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**THE IMAGE OF "HORSE" IN THE WORK OF CHINGIZ AITMATOV  
"FAREWELL, GULSARI"**

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**Abstract:**

**Background.** This article deals with the literal interpretation of horse image in the work of well-known Kyrgyz writer Chingiz Aitmatov, "Farewell, Gulsari". Chingiz Aitmatov's works are in the heart of the reader. There is no doubt that Aitmatov has won the hearts of readers all over the world in the world literature with his multifaceted works and rich works of memories. Before interpreting the image of horse in "Farewell, Gulsari" let us look at the history. It's hard to imagine ancient times without a horse.

**Methods.** While analyzing Chingiz Aitmatov's "Farewell, Gulsari" we utilized theoretical analysis and scientific interpretation methods of observation in the analysis of the image of horse.

**Results.** We know that from history, horses have been man's closest friend as well as confident helper in all matters. The expected result of the analysis of the image of horse is to awaken in humanity feelings of love and compassion for the horse, not only for the horse, but for the animal world in general. In particular, we need to take care of horses and pass them on to the next generation.

**Discussion.** In fact, in the pages of the past, which embraced no massacres, there are traces of horses which have become the property of history along with many warriors. For instance, Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) is remembered by such figures as Buraq, Caliph Ali Duldul and conqueror Alexander Butsefal.

Among these ancient breeds are the Kara bayir horses, which have been valued by the Uzbek people for many years.

**Conclusion.** We have tried to analyze the image of horse in "Farewell, Gulsari". In "Farewell, Gulsari" writer depicts the images of man and horse side by side, showing the love, friendship, brotherhood and devotion to each other, which are intertwined holds a mirror. This mirror, on the surface, was not only the years, the roads, the people - all the creatures, but also the image of Gulsari.

**Keywords:** story, pacer, image of horse, horse-herder, filly, colt, dun (light-brown with black mane and tail), pedigree horse, fauna, nature.

**Introduction.** Ch. Aitmatov's works have been praised by many writers and scholars of the world. In particular, his works such as "Jamila", "White Ship", "Doomsday", "The First Teacher" have been warmly received by book lovers in world literature. However, we want to talk about Aitmatov's "Farewell, Gulsari". Among Aitmatov's best works the story "Farewell, Gulsari" has a special place in world literature. The protagonist of the story, Tanaboy, remembers his whole life standing on the head of his surrendering horse Gulsari. The story goes that on the one hand, human kindness is disappearing, and on the other hand, the balance between nature and man is being

disturbed. In this story, Aitmatov raises the issue of ecology, the issue of conservation of wildlife, its transmission to the younger generation in a healthy and original state.

**Materials and methods.** The first thing to note is that our great-grandfather had many beloved and famous horses. The people of the army were regularly provided with pure-blooded warriors. To this end, positions such as "siphsolar" and "mirokhur" were introduced in the bureau of the Sahibkiran state, which brought together the strongest and best critics from all around. While the critics have been promising Uyghurs for promising weddings, the Sayis have been running errands from these weddings. The pace of each horse was closely monitored. In fact, the work of our ancestor in the Sarkar lies in the movement of our ancestor between Iran, Turan, India and Georgia, faster than the wind and faster than a bird.

Medieval chronicles record the battles of Amir Temur and the Temurid rulers, as well as many memories of the horse in their past lives. The first and relatively detailed information about him is given in Nizamiddin Shami's "Zafarnoma":

- Amir Sahibkiran presented the kingdom of the region to the king Toktamish, provided him with the equipment and left him in that country. "He gave him a gray horse named *Oglon*.

This happened in 1379. Tokhtamishkhan (later), who ascended the throne of the White Horde with the help of Amir Temur, could not withstand the attack of another Genghis Khan. He will ride to Samarkand again. In Zafarnoma, these processes are reflected as follows:

"After many battles Toktamish turned his back and distanced himself from his men and army. After that, he rode on a horse given by Tamerlan and went alone to Amir Sahibkiran ... He was saved because of the famous horse with the far-sighted blessing of the owner of the state. ..."

