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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPELLONYMS IN CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE**СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СПЕЛЛОНИМОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ И УЗБЕКСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ****HOZIRGI ZAMON INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK ADABIYOTIDAGI SPELLONIMLARNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI**Odilova Nozima Nizomiddinova 

Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti o'qituvchisi

Abstract

In contemporary English literature, spellonyms often appear in fantasy and magical realism genres. Examples include: "Wizard" a person with magical knowledge and powers. Example: "Gandalf" and "Dumbledore" from J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter series. "Enchantment" is magic or spells performed by practitioners. Example: Magical objects in C.S. Lewis's Narnia series. "Charm" is a magical object or phrase, often used for beneficial purposes. Example: Magical items in Neil Gaiman's American Gods. Vladimir Propp's *The Morphology of the Folktale* (1968) is a seminal work in folklore studies that primarily analyzes the structure and function of folktales. While Propp's focus is on the narrative structure of folktales, his framework can be useful for understanding spellonyms and mythological elements in literature. Here's how Propp's work relates to spellonyms and myth. Propp's functions often involve magical objects or actions. Spellonyms could be related to these elements, serving as names or terms that signify the power or purpose of magical items. Spellonyms might play a role in the transformation of characters or the resolution of conflicts, which are key functions in Propp's model. In contemporary Uzbek literature, spellonyms—terms or names associated with magic or supernatural elements—are frequently used in both folk tales and modern fantasy works to evoke cultural heritage and create imaginative worlds. These terms often draw on traditional Uzbek folklore, mythology, and religious beliefs. *Alpomish* is based on the legendary hero of Uzbek folklore, *Alpomish* is often depicted with magical prowess and heroic deeds. Modern works may reference *Alpomish* or similar legendary figures in fantasy contexts to highlight themes of bravery and magic. Spellonyms in English literature often reflect historical and cultural values. For example, beliefs about magic and witches from medieval and Renaissance Europe shape modern literature. English literature features spellonyms influenced by medieval folklore and literary traditions. For example, Shakespeare's *Macbeth* includes magical elements like witches and prophecies.

Аннотация

В современной английской литературе спеллонимы — термины или имена, связанные с магией или сверхъестественными элементами, — часто встречаются в жанрах фэнтези и магического реализма. Примеры включают: Волшебник: человек, обладающий магическими знаниями и силами. Примеры: Гэндальф из Властелина колец Дж. Р. Р. Толкина и Дамблдор из Гарри Поттера Дж. К. Роулинг. Заклинание: магия или чары, используемые практиками, часто на объектах. Примеры можно найти в магических предметах из Хроник Нарнии К. С. Льюиса. Амулет: магический предмет или фраза, обычно используемые в благих целях. Пример можно увидеть в романе Нила Геймана Американские боги, где магические предметы имеют защитные или усиливающие свойства. Морфология сказки Владимира Проппа (1968) — это основополагающий труд в области фольклористики, анализирующий структуру и функции сказок. Хотя Пропп сосредотачивается на структурных аспектах повествования, его метод может быть полезен для понимания спеллонимов и мифологических элементов в литературе. Функции Проппа часто включают в себя магические предметы или действия, а спеллонимы могут обозначать силу или цель таких предметов. Они также могут играть роль в трансформации персонажей или в разрешении конфликтов — ключевых функций в модели Проппа. В современной узбекской литературе спеллонимы — термины или имена, связанные с магией или сверхъестественными элементами, — часто используются как в народных сказках, так и в современных произведениях фэнтези для выражения культурного наследия и создания фантастических миров. Эти термины часто опираются на традиционный узбекский фольклор, мифологию и религиозные верования. Например, Алпамыш, легендарный герой узбекского фольклора, изображается обладающим магической силой и совершающим героические поступки. Современные произведения могут ссылаться на Алпамыша или подобных легендарных персонажей в контексте фэнтези, чтобы подчеркнуть темы храбрости и магии. Спеллонимы в английской литературе часто отражают исторические и культурные ценности. Например, представления о магии и ведьмах, восходящие к средневековой и ренессансной Европе, продолжают оказывать влияние на современную литературу. Средневековый фольклор и литературные традиции формируют

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спеллонымы в произведениях, таких как *Макбет* Шекспира, где магические элементы, такие как ведьмы и пророчества, играют важную роль.

