

SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT "TEST" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK FAIRY TALES

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ANNOTATION

This article is about the semantic analysis of the concept of "test" in English and Uzbek fairy tales. In English and Uzbek fairy tales, the concept of "testing" is expressed by the person being tested by the test subject in different situations, the protagonist fulfilling various conditions, fighting invincible warriors or defeating an immortal creature, and this is expressed through certain lexical units.

Key words: testing, test, hero, magic, legend, folklore, fairy tale.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ушбу мақолада инглиз ва ўзбек эртакларида “синов” концептининг семантик таҳлили ҳақида бўлиб, инглиз ва ўзбек эртакларида “testing” / “синов” концептининг ифода этилиши турли вазиятларда синовчи шахс томонидан sinalувчи шахс, яъни бош қаҳрамоннинг турли шартларни бажариш, енгилмас жангчилар билан курашиш ёхуд ўлмас махлуқни енгилмас каби вазифаларни адо этиши орқали амалга оширилади ва бу маълум лексик бирликлар орқали ифода этилади.

Калит сўзлар: синов, синамоқ, қаҳрамон, сеҳр, афсона, фольклоршунослик, эртак.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Данная статья посвящена семантическому анализу понятия «испытание» в английских и узбекских сказках. Выражением понятия «испытание» в английских и узбекских сказках является человек, проверенный испытуемым в различных ситуациях, т.е. Главный герой выполняет различные условия, сражается с непобедимыми воинами или умирает. Это достигается путем выполнения таких задач, как преодоление существа, и это выражается через определенные лексические единицы.

Ключевые слова: испытание, герой, магия, легенда, фольклор, сказка.

INTRODUCTION

From time immemorial, in fairy tales, the protagonists are assigned very heavy, difficult tasks, or the protagonist has to go through a difficult path to achieve his goal. Although the tasks in fairy tales sometimes seem impossible, the protagonist, despite all the difficulties, takes a bold step towards the goal, which creates another characteristic of fairy tales - the ability to "test" the characters.

In particular, such impossible tasks have become the most popular aspect of myths and legends, folklore and folk tales all over the world. It should be noted that in these tales the principle of experimentation is considered to have been born even before feudalism.

First of all, let's compare the expositions for this word "testing / test" in different dictionaries, including the Oxford dictionary:

TEST /tɛst/ Noun - a procedure intended to establish the quality, performance, or reliability of something, especially before it is taken into widespread use. "Both countries carried out nuclear tests in May". **test** - verb take measures to check the quality, performance, or reliability of (something), especially before putting it into widespread use or practice. "This range has not been tested on animals".

So, according to this explanation, a **test / to test** means that something is a test before the product is released for mass consumption, or an attempt to conduct this test.

In the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, the test is described as follows:

TEST noun [C] /test/ **1. a way** of discovering, by questions or practical activities, what someone knows, or what someone or something can do or is like: She had to take/do an aptitude test before she got the job. **2. a situation** that shows how good something is: Driving on that icy road was a real test of my skill. **TEST** verb [T] /test/ to do something in order to discover if something is safe, works correctly, etc., or if something is present. The manufacturers are currently testing the new engine. To give someone a set of questions, in order to measure their knowledge or ability. If a situation tests someone, it proves how good, strong, etc. they are.

Will you test me on the chemistry I've been learning?

In this case, the word *test* means something or a way of determining a person's potential through various questions, puzzles or practical assignments and tasks at the level of ability.

As you can see, different dictionaries give different definitions of the word "test".

So, as can be seen from the above, a test is a task given for the purpose of testing a hero for a specific purpose.

A certain situation in a fairy tale (such as gaining a unique blessing, or reaching a loved one) can make different turns in the fate of heroes, causing them various difficulties, if they fulfill that task or overcome obstacles, achieve their goals and become heroes in front of the people.

Examples are the princess's conditions for grooms-to-be, the situation of heroes who have been tricked by Yalmogiz Kampir, or her father's will to her sons before her death, which is common in many Uzbek folk tales.

In folklore, some English writers interpret this situation as a stream of Fantastic Fragility.

In general, the tester does not even imagine that the protagonist will succeed: he tries to get rid of it by trickery or to find excuses not to keep their agreements to the end.

Sometimes an seemingly impossible task - in Uzbek fairy tales, it often involves overcoming an evil creature, overcoming a difficult obstacle, but in many fairy tales of Western peoples it can be a simple puzzle or riddle.

Sometimes, if the executor of the task, the test subject, i.e. the protagonist, rejects this task on the way to success, it usually leads to very serious consequences.

In doing so, the tester may continue to give impossible tasks, putting the protagonist in a more difficult position, resulting in the protagonist deciding that he must stop fighting and accept his fate.

On the one hand, in some fairy tales, the tester is pleased with the success of the protagonist - he can now send tasks over and over again. On the other hand, the tester becomes confident that the protagonist will not be able to complete the task and never thinks about rewarding him under any circumstances.

