

**INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK FOLKLOR ADABIYOTIDA SHOH ARTUR VA ALPOMISH
OBRAZLARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI****A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERS OF KING ARTHUR AND
ALPOMISH IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK FOLKLORE LITERATURE****СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ПЕРСОНАЖЕЙ КОРОЛЯ АРТУРА И АЛПОМИША В
АНГЛИЙСКОЙ И УЗБЕКСКОЙ ФОЛЬКЛОРНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ****Salimakhon Mirzaeva¹**¹Doctor of Philology, Andijan Professor of the State University**Usarova Nilufar Yakubovna²**²English teacher at Kokand State Pedagogical Institute**Annotatsiya**

Qiyosiy tahlil ingliz xalq og'zaki ijodidan shoh Artur va o'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodidan "Alpomish" obrazlarini o'rganib, ularning rollari, rivoyatlari va madaniy sharoitlaridagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni o'rganadi. Ikkala figura ham o'zlarining madaniy an'alarida yetakchilik, jasorat va adolatga sodiqlikni o'zida mujassam etgan qahramonlik ideallarini ifodalaydi. Tahlil ularning tug'ilishi va tarbiyasi, afsonaviy qurollarining ramziy ma'nosi (Artur uchun Ekskalibur va Alpomish qilichi), izlanishlari va sarguzashtlari, shuningdek, hikoyalarda mavjud bo'lgan muhabbat va xiyonat mavzularini chuqur o'rganadi. Ushbu timsollarni yonma-yon qo'yish orqali tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek folklor adabiyotida jamlangan o'ziga xos madaniy qadriyatlar va hikoya qilish an'alarini yoritishga qaratilgan bo'lib, turli madaniyatlarda qahramonlik tasvirlanishining xilma-xil usullarini chuqurroq tushunishga hissa qo'shadi.

Аннотация

В сравнительном анализе рассматриваются персонажи короля Артура из английского фольклора и Алпомиша из узбекского фольклора, исследуются сходства и различия в их ролях, повествованиях и культурных контекстах. Обе фигуры представляют героические идеалы в своих культурных традициях, воплощая лидерство, рыцарство и приверженность справедливости. Анализ углубляется в их рождение и воспитание, символику их легендарного оружия (Эскалибур Артура и меч Алпомиша), их поиски и приключения, а также темы любви и предательства, присутствующие в их рассказах. Сопоставляя эти знаковые фигуры, исследование призвано пролить свет на различные культурные ценности и традиции повествования, воплощенные в английской и узбекской фольклорной литературе, способствуя более глубокому пониманию разнообразных способов изображения героизма в разных культурах.

Abstract

The comparative analysis examines the characters of King Arthur from English folklore and Alpomish from Uzbek folklore, exploring the similarities and differences in their roles, narratives, and cultural contexts. Both figures represent heroic ideals in their respective cultural traditions, embodying leadership, chivalry, and a commitment to justice. The analysis delves into their birth and upbringing, the symbolism of their legendary weapons (Excalibur for Arthur and the sword of Alpomish), their quests and adventures, as well as the themes of love and betrayal present in their stories. By juxtaposing these iconic figures, the study aims to shed light on the distinct cultural values and storytelling traditions encapsulated in English and Uzbek folklore literature, contributing to a deeper understanding of the diverse ways in which heroism is portrayed across different cultures.

Kalit so'zlar: ertaklar, afsonalar, qahramonlar, ruhlar, badiiy tafakkur, xurofot, timsol, afsonaviy qilich, sarguzashtlar.

Ключевые слова: Сказки, легенды, герои, духи, художественное мышление, суеверие, знаковая фигура, легендарный меч, приключения.

Key words: Fairytales, legends, heroes, spirits, artistic thinking, superstitious, iconic figure, legendary sword, adventures.

I. INTRODUCTION

English folklore is a rich and diverse collection of traditional beliefs, customs, stories, and superstitions that have been passed down through generations in England. It encompasses a wide range of mythical creatures, legends, and folk traditions, contributing to the cultural tapestry of the region. Here are some key aspects of English folklore:

Mythical Creatures: Fairies: English folklore is replete with stories about fairies, often described as magical beings with various powers. They are sometimes portrayed as mischievous

or helpful, and many different types of fairies exist in English folklore. Dragons: Dragons are iconic figures in English mythology, often associated with medieval tales of knights and heroic quests.