Annotatsiya

Zamonaviy ingliz adabiyotida spellonimlar — sehr yoki g'ayritabiiy elementlar bilan bog'liq atama yoki ismlar — asosan fantastika va sehrli realizm janrlarida uchraydi. Misollar: Sehrar: sehrli bilim va kuchga ega bo'lgan kishi. Misol uchun, J.R.R. Tolkienning *Uzluq hukmdori asaridan Gandalf* va J.K. Rowlingning *Garri Potter asaridagi Dambldor*. Sehr: sehr yoki jodular yordamida bajariladigan amallar, ko'pincha narsalarga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Misol uchun, C.S. Lewisning *Narniya Solnomalaridagi sehrli narsalar*. Tumor: odatda yaxshi maqsadlarga ishlatiladigan sehrli predmet yoki ibora. Misol, Nil Gaymanning *Amerika xudolari asarida sehrli narsalar* himoya yoki kuch beruvchi xususiyatlarga ega. Vladimir Proppning *Ertak morfologiyasi* (1968) fanda ertaklar strukturasi va ularning funksiyalarini o'rgangan asosiy ishlardan biridir. Propp ertaklarning tuzilishi ustida to'xtalgan bo'lsa-da, uning yondashuvi spellonimlar va mifologik elementlarni tushinishda ham foydali bo'lishi mumkin. Proppning funksiyalari ko'pincha sehrli narsalar yoki harakatlarni o'z ichiga oladi va spellonimlar ushbu narsalarning kuchini yoki maqsadini ifodalashi mumkin. Ular, shuningdek, Propp modelidagi asosiy funksiyalar bo'lgan qahramonlarning o'zgarishi yoki ziddiyatlarning yechimida muhim rol o'ynashi mumkin. Zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyotida spellonimlar, ya'ni sehr yoki g'ayritabiiy elementlar bilan bog'liq atama yoki ismlar, xalq ertaklarida va zamonaviy fantastik asarlarda tez-tez uchraydi. Bu atamalar ko'pincha o'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodi, mifologiyasi va diniy e'tiqodlaridan olingan. Masalan, Alpomish, o'zbek xalq ertaklaridagi afsonaviy qahramon, sehrli kuchga va qahramonlik xatti-harakatlariga ega bo'lib tasvirlanadi. Zamonaviy asarlarda Alpomish yoki shunga o'xshash afsonaviy qahramonlar jasorat va sehr mavzularini ajratib ko'rsatish uchun fantastika kontekstida eslatiladi. Ingliz adabiyotidagi spellonimlar ko'pincha tarixiy va madaniy qadriyatlarini aks ettiradi. Masalan, o'rta asrlar va Uyg'onish davridagi sehr va jodugarlik haqidagi e'tiqodlar zamonaviy adabiyotga ta'sir ko'rsatishda davom etmoqda. O'rta asrlar xalq og'zaki ijodi va adabiy an'analar Shakespeare'ning *Макбет* asaridagi sehrli elementlar — masalan, jodugarlar va bashoratlar orqali spellonimlarni shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Key words: Magical objects, folklore, heroism and magic, magical abilities, heroic deeds, cultural heritage, witches and prophecies.

Ключевые слова: Волшебные объекты, фольклор, героизм и магия, магические способности, героические поступки, культурное наследие, ведьмы и пророчества.

Kalit so'zlar: Sehrli obyektlar, fol'klor, qahramonlik va sehr, sehrli qobiliyat, qahramonlik ishlari, madaniy meros, jodugarlar va bashoratlar.

