other. Hunter traps Chungkalla's mate Oqyol. Chungkalla searches for its mate and tries to release her. In other words, Chungkalla devotion to its mate is evident.

There is a coldness in the relationship between hunter and his wife. The question appears: "Can a hunter protect his wife just like a Chungkalla? Will he show his loyalty to her?" This contradiction, contrast, is talked throughout the story.

Some of the qualities that are common to humanity are described in the story. We observe this in the image of Hunter. The writer portrays the situations that being around strange thoughts of hunter, hunting the wolf at midnight and in order to achieve prestige, fame and rewards professionally.

"The most interesting thing is that the wildlife is looking for a mate, and he even looks at death. Humans have no interest in whether you are dead. He did not show his back, saying he should not go. Neighbors do not even wake up from the sound of guns. When they wake up, they do not want to leave beds. No one is care about hunter. In the morning, when they see the corpse, there is no any change on their mood. Every relative weeps and shakes... And after a few time everyone forgets that there is no a human called Salom.

The hunter starts to think philosophically because of the wolf who came to retaliate for its wife. He thinks about life and existence: "Salom, he knows that the end of existence is so sad. Usually, he thinks about these types of considerations not often. It was easy to think, his mind was very lazy to think. Facing a monstrous beast impacted even to a vein in his heart. He was stunned by the wolf's determination, and he concluded that the animals were more faithful than humans. His humiliation was provoked. After all, if I had to shoot it, nobody would ask me why. Wouldn't it be more worthless?" [2, 34].

Hunter left alone in order to hunt a wolf. As he is alone, his outlook on life changes. He seeks his identity. Wolf's devotion and affection for his mate also causes him to feel the same way: For the first time, he thought about the reasons of connections between he and his wife. reasons replaced to imagination. He tried to imagine his life without his wife. Oh, no, he couldn't imagine the tunic roof and the spacious courtyard without his wife. He thought he would not manage housepeaking without his wife. So who can do that? That was the end of his thought. At that moment that he felt a love for his wife in his heart. In his imagine he came in house, hugged his

wife, and wished to rub his arms. Remembering that he has not done this for a long time, he hatred himself" [2, 35].

If the human cannot love each other as a wild beast, what is the meaningful or purpose of living it, ? "These thoughts make the reader to analyse. The reader is deeply feel by thinking the gradual loss of human affection, the notions of humanity. Similar thoughts do not leave the hunter quiet throughout hunting. hunter has seen the wolf which seeking its mate is confronted to death two times. To put a scare was an advice of old man Norqul to whose thought Oqyol withstands. After that movement of wolf means that wolf prefers the brave death. Hunter felt that he can only die Chungkalla by gun and suddenly in his heart appeared an affection to the wolf. At the end of the book, attitude towards to Chongkalla of Salom who is a keen on taking award for wolf changes."

Wolf's eyes were full of tears that glanced at the village. The poor heart could not bear the loss. He bent over and stroked the head of the creature and sighed deeply. Then he thought the reward was cash. But he did not enjoy it. He could not look at the male wolf's eyes, he gazed far away..."

Analysis and results

The writer has taken a different approach to the image hunter Salom. At the beginning of the narrative, a person who is spending a whole night so that take rewards and dignity, the vengeance of fame becomes a completely different person at the end of the event. It has appeared warmth about animals in the hard hearted man. There are some reasons for changing of hunter Salom because of the loss of love between people, but the mutual love in the world of flora and fauna made him think so. This is further enhanced by the statement that after the death of the wolf Chungkalla, when Norkul and Eson were trying to kite and scratch wolf skin, Salom protested and wanted to hoe up with esteem.

In general, Normurod Norkobilov pay attention to the world of flora and fauna in this story. The relationship between man and nature is the main topic of his work. Sometimes, humanity is cruel to animals. He sees them as bait. However, the creatures themselves have their own world and emotions as human. Normurod Norkobilov has written in order to convey these aspects to people. Writing a book about nature is not easy work. It demands double responsibility from the creator. To do this, the creator needs to know the nature, the flora, and the creature's life. Nurkobilov's main time is spent on travel to nature. He observes nature, the life of the animals. In the steppes, in the mountains, he talks to shepherd. He records interesting events that they have encountered.

In conclusion, the author Normurod Norkobilov by describing the ideas of the wolf Chungkala and

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Hunter Salom , tried to emphasise some of the common qualities of humanity, such as love, diligence, mutual trust, humanity, sincerity, and

sincerity. to preserve and protect the nature, to love the flora, and not to lose its responsibilities and responsibilities.

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