Legends and Heroes: King Arthur: The legendary King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are central figures in English folklore. Stories of Arthur's leadership, his sword Excalibur, and the quest for the Holy Grail have been passed down through generations. Robin Hood: The outlaw Robin Hood, known for "robbing from the rich and giving to the poor," is another prominent figure in English folklore. His adventures in Sherwood Forest have become legendary tales of resistance against injustice.

Ghosts and Spirits: Ghost Stories: England has a long tradition of ghost stories and haunted tales. Various haunted locations and spectral apparitions are part of the country's folklore, contributing to the rich tradition of supernatural storytelling. Witchcraft: Beliefs in witches and witchcraft were prevalent in English folklore, leading to the infamous witch trials in different periods of history.

Folk Customs and Traditions: May Day: Traditional celebrations like May Day involve festivities, dancing around the Maypole, and other customs to welcome the arrival of spring. Morris Dancing: A form of English folk dance, Morris dancing involves elaborate costumes, bells, and sticks. It is often performed at festivals.

Superstitions: England has a long history of superstitions, ranging from beliefs about black cats and broken mirrors to the significance of certain numbers and symbols.

Folk Ballads and Songs: English folklore includes a wealth of traditional ballads and songs that tell stories of love, betrayal, and historical events. Many of these have been passed down through oral traditions.

Local Legends and Customs: Each region in England has its own unique folklore, with local legends, customs, and traditions that reflect the cultural diversity and history of the area. English folklore continues to influence literature, art, and popular culture, maintaining its relevance in modern storytelling while preserving the rich heritage of the past.

Everyone wants to be a hero, a winner, champion, and just overall a successful person. Arthurian Legend had strength, nobility and braveness as their associated terms. That is exactly what the Legend king Arthur was about. He was deemed to be very strong, brave and heroic everything that we want to become. He had also characterized the past glories of Britain and the hopes for future successes. "A Celtic King born of deceit and adultery, grew to become one of the most famous rulers of Britain. He was a warrior, a knight and king who killed giants, witches and monsters and led a band of heroes on many daring adventures" (Wood) Arthur was a very important part of British history especially literature because he was kind of a religious icon. Historians didn't know the real truth about King Arthur because there wasn't a lot of hard evidence found yet. However there are clues that can be found in many forms. From the time the literature was written it was believed that he had been a warrior in the fifth to sixth centuries. The first person to ever mention Arthur was a Welsh author who lived in the eighth century. But it wasn't until the twelfth century that author became more famous and common. Another mention of him was in a famous writing called *Le Morte d'Arthur* by Sir Thomas Malory in 1486. These consisted of stories of Arthur all over Europe. This is the now 'go to' book for legends. Proof of his existence was the battle of Camlann and the battle of Mount Badon and the Saxon invaders. The hard evidence that historians had found of his existence was two caskets that were found in Flastonbury. In the casket they found bones but they were found thousands of years ago. This could have been King Arthur and queen Guinever remains but even though they had found these it was not confirmed if it belonged to them or not. There was also a painting that was created by the famous Merlin. The painting showed a "Helmeted Men" and this was discovered by Kaye Henning, it was said that the painting was a memorial to the "Real King Arthur". Even though historians have searched for a long time to see if King Arthur really existed, they still cannot confirm if he is real or not.

King Arthur- A Hero for all Ages

The legend of King Arthur is a complex and multifaceted tale that has evolved over centuries through various literary, historical, and mythical sources. Here's a more detailed exploration of the key elements of the hero, King Arthur.

ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK

Birth and Early Life: The birth of King Arthur is often surrounded by magical elements. In many versions, he is the son of Uther Pendragon and Igraine. Merlin, the wizard, plays a crucial role in his upbringing. Due to political intrigue and threats to his life, Arthur is often raised in secret, away from the court.

Sword in the Stone and Excalibur: Arthur's legitimacy as the rightful king is often established by his ability to pull the sword from the stone, a feat that only the true king can accomplish. Excalibur, sometimes given to him by the Lady of the Lake, becomes Arthur's legendary sword, symbolizing his authority and divine right to rule.

