



# THE CONCEPT OF NATURE AND HEROES IN “ROCKS ALSO CRY”

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## ABSTRACT

*The article discusses the concept of nature and heroism in the works of Normurad Norkobilov on the basis of the story “Rocks also cry”. The depiction of nature, the mountain, the dog is based on the fact that the character of the protagonist and the state of mind are created through the method of parallelism.*

**KEYWORDS:** *ideological intention, art, method of parallelism, image of a dog, character.*

## INTRODUCTION

The issue of the relationship between man and nature is significant in the work of Normurad Norkobilov. The very name of the author's work attracts the reader's attention. Because, “The first semiotic center in the content is the title, which contains the author's idea, concept. The title is a preface to the first impression, the author and the reader's spiritual dialogue. Assessing the existence, talent, and creative intent of artists begins at this point” [1, 68] stories such as: “Five Continents in the Project”, “The Old Man and the Snakes”, “The Spring”, “The Day of the Eclipse”, “The Land of the Sunless”, “The Day of the Storm”, “The Orphaned Flowers”, novels: “The Lonely Man in the Mountains”, “The Rocks Cry”, “The White Man”, “The Cotton”, “In the Field”, and many others. Given the fact that the title of the work preserves the ideological intentions of the author and the content of the work, these titles, which reflect the natural landscapes, help to draw conclusions about the creative direction of N. Norkobilov. Professor Abdugafur Rasulov, in the foreword to the collection “Day of the Storm”, says that Normurad Norkobilov's happiness as a creator is that the virtue of motherhood and the ability to enjoy the complexities of nature determine the roots of his work [2, 3].

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Nature is used by all artists in their work. The peculiarity of Normurad Norkobilov is that he does not simply describe nature. He first perceives it as a living being and elevates it to the level of an image, thereby striving to create the character traits of the

protagonist. It's hard to find a writer's protagonist portrayed in isolation from nature. The author's story “Rocks also cry” describes the organic connection between rock, spring, stone, spruce, bear, dog and man. The protagonist of the work, Ernazar Polvon, is a mountain man with his thoughts and nature. His approach to life and humanity is in harmony with nature, the mountains and the animals in them. This can be seen in the conversation with his grandson Bekkul.

- Your dog's in the mountains, son.

- “What's left?” This time the boy's voice was full of bitterness.

- “It'll come back and play with these creatures”.

At this point, the author portrays his grandfather as a wise old man. The grandfather does not ignore the fact that the grandson has become a friend and companion with the dog (Ziyrak) and loves him. That's why he doesn't suddenly say, “Your dog is dead”. In general, the writer's reference to the image of a dog has a special symbolic meaning. Because in some sources, the dog is a symbol of loyalty, dog is one of the traditional characters in Eastern poetry, serving as an artistic medium that sometimes connects the lover with the lover, and sometimes interferes with the lover's vision. A lover's compliment to a lover's dog is a sign of desire to be close to him. In mystical literature, the dog is glorified as a symbol of fidelity, devotion and devotion [4, 85]. It is no secret that the dog plays an important role in the close relationship between nature and humanity. This intimacy, of course, helps to reveal the character of the child.



Ernazar uses the word "child" in a consolation tone at the end of the wrestler's speech. This word also helps to describe the character of the wrestler in the play. Sensing Bekkul's frustration in advance, the grandfather speaks to him in a soothing tone.

The groaning expected from the grandson's response is felt in the intimacy with the dog. This can be seen in the fact that he speaks in a "heartbreaking" voice. In Uzbeks, grandfather is a respected person. The protagonist of the story, Ernazar Samson, is respected not only by his family, but also by the villagers. Such a person should have enough reason to talk to his grandson. The author uses the friendship of a dog and a child as a basis for this.

No matter how hard it is, the grandfather will be helpless in the face of the friendship between nature and man (Ziyrak and Bekkul). He struggles to tell her granddaughter the real story, unable to find any way to help her, to make up for the friendship that has broken her heart. This text opens with a diamond, a colon, and a load. That is, the pronoun used in the grandfather's sentence "This..." means uncertainty, abstraction, while the plural pause means a pause in the speech process. The pause is a testament to Ernazar's psychophysiological condition, which makes it difficult for him to tell his grandson openly.

The helpless grandfather uses the taboo method [5]. In other words, by saying that a child's dog will return "playing with animals", the tag is the opposite. This is where the child's worldview comes into play. The boy was born and raised in the mountains. He knows that it is impossible to "play field" with a living wolf, and that the result is death.

Grandfather uses emphasis to better explain to Bekkul that Ziyrak is dead. It is clear from the phrase that the dog does not return.