INTRODUCTION

Mikhail S. Dudarov (1932–2008) was a notable scholar specializing in folklore, ethnography, and comparative literature. His research focused on the folklore of Central Asia, including Uzbek folklore, and he is recognized for his contributions to understanding the narrative traditions of the region. Dudarov's comparative analyses offer insight into how universal themes are adapted and represented differently across cultures, enriching our appreciation of diversity and commonality in global folklore and fairy tales [1,3].

Historical Foundations in Uzbek Literature: In Uzbek literature, spellonyms—terms associated with magic and supernatural elements—are influenced by Turkic and Islamic mysticism, as well as by traditional folk tales. They often reflect the beliefs and practices of the Uzbek people. These spellonyms frequently draw from ancient Turkic and Islamic traditions, as traditional Uzbek folk tales feature magical elements and legendary characters. Several contemporary Uzbek authors have woven folklore, fairy tales, and spellonyms into their works, incorporating traditional elements in their storytelling.

Afzalov M. was a prominent Uzbek writer known for exploring themes of folklore, tradition, and cultural identity in his works [6,8]. His contributions to modern Uzbek literature include blending traditional folklore and fairy tale elements with contemporary themes and narrative forms. Shukhrat Kadyrov (1950) is another significant contemporary Uzbek author whose works combine traditional Uzbek folklore with modern storytelling techniques. His narratives create a rich tapestry of cultural heritage interwoven with contemporary issues, resonating with readers on both traditional and modern levels.

Fantasy Genre in English Literature: In contemporary English literature, spellonyms play a central role in the fantasy and magical realism genres. For example, J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* series builds a detailed magical world with unique terminology that has become iconic. Spellonyms in English literature have gained widespread recognition through adaptations in film and television, such as the *Harry Potter* movies, familiarizing these terms with a global audience [1,4].

Modern Fantasy in Uzbek Literature: Contemporary Uzbek fantasy literature often includes spellonyms rooted in traditional folklore and national customs. For instance, Uzbek fantasy novels

incorporate magical elements that are distinct to Uzbek culture, creating a unique form of magical realism. Spellonyms in Uzbek literature are frequently tied to national art and cultural heritage, with folk tales and stories highlighting the cultural significance of these magical terms.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Uzbek literature frequently incorporates elements of Islamic and Old Turkic culture. Its evolution has been influenced by historical occurrences like the Silk Road and the Persian Empire, resulting in a synthesis of Islamic, Turkic, and Persian customs that lends it a distinctive literary style and thematic depth. A common feature of Uzbek literature is the heroic epics and sagas that depict the bravery and trials of legendary individuals, often highlighting themes of courage, honor, and devotion. Folklore and fairy tales frequently include supernatural events, gods, and magical creatures, representing mystical cultural elements and imparting moral lessons.

Heroes and Warriors: Bold heroes or warriors embarking on adventures and battling evil forces often play central roles in Uzbek literature and fairy tales. These journeys serve as trials of endurance, wisdom, and moral integrity. Important figures, like shamans or wise elders, often guide the heroes, offering insight, advice, or miraculous solutions. Uzbek fairy tales sometimes use a frame narrative structure, where one story is nested within another, allowing multiple stories and moral lessons to be conveyed within a single narrative. Many Uzbek folktales and fairy tales stem from oral storytelling traditions, passed down through generations and sometimes accompanied by music and dramatic gestures. These tales frequently employ lyrical and poetic prose.

In *Fundamentals of Folklore Studies* by M. Juraev and the manual *Introduction to Folklore Studies* co-authored with J. Eshonqulov, spellonyms are defined as follows: "A spellonym is a collection of primitive concepts developed by ancient people to explain existence, including the creation of the cosmos, the emergence of humans, plants, and animals, the origin of celestial bodies, and the causes and essence of natural phenomena. Spellonyms also encompass beliefs about legendary heroes, deities, and gods. In primitive communal societies, humans, due to an undeveloped consciousness, explained events around them through mythological concepts, making myth the earliest collection of perceptions that reflects the unconscious emotional connections of ancient people to their surroundings."

