



THE STUDY OF ENGLISH FAIRY TALES IN THE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTRY

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Abstract

Each nation has its own fairy tales. Of course, they differ from each other. This article analyzes the linguocultural characteristics of fairy tales in English. Fairy tales are an important factor reflecting the traditions, culture and national values of the people. The article covers the images found in folk tales, linguistic units, the history of the study of the English fairy tale genre, and national mentality through examples.

The article discusses the study of English fairy tales as an object of scientific work by international and Uzbek linguists and translation scholars. The article also reflects the relatively different and similar aspects of Uzbek and English folk tales. In addition, the opinions of several scholars about these differences have also found their example.

Keywords: Fairy tale, genre, folklore, children, society, philosophy, people, good, evil, fairy tale as an object of translation studies, history of the study of fairy tales.

Introduction

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Annotatsiya:

Har bir millatning o'ziga xos ertaklari mavjud. Albatta, ular bir-biridan farq qiladi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi ertaklarning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Ertaklar xalqning urf-odati, ma'daniyati va milliy qadriyatlarini aks ettiruvchi muhim omil hisoblanadi. Maqolada xalq ertaklarida uchraydigan obrazlar, til birliklari, ingliz ertak janrining o'rganilish tarixi va milliy mentalitet misollar orqali yoritilgan.



Jahonda va o'zbek tilshunoslari va tarjimashunos olimlari tomonidan ingliz ertaklarining ilmiy ishlarning obyekt sifatida o'rganilishi haqida so'z boradi. Shuningdek, maqolada o'zbek va ingliz xalq og'zaki ijodiga mansub ertaklarining bir-biriga nisbatan farqli va o'xshash jihatlari aks etgan. Bundan tashqari, bu farqlar to'g'risida bir necha olimlarning fikrlari ham o'z namunasini topgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ertak, janr, folklor, farzand, jamiyat, falsafa, xalq, yaxshilik, yomonlik, ertak tarjimashunoslik obyekt sifatida, ertaklarning o'rganilish tarixi.

Аннотация:

У каждой нации есть свои сказки. Конечно, они отличаются друг от друга. В данной статье анализируются лингвокультурные особенности сказок на английском языке. Сказки являются важным фактором, отражающим традиции, культуру и национальные ценности народа. В статье рассматриваются образы, встречающиеся в народных сказках, языковые единицы, история изучения английского жанра сказок и национальное мировоззрение на примерах.

В статье рассматривается изучение английских сказок как объекта научной работы международных и узбекских лингвистов и переводчиков. В статье также отражены относительно различные и схожие аспекты узбекских и английских народных сказок. Кроме того, в статье представлены примеры мнений ряда ученых об этих различиях.

Ключевые слова: сказка, жанр, фольклор, дети, общество, философия, люди, добро, зло, сказка как объект переводоведения, история изучения сказок.

In modern linguistics, the study of the relationship between language and culture is of particular importance. Language is the main means of expressing human thought, worldview and social experience, while culture is the process of historical and social formation of this experience. In this regard, linguoculturology studies the national consciousness, value system and cultural characteristics of the people through language units.

We know that fairy tales are not a genre that arose spontaneously. They are considered a historical heritage that has been passed down to us as folk oral art for centuries.



Ancient customs and traditions among peoples play an important role in the emergence of fairy tales.

Folklore, in particular fairy tales, is an important material for linguocultural research. Because fairy tales are not only works of art, but also an expression of the social experience, moral views and aesthetic taste of the people formed over the centuries. Each fairy tale embodies the way of perceiving the world, the ideas of good and evil of a particular people.

A fairy tale is one of the most ancient examples of folkloric art, and this genre has been passed down from generation to generation among peoples through oral transmission. According to scholars studying folkloric art, the genre that is close to each other in the oral art of all peoples of the world is the fairy tale.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the study of English fairy tales was mainly aimed at collecting folklore materials, systematizing them and processing them within the framework of children's literature. During this period, fairy tales developed not only as a sample of folkloric art, but also as a literary genre with educational value.

During this period, great attention was paid to the restoration and collection of English folk tales. Fairy tales were reworked on the basis of folklore, becoming a special literary genre for children, and fantastic elements and images of the magical world became widespread.

