



SYMBOLIC ASPECTS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH FOLKLORE

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Ahmadova Azima Behzod qizi

Student of Fergana State University

Academic Lyceum

ABSTRACT

In the article, the signs and symbols described in folklore are used based on the cultural and educational past of their people, have different meanings and meanings, and are used for different purposes and reasons. The epics "Alpomish" and "Beowulf" as the largest and unique examples of Uzbek and English folklore have been researched to serve as invaluable sources of typological character based on a number of factors and aspects.

Key words

folklore, symbol, typological phenomena, comparative-historical literature

Comparative-historical literary studies was first developed by German scientists I.G.Herder, J.Benfey, English scientist J.Denlon and Russian scientist F. I.Covered in the works of Buslaev. European X.M.Posnett and Russian A.N.Veselovsky's works were enriched with scientific and theoretical principles. In the 20 th century, scientists such as N.I.Konrad, V.M.Zhirmunskyi interpret the similarities in the comparative study of the literary process as typological phenomena. Uzbek scientists F.Sulaymanova, B.Sarimsakov's scientific works also contain ideas about comparative-historical literary studies and its foundations.

Symbols and signs have been one of the important and integral factors of our life from the pages of ancient history to the present day. In particular, the importance and role of symbols and symbols in folklore is great.

Works, epics and other types of folklore samples, which are the product of any folk oral creativity, contain a set of unique symbols, thoughts, ideas or signs that represent hidden meaning and content.

These symbols and signs are used not only to ensure the beauty or originality of the works, which are the products of folklore, but also to fulfill certain other ideological tasks. It is worth noting that the symbols and signs in folklore works are chosen in accordance with the history, traditions, customs, religion and secular views of this people, and in some cases they may even seem incomprehensible and unclear to representatives of other peoples and nations.



Therefore, in many cases, in order to understand the essence, purpose, reason, and content of the symbols and symbols contained in a certain selected sample of folk art, one must first acquire knowledge based on the history of this work, the religion, customs, mentality of the relevant nation or people, and a number of other factors. and close study is necessary.

Karajan, who was a friend of the Kalmyk native Alpomish, asked his mother, who had gone to betroth him to an Uzbek girl, "Are you coming as a fox or a wolf?" he asks. Taking into account that one of the meanings of the word "wolf" is "son", the meaning of the sentence quoted above can be interpreted as follows: "do you have masculine pride or feminine cunning?" Karajan is a symbol of "black people", "the masses".

The multi-layered mythological thought in the epic is seen in the fact that the text is saturated with meanings such as analogy, ambiguity, and the use of symbols and signs in this way. Beowulf, a masterpiece of English folklore, is also an epic that incorporates various mythological analogies and ambiguous symbols and symbols. The representatives of the "mythological school" of the last century recognized the signs and symbols in this work, the development of mythological events in the plot of the work in different interpretations.

That is why the years of his rule with the country are described in the epic as a "fertile summer" and his death as a "brutal winter". The total manifestations of darkness in the work - creatures are depicted as the rising and shaking of the North River. The epic "Beowulf" is a symbolic work consisting of contrasts of symbolic characters such as nature, darkness and goodness, life and death, old age and youth. Due to the fact that the main plot and purpose of this work is to show the irreconcilable battle between good and evil, some scholars have come to the conclusion that the epic is not an epic, but a unique call to action with a religious character, a unique work created by a monk at the time when early Christianity was in its infancy. Scholars who know "Beowulf" as a purely folk epic have analyzed this work in a way that has nothing to do with Christianity, and is inextricably linked with the traditions and views of ancient Germanic tribes.

The luxurious castle was built on the order of King Hodgard and its image is one of the vivid symbols depicted in the epic "Beowulf". At first glance, a luxurious palace can be seen as a symbol of wealth, abundance, luxury, priceless blessings, inexhaustible treasure and gold. But it can be understood that the appearance of the hidden darkness behind this castle - the creature and man-eater Grendel - was created precisely because of this castle, which is a symbol of luxury.

It follows that behind the pleasures and riches of this world, there is always some kind of trouble. Therefore, it is interpreted in the epic that it is not necessary



to acquire riches, run after gold and precious stones, or be busy with luxury, but to be a brave and brave boy like the main character Beowulf, and to serve the country and help people. . However, it is worth noting that all the wealth and luxury depicted in the work are not depicted as symbols of darkness.

In Beowulf, special attention is paid to showing and depicting the existence of an integral and continuous connection between man and mother nature, and this connection is depicted through various symbols and symbols. A clear example of such connections can be the image of the connection between "pollen sea" and "human feelings". The symbol of water is widely used in Beowulf not only to show human emotions, but also in other symbolic meanings. For example, the process of bubbling water and shaking the earth by the waves of water is a symbol of "war, battle".

In short, the signs and symbols depicted in both works have different meanings and meanings based on the cultural and educational past of their people and were used for different purposes and reasons. The epics "Alpomish" and "Beowulf" as the largest and unique examples of Uzbek and English folklore serve as invaluable sources of typological character based on a number of factors and aspects.

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