

Comparative Typological Analysis of Poetics of Uzbek and English Fairy Tales

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Abstract: In this article, the general characteristics, structure, character of folk tales in English and Uzbek folklore are discussed and analyzed. Features of folk tales that differ from other types of folklore, level of study in English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: artistic thinking, reality, harmony of imagination, folk tales and epics, aesthetic ideals, the world.

Fairy tales are one of the most studied and widely studied genres of folklore. Similar topics in English and Uzbek folk tales are studied as a separate section. Ethnic similarities can be found even in countries with distant territories, and in the folklore of two peoples whose cultures are fundamentally different. English and Uzbek folk tales use similar themes - stepmother, stepdaughter, giant, magic mirror, fairies and other characters.

Materials and Methods

In English and Uzbek folk tales, similar themes are observed in folklore, not in terms of territory, but in terms of meaning. Similarly, in English and Uzbek folktales, these images serve the same function and thus provide similarities. Epics, one of the leading genres of folklore of the two nations, reveal the aesthetic essence of the ideas of heroism and patriotism. An example of English folklore: heroic ideas in the epics "Battle of Meldon", "Robin Hood" can be compared with Uzbek folk epics such as "Alpomish", "Malika Ayyor" and revealed on the basis of their similarities.

"Nix Naught Nothing", "The Master and His Apprentice", "Molly" English fairy tales. Analysis of magic jewelry and ornaments of Uzbek fairy tales "Magic Ring", "Sultan Khan", "Kenja Kiz", "Secret of Flowers", "Two Moons and Two Stars", "Malikai Gulizor", "Kuno`gil and Oypari" we did

In the fairy tale "Nix Naught Nothing", two magical ornaments are used: a hair dagger and a comb. Nix Naught Nothing is the main character of the tale, his father is indebted to Dev and promised to give Nix Naught Nothing to Dev for his help. The king tries to save his son's life by sending other children to Dev in his son's place. But Dev finds out about this and gets very angry, so the king is forced to give his son to the giant.

Dev will raise him until he becomes an adult. Nix Naught Nothing and Dev's daughter fall in love. When he comes of age, the giant gives him very difficult tasks and tells him that if he fails, he will eat him for dinner. The demon's daughter helps the young man to fulfill the tasks given to him. When the hero escapes from the demon with his lover, they are helped by a magic comb and a hair dagger.

"They were only three fields away, when they looked back and saw the Dev following them at great speed. "Quick, quick," shouted the giant's daughter, "take the comb from my hair and throw it down." Nix Naught Nothing took the comb from his hair and threw it down, and from each of its branches grew a long thick thorn bush in the Dev's path. It took the Dev a long time to get through the bush.

The next magical weapon was her lover's dagger of hair, which also helped them." But he soon came after them and was about to catch them when Nix, the Dev's daughter, called to Naught Nothing, "Take my dagger of hair and throw it down, quick, quick." It's done.

So Nix threw Naught Nothing's hair dagger, and like lightning, a thick barrage of razor-sharp hair sprouted from it. To overcome all this, the Dev had to walk very carefully, and meanwhile the young lovers ran until they disappeared from sight.

So these two magical weapons helped the heroes escape from the Giant.

We can also observe the magic comb in Uzbek fairy tales. The magic comb is one of the items with magical power and various magical functions used in Uzbek folklore. In the fairy tale "Two Moons, Two Stars" there is a motif of turning a girl into a comb.

"Two Moons, Two Stars" tells the story of a witch who turns a girl into a comb and uses it as a decoration. In Uzbek fairy tales, magic combs usually belong to witches and old women. For example, in the fairy tale "The Serpent King", a magic comb belongs to a witch and serves to comb her hair. The witch asks the protagonist to comb her hair, but when the protagonist combs her hair, she asks for his blood. He then decides to run away and throws the comb in the path of the chasing Witch as she runs away. After throwing the comb, a thick forest will appear. Here we can see a similarity in the function of a magic comb in English and Uzbek fairy tales.

Results And Discussion

Er in taks, the hero begs its owner to use the enchanted mirror. In general, the spells found in magical tales - the artistic functions of the mirror are classified as follows: through the magic mirror, anyone can find out the situation. In Uzbek folk tales, this aspect is mainly related to the hero going on a long journey and receiving news from afar for a certain period of time. An example of this is the fairy tale "Malikai Gulozor". In this tale, the hero learns instantly about his two-month-old lover through a magic mirror. The genesis of this motif goes back to ancient people's understanding of mirror spirits. In English folklore, it is associated with a witch's quick display of beauty. For example, in the English folk tale "Snow White" - "Oppogoy" is the magic mirror of the stepmother - the queen who is always the most beautiful in the world, is there anyone next to her? he asked.

Now the princess was the most beautiful woman in the whole country and was very proud of her beauty. He had a mirror, he stood in front of it every morning and asked: Mirror, mirror, Who is the most beautiful in this country? And the mirror always said: You, my queen, are the most beautiful of all. And then he knew for sure that there was no one more beautiful than him in the world. The mirror said: You, my queen, are fair; that's right. But Little Aunt is still a thousand times better than you.

Although the plot of Uzbek folk tales is not as simple as that of English tales, the mirror feature is more highlighted in Uzbek folk tales. In Uzbek folk tales, the mirror informs about the events of the world, reveals the secrets of the liar, warns of the difficulties of the hero, and ensures the emergence of the truth. In fairy tales, the magic mirror is artistically interpreted as a mysterious object that can be moved at the will of the hero.

The magical mirror image created in the oral traditions of the peoples of the world is interpreted as an important detail that motivates specific events in the oral and written literature of the people.

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