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ÇOCUKLAR İÇİN İKİ HAYVANSI ROMANDA EVCİL HAYVANLARA KARŞI DAVRANIŞLARIN AÇIKLANMASI

Doç. Dr. Jovanka DENKOVA
Goce Delcev Üniversitesi, İştip - Makedonya
jovanka.denkova@ugd.edu.mk

ÖZET

Çocuk edebiyatında hayvanlar alemi, daha yaygın olan ortak konuların başında gelmektedir. Kitap yazarları çocuklar için, çoğu zaman güçlü mesaj taşıyan özel bir dersi anlatarak, baş karakter olarak hayvanları temsil ederler. Genç okuyuculara daha cazip olabilmek için hayvanlara insani özellikler kazandırılır.

İşyerlerindeki hayvanlar, nezaket, bilgelik, açgözlülük, aptallık, bencillik ve diğerleri gibi insani nitelikleri simgelemektedir. Hayvan karakterleri sayesinde genç okuyucular, varoluş amacının iyi olduğunu, iyiliğin ödüllendirildiğini ve her zaman kazandığını öğrenebilirler. Evcil hayvanların karakterleri sayesinde, çocuklar onlara karşı insani bir tutum sergilemeyi öğrenirler.

Anahtar kelimeler: hayvanlar, çocuk edebiyatı, Dimitar Basheski, Zivko Noveski.

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TREATMENT TO PETS PRESENTED IN TWO ANIMALISTIC NOVELS FOR CHILDREN

Assoc. Prof. Jovanka DENKOVA PhD
Goce Delchev University, Stip, Macedonia
jovanka.denkova@ugd.edu.mk

ABSTRACT

Animality in children's literature is one of the more common themes. Authors of books for children often represent animals as main characters through expressing particular lesson, carry a strong message to something. They give human characteristics to animals in order to be more attractive to young readers. Animals in the works symbolize human qualities such as kindness, wisdom, greed, stupidity, selfishness and others. Through the characters of animals young readers can learn that good is the purpose of existence, goodness is rewarded and always wins. Through the characters of animals as pets, children learn a humane attitude towards them.

Keywords: animals, literature for children, Dimitar Basheski, Zivko Noveski.

TREATMENT TO PETS PRESENTED IN TWO ANIMALISTIC NOVELS FOR CHILDREN

Jovanka Denkova, Faculty of Philology, Goce Delchev University
jovanka.denkova@ugd.edu.mk

Abstract. Animality in children's literature is one of the more common themes. Authors of books for children often represent animals as main characters through expressing particular lesson, carry a strong message to something. They give human characteristics to animals in order to be more attractive to young readers. Animals in the works symbolize human qualities such as kindness, wisdom, greed, stupidity, selfishness and others. Through the characters of animals young readers can learn that good is the purpose of existence, goodness is rewarded and always wins. Through the characters of animals as pets, children learn a humane attitude towards them.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Literary words intended for children can greatly be recommended to adults also. As a torch he raised children and cultivate their love for ecology of the environment. The writers for children and young people have serious approach toward this mission of literature. In their works for young readers, they imply that the existence of the ecological crisis can openly connected with the existence of the spiritual crisis (Denkova, 2011). Literature is art who with the beautiful word "enables reader with cognitive, social and emotional relief at the reader in a certain period runs from everyday life, plunges into the fictional world without borders observe the problems and wishes of fictional characters, enters the stage the level development that has already spent or watching the fate of others, forget its difficulties" (Dimova, 2007).

2. ANIMALISTIC NOVEL „OSKAR“ BY ŽIVKO NOVESKI

The man from time immemorial was associated with wildlife. In prehistoric times he hunted and domesticated animals to survive. That predetermined relationship of man with animals affected the animals very early to become a major preoccupation and inspiration (Ristanović, 2010: 47-48). From among the many stories we heard or even been read, there is often a story that tells us more directly to us than others, a story that touches an emotional chord, somehow reflecting the desire to feel needed, concerned, or else set of values (Burk, Copenhagen 2004:205). Natka Mickovic takes the "reality" of the animal world for children like this: „Stories about animals are always attractive to children ... stories in which animals are carriers and participants in the events in children receiving them with that interest in them always arouses speech of fictional situated in a realistic and possible contours“ (Micković, 1985: 73). It is expected that animalistic theme is popular in children's literature, children like to read novels that talks about animals, and various allegorical proceedings are transferring messages to young readers (Težak, Marušić 2011:55-62).