The Round Table: Arthur is renowned for establishing the Round Table, a symbol of equality among his knights. The concept of the Round Table emphasizes the idea of a just and harmonious society where all are equal. Knights of the Round Table, including famous figures like Lancelot, Gawain, and Percival, embark on quests and adventures under Arthur's leadership.

Quest for the Holy Grail: The Holy Grail, a sacred and mystical object associated with the Last Supper, becomes a central theme in Arthurian legend. Knights of the Round Table undertake a quest to find the Holy Grail, facing moral and spiritual challenges along the way.

Love Triangle: The love triangle involving King Arthur, Queen Guinevere, and Sir Lancelot adds a tragic dimension to the legend. Lancelot, considered the greatest knight, falls in love with Guinevere, leading to internal strife within the kingdom. The affair contributes to the eventual downfall of the Round Table.

Betrayal and Downfall: Mordred, often depicted as Arthur's illegitimate son, is a figure associated with betrayal. His actions, along with the moral failings of some knights, contribute to the downfall of the Round Table. The Battle of Camlann is a significant event where Arthur and Mordred face each other in a fatal confrontation.

The Once and Future King: The legend often concludes with Arthur being mortally wounded in the Battle of Camlann. In some versions, he is taken to the mystical island of Avalon for healing. The idea of Arthur as the "Once and Future King" suggests a cyclical return in Britain's time of need, embodying the hope for a future restoration.

Literary Adaptations: The legend of King Arthur has been the subject of numerous literary works, including Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Regum Britanniae," Sir Thomas Malory's "Le Morte d'Arthur," T.H. White's "The Once and Future King," and many others.

Cultural Impact: The Arthurian legend has had a profound impact on Western literature, art, and culture. It continues to inspire adaptations in various forms, including films, television series, and other creative works. The legend of King Arthur is a rich and enduring narrative that encompasses themes of chivalry, honor, betrayal, and the eternal quest for justice. Its adaptability and enduring popularity speak to its significance in the cultural and literary traditions of the English-speaking world.

COMPARISON BETWEEN TWO FOLKLORE HEROES (KING ARTHUR AND ALPOMISH) II. METHODS

King Arthur from English folklore and Alpomish from Uzbek folklore are two distinct legendary figures from different cultural backgrounds, each embedded in the folklore of their respective regions. While there are some similarities in their roles as heroic leaders, there are also notable differences in their stories, cultural contexts, and the values they embody.

Cultural Context: King Arthur (English): King Arthur is a legendary figure deeply ingrained in British and Western European folklore. His stories are often associated with medieval England, knights, and the Arthurian court. The tales of King Arthur have been told and retold in various languages and art forms over the centuries. Alpomish (Uzbek): Alpomish is a legendary hero in Uzbek folklore, particularly celebrated in Central Asian Turkic cultures. The character is often associated with the nomadic traditions of the Turkic people, reflecting the cultural and historical context of the region.

Leadership and Heroism: King Arthur: Arthur is depicted as a wise and just king who unites the realm and establishes the Round Table, a symbol of equality among his knights. He is a skilled warrior and a charismatic leader who strives for a harmonious and just society. Alpomish: Alpomish is a heroic figure known for his strength, courage, and loyalty. He often embodies the values of the

nomadic Turkic people, showcasing prowess in horseback riding and combat. Alpomish is a defender of his people and their way of life.

Quests and Adventures: King Arthur: Arthurian legends often feature quests for the Holy Grail and other mythical adventures undertaken by the Knights of the Round Table. These quests highlight moral and spiritual challenges faced by the characters. **Alpomish:** Alpomish's adventures are often rooted in the challenges of the nomadic lifestyle, involving battles with supernatural beings, rival tribes, or otherworldly creatures. His feats showcase the heroism required in the harsh landscapes of Central Asia.

Love and Relationships: King Arthur: The love triangle involving Arthur, Guinevere, and Lancelot is a recurring theme. Romantic relationships and courtly love are integral to Arthurian legends, contributing to the emotional complexity of the characters. **Alpomish:** Alpomish's stories often emphasize familial and societal bonds, reflecting the importance of kinship and community in Central Asian cultures. Romantic elements may be present, but they are typically portrayed within the context of nomadic life.