After that, how the fairy tale ends will be different in the stories written for different age groups.

Below are some examples of the interpretation of the test in English and Uzbek fairy tales:

- Carry water in a sieve (fill the holes with mud or moss, take things that hold water in the sieve, or freeze the water);
- Sorting large quantities of grains and lentils overnight (if you have recently helped a wounded bird or ant, he will call his friends to help you);
- Search for a hidden treasure in your own backyard (under a tree, between walls);
- Fighting the three-headed dragon (predators such as lions, lions are also among the main negative heroes of fairy tales);
- Seawater movement management;
- Finding a very rare and hard-to-find cocaine (in many cases, the fate of a sick fairy-tale hero depends on this rare cocaine (liquid, fruit, medicine) and the protagonist manages to do so).

Sometimes the protagonist returns with another impossible need required to perform a given task, for example, a clever peasant girl given a few threads to knit a scarf sends a rod to the king and tells him that she needs a loom woven from that rod.

Conditions are set that are completely impossible to fulfill by completely excluding all possibilities. Such assignments in fairy tales fall into three categories:

1. A task that requires a great deal of strength and skill, in which the protagonist becomes disobedient to the rules, firmly on the path to the goal. (e.g. defeating a dragon, killing it, or rescuing the country from its oppression).
2. Tasks that contradict the laws of physics, but the protagonist sees them as a complete puzzle (just like carrying water in a sieve) or simply succeeds because he doesn't think it's impossible.
3. A magic spell, a magic wand, or a similar magic item solves the problem (like the Brothers Grimm's tale of the Seven Servants or Aladdin's magic flashlight).

Sometimes, however, the protagonist does not have to fulfill any conditions at all, on the contrary, he shows kindness to others and gets everyone's attention before the task is given.

Another common occurrence in recent fairy tales is that if the magic lasts long enough, it is to wait until modern or future technologies make the impossible possible. Magicians and sorcerers almost never believed this.

At this point, one of the most common tests in fairy tales is the Engagement Challenge, which means the task and conditions set for the protagonist to reach his lover. Such tasks, which often seem impossible, are given to the boy (prince) by the girl (princess) herself or by her parents, relatives.

We can see the same situation in the following passage from an English fairy tale: “Now the young lady was of a very proud, haughty temper, and her anger was raised to such a pitch, that the next morning she ordered three hundred loads of wood to be brought and piled up; and told the prince it was true he had by the help of his servants done the three tasks but that before she would marry him someone must sit upon that pile of wood when it was set on fire and bear the heat. She thought to herself that though his servants had done everything else for him, none of them would go so far as to burn themselves for him, and that then she should put his love to the test by seeing whether he would sit upon it himself. But she was mistaken; for when the servants heard this, they said, “We have all done something but the frosty man; now his turn is come;” and they took him and put him on the wood and sit it on fire... ”

It is worth noting that in both English and Uzbek fairy tales, we see a similar situation, when the test taker gives various difficult tasks when interacting or bonding with the test taker. Linguistically, Uzbek fairy tales often use the lexeme "condition": “The king wanted to marry a girl. But the girl refused to marry either the king or the ministers.

—“I'll marry the man who did it,” she said.

—Let a forty-eared dove be built on the square. Fill the pot with water and bring to a boil. I throw my ring in boiling water. Whoever takes out the ring and does not burn it in boiling water, I will marry that man. They prepared what the girl had said, set up a stove in the square, poured water into the pot, and lit a fire for three days and nights. At that moment a girl came to the top of the pot with a veil over her face. She dropped the sapphire-eyed ring in her hand into the cauldron and lifted the veil from her face. The king and the courtiers, fascinated by the beauty of the girl, walked towards the girl unconsciously, not knowing what they were doing. All fell into the pot. Only Kenja botir kept his composure.

In addition, in English fairy tales, the lexemes "trial" and "task" are widely used instead of the word "test". In particular, in the tales of the Brothers Grimm, we see that the word task acquires a brighter meaning through various adjectives: Fresh task, easy task, weighty task, dangerous task, hard task .

“This is rather a dangerous task,” said the dwarf ”.

Apparently, according to the meaning of "test", in English and Uzbek fairy tales there are obvious isomorphic (similar) aspects. In fairy tales in both languages, various impossible tasks are set in order to test the protagonist. In this case, the tester can be a negative or a positive protagonist (for example, the princess gives various tasks to test candidates for the groom, or in some fairy tales unfair conditions for the stepmother's daughter; this is typical of both English and Uzbek fairy tales).

Thus, in English and Uzbek fairy tales, the concept of "testing" is expressed by the person being tested by the test subject in different situations, the protagonist fulfilling various conditions, fighting invincible warriors or defeating an immortal creature, and this is expressed through certain lexical units. .