

A Comparative Analysis of Similar Motifs in the Plot of the Epic Hurligo and Hamro

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Abstract: This article reveals the symbolism in the Images, which compares the mobile plots in the epic "Hurliqo and Hamro" with similar events in folk tales. Similarities in epics and fairy tales are listed one by one.

Keywords: plot, epic, traveling plot, motif, folklore.

Introduction

Encounter in three ways part Plot - the content of the work, which represents the relationship between the protagonists. The system of events that make up the content of a work of art (2.109]. In all types and genres of bad literature, there is a plot of a certain order, as well as in fairy tales and epics, which are the product of folklore. Folklore planetary plots are of special importance in the system. A planetary plot is a repetition of a certain reality in one play in another. "In some parts of Hurligo's and Hamro's epics we see the repetition of plots found in different examples of folklore. In particular, from the epic "Hurliqo and Hamro" the brothers choose three ways of testing motives. Can be considered in the example of taks. In the fairy tales "The Lame Wolf", "Bulbuligoyo" and other folk tales, "Prince Ivan, Qaqnus and the Wolf" the brothers choose three paths. Motive - the main part of the plot, which creates it one of the rings Motives intertwine to form a plot [2, 108] In folklore, there are motifs such as the unnatural birth of heroes, dreams of characters going hunting or traveling, similar motifs found in fairy tales in the epic "Hurliqo and Hamro" we see differences.

They can be conditionally grouped as follows.

1. In epics and fairy tales, the king has three sons and three sons are tested.
2. In all of them, the sons go through three separation paths, and the names of the paths are the same a) borsa risk, b) borsa kelar c) borsa kelmas.
3. In both fairy tales and epics, the defeat of the first and second sons, always the third son winning with difficulty and gaining the treasure.
4. In each of them, one of the first and second sons is a fireman for the cook, and the other is a golah in the bathroom.
6. In both fairy tales and epics, he hurts the brothers of the first and second sons.
7. The youngest son escapes from this torment with the help of fairies
8. The father finds out about all the events and marries the princess to the youngest son, and the youngest son inherits

"Bulboligoyo" In the fairy tale, the cruel king makes a maple out of gold for seven years.

One leaf of the maple tree disappears every day. He sends his sons to look for the bird that stole the leaf. The sons go on three paths of separation. If a boy goes, the average boy goes targa, the little boy goes to see if he can come. The average boy walks in the way of his older brother as he talks to his brother. In this tale, too, the little boy struggles to capture the horse, the girl, and the bird. The little boy gets these things with the help of a monkey and the monkey falls in love with the pair. The monkey replies that the fairy is the daughter of the king of fairies, not the husband. He gives her a kokil and tells her to burn that kokil when she needs help. The little boy is looking for his brothers. In this tale, too, his brothers were apprentices to the stove and one to the soup maker.

He rescues his brothers, but in return his brothers punish him. The monkey then burns the parrot's cock and calls for help. The little boy goes to his father as a potter. His father punishes his brothers for their actions. In the Russian folk tale there is the same planet, that is, a portable plot. In the fairy tale there was a golden apple tree in the king's garden. Every day a leaf disappears from the tree. The king sends his sons to look for the raven that steals the leaf, Peter. Vasily and Ivan embark on a journey. They, too, as they make their way to the three forks, see an inscription inscribed on a stone pillar. If he walks straight, he will be hungry and naked, if he walks to the right, he will lose his horse, if he walks to the left, he will die, and his horse will live. Ivan chooses to walk to the right. On the way, the wolf snorts at the horse, and the wolf takes pity on Ivan and tells him that he will help him in his search for the bird. Prince Ivan says that he did not fall asleep while on duty. In the epic Hurliqo and Hamro, King Khusraw, the ruler of Egypt, has a dream in which he falls in love with a nightingale. The king's three sons, Feruz, Khurshid and Hamro, set out in search of the nightingale. They go to the head of a spring, where there is a stone, and there is an inscription on the stone. The eldest son Feruz walks on the right, the middle son Khurshid on the middle, and the

youngest son Hamro on the left. Hamro goes to a dome. There was the tomb of Shohimardon Pir.

Then Hurluqa, the daughter of Shaban ibn Shah Rukh in the garden of Pir Eram, said that this young man was destined. The Chiltans marry Hurluqa and Hamro. Hurluqa takes Hamro to Simin's garden, showing him the nightingale. He then tells Hamro to take him to Egypt, to give him a strand of his hair to remember when he needs help, and to burn it. Now Hamro begins to look for his brothers. One of the brothers was a potter and the other a student of soap. Hamro brings them horses and fur. Seeing the nightingale in the arms of their brothers, the brothers consulted with each other and cut Hamro's eyes and threw him into the well. They take the nightingale to their father. He tells the king everything that happened to Bulbuligo. Hamro, who was lying on the bed, burned Hurluqa's hair and immediately Hurluqa was ready to help and heal his wound. [1]

We were introduced to a brief description of the fairy tales being compared. The main recurring plot in them is to go through three separation paths and choose one of them. The tales of "The Lame Wolf," "The Nightingale," and "Prince Ivan, Qaqnus, and the Wolf," and the epic "Hurluqa and Hamro," also have three plot choices. They all have three sons. He must have his own treasures, choosing one of three ways to overcome his father's test.

In both fairy tales and epics, we are talking about one being - man. In other words, the image of the three brothers reveals the way to overcome the nafs in the human mind, the greedy desires in his inner world, the struggle against the nafs hidden inside him, and the way to overcome the nafs and achieve its goal. The three paths in the works are symbolic. This was not chosen in vain.

In the human mind, three things, the body, the soul, and the spirit, combine to form a whole. However, this person will have gone through dangerous and unknown paths in his psyche and thinking, and as a result, he will achieve his goal, he will gain the treasure. The little hero, the little boy in the fairy tale and epic, had crossed both paths. His main goal was to go and capture the treasure, to conquer his lust, to achieve perfection, and to bring his queen on his horse, and the younger hero achieved all this. There is also symbolism in the image of the first and middle hero.

The first hero was a man who could not overcome this lust, who was a slave to it, who could not fight against his own desires, who was subject to them. The average hero is a person who has conquered his nafs, but has not been able to overcome his will, and has not been able to fight it. The youngest hero is the image of a perfect man who has overcome all this and achieved perfection.

The same

In a sense, the first hero was a slave to lust, and this helps the cook to free the slave from the cage of lust. Unable to overcome his will, unable to fight him, the Middle Brave is setting fire to the bathroom. Because the bathroom is a place to be cleansed. Through the water, the Mediterranean

cleanses his body. That is why the bathroom was chosen. The younger hero, on the other hand, did not want to come if the road was messy. In return for the hardships, he won the treasure. He overcame lust and rose to the level of a perfect man.

We see that the planetary plots combine different patterns of folklore. In the epic Hurluqa and Hamro, we saw many similarities with the plots in folk tales. There are many motifs that combine epics and fairy tales. If the plot is a system of events that make up the content of the work, the motive was the main element that creates this reality [2,105]. These include the three-way road, the symbolic names given to the roads, the brothers' choice of profession, the younger brother's courage, and the fact that the fairies give him a strand of hair. These similar motifs formed the plot line.

References

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