

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE HERO AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE STORIES OF NORMUROD NORQOBILOV

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Abstract. The article talks about the depiction of a child's life in the stories of N. Norkabilov, "Oriyat", "Erkak", "Hesh" the emergence of a conflict in the story, and the artistic quality of detail in the work.

Key words: stories, conflict, knot, motive, details, psychology.

Introduction The story is recognized by experts as one of the active genres of modern literature, reflecting a small episode from the great reality of life in an epic plan. It is not a secret to the reader that it is the first task to describe the spiritual world of the hero, to reveal his character against the background of the reality of life. The history of Uzbek storytelling goes back to the works of A.Kadiri and Cholpon in the first quarter of the 20th century. Here we try to think about how the image of a child's psyche is reflected in the works of N.Norkabilov. Children are the heroes of Normurod Norkabilov's more than twenty stories, from the stories "Ro'mol" and "Kapalak", which he created in the early years of his work, and the writer artistically describes their psyche and psychology. Speaking about the stories of the writer, it is permissible to mention one characteristic of his work. Today, the writer has created about seventy stories, and most of them feature the image of children, old men or poor women ("Tumgi mehmon", "Bo'ron qo'pgan kun"). Although these characters do not seem to actively participate in social life, the writer deeply observes and embodies the reality of life through their eyes. Of course, it is natural for a person to make sharp turns and "turns" in a person's life, from small events that seem insignificant to others, to tragedies. But how does such a reality, such a process happen in the heart of a person, especially in the heart of a child? Let's say, since when, from what moment or moment does a person turn from a child into an adult, a person? According to the law of nature, this situation can manifest itself differently in each person. However, only a truly creative child sees such a process, which takes place in a moment and with tension, with the eyes of an artist, understands, understands and writes in harmony with the conflict of life. We observe the expression of the child's psyche, as well as the process that takes place in it in a moment, with tension, in the stories of N.Norkabilov "Oriyat" ("Chetdagi odam"), "Erkak", "Boy", "Hesh". The plot of the stories "Oriyat", "Erkak", "Hesh" is built on the basis of one motif, and their heroes are the motifs of fateful, fateful, fatherless orphans. As in life, they seem to be forced to listen to the reproaches of their relatives and thanks for their work, to the widows of the poor, and in short, to taste the various things of life. According to the author, their father inherited only the ariat, which is free. The pain of the child in the story "Oriyat" and the act of revenge, and in "Erkak" and "Hesh" they seem to be close to each other due to their dissatisfaction with unkind relatives, but the main line of these works is the transformation of the characters into men. , will increase. This, in turn, is unique in that it is based on

national color and national psychology. In the story "The Man", the writer begins the work directly from the beginning, describing the situation of a boy who is left alone in the face of his worries caused by the death of his father. "Uh-f, the concern of these young people touched the pure soul, but!.. This cold-blooded slanderer chased after the boy before he could leave his aunt's gate, shaking his heart and making his eyes teary-eyed. After that, the boy, who has been crying for a long time, returns home and is left alone with a bag full of grain. Each scene in the work, his aunt's house, the child's dreams and experiences in the street and yard, all episodes are connected by a sack of grain and details of the mill. In the story, we can count the following motives and details that cause the child's sudden change, "twisting", and psychological state: 1) father's death; 2) smallness of the child (not weakness); 3) unkindness of relatives; 4) the uncle lives far away; 5) image of helpless mother. If we rely on the plot of the story, we will see that all of these things together push the hero to action. The author carefully prepares the psychological ground for the character to mature from the inside out. Three forms of conflict are distinguished in the science of literary studies, these are: 1) between characters; 2) character and environment; 3) it is known that there are types such as internal (psychological) conflict. And in the work, we observe the types of conflict that come in mutual relation and demand each other. In this way, the state of sudden change that we want to talk about occurs. The boy suddenly remembers that he followed his father to the mill twice. He goes to the mill and tells the miller that he is a "man" and that he is "the head of the family". In the story "Oriyat", the hero Chori commits a "crime" in order to take revenge with a childish ariat, following the wise man's call "betrayal", Musa hits the farm's daughter on the head with a stone. The beginning of the story, the unique style of the author, quickly brings the reader into the reality of the work, ensures his education. The hero behaves like a child, until the identity of the owner of the bag is revealed. In the story of "Oriyat" as well as in the story of "Man", two details play an important role, they combine the parts of the work. lib, the detail of the gray bag comes to the center (the detail of the goat in Qadiri summarizes the reality of the story). This, in turn, shows the characteristics of N.Norkabilov's style. Along with the natural description of the actions and thoughts of the child until the climax of the work, the author also prepares a deep ground for the psychological change that takes place in the psyche of the hero. "Then he went to the edge of the fence and stared in awe at the horseman who had gone far away, thinking that it would be a good idea to raise his hand to the opposite side before anger and hatred were two sided. He asks to be angry with him." After the dialogue between Amma and the boy, an unexpected change occurs in the hero's mind. Moses "can't bear" him to go near the gate of the farm anymore. The childish aria at the beginning of the work now turns into a real young man's aria. Leaving aside the article, it can be said that the writer's story published in the 13th issue of 2014 under the title "Oriyat" of the newspaper "Literature and Art of Uzbekistan" was later published under the name "A Stranger". In fact, the first name of the story fully expresses the content of the work. There are several stories of the author with such a changed title. Initially, the story "The Joy of Separation" will be published under the title "The Joy of