- I shot him, "he said. "If you urinate, I won't hurt you".!

- That's good, said the boy, swallowing the pain of the loss. "It was a good dog".

- The sword of the lowly is always good. In the winter, when the animals came down from the hill, you could see the sword of your dog. It would stand on one side and hit her in the lap. Such a dog cannot be kept alive. It's too hot in here [3, 183].

When he senses the sadness in Bekkul's voice during the conversation, his grandfather's affection is replaced by a sharp look and anger. Ernazar's angry remarks in the story reflect not only the information that the dog was shot, but also Bekkul's dissatisfaction with the wetness of his eyes as a young man.

The wrestler, who has a special love for his sons and grandsons in the family, loves Bekkul more than anyone else. But he can't accept the tears of a dog. The phrase above encourages the grandson to

persevere by telling the young man what he really should be otherwise he might be shot as well.

Whether he is alive or not, he believed in honesty, purity, and courage, which are the basic tenets of life. "He is a straightforward, determined, ultra-national hero who wants the main motto of every person in life to be spiritual purity, who can find the strength to live properly in any situation" [6, 64]

In fact, the story is about Ziyrak, who was afraid to meet a giant bear, and his two dogs, Ernazar, who shot the wrestler. The wrestler has been testing his dogs on the Monkey Bear for five years. At this point, the bear is not shot it serves as a test object for the dogs. A feral dog injured in a collision is given special care. Because it is a purebred, unique dog, the main ideological content of the story is the wrestler's attention to the breed and his efforts to preserve the purity of the offspring.

The protagonist puts the practice of keeping the offspring clean, not only in animals, but also in humans and in their own families. The author gives the protagonist's neglect of the girl with an interesting conversation between the secretary and the wrestler as they receive their birth certificates. He likens the family to a majestic tree. In doing so, he compares himself to a giant tree, his sons to its branches, and his grandchildren to the leaves of those branches. There is no place for girls in this tree, and the grandchildren do not like the girl. Because they are branches of another tree

The wrestler's point of view about the young man is unique: [3, 178]. In the eyes of the wrestler, beauty is not necessary for a boy, but at the same time it loses the main role of a man. At first, Osar, a middle-aged boy, is the only one with a beautiful face. But Ernazar's view is correct. A father cannot accept a son who does not turn around in wrestling, who walks in the city, who drinks alcohol and, most importantly, who commits adultery. He considers it his horn. Throughout the play, Ernazar regrets that Osar is a child and not a dog. He claims that if he had been born a dog, he would have shot the breeder. It's not just a matter of the boy being a rock-solid, unequal wrestler, but of having a strong place in the family. A strong position is defined by honesty, purity, and honor.

The work depicts the struggle and conditions of the mountains. Ernazar Polvan, who lost his honor after two sons fell on the Turkmen wrestler and Osar did not want to fight, enters the ring. The fact that the Turkmen wrestler, who fell out of respect for his honor, age and status, fought again, saying, "Take things in stride, take care of your father ..." shows how important honesty is in a wrestler's faith. When he returned home, his trusted son, Kochar, who was not around, beat the wrestler and said, "You will



knock him down. Ernazar knocked the wrestler to the ground. If you don't break it, I'll divorce your mother," he said, adding that he could not control his anger and shame, and that his pride and dignity were high.

The story "Rocks also cry" depicts the relationship between a mountain, a picture of nature and a wrestler. Importantly, the nature of such heroes as Ernazar Polvon, Kochar Polvon, Turkmen Polvon is expressed in harmony with stones and rocks. Ernazar's notions of wrestling seem simple, plain, even outdated. In fact, the structure of nature, its thousands of years of life, is based on simple, straightforward, extremely profound laws. In the story "Rocks also cry", all human beings are compared to their behavior [7].

Ernazar is offended by the wrestler Osar and tries to guide him to the right path with kind words and advice. The situation did not turn out as the hero wanted. At the end of the story, Osar is killed by rocks moving from a rock. It is noteworthy that the author prevents the wrestler from becoming a child and punishes Osar for committing adultery with stones. In the story, it makes sense once again Osar under the rocks. Because when Ernazar Polvon says, "I wish boy is as rough as a rock", he means an honest, pure, real man. Osar, on the other hand, avoided honest struggle and committed adultery. Describing the victory of justice over injustice and purity over impurity is one of the main tasks of literature.

## CONCLUSION

In short, in the story "Rocks also cry", the inner world and character of the protagonist are described in harmony with the rock. In general, the author uses the method of parallelism to use the image of nature to illuminate the character and psyche of the protagonists. In all the works of the author, the image of nature, animals and people are in harmony, and this is the key to defining the unique style of Normurad Norkobilov.

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