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ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

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## ОБРАЗЛИ ИБТИДОЙ ТАСАВВУРЛАРДАГИ МУШТАРАК ЖИХАТЛАР

ОБЩИЕ ЧЕРТЫ ПЕРВОБЫТНЫХ ОБРАЗНЫХ  
ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЙ

## COMMON FEATURES OF PRIMITIVE IMAGES

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**Аннотация**

Мақолада қадимий шарқ ва ғарб халқларининг ибтидоий тасаввурлар асосида шаклланган образли тасаввурлари ҳақида сўз юритилди.

**Аннотация**

В статье рассматриваются образные представления древних народов Востока и Запада, сформированные на основе первобытных представлений.

**Annotation**

This article discusses and gives information about the figurative images of the ancient peoples of the East and the West, formed on the basis of primitive ideas.

**Таянч сўз ва иборалар:** миф, афсона, ривоят, ибтидоий тасаввур, образли тушунча, бадиийлик, тарихийлик, фалсафийлик.

**Ключевые слова и выражение:** миф, легенда, предание, первобытное представление, образное понятие, художественность историчность, философичность.

**Key words and expressions:** myth, legend, tale, primitive imagination, figurative concept, artistry, historicity, philosophy.

When examining the sources of the emergence of each literary genre in literature, it is necessary to consider history as a process of human development, to consider the development of each literary genre as a means of satisfying the artistic and aesthetic needs of the people who created it. Accordingly, if we look for the emergence of a literary genre, which is the fruit of primitive thinking, the original sources that gave rise to it, it takes us back to very ancient times. As the similarity of domestic psychological conditions creates the same plot and motives in different peoples [2,48]. The fact is that our ancient ancestors, long before the emergence of the culture of writing, created orally in various genres, created new word forms.

They created myths and legends about the natural phenomena that rejoiced, amazed and terrified them, and ensured that they were passed down from generation to generation. Or looking for solutions and answers to various life problems, life puzzles.

Mythological plots, the fruits of ancient human thought and imagination, the essence of events, the ability to understand the subtleties, the spiritual closeness and stylistic similarities, we know about the time and place where our

ancestors lived, we need to have understanding about social life.

There are many legends about different animals and creatures in Eastern and Western countries. In Europe, for example, myths about crows have been passed down from generation to generation for thousands of years. According to the interpretation of the ancient Western peoples, the crow's walking on the roof or walls of a house signaled the death that would take place in that house. A fly over the roof of the house signaled the death of the owner of that house. One such legend says that if the crows kept in the Tower of London fly away, the reign of the king or queen will end in the very near future.

To this day, the crows that inhabit the Tower of London have a tradition of flapping their wings to keep them from flying [3,66]. Also, superstitious about other animals and birds, traces of primitive concepts are still preserved. For example, an ant means solidarity, perseverance, patience, activism, unity, devotion and hard work. The image of bees means unity, wisdom, fertility, sweet life, defense and enjoyment of life.

The concepts about the image of the camel in the West are relatively consistent with

the beliefs about this animal in the East. It is mentioned as a symbol of well-being, endurance, obedience, nobility, success, flexibility, moderation, humility. Literary genres based on allegorical, symbolic images are in the West both common in the East.

In particular, the history of parables is connected with the ancient world, the roots of which go back to the beginning of human history, as ancient people understood real life, the world, the environment through comparisons. The first stage of understanding the world is related to the mythological worldview, whose figurative expression is expressed through animals and birds. It is a fact that parables and myths are so closely intertwined.

Myths are not a work of art, but a form of thinking in the first, primitive form of the ancient ancestors. Ancient people interpreted and described the realities of life and natural phenomena as they understood them. Concepts about the creation of the universe, caused by earthquakes and other natural disasters, began to find figurative expression through the art of speech. For example, our ancestors, who lived in ancient times, had no scientific understanding of what was happening in the world. For example, in the event of a very strong earthquake, primitive people who could not scientifically substantiate the existence of a so-called magma in the middle of the earth hypothesized that vibration would occur as a result of its movement must have been lifting the earth on a bull's horn [4,105].

As our ancestors at that time did not even have an idea that the earth was round. In many cultures of the world in the ancient times the phenomenon of earthquakes was associated with the movement of animals. Countries where

earthquakes occur frequently, particularly Bulgaria, Malaysia and the Lesser Zont Islands, have linked this natural disaster to Buffalo (wild boar). It is as if this animal were carrying the weight of the earth. When the legs are tired, an earthquake occurs, as it was thought to move the legs to redistribute the load. The Indians in North America thought that an earthquake would occur through the movement of a tortoise, while on the island of Sumatra they thought that an earthquake would occur due to the displacement of a venomous snake [5,12]. The Gabrielino Indians of Southern California believed that an earthquake would occur due to a flood.

In the Kamchatka and Siberian regions of Russia, the following conclusions have been drawn about this phenomenon. From time immemorial, the Great Spirit has created a beautiful land where turtles carry. One day the turtles get into a fight. Three sail to the East and the other three to the West. As a result, the ground shakes and cracks. The tortoises could not swim long because their load was too heavy.

Thus, they are forced to come to an agreement, but from time to time there are disputes between them.

At the time of the dispute, an earthquake occurs. According to the imagination of the ancient peoples of India, the earth is lifted by eight mighty elephants. One of them shakes its head when it gets tired. At this time an earthquake occurs[6.]

It is clear from the examples that the similarities in the social life of different peoples result in plots that are in sync or close in content as a result of a single historical process.

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