Symbolism and Mythical Elements: King Arthur: The sword Excalibur, the Lady of the Lake, and the quest for the Holy Grail are prominent mythical elements in Arthurian legends. These symbols carry profound cultural and spiritual significance. **Alpomish:** Alpomish's stories may feature elements of Turkic mythology and folklore, with supernatural beings, magical creatures, and legendary landscapes playing a role in the hero's journey.

Endings and Legacy: King Arthur: The legend often concludes with Arthur's mortal wound and his departure to Avalon, with the promise of returning in Britain's time of need. The idea of the "Once and Future King" adds a cyclical and hopeful dimension to the narrative. **Alpomish:** Alpomish's stories may vary, but they often emphasize the hero's lasting legacy and impact on the nomadic communities. The tales may be transmitted orally, contributing to the preservation of cultural identity.

III. RESULTS

In fact, while King Arthur and Alpomish share some traits as heroic figures and leaders, the differences in their cultural contexts, values, and the nature of their adventures reflect the unique characteristics of English and Uzbek folklore. These characters serve as cultural symbols that embody the aspirations and ideals of their respective societies. Whereas inquiring about the contrast between English and Uzbek legends a few discernible likenesses are recognized as well. Let's take King Arthur and Alpomish as an example. Both of these characters are so courageous and bold and devoted themselves for their country and country to secure it from adversaries. The given portrayal of these two characters is comparable. Indeed the grouping of occasions happened about the same arrangement. When it comes to the fairytales, it is common that most of them conclude with the triumph of a ethicalness from obscurity. Each child knows at slightest one fairytales and can retell it, which appears and demonstrates that the educating children to goodness is continuously the most need in each country in spite of their dialect, culture and religion. Thus, delineating the ethical and plot of such stories is another closeness that seem not be denied. To demonstrate this thought a few fairytales like "Cinderella" and "Zumrad and Qimmat", "Beauty and The Beast" can be specified with a upbeat finishing and the same human sentiments like adore, benevolence, regard and cherish to the country. Fairytales appear us the national shrewdness and excellence of our mother tongue. Whereas perusing a parcel of Uzbek and English fairytales, it is recognizable that they have a few similitudes. We ponder what they have in common and how they contrast. In case we make a comparative consider of Uzbek and English fairytales, ready to demonstrate that fairytales have similitudes, whereas at the same time they have certain contrasts due to social and authentic highlights of the people's advancement. Fairytales are stories made by verbal conventions. Their plots illustrate solid clashes between great and fiendish, with enchantment and luckiness and ordinarily have upbeat endings. One can discover widespread humanfeelings such as cherish, abhor, strength, thoughtfulness, and remorselessness in typical fairy stories. Children ought to be examined and learn to get it pixie stories so that they can way better realize the national writing as well as the culture of the nation in entirety. Society stories reflect people's life, their history, convictions, attitude. Diverse stages of nation's improvement are displayed in them in a certain way.

ADABIYOTSHUNOSLIK

"Winged words" typically refer to words or expressions that are eloquent, powerful, and impactful. In folklore and literature, these are often associated with characters or figures who possess the ability to communicate with extraordinary depth, persuasiveness, or poetic beauty. The concept of winged words has roots in various cultures and mythologies, reflecting the importance placed on the art of language and rhetoric.

Greek Mythology: in ancient Greek mythology, the concept of winged words is closely tied to figures like Hermes, the messenger of the gods. Hermes was known for his eloquence and ability to convey messages with great speed and effectiveness. His words were considered to have a swift and powerful quality, as if they were carried on wings.

Homer's Epics: In Homer's epic poems, "The Iliad" and "The Odyssey," many characters are renowned for their use of winged words. For example, Odysseus is often praised for his persuasive and eloquent speech, using words that seem to have a profound impact on those who hear them.

Norse Mythology: in Norse mythology, Odin, the All-father, was associated with wisdom and poetry. Odin's ability to use words with great skill and depth was considered a form of magical power. The concept of winged words is reflected in the poetic and metaphorical language used in Norse sagas and Eddic poetry.