Well, it was this horse that saved Tokhtamishkhan from inevitable death. This rope did not bring him to his enemies, but brought him to Samarkand - to the master. This means that the far-sighted statesman gave the young ruler a unique gift of a bird that he would fly when he ran to strengthen himself. Apparently, Tamerlan really wanted to make him a reliable governor of the northern borders of his kingdom. While the vast northern steppes were peaceful, it was easy to conquer the jewel-rich South. That's why the liver gave him a purebred bloodline. According to Hafiz Abru, the commander said to Toktamish while giving him the "Oglon":

*"Take care of this horse." The day will come he saves your life...*

When a young crown prince first enters, the young crown prince wants to rule independently. As if that weren't enough, Tamerlan secretly colluded with his rivals. Worst of all, when the Sahibkiran army marched on Iran, it invaded Movarounnahr.

As a result, in 1395, during a battle on the Terek River, the owner wiped the name of Tokhtamishkhan from the stage of history. Unfortunately, there is no mention of "Oglon" in the following pages of the past. You see here how horses were valuable issue for our great ancestors. And also we can say horses save lives in spite of any conditions.

The story contains a lot of interesting and useful information about the image of the "horse". As the work is read, the reader feels the author's love for horses. In fact, Gulsari is not an ordinary horse, it is a straw mat. The author describes Gulsari as follows:

"How could he know that this was the last time in the life of an old man named Gulsari, because of his pale complexion, that he had climbed to the heights of Alexandrovka, and that he was now going through the last miles of his journey?" *"Gulsari was a born quilt, and because of this famous quilt, Tanabay had many good and bad days in his life. ... "In the past, it was unthinkable to put Gulsari in a car, to put her in a car was a show." [1,327]*

It is known from these lines that Gulsari is not an ordinary horse, but a native horse, that is, a racehorse that is fast and does not join the cart like a horse created only for running. The author describes Tanabay's meeting with Gulsari as follows: *"When Tanabay went up into the mountains as a herdsman soon after he first saw the eighteen-month-old golden chestnut colt in old Torgoi's herd.*

*"Is that all you're leaving me. aksakal? The herd's not much to look at, is it? Tanabay chided the old man after the horses had been counted and driven out of the paddock.*

*Torgoi was a scrawny old man with a hairless, wrinkled face, as small and thin as a boy. His large chaggy sheepskin hat perched on his head like a mushroom cap. Old men of this breed are usually wiry, loud-mouthed and sharp-tongued.*

*But Torgoi let it pass.*

*"Well, it's an ordinary herd," he replied calmly. "Nothing to brag about. You'll see after you've driven the horses a while."*

*"I was just joking," Tanabay said.*

*"There's a special one, though." Torgoi pushed his hat back from his eyes, stood up in his stirrups and pointed his whip handle. "That golden chestnut colt over there, the one that is grazing off to the right. He will come to something."*

*"You mean the one that's as round as a ball? He looks too small, and his back is too short."*

*"He is a winter foal. He will be all right. Give him time." "What is so special about him?"*

*"He is a natural born pacer." "So what?"*

*"I have not seen many like him. In the old days he would be worth a fortune. Men killed each other at the races for a horse like that."*

*"Let us see what he can do," Tanabay said.*

*They spurred their horses, rounded the edge of the herd, cut out the golden colt and drove him before them. The colt was all for a run. He tossed his forelock saucily, snorted and set off like clockwork at a fast pacing gait, tracing a large semi-circle that would bring him back to the herd.*

*Tanabay was delighted.*

*"Oho! Look at him!"*

*"What'd I tell you!" the old man shouted back.*

*They cantered after the colt, shouting like children at the games.*

*Their voices spurred him on, he kept quickening his pace, seemingly without effort and never once breaking into a gallop, but sailed along as easily as a bird in flight.*

*They finally had to gallop their horses, while the colt continued in the same even gait.*

*"See that, Tanabay!" Torgoi shouted, waving his hat. "He is as quick to your voice as a knife to your hand! Watch him! Kait, kait! Kait!"*

*When the colt finally returned to the herd they left him alone. But it was a long time before they themselves calmed down as they walked their heated horses. [1,335]*

Although Gulsari was born prematurely, it is predicted that in the future she will grow up to be a strong, fast, straw stallion. Even when he is a stallion, he becomes such a stallion that everyone envies him and even imitates him. It is necessary to cite one information here. Horses are physically different: a thoroughbred horse, a useless horse.