The image of the dog in our mind immediately introduces the phrase "man's best friend," the faithful and dedicated partner who, under a layer of fur and occasional leagues, not condemn or asking, but just wants to caress. Probably dogs are animals with who children most come in contact and that is why kids feel freest with them (Dune, 2011).

The novel „Oscar“ consists of 55 short stories, episodes from the life of Oscar, the second and penultimate are written of the author, and the other tells us the main narrator. In introducing young readers to the character of Oscar, the author had in mind that children are more attractive

and interesting in things that can be related to their daily lives, so it uses several techniques for realistic connection with actualities of life of today's children.

First, it is in the first episode, when Oskar meets with children and it is unusual - through the computer that he calls Philip (Philips): „It writes Philipson it, and I call him“ (Noveski 2002:7)¹ and not in a way that makes adults, but children as they learn how to write, and all that it is followed by many spelling errors. Here the author introduces another actuality of life of children through series "Tangled alphabet": „Well, now we have found all the letters, symbols and numbers“ (8).

The new home where he was given, he is greeted with kindness and love, followed by the description of the apartment, each room separately, his "home human friends" as they are called where is no lordly relation. Through the protagonist, the author repeatedly emphasizes the closeness and connection between animals and humans, noting that they both have the disease, allergies, vaccines. To witness the close relationship, Oscar calls the father and mother in the family - Tat and Mam, their daughters are students, either sleeping or studying for an exam or going out.

Therefore, Tat devotes most attention Oscar who roam him abroad, and the dog shows the same curiosity as young children who want to touch everything. For example, when he walks in the snow, he eats it, and it hurt his throat, but there is Tat who teaches him not biting of all of you will run, because there is poisonous food: „On the walks we often find bones, like someone planted them in the park. On the very first bite, here is Tat, running to take my bone. ... He never gnaws bones, but throwing them in the waste bin. Later I understood that there were poisonous bones in parks“ (52-53). Today is commendable and usually keeping animals in the apartments, especially dogs and cats, it is shown as a positive coexistence of humans and animals. With various actions and advertisements sensitize children and adults of empathic behavior towards animals. On the other hand, children are available with information about the various cruelties that happen to animals in the city, sometimes by the children themselves. Attitudes that children express thugs to animals suggest that natural duality - simply, they consider animals as inferior. Therefore, by setting the narrative of the novel through the eyes of a dog as the main character is a way that complicates the relationship (Težak Marušić 2011: 55-62).

What differentiates this book from many other animalistic novels is realistic display of animal characters without adding human traits (Gabelica 2010: 115-125) in their behavior or understanding of the world around them. It seems that author likes to promote the thought "cruelty begets cruelty" and animals are used as examples for people and human behavior. The author here spoke about difficult topics as the theme of death, in this case of one of the dogs - Belitsh which accustomed to human cruelty, manifests itself distrust to humans, so they are treating it as a threat, kills him. Related to this issue is the notion of an Oscar for stray dogs, who are collect by dogcatchers: „So in short, all roads lead from now on in the house for homeless dogs. ... From the house of homeless dogs so far no dog returned to tell how it is there. There is no return from Dog Heaven“ (78-79). This knowledge which strikes fear in the puppy, implicitly suggesting inhumane attitude towards dogs in "Dog Heaven", something that the public will occasionally instruct by anyone. In this context, we stress the opinion of Marjanić, who in its study (Marjanić 2006: 163-186) speaks of "literary animalistic" which brings about ecology and humanity towards animals. This was particularly emphasized when he talks about the inhumane attitude towards the animals in the present conditions are subjected to inhuman attitude, especially stray dogs, as well as experimental laboratories.

Puppy shows us actually the harshness of life through the picture of the homeless man and his dog: „He is every day at the same time searches containers where we dump waste ...

¹ Hereafter, the quotations from the novel "Oscar" will be marked only by page number.

After him always goes his faithful friends, dogs“ (67). Here the author once again spoke about the cruelty of some people, but also for the attachment of dogs to those who will submit a piece of bread: „Give them bread and water to the dogs, oh my human friends. Crumbs from your table for them is a real treat. They are proud dogs that do not want to go back to their masters“ (67).

Then, very striking is the image of forgotten, particularly abandoned dog owners and his faithfulness and patience to return to take him: „Forgotten dog waited days and nights for his masters. The dog did not eat, drank only water, patiently waiting in the same place every day shrinking Forgotten dog grieved for the betrayed friendship“ (71-72). Another striking tragic, but very strong image is that of the death of the dog named Lesy of disease and old age, her putting to death by injection and sorrow of man - her friend: „With her, on the last trip, came to send her best friend. ..For the first time in life man who was loved by Lesy, was crying. The man cried for his friend (110)“.

