

**MAIN CHARACTERS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LULLABIES  
(ANGEL, SLUMBER AND NIGHT IN ENGLISH; MOTHER, NIGHTINGALE  
AND CHILD IN UZBEK LANGUAGES)**

**ГЛАВНЫЕ ГЕРОИ АНГЛИЙСКИХ И УЗБЕКСКИХ КОЛЫБЕЛЬНЫХ  
(АНГЕЛ, СОН И НОЧЬ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ; МАТЬ, СОЛОВЕЙ И  
ДИТЯ НА УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ)**

**INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK ALLALARIDAGI ASOSIY QAHRAMONLAR  
(FARISHTA, MUDROQ VA TUN- INGLIZ TILIDA; ONA, BULBUL VA BOLA-  
O'ZBEK TILIDA)**

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**Annotatsiya:** *Mazkur maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi allalarda ko'p uchraydigan asosiy qahramonlarni yoritishga qaratilgan. Bunda ingliz allalaridan farishta, mudroq va tun asosiylari qilib olingan bo'lsa, o'zbek allalaridan esa ona, bulbul va bola obrazlari tanlandi. Mazkur qahramonlar ikkala tildagi allalarda yetakchilik qiladi va ularga murojaat boshqa qahramonlarga nisbatan ancha ko'p bo'lganligi sababli ushbu qahramonlar asosiylari sifatida saralandi. Ingliz tilidagi allalarda bu obrazlarga murojaatdan maqsad bola himoyasi bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida esa asosan bolani erkalatishga va suyishga qaratilganligi aniqlandi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *alla, qahramon, farishta, tun, mudroq, ona, bola, bulbul.*

**Abstract:** *This article focuses on the main characters that are common in the English and Uzbek lullabies. Angels, slumber and night were chosen from English lullabies, while mother, nightingales and child from Uzbek lullabies. These heroes are commonly used in both languages, and the main reason of choice of these is that they were addressed more than the other heroes. It was found that the purpose of addressing these images in the English lullaby characters was to protect the child, while in the Uzbek language it was mainly aimed at pampering and loving the child.*

**Keywords:** *lullaby, hero, angel, night, slumber, mother, child, nightingale.*

**Аннотация:** *Эта статья посвящена главным героям английских и узбекских колыбельных. Ангелы, сон и ночь были выбраны из английских колыбельных, а мать, соловьи и дитя - из узбекских колыбельных. Эти герои обычно используются на обоих языках, и основная причина их выбора заключается в том, что к ним обращались чаще, чем к другим героям. Выяснилось, что цель обращения к этим изображениям в английских колыбельных персонажах заключалась в защите ребенка, тогда как в узбекском языке это было в основном направлено на то, чтобы побаловать и полюбить ребенка.*

**Ключевые слова:** *колыбельная, герой, ангел, ночь, сон, мать, дитя, соловей*

## PREFACE

A lullaby, sung by an adult and aimed at an infant, is the first music that a baby hears. In some songs, the poetry may be created especially for children, so that the content, motifs and characteristics of the person are associated with the surroundings of a child and conditions of everyday life.[1;8] Singers, mainly mothers, use some characters to transmit the wishes which they want to tell. Commonly used characters are angels, slumber and night.

Main body. Humanity is fascinated by angels because they want them to exist. They love them because they are capable of doing what they are not. People rely on the assistance of angels, especially guardian angels. They are often seen as the creatures people wish they could be. Even the adjective “angelic” has come to mean that which is the best of humanity.

Matthew, Mark, Luke and John,  
Bless the bed that I lie on.  
Four corners to my bed,  
Four angels' round my head. [2;12]

Lullaby is being sung by the child himself. Here singer is the baby and she calls angels to come and bless his bed. He desires four angels to stand in four corners around his bed. Matthew and John were two of the original Twelve Apostles. They were with Jesus. But Mark and Luke became followers of Christ after his death without seeing him.

Matthew was a publican and tax collector before he was called as an Apostle. He saw and heard many wonderful things while with the Savior, and it is likely he wrote down some of the sayings of the Savior as notes or in a journal.

Mark was much younger than other writers. His mother was a follower of Jesus Christ. Her house in Jerusalem was used as a meeting place for other disciples.

Although Luke did not know Jesus personally, he became a follower after his death. Paul taught him the gospel. One of the most amazing stories Luke wrote about was the birth of the Savior.

John, or John the Beloved as he was known, served as one of the Apostles. John wrote to members of the Church, who already knew something of the Lord. John emphasizes Jesus's divine nature as the Son of God.[3]

As these Apostles are honoured in Christian religion, they are mentioned in the lullaby, too. It has been said that once the lullaby was a prayer. The origins of this prayer can be traced back to Babylonia's ancient times in a prayer. It has a Jewish equivalent that was rediscovered in medieval times and said as a blessing prayer before sleep:

“In the name of the Lord, the God of Israel, may Michael be at my right hand; Gabriel at my left; Uriel before me; Raphael behind me and the Shekhinah of God be above my head”[4].

Sleep, my child, and peace attend thee,  
All through the night.  
Guardian angels God will send thee,  
All through the night.  
Soft and drowsy hours are creeping,  
Hill and dale in slumber sleeping.  
I my loving vigil keeping,  
All through the night.[2;13]

The lullaby is originally a traditional Welsh folk song, but this form is English version. Mother wishes that her child would sleep all through the night peacefully. And she hopes that God will send guardian angels for her baby to protect. She states that everything in surroundings is sleeping. Therefore she asks her child to sleep, either. She is ready to keep her child all the night, even being deprived of sleep.