Pedigree horses include a steed, a pure horse, an Arabian horse, a bedouin horse, a herd of horses, a widow's horse, a racehorse, and a steed. Unsuitable horses are wild horses, partial horses, dipping horses, pocket horses, and wild horses. [3,16] Gulsari is a thoroughbred racehorse.

Turgay describes the horse as follows: *"Like beautiful girls, a good blanket is very beautiful. The fate of a girl is that if she falls for a good man, she will open up, she will be happy to see, if she falls into the hands of a fool, she will be upset when she sees a girl. You can't even help. So is a good horse. There is no question of destroying it. He stumbles and falls in the race." [1,335]*

Yes, the writer likens horses to beautiful girls. Indeed, if horses are well cared for, they will open up day by day, adding beauty to their beauty and strength to their strength. It is a pleasure to see. Tanabay also takes care of Gulsari like the apple of his eye and turns her into a beautiful straw horse. *"He was a one-and-a-half-year-old short-tailed, fluffy stallion, turning into a strong stallion. His height had grown, his body had lost its soft shape and had begun to take on a triangular shape. His chest was wide and his back was thin. His head was as thin as that of a stallion, his forehead was bulging, his eyes were wide, and his lips were tight and tight. But he had nothing to do but run, which made his master very worried. He followed his peers and ran among them like a flying star." [1,338]* Gulsari is such a fast horse. But the horse is not always

what he wants. Tanaboy saddles her, Gulsari, who is not riding, now joins in other activities. As Tanaboy said, he is unemployed all his life. As he said, no matter how painful it is, he gets used to the water in his mouth, the saddle on his back, the hoofs on his hooves, and even gets used to the things that a horse has to do.

Everyone knew Gulsari. The author likens his popularity to football stars. Gulsari is also described as "Tanaboy's quilt", "The beauty of the village" by young and old people from seven to seventy years old. Growing up in the dust, children also argued, "I am Gulsari", "No, I am Gulsari..." and the streets became dusty because of those fightings. This raised Gulsari's reputation so much. Yes, Gulsari was a real quilt of her time. At that time, Gulsari knew what fame was and what a great power it was in her first big race. The big party by the river was his first acquaintance. *"It was easier to breathe when the opponents were behind. Ahead, the corner of the river began to shine like silver, a green meadow was visible, and in the distance people were shouting and shouting.... Then the pacer suddenly felt tired. The distance had an effect on Gulsari .. But in front of the large crowd, cavalry and infantry came out to meet and flow from both sides and the shouts grew louder.... When Saman took a deep breath and calmed down, the crowd opened the circle and congratulated the winners: "Gulsari, Gulsari, Gulsari!" The proud and fast horse raised its head and rolled its eyes on the stage. He knew that he was beautiful, powerful and famous."* [1,353]

Each line of the story tells about a horse, its details such as walking, standing, breathing, understanding people, feeling, the formation of his character, the author describes them as real Kyrgyz riders. Gulsari had another quality, she was responsible for her family, she did not spare her life for them. *"One night, when there was a hurricane ... he was terrified, thinking of the herd, and cried out with all his might. He had a natural instinct to protect his seed from danger."* [1,360]

*It should be noted that horses are classified according to age. For example, a slave is a one-year-old toy; baytal, biya - the fashion of the horse; gonan - a two-year-old toy; donan is a four-year-old horse.* [3,18]

The pages of life are rich in different unforgettable events. Tanaboy remembers such a long life in one night. During of reading the work, we learn that he took part in the war, served the party faithfully and helped Jura who was a comrade and chairman for many years as well as in the struggle against this path. Serving the party he realized too late at the end of his life under the "whip", not thanks to the government for this sacrifices. We do not see him standing, lying down or in the arms of his family day or night. Gulsari accompanies him when he works as a shepherd. When horse got old the head of the party returned Tanaboy his favorite pacer in miserable condition.

