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Safety provision in Flight as a mockery of Sherman Alexie indigenous heroes

Providing approaches to discuss safe aviation transportation as interpretation of the toughest ways find out and save identity of indigenous people in the North America. Such enlightened problems as resistance and surviving of a young passenger envisage a voice of native youth and deepen human factors studies.

The modern world has accounted on reliability of civil aviation passengers and cargo transportation. The aviation service includes not only technical sphere of aviation industry with its manufacturing plants, design bureaus, aviation proficient institutions and colleges, mastering in proficiency of aviation trainers in aviation education establishments [10]. The most important component of reliability in aviation has tied with the role of a human factor for on the ground services and on board services. The human factor may include two categories. The first one deals with aviation personnel with their potential to proficient upgrading during livelong work, the other includes such customers of aviation service as passengers with their ability to affect troubled case.

How to provide safe flight with different destiny passengers on board? The human factor problems in aviation are relied on permanent recent scientific research and investigations in the frame of ICAO. The human factor as driving force is enlighten by literature authors. Many writers have envisaged this phenomenon in their works. Among them, Sherman Alexie, indigenous writer from the North America, has taken his place due to own fearless humour.

Popular indigenous writer has tackled with the role of a human factor through his own special attitude to fancy persons with imagination and bursting persons with anger searching revenge for their pain, indignity, deception during a flight. Sherman Alexie's "Flight" deals with explanation of indigenous population trauma consequences done in a special Alexie's narrative approach. The narrative enlightens tough humour as mockery in dark colour [2]. The writer tries to envisage human person features in a form of trickster that is so popular for indigenous writer of North America. His heroes are able to suggest on subconscious emotions and feeling providing influence on conscience, behaviour of people [4].

According to trickster's architecture Sherman Alexie's widened own group of his heroes "me-we" and "me-another" to empower resistance and surviving of individual and collective identity [2]. The narrative presents sophisticated groups created by Alexie as "own-stranger-traitor" and "friend-enemy-traitor". He added

the third person to make a triangle of relationship during a flight. Such combinations allow analysing psychological trauma of the hero as algorithm of healing [7].

For steady effect in reaching the aim, Sherman Alexie offers his own strategies to take into account by descendants of the native nations for identity surviving. The first formula proclaims surviving due to humour and imagination. The second one promises surviving with anger and imagination [9].

For American native writers their works in English are effective tools to send messages with own algorithm of surviving to indigenous population. From other point of view, their literature has sounded as appeal to attract attention of mainstream authorities to all rank of indigenous people. Events described in the novel of Sherman Alexie reveals a kind of indigenous struggle for resistance that can be interpreted as prevention how to avoid traumatic consequences from vital losses of humans, suffering and provide with rescue of body and soul as healing action for so-called special passengers.

The map of Sherman Alexie's flight leads the audience through memorable events for a teenager who is a half-Indian and a half-Irish. The goal of such flight is to get over different traumatic life episodes from a boy memory. Not only survived events reassembled sharp pains in the brain of the hero [8]. Using time holes as a tool Zits the hero passed some time in other bodies for searching responses on essential questions. They are interrelated to his father's refusal to be a father, consequences of his mother's early loss, attitude to relatives, foster parents, historical personages, representatives of various nations in America. Effectiveness of this journey gives possibility to consider an identity psychological analysis that tricks the games with mind for curing identity trauma of persons being in flight [6].

Following the aim to heal consequences from received moral and physical traumas, the author invented his own way for surviving. He makes Zits to pass through the starting point indicated by his birth and his father's abandonment following significant markers of the hero's life and, then, back to the starting place to evaluate losses and own ability to fight with opposition of the world around like checking interrelations of four natural forces standing over them on the bridge [3].

Consciously or with the help of the writer, Zits produces his own algorithm of resistance to hurt, indignity, fraud and involves the readers to follow a series of special tricks with imagination in flight. To survive in foster families he tried not to show the foster father his attitude to damaged toy plane, because he had "always been punished for showing emotion" [8, p.10]. Each foster family gave an Indian boy pain that he "learned how to stop crying", "how to be cold and numb" [8, p.161]. Every time Zits wanted to relieve pain running away a home looking for help. Meeting a white boy gave him a chance for revenge. Justice became his real friend for being alone Indian orphan and driving force for flight in searching revenge. One day he jumped in time holes to find responses on his troubled questions.

The main goal of his journey in flight is to find a new real family to which he dreamed after painful nightmares in foster families and mystery events in flight. Resistance, making revenge for surviving are the strategies of a writer's main character. To force a comparison of different heroes' character qualities such as "me-another", "own-stranger-traitor" and "friend-enemy-traitor" Sherman Alexie

offers similar pairs of characters for all the time journeys. Though, the writer changes a key person in next episode with time-journey. He chooses the known historical events, but they are unreal for Zits. Imagination tricks mystery. The author also plays with different colour-skin characters to compare Zits attitude to another one. Sherman Alexie's humour acquires a bitter taste that stands for mockery. This might be forced impression from negative side of Zits. Permanently the heroes of Alexie attract the attention with mockery in dialogues. Mockery expresses resistance of indigenous population. Such dialogues can alarm conscience of readers, especially when Sherman Alexie invites kitsching in episodes with masking of unreal exaggeration or extravagancy as the most important tool of indigenous writers [2, 5].

Then after a long journey in flight, Zits said: "I am hit with more love lighting. I bet my new father is carrying me to our family tepee, where my new mother and my new brothers and sisters are waiting for me. I have a family. A true family. I am happy for the first time in my life" [8, p.65].

Each "weird time-travel thing" gives the hero a kind of brainstorm effect with a fruitful moral experience and healing effect [8, p.177]. Such rescue circle designed by Sherman Alexie reflects a saving way to find shield for protection of a young Indian that may be similar closely to the Medicine Wheel in Cree population. O. Shostak writes that to heal person the Cree culture used a special theory to pass through four doors connected with four parts of the world. The passing through the southern, western, northern and eastern doors heals identity interrelations with family, community, respect, reasons, negative, offence, care. [7, p.620-621].

Conclusion

Interpretation of Sherman Alexie novel Flight enlightens means of indigenous literature to attract readers to the problems of native population to survive in mainstream society. Flight evaluates approaches how to be protected in flight. Sophisticated processes of diving into various episodes of Zits life and his camouflaged heroes that represented by Zits imagination have given a lot of acknowledgement to be interpreted as rescue circle of Sherman Alexie.

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