Linguo-culturological analysis considers language as a phenomenon inextricably linked with culture. According to this approach, language units - words, phrases, texts - are not only a means of communication, but also carriers of cultural meaning. The language of each people reflects its historical development, way of life and values.

The following aspects are important in studying fairy tales from a linguocultural perspective:

- the system of images and their cultural semantics;
- national characteristics of the plot and motifs;
- values expressed through language units;
- the worldview model reflected in the text.

English folk tales were formed under the influence of European cultural traditions, in which the ideas of social stratification, the royal system, and individual heroism occupy a leading place. The images of the king, queen, prince, and knight found in fairy tales are associated with the historical social system, through which the power and structure of society are reflected.



One of the important features of English fairy tales is the emphasis on the individual activity of the hero. The hero often acts independently, makes decisions, and achieves his goal on his own. This is associated with the principle of individualism inherent in Western thought.

In terms of plot, English fairy tales are rich in adventures, and events develop rapidly. Magical elements - witches, fairies, magical objects - serve as the main means of setting the story in motion. In terms of language, English fairy tales are distinguished by their simplicity. Sentences are short and clear, and dialogues play an important role. This ensures the dynamism of the text. In some cases, elements of humor and irony are also used, which give the text a unique stylistic color.

Language features are one of the important aspects of Uzbek fairy tales. They widely use figurative expressions, proverbs and sayings, and stable expressions. Traditional opening forms such as “Bor ekan, yo‘q ekan” determine the genre nature of the fairy tale. Repetitive constructions provide the rhythm of the text and facilitate memorization.

A comparative analysis of English and Uzbek fairy tales reveals their linguocultural characteristics more clearly. While individual activity and personal success are important in English fairy tales, collectivism and moral values prevail in Uzbek fairy tales.

Differences are also observed in the system of images: while English fairy tales are rich in images related to palace life, folk images prevail in Uzbek fairy tales. In terms of language, English fairy tales are simple and dynamic, while Uzbek fairy tales are rich in imagery and expression.

When comparing English and Uzbek fairy tales, the following differences are observed:

Features	Uzbek fairy tales	English fairy tales
values	collectivism, patience	individualism, courage
images	wise old man, giant	prince, witch
language	idiomatic richness	simplicity
content	educational	adventure

Fairy tales, as the cultural heritage of each people, reflect their worldview, values, and social experience. Although English and Uzbek fairy tales were formed in different historical and cultural conditions, their common goal is to educate a person and teach him life lessons.



Linguo-cultural analysis serves to reveal the complex and multifaceted connections between language and culture through these fairy tales. Therefore, the study of fairy tales is of great scientific importance not only for linguistics, but also for cross-cultural research.

Over the centuries, scientists have divided fairy tales into various groups depending on their structure and meaning. For example, we can cite fairy tales about animals, everyday fairy tales, magical fairy tales, and humorous fairy tales. The content of fairy tales about animals is figurative, that is, figurative.

For example, in fairy tales, the image of a fox expresses cunning, the image of a lion expresses courage and fearlessness, and the image of a wolf expresses bloodthirstiness and greed. In magical tales, events are built on fantastic textures and magic.

In fairy tales, heroes are made up of miraculous beings who can do anything. Life-and-household tales are created on the basis of the traditions and values of the peoples themselves. Scientists rightly argue that myths served as a unique source in the development of scientific ideas, the emergence of philosophy, literature, architecture, music and theatrical arts.

Among the English, England was the land of the most famous children's tales. In folklore stories, like in other European countries, the English fairy tale tradition is considered to have originated in the British Isles. This folklore has developed through centuries of storytelling traditions and is unique in different regions of the country with its uniqueness and unique culture. Thus, the fairy tale and folklore traditions of England have a strong connection with Celtic, Germanic and Christian sources.

The educational role of fairy tales is incomparable. Because they create an opportunity for children to grow up in a healthy environment and set them on the right path. At this point, I think we should mention the thoughts expressed by V.G. Gusev. According to him, "When the vices of society and human nature in general are not reflected in real life, they find their solution in fairy tales in a fantastic way." Therefore, by telling fairy tales to our children, we contribute to their future development as a harmonious generation.

In conclusion, it should be said that fairy tales are an invincible force that serves not only to raise the worldview of every child, but also to fill their tiny little hearts with goodness.



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