



The Horse Image in The Story “Donan” By Turob Tula

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ABSTRACT

Among animals, horse is referred as an important animal of various usage. In world folklore and literary criticism, the poetics of the image, the English folklore of the image of the horse, the coverage of the historical foundations of literature are constantly attracting attention. In particular, it is significant to examine the symbolic meaning of this image in fiction, its personification, as well as horse is very close to human in terms of virtue.

Keywords:

Animalistic literature, the image of horse, humanity, the hippo genre, myth, poem, epic, symbol.

Introduction.

Horses are among the creatures that are deeply rooted in the human heart with their devotion. It should be noted that in world literature there are more works about horses than any other animal: fables, tales, short stories and even novels. In the masterpieces of world literature, such as Aitmatov's "Farewell, Gulsari!", Anna Sewell's "Black Beauty", S. Thompson's "Pacing Mustang" and in other works the fate of the horses is depicted with skillfully and heartily as well. In Uzbek literature, T. Murad's "Ot kishnagan oqshom" ("The Night Neighed Horse"), Sh. Kholmiraev's "Ot egasi" ("The owner of the horse"), T. Tola has stories like "Donan" that have taken a deep place in the hearts of Uzbek readers. Below we will analyze Turob Tola's story "Donan".

Turob Tola's story "Donan" describes the friendship, loyalty and fidelity between horses and men. The events are told in the language of the protagonist - Baxshilla. The narrator has been with Donan since his birth. It is noticeable to say that he loved Donan more than his own mother. The narrator describes it in this way: "He was my best friend, we grew up together, my grandmother and I adopted

him from his birth. His ankle is black and there was a spot in his forehead. Her eyes are big and beautiful, like a deer. My grandfather said it was yours. When I was growing up, I looked after him, it was only me who fed him. Sometimes, he push me into the water, we go together to the middle of ditch, he stands in the middle of ditch without drinking, particularly, he drinks from Toshloq's water, I usually wash him without helping elders and it prolongs for a long hours. Only I ride it. Donan does not allow to approach others him. Subsequently, Donan becomes very fast, the riders praised him and I tried to keep my colt away from them, cause of not hoodooing".

It should be noted that the words "I" and "together" are often repeated in the play. It is obvious that Donan's life cannot be imagined without this child, and the child cannot imagine his life without Donan. It seems that they cannot live without each other. The boy, for whom the horse is as his best friend, called him "Dononboy". There is no doubt that their relationship is more than friendship. This is confirmed by the fact that the colt, who saved Baxshilla from the approaching snake to the sleeping child. Donan stood for several hours

without moving and pressing the snake. From this event the boy impressed more than before. He so appreciated it. However, once such close friends are separated from each other, and both of them fall into a very bad condition. Baxshilla blamed the guest from Chorpo'lat. He adores the horses and his father was compelled to give favorable Donan to the guest. The reason is the tradition which is if the guest likes something in that village, the locals should present the guest's liked stuff. But neither the child nor the Donan likes this habit. In the story, their situation is given as follows:

I lost my appetite, I did not want to consume anything, it looked like I was paralyzed for three days, my mother was scared, and so were I. There was no doctor left who examined my body. Eventually the village grown-ups gave a fatwa (order), saying go and ask, take it back. My dad said I couldn't do it. My parents came and told me everything and cried, "My son, have mercy on me, on yourself, on your mother, take care of yourself." I cried all nights, my eyes did not close, and when I did, I only dreamt my Donan. One day he appeared to me in such a way that I was frightened, he was as thin as I was, his ribs were counted, and he was poor. Donan leaned over me and cried on my pillow, tears welling up in his eyes, his legs trembling from not being able to stand up. I try to wake up, but I can't. When I looked, it wasn't a dream, It was reality, he couldn't stand missing either, he didn't eat like me, he didn't drink water, he just thought of me, he lost weight. The guest felt sorry for him and left it.

The author in vain named the story Donan. Firstly, if it is related to the age of the horse, in most cases, in Uzbeks horses between the ages of four and five are called so. Secondly, in this play, the horse plays a vital role and shows how much it can be loyal to a person. In the story the writer's goal is to reflect Donan's loyalty, fidelity, friendship, kindness - all his feelings.

Although the author utilized exaggerated images, each character and horse came out very convincing and effective. The writer says that the horse also loved man as much as man loved him. Undoubtedly, the readers are able to feel and appreciate it.

In conclusion, the horse will always be a close friend of man. There are still many works about him, and the interest in horses will not leave indifferent future generations.

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