Golden slumbers  
Golden slumbers kiss your eyes,  
Smiles await you when you rise,  
Sleep, pretty baby, do not cry,  
And I will sing a lullaby.  
And I will sing a lullaby. [5; 4]

That the golden slumbers kiss the child’s eye calls drowsiness to his eyes. It is clear that eyes’ movements start to change as the child feels sleepy. So mother wants slumbers to kiss her child to call to sleep. It smiles when the baby is awake again. She pampers him with the word ‘pretty’. She asks pretty baby not to cry. While slumber is kissing the baby and if he stops crying she promises him to sing a lullaby.

Now the day is over,  
Night is drawing nigh.  
Shadows of the evening  
Steal across the sky. [2;21]

The word night is personified and addresses as a real person in the lullaby. Night is a sign for children. It reminds children the time to sleep. Singer says that day has ended and night will come soon. ‘Draw nigh’ literally means ‘soon’. Shadows cover the sky referring to the onset of the evening. ‘nigh’ and ‘sky’ are rhythmic words that gives a special tune to the poem.

The night is coming softly, slowly;  
Look, it is getting hard to see.  
Through the windows,  
Through the door,

### Pussyfooting

On the floor, dragging shadows,

Crawling, Creeping,

Soon it will be time for sleeping.

Pull down the shades.

Turn on the light.

Let's pretend it isn't night.[6;14]

The text was written by Mary Ann Hoberman and she also describes the night as a sign to call to sleep. She states the arrival of the night as 'softly' and 'slowly'. As the night is dark it makes difficult to see. But mother does not want to make her child frightened. As a result, she tells that she will switch on the light in order to distract his attention and says to pretend it is not night. The only wish of mother is to make the child sleep.

Qizil gulning xirmonisan, alla-yo alla,

Jonginamning darmonisan, alla-yo alla.

Bulbulginam alla qilgin, alla-yo alla,

Gul umrimning farmonisan, alla-yo alla. [7;45]

The character of nightingale is widespread in Uzbek lullabies. Since Uzbek people appreciate nightingale for its lilting voice, it is repeated many times in lullabies. Many Uzbek people are keen on keeping nightingales at their home. They are kept in cages. They sing although they are in cages. Mainly nightingales sing at dawn and so it attracts people to its voice. In the passage mother is comparing her child to the bird. She asks her child to sing a lullaby because she has a pleasant voice like a nightingale. In the first line we may observe that child is compared with 'qizil gulning xirmoni' which means 'xirmon' is something that has been piled up in large quantities, that is 'red flowers' pile'. As both the baby and flower are delicate and beautiful, they are resembled to each other. By saying 'jonginamning darmonisan' that is 'cure for heart' mother shows how valuable the child is for her.

Mother-child relationship is strongly emphasized in Uzbek lullabies. The child central character in most lullabies but is represented in different ways and placed in many interesting situations. Now we try to explore how the child is addressed and how the child is represented in the lullaby.

Child is mother's heart, her whole world. Therefore child is compared to time and bread which are precious things for people in the following lullaby sample. 'Umrinning shirin oni' -the sweetest moment of my life and 'Oq bug'doyning noni'- 'white wheat bread' describe the importance of child in mother's life. Besides, the next two lines states that mother never gives up her baby though everybody dislikes him.

Umrinning shirin oni,

Oq bug'doyning noni.

Hamma yomon ko'rsayam,

Onajonining joni, alla-yo alla. [7;46]

It is the mother's voice we hear most in the lullaby. Her character enables us as voyeur to glimpse the intimacy of the world she shares with her child. Leslie Daiken described the lullaby as 'a song compounded of mother love'. [10;13] It is true that lullabies can contain beautiful sentiments of a mother's love for her child. They can show a mother's unfailing dedication, even disregarding her own physical needs in order to care and watch over the child. They can also however express the more negative feelings of the mother, in particular her feelings of hope, fear, love, hate, bitterness, loneliness, homesickness, or grief.

Shu tog'lar ishiga boq,  
Ko'zimning yoshiga boq.  
Bir topdim bir yo'qotdim,  
Falakning ishiga boq. [9;105]

The abovementioned lullaby sample describes that the mother is in grief. It can be clear with tears on her eyes. And she thinks that all of these are from God. While singing lullaby mother is expressing her own pain in her heart. At the same time with putting child to sleep she remembers her annoyance.

Sensan mening habibim,  
Dardli kunda tabibim.  
Tabib bo'lsang bedavo,  
Dardlarimga bo'l davo.  
Alla-yo alla.[8;71]

'Habib' means 'friend'. The child is a friend to mother. 'Tabib' is a doctor. Here child is doctor for mother. Mother begs him to be cure for her endless sorrows. The main character is child and mother is addressing him gently.

Conclusion. Overall, all of the characters in English lullabies serve only for call to sleep, but in different ways. Angels for protection of the child, slumber to make baby asleep and night to show the time to sleep. All are connected one another in terms of sleep.

However, Uzbek lullabies differ in terms of characters. Here, people as main characters, Uzbek lullabies have such close proximity with the mother, child and nightingale. The use of characters in lullaby singing serves to broaden the child's outlook. He becomes familiar with the world by those characters in lullabies. But the choice of characters is different in two languages. It shows distinct view of two countries' people's mentality.

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