

IMAGE OF CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES IN THE STORY “THEY KILLED THE SNAKE”

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Abstract:

In Yashar Kamal’s short story “If they kill the snake”, the terrible, vulgar, ignorant environment in the society forces the hero of the work to commit a crime. In this article, we will think about how this environment gradually turned a bird's heart full of love into an insensitive, vile body.

Keywords: Hasan, Esmā, Chukurova, child, childhood, tragedy, spirit, spiritual experience.

Yashar Kamal — Kamal Sadiq Gokcheli was born in 1922 in the village of Gokcheli near the city of Adana. His childhood and adolescence were spent among the barren rocky mountains, which he later depicted in his works. Surrounded by rugged mountains on three sides, and washed by the blue waves of the Mediterranean Sea on one side, this mysterious land, which hides many myths and legends, provided him with intelligence and inspiration. He did not have an easy childhood, he did not even finish high school. As a result of long research and methodological efforts, he got his own voice - a style unique to Yashar Kamal. The writer began his work by collecting and publishing samples of folklore, writing poems. In his works, good does not always win over evil, justice does not win over joy, and heroes do not celebrate their victories as in fairy tales. However, it is clear that every work written by the writer is an appeal to the reader’s heart, a call to awaken humanity in a person, and an invitation to kindness.

His short story “If they kill the snake” tells about the experiences of a young boy. This story reads like a story. But every sentence of his moves the soul. Hasan is the main character of this work told in the author’s language. They meet in prison. The whole story is based on the story of the writer and Hasan. The author covered the experiences of the hero with great skill to such an extent that while reading the work, the reader wonders “who is to blame?” he thinks. Until the end of the story, everyone can be made guilty: Esmā, Halil, who took her away, Abbas, who shot Halil, Hasan, who killed his mother, his uncle and grandmother... Everyone. At the end of the play, although some people brutally kill their own mother, it is possible not to hate Hasan and not to blame him. Because the real killers are the ignorant people of Chukurova village. In a word, the atmosphere in society is like this: “Blood should not be left

on the ground” This law was invented by the people of the village, narrow-minded people of the society. And Hasan, a young and innocent boy, was only a tool for them to implement this “law”. The fact that this conflicting truth is reflected in the story is a sign of Yashar Kamal's skill and unique style.

We know that the novel “If They Kill the Snake” is about a boy who killed his mother as a result of pressure from his family, and then from the village where he lives. Synopsis: When Hassan was seven years old, his father Halil was killed by his mother Esma's old lover, Abbas. His grandmother, uncles, and then the villagers decided to clean the “stain” on the child's face for two years. In fact, they consider this stain to be their own, Chukurova village's stain, not the child's. However, they do not want to admit it. The reason is that both Esma and Abbas were representatives of other villages. The increasingly developed atmosphere of social nervousness, no matter how much psychological disorders resist, pushes Hasan to crime. It even seems that his father's spirit haunts him.

We are shocked by the experiences of only Hasan between the ages of 7 and 9. He saw his mother's lover before his father's death, and then witnessed his father's death. He watched his mother humiliated. He was conscious enough to know what had happened. He had three uncles. All three of them did not care about him. All the villagers were his relatives. There was not a young man in Chukurova who did not like his mother. His mother rejected all her lovers, she did not want to lose her only son Hasan. He knew that he was the reason why his mother did not leave him, did not protect his life, he was even proud of it. If his mother left, it was inevitable that Hassan would stay here. His uncles would not give Hasan to his mother. His mother also could not leave her child and get married, if she got married and went to another village, she would not see Hasan forever. Esma, who was kicked out many times, kept coming back. In the end, both the villagers and her uncles decided to leave Esma alone. Because it was useless. They could neither kill Esma nor demand food from Abbas's family. Everyone who looked at Hasan's mother knew that this conflict would turn into a family war and that no one would be left in Chukurova in this battle. That is why their only way was to reduce Hasan to a state of mental insanity. They did not even insult his mother. Only his grandmother took Hasan's mind by telling him that his mother might remarry. The old woman was even happy that she hit the target. He knew that “Usually children resent their mothers more than their fathers” [3; 37.]. In fact, this mother is not to blame. She, in turn, is a mother first. Her child was considered a dishonorable woman when viewed from the outside. Anyone can say that. The reason is that Esma was seen with him as if he gave Abbas hope! In the process of analyzing the work, it is inappropriate to blame each character without getting into the mental state. Especially when it comes to mom...

But what about the people of Chukurova? Yes, the people of the village convinced Hasan that every time they saw Hasan, his father's spirit roamed the earth in the form of an animal. Of course, it is natural for a 7-9 year old child to believe. He is still a child. He was in great agony

and wanted to run away from his village. He would leave his village for a week or a day or two, walk to the village on the other side, and then he would come back, either out of fear or for some other reason. Every time he left, he felt that they might have beaten his mother. The hostility towards his mother directly affects Hasan and he seems to be suffocating while living in the village. Grandma, aunts, uncles, uncles' wives, nieces, the whole village - no one would talk to her mother. Children did not even play with Hasan. So why does his mother live in this village?

Hasan was proud that his mother could not leave him alone, being so rich and so beautiful. He would only be happy with that. Hasan was maddened. Hasan did not tell anyone what he saw or knew. He would not tell even if they killed him. Even when he returned from his grandmother's house or when he came in front of his uncle, his mother always asked him what they talked about. (The mother mentally felt that her son was turning against her. - Z.Y.). But Hasan always gave the same answer: "Nothing". Hasan was surrounded by a fog. It lacked air, was in the dark, and was surrounded on all four sides. No matter what he did, he could not get out of this encirclement. He was not affected by his mother's beauty and love. Misli became a manqurt in loneliness. Because he did not even talk to himself. He was just thinking. He was staring at nature for a long time. He didn't know how many hours had passed. Even if he hit his head against the stones, he could not escape from the iron chains that surrounded him. He wanted to run away, like all the children of the village ran away from him. Only Hasan, imprisoned for killing his mother, becomes friends with the author and later comes to his senses and gets out of the influence of mental pressure. In every speech he said to the author: "If you had not met me, I would have forgotten my humanity" [3; 8].

The sentences that shook our hearts actually appear at the end of the work. This expected death for the reader ended with an unexpected tragedy: "His mother left fire in the oven in the yard. A fire was rising from the oven. Hasan trembled and played with the pistol in his hand. The pistol in his hand was his father's. The fire flickered and then suddenly subsided. His mother was bending over the oven. Hasan was trembling. The meat was tender. He was dizzy. His mother was in the fire before his eyes. Suddenly the pistol in his hand went out. A scream was heard. Shots were fired again. The smell of burnt meat and burnt hair filled the surroundings. Hasan suddenly relaxed. He hovered a little at the head of the oven with his pistol in his hand. His mother's head was stuck in the oven, her hair was on fire. headed for Anavarza" [3; 40].

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