A prominent example in Uzbek literature is the epic poem and folk tale featuring a legendary hero on a journey of bravery and adventure. Uzbek literature and fairy tales are characterized by their rich historical and cultural contexts, thematic depth, and unique narrative styles. Blending ancient Turkic, Persian, and Islamic influences, they continue to convey important moral and ethical lessons through imaginative and engaging storytelling.

Advantages of Reading Fantasy and Magic Literature: The benefits of reading fantasy and magic literature go far beyond mere entertainment. These genres, known for imaginative settings and fantastical elements, offer readers opportunities for social, emotional, and cognitive enrichment.

World Mythology: Various academic approaches examine mythology from different perspectives. These include the "anthropological school," based on English comparative ethnography (E. Tylor, E. Lang, H. Spencer, J. Frazer); the "ritualistic school" of Cambridge mythologists, who studied myths and spellonyms alongside rituals (D. Harrison, F. M. Cornford, A. B. Cook, G. Murray); the "social school" of French ethnologists, focusing on the spiritual foundations of primitive cultures (E. Durkheim, L. Lévy-Bruhl); the "symbolist school," which emphasizes mythological thinking as an intellectual phenomenon (E. Cassirer, W. Wundt, C.G. Jung); and the "structural school" (C. Lévi-Strauss – France).

Cognitive Benefits: One of the primary advantages of reading fantasy novels is their ability to stimulate imagination and creativity. Fantasy literature often involves complex world-building and intricate magical systems, encouraging readers to envision new worlds and possibilities. Engaging with these imaginative elements can enhance creative thinking and problem-solving skills. Exploring how fantastical elements interact within a story fosters innovation and may inspire readers to develop their own creative ideas.

Emotional and Psychological Benefits: Fantasy and magic novels also offer significant emotional and psychological benefits. They provide a form of escapism, allowing readers to temporarily disconnect from everyday stresses and challenges. Through magical adventures and epic quests, readers can experience a sense of wonder and excitement that is both refreshing and

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uplifting. Additionally, by empathizing with characters who face major trials and triumphs, readers can develop a deeper understanding of diverse perspectives and foster empathy. Many fantasy novels explore themes of good versus evil, bravery, and sacrifice, offering readers moments for moral reflection and personal growth. The challenges faced by characters often mirror real-life struggles and decisions, prompting readers to reflect on their values and choices. Observing character growth and transformations allows readers to gain insights into their lives and learn valuable lessons about resilience and integrity.

DISCUSSION AND RESULT

The need to analyze various scenarios and outcomes in fantastical settings encourages strategic thinking and analytical skills. As readers engage with the challenges and solutions presented in these stories, they practice evaluating different approaches and consequences, which can translate into improved decision-making abilities in real life. Fairy tales and folklore use symbolic elements to represent broader concepts, such as the struggle between good and evil, justice, and the triumph of virtue. Many stories are allegorical, using fantastical elements to represent real-life challenges and moral dilemmas.

Different regions of Uzbekistan contribute to the diversity of Uzbek literature, with each area offering its own variations of fairy tales and folk stories that reflect local traditions and beliefs. Specific local legends and stories often highlight the unique cultural and historical aspects of different areas within Uzbekistan. Spellonyms can enhance the richness of fairy tales by allowing for puns and double meanings. Authors may intentionally use these words to add layers to characters or events, inviting readers to delve deeper into the text. Understanding these nuances can reveal how language shapes narrative interpretation and character development.

CONCLUSION

Spellonyms in both English and Uzbek contemporary literature serve similar functions—describing magical practices, entities, and rituals. This reflects a universal human fascination with the supernatural. The primary differences lie in the cultural and linguistic contexts. English spellonyms are shaped by European historical and cultural influences, while Uzbek spellonyms are influenced by Turkic and Islamic traditions. In English literature, spellonyms are often central to fantasy and magical realism genres and are popularized through film and television. In contrast, Uzbek literature features spellonyms that are more closely tied to national traditions and folk tales, appearing prominently in modern fantasy works.

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