

The Image of the Rostov Family, As an Example of Family Relations in the Novel "War and Peace"

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ABSTRACT

The author of the article gives a description of the Rostov family, which personifies the model of the family and reveals one of the main ideas of the novel "War and Peace" - "family thought". The author draws attention to the fact that with all the events in the life of the Rostov family, it remains the ideal of family life, which leads the main characters to comprehend their place in society and the country.

In the novel "War and Peace" L. N. Tolstoy showed Russian society during the period of military, political and moral trials. It is known that the nature of time is made up of the way of thinking and behavior not only of statesmen, but also of ordinary people, sometimes the life of one person or family in contact with others can be indicative of the era as a whole.

Family, friendship, love relationships connect the heroes of the novel. Often they are divided by mutual hostility, enmity. For Leo Tolstoy, the family is the environment that gives a person everything in life, educates him. Therefore, in his novel, all the characters are united according to the generic principle. The Rostov, Bolkonsky, Kuragin, Bezukhov, and Drubetsky families are represented differently. They differ not only in the degree of nobility and generosity, but also in completely different ways of life - that is, habits, customs, views.

The Rostov family embodied the best features of the Russian nobility: patriotism, spiritual and spiritual generosity. The doors of the Moscow house of Countess Rostova were always wide open "for the invited and the uninvited." Ilya Andreevich Rostov liked to spend money on arranging a feast. His family loved balls, dinners, music. Here everyone sings and dances beautifully.

Tolstoy brings out the peculiarity of the Rostovs in different ways. Here is one of the scenes from the novel. Name day of two Natalias. Guests are arriving. As in the salon of Anna Pavlovna Sherer, we hear the usual secular gossip. But here the news is experienced in a different way. This is how old Rostov perceives the story of the tricks of the Dolokhov company: "The quarterly figure is good!" The count shouted, dying with laughter. Secular ladies exclaim in response: "Oh, what a horror! What is there to laugh about, Count? But such is the strength of Rostov's spontaneity that "the ladies themselves involuntarily laughed strongly."

In this family, no one is guided by cold considerations: let the feeling, the immediate feeling of joy and love, break out unhindered. Here is Nikolai Rostov returning from the war. Tolstoy at first does not even name those who ran out to meet him. "Something swiftly, like a storm, flew out of the side door and hugged and began to kiss him." We do not see the appearance of those who meet, before us are only "loving eyes shining with tears of joy", "lips that were looking for a kiss". The entire Rostov family is love incarnate. "In Nikolai's soul and on his face, that childish smile blossomed, which he had never smiled since he left home."

Great hunting scenes. Having left the whole family to the estate, the Rostovs become as spontaneous and ingenuous as nature. "And when the persecution of the hare began, calm Ilagin, Nikolai, Natasha and uncle flew, not knowing how and where, seeing only dogs and a hare." Tolstoy admires how in Otradnoye they remain faithful to the old Russian customs. Hunting scenes, scenes with mummers, a description of the Christmas ride of youth, a moonlit night that "bewitched young Natasha, give a romantic appeal to the Rostov family."

Tolstoy, with good-natured irony, shows the relationship between the old man Rostov and the serfs. He somewhat idealizes the relationship between the master and the peasant. Here the hunter-serf scolded the master, to which Rostov reacted as follows: "The count, as if punished, stood looking around and trying to arouse in Semyon regret for his position with a smile." And after the hunt, the count only ventured to reproach Danila, who scolded him: "However, brother, you are angry."

Tolstoy notes in the Rostov family indifference to lengthy discussions and reflections. They live by feeling, not by the mind. This is expressed both in the enthusiastic, childish worship of Nicholas to Emperor Alexander, and in the recklessness, impulsiveness of some of Natasha's actions, and in the too easy attitude towards life of the almost ruined old Count Rostov.

The war of 1812 revealed the deep patriotism of the entire Rostov family. Nikolai fought and distinguished himself with courage. His younger brother Petya, almost a boy, was literally eager to defend the Fatherland. His death was a terrible shock to the entire family. In the novel, Tolstoy, with his characteristic skill, describes the mother's grief. In terms of the strength of the impression it makes, it is difficult to find anything similar in other writers. The old countess almost lost her mind with grief. Natasha, having survived the death of her brother and Andrei Bolkonsky, shares her grief with her mother, helping her cope with despair.

The favorite of the whole family, Natasha Rostova subtly feels goodness and truth, the beauty of the human soul, Russian nature. The writer shows the spiritual connection of his heroine with the life of the people. With all her heart she perceives the pain of war, without reasoning and without uttering loud phrases.

The troubles and grief that befell the Rostovs did not embitter them. Proximity to the people and spiritual decency are the essence of this family.

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