Through comical look at things, the narrator and protagonist, the puppy accomplished remarkable pictorial aesthetic results, which are also attractive for the young reader. World of dogs is presented as something special, but very similar to the human world. Dogs also have a choice of the most beautiful female dog, when all the female dogs in the street will be beautified so that raises the question: Who whom imitate? (Gabelica 2010: 115-125). And Oscar is in love with Leah, impressed by her beauty: „Children and dogs that are in love have strange dreams and desires. I, Oscar, in confidence tell you that I love Leah. Without reason her image trembles in front of me I love Leah and that is it, secretly with all my heart and dog fidelity“ (95).

Visit of the zoo, at Oscar would cause sad feelings, because he feels pity the trapped animals, feels their thirst for freedom: „The dream of freedom taken away last continuously. Beautiful dream that you don't tell anyone from fear of draining“ (104). In this context, we would mention the thought of Paul Hazard: „Every candidate for successful literature for children, must at least several times a year to visit the Zoo“ (Hazard 1970). It seems that the author is very well understood, so unlike most authors who represent animals idealistic and naive, he perceived their sad position very realistically.

All these events for the difficult situation of the animals will cause the desire for freedom, and on one occasion he will secretly leave his parents' home, but returns with joy in himself: „I didn't remember that following my heart, I move right into a large round. Oh, home, sweet home...“ (114)

3. „ANJA'S DIARY" BY DIMITAR BASHEVSKI

The novel is animalistic novel in a form of diary, rather it is about the cat diary Anja. The first sentence is not suggesting that the narrator, the author of the This start undoubtedly reminds of a humanoid author / character diary, until the sequence: „There's a diary of the girl of my hostess. I am very curious to read it. But she keeps it locked between the covers with a small padlock. Little girls always want to hide what they write. Once I tried to put one nail on the right paw in padlock...“ (9).

But if the reader expect, the events in the diary to be told mostly from cat/animal perspective, this kind of storytelling is implemented only in a few places. Thus, the cat Anja picture us the situation in the home in which she lives, given the names of the owners (Sandra, Costa, Ogi and Jane Arbelski) place - Skopje Kapistec, Building 11, eighth floor, chronos - contemporary life. With all consciousness of her existence, Anja informed us of her decision to start writing a diary from the day of the celebration of her birthday in September, 5: „I say, I love diaries because they are recounted very simply and without detours. ... So I sit and write this diary. Let's notice, well, feelings and thoughts of a cat“ (99).

Globally, the novel composition could be divided into two parts, according to both curtail in recording of events in the diary and the diary does not insist on daily-diary accurately recording the events, but such recording is once daily, and sometimes after a week.

The character / writer, cat Anja applies just as a human and an equal member of the family (blowing the birthday candles, singing birthday song, gets birthday gifts, suitable for cat family (fresh small fish, wicker basket for sleeping, teddy mouse as a toy), watching cartoons and so on.

She is not only treated as a pet in the family, but as a small child. The family brings her on a trip with them to the home village of the landlord Costa (Sarajanovo) where Anja was first introduced to the width of the surrounding nature, with her cat's family in the image of the cat Mazzola, and there will be opportunity to hunt their food alone, or slowly learning about life: „In recent days I have realized one important thing: that the world is bigger and more diverse, and at the same time more dangerous than I thought“ (46).

Anja shows her selfish, reclusive nature, which is consistent with the belief about the nature of cats, but her behavior can be recognized and selfish behavior of a small child-pets in the family. From the diary of girl Ogi, learns about her birth, separation from siblings who were housed with other families, and for the departure of her mother into unknown, according to some unwritten rule, give way place to a daughter.

When after a while her mother again appears on the doorstep with a new breed in the mouth, Anya bristle up defending her space : „At that moment I could tear my mother apart and her baby. Let's not try to set foot on my territory! ... For me it was important that my former mother unmistakably understood that this territory is now my home and I will defend it without concession. Therefore, she did not exceed the threshold in, but pull back“(86). Later, when she will be put in a situation expected offspring, she realizes that she would do the same to protect the offspring from the dangers outside, although selfishness is still present: „Now I feel that I would do the same. Now that I am in this condition. But that does not mean that this was not acted properly. We cats know how to behave! “(87).

Another situation in which Anja manifests egoistic and selfish, is when the boy Jane as a reward for winning an art competition gets dog - cocker spaniel and thus the family receives another member. From his very presence, Anja ill to the extent that the doctor visits her at home. It has long been known about entrenched animosity between cats and dogs, but it is not mentioned anywhere in the speech of Anya. Reason why Anya is sick is her selfish desire to have the love of the home to herself and not shared it with anyone. For this reason, the departure of her mother she did not realize tragically, and later so insensitive not allow to protect them her with her kitten.