Dark days also begin to cast a shadow on Gulsari's head. The newly appointed chairman of the kolkhoz comes in a horse and pulls Gulsari away from Tanaboy. However, from the day Gulsari was taken away she fled to his herd, to his hips. After running away for a long time, he finally got angry with the chairman and ordered him to be brutally beaten. Gulsari could no longer run as fast as before, she could not break the chains. In time, when Gulsari regained consciousness, she began to run again, because now she was in the hands of a good man. In this way Gulsari passed from hand to hand, and his life came to an end. In the last days of his life Gulsari was put in a car... When Tanaboy was expelled from the party and people turned away from him, his horse Gulsari came running towards him.

**Discussion.** Even when all people turn their backs on you, these dumb creatures will not forget you. It is not in vain that philosophers say, "Avoid people, go to animals." *"The blackened coals of the extinguished fire on the edge of the cliff were slowly extinguished. Next to him stood an old man with gray hair, throwing his coat over his shoulder. There was no need to cover the blanket with fur. Gulsari went to the other world..."* [1,438]

When they get old on horseback, they return to Tanaboy. Only Gulsari who accompanied him in every moment of his life after the war, could say everything in his heart. Whether it was their desires or their mistakes, the sufferings they suffered, only Gulsari witnessed it all, only Gulsari

knew it all. When the writer depicts the images of a man and a horse side by side, he reflects the love, friendship, brotherhood, devotion to each other, as well as the reflection of a person's own life, when they are inextricably linked. This mirror, on the surface, was not only the years, the roads, the people - all the creatures, but also the image of Gulsari. Because Gulsari served her homeland, village, government and party through Tanaboy during her youth and energy. There were times when he was buried and glorified and there were days when he was handcuffed and punished. Everyone treated him differently, someone knew that he was an ordinary horse, someone used him for gait, someone kissed him like a liver, someone deprived him of the right to ride. Only in the chill of winter, when he was old and cold, Tanaboygina covered him with a blanket. In fact, Tanaboy's life, like that of Gulsari, passed like a ruthless service. Tanaboy realized this only on that stormy night when a fire was burning on the edge of the cliff. He also threw his coat on the horse because he saw a picture of his life in Gulsari. Tanaboy who worked hard for the party, was deprived of his party ticket under the party's laws and spent ten days in prison. There is no pain for a person even if what he worships, believes and believes in turns out to be a useless nut.

There were times when he was buried and glorified and there were days when he was handcuffed and punished. Everyone treated him differently, someone knew that he was an ordinary horse, someone used him for gait, someone kissed him like a liver, someone deprived him of the right to ride. Only in the chill of winter, when he was old and cold, Tanaboy covered him with a blanket. In fact, Tanaboy's life as Gulsari's life passed like a ruthless service. Tanaboy realized this only on that stormy night when a fire was burning on the edge of the cliff. The savage also preferred to be free, even if he passed away rather than depend on someone. Of all the creatures in the universe - plants, animals and human beings - of course, freedom and liberty are paramount. The author argues that it is natural for the animal kingdom to have the same desire as man, and that they should be given the same right. The author skillfully uses the image of horse, a close friend of mankind, to more accurately express such a goal.

**Conclusion.** In a nutshell, I would like to conclude with the views of the master's student Egamberdiyeva Gulchiroy. "There is no greater pain for a man than that what he worships and believes in turns out to be a walnut," he said. Maybe that is why Tanaboy cries out to Gulsari, who is free from all suffering, with joyful shouts, "Fly, Gulsari." The horse, which was born as a saddle, died crawling on its hind legs. Tanaboy does not regret it, on the contrary, he congratulates the horse with "happiness" as if leaving a false life and says "Farewell, Gulsari! ..". Because Tanaboy, who saw himself in Gulsari, rejoiced as if he had achieved such happiness and freedom, and told him to "fly". In a word, the writer skillfully used the image of a horse to convey to reader the universal theme of his pen. [2,22]

Although the 21st century is the age of technology, we humans are always in need of animals. They are our true friends, our silent defenders. From the author's point of view, could a pile of iron be your partner in pain?! Or could you share your happy days with technology?! Whether we like it or not, nature and man, animals and humanity, are always inextricably linked. Our only task is to carefully pass this being on to the next generation.

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