

THE STORY "LANGUAGE AND NATURE" BY K. G. PAUSTOVSKY

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"When you paint a tree, you hear it grow."

Ivan Krylov

Abstract: The article examines Paustovsky's story "Language and Nature", in which the writer emphasizes the importance of the emotional connection between language and nature. By comparing adults and children, Paustovsky demonstrates how sincere feelings allow one to create vivid images. The richness and power of the Russian language, capable of revealing the depths of human consciousness, are considered. The conclusion of the work with Pushkin's poem serves as confirmation of the inseparable connection between language and art.

Keywords: *nature, spirituality, sensation, creation.*

Konstantin Georgievich Paustovsky was a virtuoso of artistic words. Thanks to his unique talent, he could transport readers to any corner of majestic Russia. It is not for nothing that he traveled a lot around his native country. And truly his most striking works are talented sketches of nature. We admire the author's deep perception of the surrounding world, and his subtle feelings, captured in the brilliant Russian language - the language of Pushkin and Lermontov, the language of Turgenev. Before our mind's eye, living, tangible pictures of nature unfold, permeated with poetry and spirituality. The story "Language and Nature" is a kind of article for beginning writers. The author shows in the text I am reviewing what he believes is the main skill of a writer: the ability to feel what you are writing about. After all, only in this case, the reader will see a bright and vivid image, "then behind each ... spruce you see and feel what you are talking about, and do not mechanically pronounce them." I involuntarily agree with Paustovsky, reading his stories.

A single problem covers the entire work: the inability of modern people of art (especially in literature) to connect language with nature. Indeed, words bursting out of your soul from an excess of feelings sound much more expressive than a hypocritical statement about things not fully understood, because not experienced.

The main thought permeating the story, its idea is the praise of the power of the Russian language, with its help you can reach unprecedented heights, it can reveal everything, everything

hidden deep in the consciousness of a person. The Russian language works miracles, it is a magician. The epigraph for the entire cycle "Diamond Language", which includes the analyzed work - "Language and Nature", is accurately and correctly chosen. Here are these wonderful words of Nikolai Vasilyevich Gogol: "You marvel at the preciousness of our language: every sound is a gift; everything is grainy, large, like the pearl itself, and, truly, some names are even more precious than the thing itself."

This author's story contains not only vivid descriptions of nature but also real heroes. There are only two of them: some writer Paustovsky met and a little boy. The choice of these characters is not accidental, they are far from secondary. "The author of essays about the city" is amazed by Konstantin Georgievich's "fantasy", which allows him to write about "this dead" nature.

Immediately after this moment, Paustovsky transfers the narrative to a village house, where a very small boy addresses him: "Let's go watch the thunder."

The author's comparison suggests itself; he contrasts an adult with a boy. The adult has immersed himself in everyday life, and the boy is still able to simply feel and live with his sensations. The young soul says: "watch the thunder", although a mature person, fixated on correctness, does not allow such a strange phrase to appear, as if thunder can only be heard.

Konstantin Georgievich advocates understanding nature with every "cell" of our soul. It is not only fantasy that plays a role here, you just need to open yourself up to being "torn apart" by all five senses. Paustovsky did it beautifully. Even the seemingly simple word "rain" carries so much that is alive, different, and unique. It is quick, and mushroom, and downpour. Blind rain (rain falling in the sun) is especially rich in artistic details. People say about it: "The princess is crying." The writer is delighted with such a high understanding of beauty, and this is even though people (especially villagers) are considered far from art. And real art can be observed not only in selected magnificent works but also in any everyday scene. What magnificent imagery the author endows rain with! The rain "drizzles," the rain "whispers" or "rings." And what a touching attitude the author has to such a beautiful phenomenon as dawn! "Dawn" cannot be said loudly, he believes. It is a quiet awakening of nature, the border between night and morning. The writer compares the morning and evening dawn, summer, and autumn in the story. Nature, in his words, appears to us as a living person, demanding our love, a person with a certain character.

The author concludes his story with a poem by Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin, thereby proving that the Russian language would not be so polyphonic, colorful and bright without the poets and writers of the Russian land.

"The people who created such a language are great and happy people," says Paustovsky. Such is the power of language, it can convince a person of what is not visible to the eyes. This is a great weapon, you just need to use it correctly.

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