Fortunately, domestic realize the plight of Anja and give the dog to a cripple as a New Year gift. Sometime in the New Year, in Anja occurs a disturbance, unknown until then, for familiarize the world outside: „I feel some excitement that I can not overcome. I climbed today in front of the mirror, but it can not find any appearance of tranquility. Several times I went to the balcony, tried to sniff the air outside, but from that balcony nothing can touch, things are far and intangible. And I get the urge to scratch with back legs and lifted her tail, then crawl on her stomach on the floor. Oh, is it possible to be in the snow, to embark upon space around buildings and to plunge into the arms of the bushes“ (80).

It seems that luck is doomed for Anja by that when the coin on Orthodox New Year falls on her peace of braid, and she looks forward and senses that something will happen in her life. Here somewhere in the note of January 29 ends the first part of the log Anja to resume after a month and a half, with the note of March 14: „I have my diary before me and I watch already cupped pencil, I write again my thoughts and my feelings. To me not lacking anyone's love. On the contrary, everyone are very cautious“(82).

Later, Anya goes back to that period and introduces us with everything that happened to her during that period. Drawn by something primeval, from the call of nature, she left her home thru fire stairs on February 3 intending to return. But hostile neighbor put a fence on the stairs and Anja stays out. Temporarily she hides at the Lady of the neighboring building, until one day hostess Sandra did not see her through the window.

By returning home, everyone becomes aware of her new situation, the expectation of offspring: „I often feel drowsy and mild fatigue. My appetite has increased. Moving is somehow cautiously and measured. I do nothing, but it is so self-sufficient Now I understand that urge, strong and immediate, to find myself in such a state, pulled me out of the comforts of home to backyards and roofs“ (85).

And her new born kittens experience the same fate, getting new homes. At the beginning of summer, Anya appears in the same restlessness familiar from earlier: „Tonight I feel the smell of linden already beginning to bloom in the courtyard below ... One day I'll go and walk in places that once briefly I met during the winter. I will duck into the bushes and under the eaves“ (118). Her impulse would lead Anja to death, thus ending her diary with her latest record from January 2. After her ghastly death by the pitbull teeth, the last record inserts Sandra appealed to all to regard as more humane to animals and even among people: „Around fallen, perhaps already damaged life animal were shaped a circle of people so the cat can not escape. In the circle is playing now completely craving dog ... Is there any symbolism in that ritual - to attack on an innocent creature and enjoy the spectacle of his body been throwing apart!?“ (121).

4. CONCLUSION

The child is a being who strongly feel nature and its laws. It awakens the gentlest feelings in it. In fact, the child feels love for everything that lives and pulses, and that love is best expressed as a concern for the environment, to the flora and fauna, and above all, we have shown that literature and how it can be a way of humanization of the child's personality because personified through animal characters that have all human traits, the authors show the relationship between good and evil, between love and hate, between cruelty and sacrifice, between friendship (Denkova 2011).

In addition, it is evident that children are the most interesting in those books that has adventure, temptation, travel, and the like. The most common companion of the child in these adventures are animals. Natka Micković highlights the fact of the presence of fauna in the contemporary Macedonian literature for children and youth: „In the modern Macedonian literature for children almost there is not a work without the presence of animals as central figures in the fable, or have an active role. Therefore personification is very common figure in our literature for children“ (Micković, 1988). Milan Crnković (Crnković 1980:174-186) it is imposing the idea that nature is present in all types of children's literature, because the child wants to experience nature

In the novel "Oscar" are shown the inner monologues of Oscar that in many naturalistic manner describes animal world (the street, zoo), and the human world, seen through the eyes of a dog. Oscar does not close his eyes to the negative characteristics of his animal friends (Eddie Shortie) but can criticize the people to, especially when he is punished for some trouble that he made (Haramija 2011: 118-119).

The novel "Diary of Anya" also reveals positivistic attitude towards pets which is the basis for healthy and humanities regards of children to animals and to all life on the planet. Domestic treats Anja as an equal member of the family, they organized birthday parties for her, caring for her health, carry a doctor and so on. What is common to both novels is in them by

the main characters of domestic pets- cat Anja and dog Oscar, as would say Marina Gabelica, authors Bashevski and Noveski achieved "artistic, sentimental, and ethical approach to the treatment of the topic for animals" (Gabelica 2010:123), with a sense of justice and morality (Težak, Marušić 2011:55-62).

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