



DESCRIPTION OF THE ANIMAL WORLD IN THE WORKS OF E.S. THOMPSON

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ABSTRACT

In this article are analyzed the life and literary activity of Ernest Seton Thompson, description, style and artistic analysis of his works. Especially, here given more information about Wild Horse - Mustang by Ernest Seton Thompson.

All writers are martyrs of nature, love and respect nature and describe it in their works. Mother nature belongs to all of us. In fact, man is a creature of nature. No other writer has been able to describe and love nature like Ernest Seton-Thompson. All the works of the English writer are in harmony with nature. Psychologists say that compassion, generosity and kindness are strong in a person who loves nature. Almost all of Ernest's works are dedicated to nature.

His works include "Wild Animals I have Known", "The Fate of the Persecuted", "Animals are Heroes", "Dwarf Wilds", "In the Rolber Forest", "Animal Stories", "Northern Animal Life," and "Wild Animal Life." are also favorite works of adults. Translated into many languages, the author's work "The Pacing Mustang" reflects the laws of nature and man. This law is a natural process that has not been invented by anyone.

One of the divine gifts in science for man is a friend. Someone will find their love, someone will seek it for the rest of their lives. Thompson, on the other hand, unlike many others, enjoyed eternal friendship very early on. Significantly, his friend is speechless — but he can speak more than anyone else. He trusts only his secrets in the depths of his heart, which he cannot tell to anyone. Over the years, the loyalty of the two friends has faded and they have become each other's pioneers. They were Thompson and Nature. (Widdowson, H. 1978. Teaching language as communication. Oxford: Oxford University Press.p.45)

Until 1876, the future writer studied at the College of Arts in London, Paris, and New York, and finally graduated at the age of 19 in Toronto. During this time he tried to express his love for the animal world in beautiful colors through humor; the character, the mood, the relationship of the protagonists with humanity - all moved to the papers. Seton-Thompson's literary heroes did not repeat each other, and the author loved them as much as he could. He was not afraid to write about the life of the forest, the mountains, the steppes, with all his might, even with his horrors and cruelty. Soon they became the subject of many stories, then short stories and novels. Seton-Thompson's first literary work was published in 1883 under



the title Meadow Life. "Wild Animals, How Much Do I Know You" (1898), "Life Under the Hunt" (1901), as well as the eight-volume book "Life of Wild Animals" (1925–1927) brought him worldwide success in Canada and America. He also did painting for his works of art, for which he studied fine arts in Paris from 1890 to 1896.

In 1906, his life changed: he met Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scout movement. In collaboration with him, he promoted the idea of promoting harmony between nature and life. This movement has become an integral part of his life, his activities. Seton-Thompson was also able to prove himself as a coach. His name is still remembered as the founder of the Pioneering education system. This system is based on F. Cooper's famous novel Pioneers, which combines a variety of unusual ways to explore wildlife. In particular, practical exercises such as camouflage (concealment), tactical games, travel, planting trees, creating gardens were different from the method of theoretical trainers and gave good results. The author also wrote a number of works on zoology. He was awarded the Eliot Gold Medal by the American Research Institute for his contribution to science. He was afraid of only one thing: what would happen if the wild animals surfed and were wiped out in vain?! It was this concern that prompted him to work tirelessly, to write scientific works. He organizes the Forestry Union of Canada to protect animals, preserve nature and explain its value to young people.

In 1908, his advanced experiments began to gain popularity in the United States. Two years ago, a trusted friend, General Baden-Powell, stole Thompson's ideas and published a book of his own. He spotted a play called Scouting for Kids, and when he saw his friend's name, Thompson's face turned pale. These two circumstances turned him into a completely different person: he was upset with the government, and Ernest, who knew that his friend's case was a betrayal, no longer trusted anyone and did not join the people. After that, he became uninterested in public affairs, avoiding people and showing no initiative. He was no longer disappointed in training children or setting up small nature reserves at his own expense. (Moon C. and B. Raban. 1992. A question of reading. London: David Fulton Publishers.p.177)

Although Ernest was born in England on August 14, 1860, he attended Canadian schools. Their family had moved to Canada when the future writer was six years old. While still in school, he devoted himself to literature, especially in his spare time, drawing pictures of various animals. He read ancient Scottish stories with passion. His grandfather was originally from Scotland, and the family was very interested in the history and nature of this beautiful country, longing for the land of their ancestors. Learning the methods of capturing wild animals alive from the mountains, he becomes a master in this regard. "You overtook us," his companions joked. The Jackal used to watch how to catch a clever rabbit, and even learn the "hunting science" of animals. In ancient times, Hindu tribes listened intently to their stories about how they captured the wild gazelle.

The mountaineers told the story of their ancestors who hunted, whose main occupation was hunting and how they made a living by hunting. Ernest was not content to listen to such stories, he was constantly writing them down. The work "The Pacific Mustang" was born as a generalized product of these listeners. The writer masterfully creates the image of Jo in his work. With twenty horses and 5 good riders at his disposal, Joe hunts a charcoal-sized stallion



all day. Although he wants to make people wander everywhere, bury them, and exchange horses, he loses eight horses without catching a blanket, and five riders slip off the ground, saying, "In the morning, Joe comes to camp on foot," and "Mustang is still free." The author emphasizes the idea that animals also prefer freedom than lunch. Rumors that John was unlucky and could not catch a Black Horse spread everywhere. Chapter VI of the work tells the story of the tragic fate of the walker. Joe, along with twenty horses and five riders, to catch the rough horse. He also took a cook named Old Turkeytrack with him.

The writer feels sorry for the "weakly withered" state of the trapped walker. - comes to mind. "The poor man squeals until the last medicine is left, his lungs are full, his limbs tremble with pain, and tears flow from his face." In this image, we see the image mastery of a writer who walks in the bosom of nature and is well aware of the peculiarities of animals. The strange stallion is staring at his "unique" slave.

In ancient times, in the West, whoever was the first to mark a horse was the one. It's a habit that's been around for along time. Old Turkeytrack takes the loose stallion of the stallion, heats it in the fire and presses it on the left side of the stallion. Then he tied the front legs of the walker and started walking home. The writer is saddened to see that the walker can no longer walk freely, that he can only sting, and that he often stumbles upon it. "A stallion barks wildly, snorts wildly, and goes mad on the road to freedom," he said, nothing that animals, like humans, long for freedom. It will not be easy for the old man to take the captive stallion home. Old Tom was pushing harder and harder, getting closer and closer to her destination. (Varaprasad, C. 1997. Some classroom strategies: Developing critical language awareness. English Teaching Forum, 35, 3, pp. 24-28.)

Gathering all his strength the Black Pacer zealously "climbs up the slope on the path to freedom ... he strives for freedom ... he climbs a steep cliff ... he jumps down from a cliff into the air ... He goes down to a rock. He goes down. He goes down." he was lifeless, but ... he was free," he said, describing the final state of the beast, which preferred death to captivity. There is a great philosophy hidden in the layers of images in the work. Who doesn't love nature? Who doesn't love animals? But Ernest is a true martyr of nature. He takes his reader among the various creatures to the magnificent landscapes of nature. These creatures compare nature and man. He imagines that creatures, like humans, live in freedom and peace. In many cases, we come across scientific observations in his stories. Gives the reader the thoughts he or she is thinking through the language of animals.

Ernest Seton-Thompson, a nature lover who devoted his entire life to singing nature and discovering its undiscovered secrets, and who is also known as a writer, artist, and coach, was died on October 23, 1946 in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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