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Comparative Analysis of German and Uzbek Fairy Tales (As the Example of the Translation of Grimms` Fairy Tales)

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***Abstract:** The fairy-tale folklore is the oldest, popular, massively large-scale genre of both old and young. They originated in a very long time on the basis of mythological worldview, ancient customs and rituals of our primitive ancestors. In fairy tales, people's dreams about the everyday life and the most noble human qualities are often expressed through imaginary and life-long stories. Fairy tales have undergone a long process of formation as a genre. They are based on a simple story of primitive people.*

***Key words:** gymnasium, folklore sample, fairy tales, mythology, philology, linguists, simplicity.*

INTRODUCTION

When it comes to fairy tales, the Grimm Brothers fairy tales come to our mind. The cartoons, such as “Cinderella”, “Snow White and the Seven Gnomes”, “The Snow Maiden”, “The Golden Goose”, “Brave Sewer” and many others, have become popular with children worldwide. 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. Although fairy tales were written for children, they were told that they were not suitable for younger students. Because in the fairy tales, there were some cruel and frightening scenes. For example, the fairy-tale hero Rapunzel gets pregnant from a prince, the evil queen who is hostile to Oppogoyi, and so on. In some fairy tales, there were places where a father cut his daughter's arms. Such cases were considered cruel, even in the 19th century. So, the story of the fairy tales was changed later, and to this day, they have had much more sophisticated interpretations. Today more than half of the world's population recognize Brothers Grimm as fairy tales. However, in addition to collecting fairy tales for many years, they also studied German grammar. As a result of more than 20 years of Grimm's research, in 1819, the first part of a four-volume "German Grammar" was published.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Early writers, investigators and publishers of some samples of Uzbek folklore were European tourists, ambassadors and scholars living in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries. There are important notes on the life, customs, and oral traditions of the Uzbek people in the diaries and works of such scholars as A.A. Kushakevich, N. Lapunova, A.Vasilev, A.N. Samoylovich. There are also impressions of folk songs, clowns, hobbies, and folk festivals; some oral drama and some fairy tale details. N.P. Ostroumov's contribution is to the collection and publication of Uzbek folk tales, puzzles, proverbs and illustrations and oral theater samples. Although he was originally a missionary, his work in this field was an important contribution to the study of Uzbek folklore. The Uzbek folk tales have a rich plot, perfect art, stable composition and popularity in the world folklore. The ancient national customs and rituals play a decisive role in them, and the national image of the people is embodied in the whole picture. That is why they have long attracted the attention of historians, archaeologists, ethnologists, local historians and literaries, folklore and linguists. There are many similar topics between English and Uzbek folk tales. In this regard, similar themes in the fairy tale are included in the series of portable themes. The similarities in these plots, and the conformity of the national aspects are one of the key issues that need to be learned in the field of literary relations. This is because every nation and ethnic group in their history can see examples of other nations' histories.

DISCUSSION

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 Snow Maiden" by Grimm Brothers 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. Grimm Brothers fairy tale "The Snow Maiden" 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 Snow Maiden", 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. 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 their role in the story. The effect is almost uniform. 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. "The Snow Maiden" by Grimm Brothers 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. 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 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").

RESULTS

In English folk fairy tales, as in other people's fairy tales, diligence, intelligence, ingenuity, courage, heroism is sung, and laziness, stupidities are discussed, and cruelty is discussed. English folk fairy tales began to be collected and published later than fairy tales of other countries. The first English fairy tales began to appear in the late nineteenth century. The first was the collection of English folk tales by the president of the English Folklore Club Joseph Jacobs, and published a two-volume British folk tales' collection. It was difficult to collect fairy tales, as many of them were forgotten. Joseph Jacobs did not artfully edit or process fairy tales like Charles Perro and the Brothers Grimm, but instead published them in folklore. Some English fairy tales are reminiscent of other people's fairy tales. It is very similar to German and French fairy tales. The history of England, Germany and France is interrelated, and it is natural that other people's influence the English folklore. But the English fairy tale is actually unique. The English folk fairy tales are unique and diverse. The texture has a unique role, with heroes, unclean powers, images of creatures, fairy tale ending and romance.

CONCLUSION

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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