



IDENTIFY SIMILARITIES USED IN FOLK TALES NATIONAL-CULTURAL SIGNS

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Abstract

Through similes, the character of the heroes of the fairy tale, their strength or weakness, as well as the artistic coloring of the events are further enhanced. The similes used in the fairy tales of each people reflect their own national and cultural characteristics: they reveal the people's lifestyle, customs, attitude to nature, and historical experience.

Keywords

People, value, comparison, personality, cultural, objects.

Introduction

Fairy tales, one of the oldest and richest genres of folk oral art, express the worldview, values, and national thinking of the people. The similes used in fairy tale texts are important language tools that reveal the way of perceiving the environment, aesthetic views, and spiritual world of the people. Through similes, the character of the fairy tale heroes, their strength or weakness, as well as the artistic coloring of the events are further enhanced. The similes used in each folk tale reflect their own national and cultural characteristics: they reveal the people's lifestyle, customs, attitude to nature, and historical experience. Therefore, in the linguistic and cultural analysis of fairy tale texts, the study of the semantic and cultural layers of similes is of particular importance.

Linguists define the special, purposeful use of words and phraseology with the term "micropoetics." In micropoetics, the direct use of words and phraseology is called the "autological method," while their figurative use is called the "trope."

Folktales are a rich source of expressive and figurative means, including epithets, similes, hyperbole, litotes, etc. Among the artistic means inherent in the general folklore traditions of folktales in various systematic languages, the most common means of artistic depiction is similes.

"In the system of various means of artistic expression, simile is the initial stage. Through it, almost all other tropes arise on the basis of parallelism, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, litotes, etc. It is precisely simile and analogy that are the source of artistic imagery, . The similes used in fairy tales, first of all, perform a descriptive function. This is manifested as an artistic form of thinking through figurative images. Similes are a means of expressing the figurative, spiritual and emotional layers of the plot, in which one object is compared with another, thereby illuminating the artistic description of the first. This is one of the specific features of figurative thinking, which finds its expression in the process of understanding the world through images.

The linguistic encyclopedia, edited by V.N. Yarseva, defines the role of comparison in artistic cognition as follows: "The approximation of different objects helps to reveal additional features

in the compared object, in addition to the main feature, which significantly enriches the artistic impression."

Comparisons often arise through the combination of several compared elements - objects, phenomena and signs. One of them is the object being compared, and the other serves as a means of comparison. In the Uzbek language, the units -dek, kabi, dasa, gu'yo, sini are widely used as such means. In English fairy tales, the units like (...dek, sini), as...as (...dek), as if / as though (gu'yo), similar to (...ga resembling (...ga o'xshab) are used accordingly. These tools do not limit the comparison to simple similarity, but give it a meaningful and artistic load. Thus, the comparison becomes one of the important sources of artistic expression. The task of the comparison is to show the similarity of the objects and phenomena being compared, in which the similarity of the signs illuminates not only the external expression, but also the deeper meaning.

This style is widespread in Uzbek folk tales. For example, in the fairy tale "Baby and the Crown": "He was so whiter than snow that he shone like gold" - in this case, the simile "whiter than snow" is given without a word, using the subjunctive mood. In the fairy tale "Shohsanam": "He was as hard as a brick and as strong as a stone" the units of brick and stone express a clear form of comparison. The following comparisons found in Uzbek folk tales also show the liveliness of artistic imagery: "He lay like a mountain in the middle" - expresses a strong and stable state of a person; "His heart was as hard as a stone" - means cruelty; "His eyes shone like stars" - expresses a feeling of excitement or happiness; "His hands were as strong as iron" - means strength and endurance; "His face was as beautiful as a flower" describes external beauty. Through such examples, the inner experiences and external appearance of the heroes in Uzbek fairy tales are expressed in an artistic and figurative way.

There are many examples of similes in English fairy tales. For example, in the sentence "She was as kind as an angel and as gentle as a dove" in the fairy tale "Cinderella", similes such as "as kind as an angel" and "as gentle as a dove" are used, which vividly and figuratively express the character's behavior. These similes allow us to more clearly understand Cinderella's kindness and gentleness.

Also, the expression "The house was built as strong as a fortress" in the fairy tale "The Three Little Pigs" describes the strength of the house built by the characters. Such comparisons strengthen the image in the fairy tale text, enliven the image, and activate the listener's imagination.

A comparative analysis of similes used in folk tales in English, Uzbek, and Russian can help us better understand their general and national-cultural characteristics. For this purpose, a comparative table summarizing similes in the three languages is provided below.

Comparative table of similes used in folk tales in English, Uzbek, and Russian

Purpose	Ingilizcha	O'zbekcha	Ruscha	Example
Expressing a clear comparison	like, as if, as though	-dek, go'yo, xuddi	как, словно, будто, точно,	"He roared like a lion" (U arslondek o'kirdi).

			как будто бы	
Expreeing size	the size of, as big as	...kattaligida, -cha	размером с..., величиной с...	"A cloud the size of a mountain" (Tog'dek bulut)
Expreeing a state or quality	with the speed of..., in shape of...	...tezligida, ...ko'rinishida	со скоростью..., с такой скоростью, как...	"He ran with the speed of wind" (Shamol tezligida yugurdi)

Therefore, the means of comparison in the text of a fairy tale not only enrich the artistic image, but also have a special significance as a vivid expression of national thinking, aesthetic vision and poetic style. They also demonstrate the uniqueness of national thinking and show the unusualness of the aesthetic worldview reflected in the text of a fairy tale.

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