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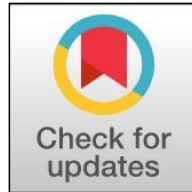
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"COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FRENCH AND UZBEK FAIRY TALES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE FAIRY TALES "THREE BROTHERS ARE HEROES" AND "THE CAT IN BOOTS")"

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Abstract: Folklore, especially fairy tales, which is distinguished by its weight in fiction, plays an important role in the proper upbringing of children. The main role of fairy tales in the way of life is to prepare the ground for the young generation to become harmoniously developed people. The article compares the similarities between the Uzbek and French folk tales "Three Brothers" and Charles Perrault's "The Cat in the Etiquette". There were many similarities in the tales created by different cultures, different religions, based on evidence.

Key words: Folklore, culture, fairy tale, genre, positive forces, goodness, hero, destiny, legendary events, fiction, events, wealth, miller, life experience, people, custom.

Folk oral art has a great cultural heritage. Each of its genres has a unique weight and variety. The most interesting and mysterious genre in folklore is fairy tales. Not only children but also adults love to listen to fairy tales. That is why fairy tales are rich in content, impressive and unique genre. There are a number of features in fairy tales, the most important of which is that they are always closely connected with the life, worldview and traditions of the people. The reason why people turn to fairy tales from a young age to the end of their lives is that fairy tales come to them as both a moral and a spiritual companion.

Fairy tales are imbued with a spirit of confidence in the spiritual and physical strength of man, and the positive forces always prevail in the struggle against forces hostile to him in nature and social life. In folk tales all over the world, heroes who protect their country, are brave, courageous, able to overcome any difficulties are glorified, and good, of course, triumphs over evil. Fairy tales

will be simple and understandable so that they reach everyone at once, especially young readers. Another important feature of the fairy tale is that it encourages children to take care of animals, to love nature, to care for it.

There is a saying among our people, "Fairy tales lead to good." Fairy tales are not only a genre of folklore, but also serve as a spiritual source that inspires people to goodness, goodness, and gives them pleasure through various heroic deeds.

Just as there are many peoples and nations in the world, their literature is also diverse. But each has a folklore as well as fairy tales to tell to their children. The tales of every nation have been woven thousands of years ago and have been passed down from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation. The heroes and legends in it are soaked in the blood of the nation.

The East and the West are different nations, different concepts, but the strength of their cultural ties, the existence of these ties from time immemorial, can be known through the similarities in fairy tales. In particular, the fairy tale "The Cat in Boots" by French writer Charles Perrault and the fairy tale "Three Brothers Heroes", which differs from the Uzbek folk tales in its content, have a number of similarities.

First, in the tale of the Three Brothers, the events take place between three brothers. As the name suggests, the three brothers are the main characters. Charles Perrault's fairy tale "The Cat in the Etiquette" also tells the story of the miller's three sons and their future destiny. In both tales, the beginning is almost identical: "There was, there was, there was once a man."

Second, in both of the tales analyzed above, there is an image of the father, which is given as an episodic image. In the tale of the Three Brothers, the father is described in a very short but clear way, as if he were "neither rich nor poor." It turns out that the family is average. In the fairy tale "The Cat in the Boots", the father of the three brothers is a miller, and their standard of living is the same as in the tale of the "Three Brothers".

Thirdly, the question of the legacy left in both tales and its distribution differs in some respects, but the content is similar. For example, "One day his father called them to him and stroked each of their foreheads. He said, 'Sons, I am not rich. I taught you not to be lazy. I gave you a good name. I got married, I brought you up. On top of that, I raised you with three more things. First, I raised you to a healthy body - you became strong. Secondly, I introduced you to weapons - you have mastered the use of weapons. Thirdly, I have raised you without fear - you have become brave without fear. Don't be arrogant - don't be embarrassed. Don't be lazy - you won't be unhappy. Find out for yourself. I filled your bags with a week's worth of food. Good luck on the way, go on a journey to see the world to find it," - in the tale of the "Three Brothers the Heroes" it becomes clear that these are both the father's advice to his sons and the wealth he gives them. The fact that he raised his sons well up to this age shows that for him, any wealth is an advantage over an inheritance. In this way, we can know that the Uzbek people have always been a nation that emphasizes spirituality, not materialism.