Separation". In the story, the writer describes the child and his experiences in the center of the work, therefore naming it "Oriyat" serves to increase the artistic nature of the work. But as soon as the story gets the second title, "The Outsider", the writer's point of view moves to the farm of Musa. Based on the text of the work, we see that this situation is not justified. In a word, titles in literary stories are a subject of special research. The psychological mood and state of mind in the stories "Oriyat", "Erkak" can also be seen in "Boy" and "Hesh". In particular, in "Oğil" the process that we are referring to happens unexpectedly and attracts the reader's attention. "Unbeknownst to her, the woman became openly angry, handed the container to her son like a child, and said: "It's just a little bit... well, win it!" The boy with a suspended arm was depressed, he felt like a stranger." A boy who wants to brag to his distant relatives, Mo'min kotham, turns into a "serious young man" at that very moment and realizes the goodness of a distant relative to a near stranger, Mama Khosiyat. On the other hand, Momo sees that a young man, not a child, has come to her house the next day, and prepares to treat her with meat instead of cream. However, it seems to the reader that the reasons that created the conflict and led to the conflict in the work (the process of unexpected change that we mentioned) do not have a deep foundation, and the psychological mood is not sufficiently prepared. But the author skilfully transfers "tough mental states expressed without words to increase the power of silence" into the language of animals. "The world went dark. The existence took an ugly turn. The dog lying by the gate barked as if to say, go away. The rooster in the courtyard crowed approvingly of the dog." In the story "Hesh", when the boy's teacher Togai understands the wisdom of the wrestler, he defeats himself and Miskal. At the same time, a change in the hero's mentality is noticeable. Now he became a wrestler like his mentor. The psychological state of the hero of the story, the change, occurs when he realizes the wisdom of his teacher, Uncle the wrestler. The image of the child's psyche in these stories, or the story of A. Qadiri's "Uloqda", we can observe the situation of a child facing death in Normurod Norkabilov's story "The Joy of Judiciary". N.Norkabilov, like Kadiri, contrasts life and death in the story. However, in the story "The Joy of Separation", the child remains a child when he comes close to the situation we want to analyze. He differs from the heroes of the above stories in that he does not understand something. That is, the psychological process that takes place with tension in the psyche of the hero almost does not take place at the moment we mentioned. "However, only two people really shed tears among them. One is Moses, and the other is a child. But like his uncle Musa, he cried not because of separation, but because of joy. Now no one shakes or shakes his grandfather, and does not take away the bread from his hand, saying that he is making him feel ashamed. The child was crushed and cried with joy. For example, in the writer's story "Bush", a boy goes on a journey with the intention of accomplishing an impossible task for him. However, when being pushed back by his peers, the child is depicted as a child with his own thoughts. "...while involuntarily imagining the sad state of his mother-in-law, who was sitting beside him, he felt that he missed her very much..." "Grysi" stories, even if there is a conflict with the environment in the child's psyche, psychological change

does not occur as a result. So, N.Norkabilov's works "Oriyat", "Man", "Oğil", "Hesh" have a conflict-narrative character and are stories of a novelistic nature with the observation of "growth and development within one life situation". In these stories, the author provides a careful basis for the psychological process that takes place in the psyche of the child, as a result of preparing the ground, serious changes, twists and turns in the mental world of the hero are given with subtle images. The words of Uncle Suyun in the story "Erkak", Tagai Palvon in "Hesh", old Badal in "The House with a Man" and even Chori dono in "Oriyat" are the "motivation" for the heroes of the story, and the basis for illuminating the hero's psyche for the writer. In the stories of A.Kadiri «Uloqda», N.Norkabilov "Oriyat", "Man" he skillfully uses details to create an artistic reality. Above, we focused on the more general aspects of the stories, as their specific side, it can be said that the changes in the child's psyche in Kadiri occur through life events. Also, in "Erkak" it was born with reality, in "Oriyat" it is a dialogue, and in "Oğil" it appears as a result of a process. As an individual characteristic of the writer's work, we would like to say that the conflict between the hero and the environment is emphasized in his works.

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