Eastern Folklore: similar concepts can be found in Eastern folklore, where wise and eloquent characters are often depicted using words that have a profound and transformative effect. In Chinese and Japanese folklore, for example, scholars, poets, and legendary figures are celebrated for their mastery of language.

Fables and Fairy Tales: Aesop's Fables and various fairy tales often feature characters whose words have transformative power. Whether it's the persuasive words of a clever fox or the encouraging words of a wise mentor, the idea of words having wings is a recurring motif in these stories.

Literary References: in literature, authors often use the concept of winged words to highlight the impact of language. Characters who possess the ability to express themselves eloquently are frequently portrayed as influential and charismatic.

Metaphorical Usage: Beyond mythology and literature, the phrase "winged words" is sometimes used metaphorically to describe any language that is exceptionally expressive, persuasive, or memorable.

In essence, the concept of winged words is a poetic and cultural expression of the belief in the transformative power of language. It reflects the idea that words, when used skillfully and with depth, can soar and leave a lasting impact on those who hear them. Winged words are eloquent or expressive phrases that are memorable and often quoted. An example of winged words is Shakespeare's "To be or not to be, that is the question" from Hamlet. A winged word from King Arthur folklore is the famous line associated with the sword Excalibur: "Whoso pullets out this sword of this stone and anvil, is right-wise king born of all England. In Central Asian folklore, particularly in the epic of Alpamysh, a winged word is the declaration: "Even a stone has a heart, and it can cry." This phrase emphasizes the idea that even seemingly unfeeling or unyielding things have a capacity for emotion or compassion. The vow from the Knights of the Round Table in King Arthur's legends expresses their commitment to noble ideals. It signifies a pledge to defend those who are vulnerable, uphold principles of justice, and safeguard the kingdom—a declaration of their dedication to chivalry and the greater good.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In brief, folklore works as a inventive item of the individuals have made a special commitment to the advancement of world writing. Within the history of countries and people groups, the issues of verbal craftsmanship involve a leading put. The most commonalities between the classes of legends, the relations of standards, the closeness on the off chance that old stories recognize the self enhancement of fables. The common conclusion is that in English and Uzbek people stories, the characters perform one work: they speak to the attitude of their individuals and express it in a dialect that permits us to conversation almost the arrangement of the certain generalization. Comparing the plots of English and Uzbek fairy stories, it must be said that the most distinction between them lies within the truth that the Uzbek folk story is based on a fiction, an

unforeseen turn of occasions, enchantment and transformation. Within the middle of the English pixie stories is particular data approximately a few actualities of lifestyle. The truth that they are very basic to the improvement of each country is related to the meaning of their plot which delineates the emotions and conclusions of a country clearly.

REFERENCES

1. Xurramova, D. Comparison of main characters in Uzbek and English folklore article. Chet Tillarni o'qitishda Dolzarb Muammolar, Innovatsiyalar, an'analar, Yechimlar va Badiiy Adabiyotlar Tahlili, 1(01), 65–67. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/analysisproblem/article/view/12842>
2. Khalilova Sh. J. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH FAIRYTALES-JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES. SPECIAL ISSUE: APPLYING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN DISTANCE EDUCATION TO THE EDUCATION SYSTEM-2022 ISSN: 2181-2594.
3. Akhmedova S.H. Similarity and Differences between English and Uzbek Folklore-Journal of Critical Reviews, Volume 7, Issue 17, 2020-p.16-19.
4. Carol K. Mack and Dihan Mack. A Field Guide to Demons, Fairies, Fallen Angels, and Other Subversive Spirits. New York, 1998.
5. Yakubovich, Y. O. Journal Homepage: www.journalijar.com.
6. Suleymanova, N.J. (2020). CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION THROUGH LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL CONTENT. Theoretical & Applied Science, (4), 645-647
7. Usarova, N. (2023). THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATION. Scientific Journal of the Fergana State University, (2), 107. https://doi.org/10.56292/SJFSU/vol_iss2/a107
8. Усарова , Н. . (2023). Инновации и передовой зарубежный опыт обучения модулю «Художественный образ, персонаж, тип». Общество и инновации, 4(3/S), 216–221. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol4-iss3/S-pp216-221>.