In the tale of the "ethical cat," the miller inherits a mill, a donkey, and a cat to his sons at the end of his life. The brothers quickly distribute the inheritance left by their fathers. The big one has a mill, the middle one has a donkey, and the youngest boy has only one cat. It is obvious that every nation is radically different in terms of customs and culture.

Fourth, the rise of animals to the level of fairy-tale heroes, that is, the presence of animals in addition to the main characters in both the Three Brothers and the Cat in Boots, and their role in the story. the effect is almost uniform. In the fairy tale "The Cat in the Boots", as the name suggests, the series of events is built around the actions of the cat. In this tale, the cat, with its cleverness and cunning, helps its youngest son, who is his master, to rise to the level of a marquis. This cat, inherited from his father, was the real wealth of the youngest son, because with his fortune he became the son-in-law of the king and became the owner of a very large fortune. In the tale of the Three Brothers, the image of a parrot is included in the

story, but it helps the young reader to grasp the essence of the tale. While in the above fairy tale the cat is expressed in the qualities of resourcefulness, intelligence and cunning, in this fairy tale the parrot is characterized by the qualities of loyal, heavy, calm and kind. The wisdom of the Uzbek people is that they find their way to the heart of a child through fairy tales and bring him up. For example, the image of a single parrot instills the need to keep a promise, never to betray someone's rights. Although these thoughts are quoted from the parrot's language, they have remained so influential as to be an example to all: It is a great, sacred thing, and it cannot be broken. It is a grave sin to break a promise, I promise - I will keep my word, "said the parrot. In our people, the word is sacred. Particular attention is paid to the word spoken to someone, the fulfillment of a promise made.

Fifth, the participation of both mythical creatures involved in the analysis. In the tale of the Three Brothers, when the heroes set out on a journey, the story of defeating the average brave dragon on the second night is told. The dragon is a mythical creature, an image that is found in the oral tradition of almost all peoples, winged, with fire in its mouth, with two or more heads. It is embodied in the Uzbek folklore, mainly as a symbol of evil. It is also portrayed in fairy tales as one of the obstacles that heroes face. Charles Perrault's fairy tale "The Cat in the Etiquette" also depicts a cannibal, and cannibals are often portrayed as very large and frightening. In fairy tales, cannibal images are used to entertain and surprise children. There are also cannibal characters to enhance the courage of the main character in the fairy tale and make the story interesting. The cannibal character in the fairy tale "The Cat in the Boots" differs from the cannibal characters in other fairy tales by evolving into various animal figures. But with its simplicity, the cat becomes a victim of deception. Although this image is common in foreign folklore, the image of cannibalism is very rare in Uzbek folklore.

Sixth, there is an image of a king in both the tale of the Three Brothers and the Fairy-Tale Cat. It can also be seen in the storyline of both fairy tales that the king passes his daughter to the fairy tale heroes. There are similarities in the ending

of the tales, which reflect the fact that the heroes lived a happy life with their companions. For example, when his Father heard of their coming, he prepared a three-story garden. They each moved to their assigned place. The girls lived happily with their grooms and achieved their goals. (From the tale "Three Brothers Brave").

Based on the above analysis, it can be said that the ideological direction of almost all fairy tales, regardless of which nation they belong to, is imbued with a promising idea of a single goal: the attainment of goodness and purpose. Fairy tales, summarizing the life experiences of the people over thousands of years, have a special significance as an artistic history of changes in their social consciousness, aesthetic taste, moral views, beliefs. That is why fairy tales are read with love, listened to and, most importantly, have a unique impact on the spiritual and moral development of the younger generation.

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