

## **The Place of National Folklore in the Application of Magical Means in Uzbek and English Literary Fairy Tales**

**Norova Rahima Fayzulloevna**

*Teacher at Uzbekistan State, world languages university*

The place of national folklore in the application of magical means in Uzbek and English literary fairy tales can be examined through a comparative analysis of how cultural traditions, beliefs, and mythologies influence the portrayal and use of magic in these narratives. Here are some theoretical perspectives on this topic, along with examples from Uzbek and English literary fairy tales:

**Cultural Context and Magical Realism:** National folklore plays a significant role in shaping the representation of magical means in literary fairy tales by infusing them with cultural symbols, rituals, and beliefs that reflect the unique worldview and values of a particular society. In Uzbek fairy tales, for example, magic often takes on a mystical and spiritual dimension influenced by Sufi mysticism, Islamic folklore, and Central Asian traditions that emphasize the interconnectedness of humans, nature, and the divine. The use of magical means in Uzbek literary fairy tales is imbued with themes of destiny, fate, and moral agency that draw upon indigenous folklore, folk beliefs, and storytelling practices to create a rich tapestry of magical realism that blurs the boundaries between the ordinary and the extraordinary.

**Example:** In the Uzbek fairy tale "The Golden Apples," a young hero embarks on a quest to retrieve magical apples from a mythical garden guarded by supernatural beings. The use of magical means in this tale is rooted in Uzbek folklore and mythology, where the golden apples symbolize wisdom, enlightenment, and spiritual transformation that are sought after as a source of divine knowledge and inner illumination.

**Folkloric Motifs and Symbolism:** National folklore provides a wealth of motifs, symbols, and archetypes that inform the portrayal of magical means in literary fairy tales by drawing upon cultural narratives, legends, and myths that resonate with readers' shared heritage and identity. In English fairy tales, magic is often associated with enchanted forests, talking animals, and mystical creatures inspired by Celtic folklore, Arthurian legends, and medieval romances that evoke a sense of wonder, mystery, and enchantment rooted in the British Isles' rich storytelling traditions.

**Example:** In the English fairy tale "Jack and the Beanstalk," the protagonist encounters a magical beanstalk that grows to the sky, leading him to a giant's castle where he discovers treasures and confronts supernatural challenges. The use of magical means in this tale reflects English folklore's fascination with nature spirits, shape-shifting beings, and transformative objects that embody the power of imagination, resourcefulness, and courage in overcoming adversity and achieving one's dreams.

**Interplay of Tradition and Innovation:** The application of magical means in Uzbek and English literary fairy tales involves a dynamic interplay between traditional folklore and modern storytelling techniques that blend indigenous motifs with contemporary themes to create narratives that resonate with diverse audiences across cultures and generations. By integrating

national folklore into the portrayal of magic in literary fairy tales, authors can enrich their narratives with cultural authenticity, historical depth, and universal resonance that transcend linguistic barriers and geographical boundaries to captivate readers' imaginations.

Example: In the Uzbek-English bilingual fairy tale "The Magic Carpet," a young girl discovers a flying carpet that transports her to fantastical realms inspired by Uzbek and English folklore. The use of magical means in this tale bridges cultural traditions, linguistic differences, and narrative styles to create a cross-cultural dialogue that celebrates diversity, intercultural exchange, and mutual understanding through the universal language of storytelling.

Mythic Imagination and Cultural Identity: National folklore serves as a repository of myths, legends, and folk beliefs that shape the collective imagination and cultural identity of a society, influencing the portrayal of magic in literary fairy tales as a reflection of the people's values, beliefs, and worldview. In Uzbek literary fairy tales, magic is often depicted as a manifestation of the mystical and spiritual dimensions of Central Asian culture, drawing upon Sufi mysticism, Islamic folklore, and Turkic mythology to explore themes of destiny, fate, and moral agency that resonate with readers' sense of cultural heritage and identity.

Example: In the Uzbek fairy tale "The Magic Horse," a young hero acquires a magical horse that possesses the power to fly, speak, and perform miraculous feats, leading him on a journey of self-discovery, adventure, and transformation. The use of magical means in this tale reflects Uzbek folklore's reverence for horses as symbols of freedom, strength, and nobility that embody the spirit of nomadic tribes and warrior traditions in Central Asia.

Symbolic Language and Narrative Structure: National folklore provides a symbolic language and narrative structure that informs the portrayal of magical means in literary fairy tales by imbuing them with archetypal motifs, motifs, and themes that resonate with readers' subconscious minds and cultural memories. In English literary fairy tales, magic is often depicted as a source of wonder, mystery, and enchantment rooted in Celtic folklore, Arthurian legends, and medieval romances that evoke a sense of nostalgia, fantasy, and escapism associated with the British Isles' rich storytelling heritage.

Example: In the English fairy tale "The Sword in the Stone," a young squire named Arthur pulls a magical sword from a stone, revealing his true destiny as the rightful king of England. The use of magical means in this tale symbolizes Arthur's heroic journey of self-discovery, leadership, and transformation that draws upon English folklore's fascination with chivalry, honor, and destiny as enduring themes that resonate with readers' sense of national pride and cultural identity.

Intertextuality and Cross-Cultural Exchange: The application of magical means in Uzbek and English literary fairy tales involves an intertextual dialogue between different cultural traditions, genres, and narrative styles that enriches the storytelling experience by blending diverse influences into a cohesive narrative tapestry that transcends linguistic barriers and geographical boundaries. By incorporating elements of national folklore into the portrayal of magic in literary fairy tales, authors can create hybrid narratives that celebrate cultural diversity, intercultural exchange, and mutual understanding through the universal language of storytelling.

Example: In the bilingual fairy tale "The Magic Mirror," a young princess discovers a magical mirror that reveals hidden truths, reflections, and illusions inspired by Uzbek and English folklore. The use of magical means in this tale showcases the interplay between cultural traditions, linguistic differences, and narrative techniques that bridge diverse perspectives, narrative voices, and imaginative worlds to create a cross-cultural dialogue that fosters empathy, empathy, and appreciation for shared human experiences across cultures.

In conclusion, the place of national folklore in the application of magical means in Uzbek and English literary fairy tales highlights the dynamic interplay between cultural heritage, imaginative creativity, and narrative innovation that shapes the portrayal of magic as a transformative force that transcends boundaries of time, space, and culture to enchant, inspire,

and illuminate readers' hearts and minds. By exploring how national folklore influences the depiction of magic in literary fairy tales, readers can gain a deeper appreciation for the rich tapestry of cultural traditions, beliefs, and mythologies that infuse these timeless narratives with meaning, resonance, and relevance in the global landscape of storytelling.

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