



INTERPRETATION OF GREAT FIGURES OF THE EAST IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

Otamurodov Rasulbek

2nd year Master's student of English major

Iskanderova Nodira Bahodirovna

Scientific supervisor, Master's Department of UrDU

Annotation: *this article talks about the work of Eastern thinkers in English-speaking literature.*

Keywords: *vocabulary, lexicography, lexical units, phraseology, phraseological units, terms, dictionaries.*

Comparative-typological studies cover various aspects of literary structures – topics, feelings, ideas, compositional constructions, styles, etc. Although the main appearance of typological commonalities is called historical similarities, but there are many literary phenomena that are separated by a great time and space, but that cannot be explained by any social and historical circumstances and that, with their extreme similarity, leave us dumb.

Mark Twain's novels "Tom Sawyer's experiences" and "Huckleberry Finn's experiences" and Gafur Ghulam's short story "The Shum boy" are the works of writers who were representatives of two national literatures without genetic affinity.

There is not as much translation into Uzbek as the works of Mark Twain from American writers. In 1939, 1940, 1948, "the experiences of Tom Sawyer", in 1947 and 1960, the continuation of this work was translated into Uzbek by the historical novel "The experiences of Huckleberry Finn", in 1962 - "Prince and Gado", in 1959 - "the collection of stories and pamphlets", in 1963 - "Ezma Bessie", a collection of stories and, finally, in 1966, the historical novel "Jeanne D'ark" was translated into Uzbek.

In our work, we used the publications of the novel "What Huckleberry Finn had experienced" by Adil Rahimi, "what Tom Sawyer had experienced", which were turned to Uzbek by Elijah Muslim.

Despite the fact that Mark Twain's novels "the experiences of Tom Sawyer" and "the experiences of Huckleberry Finn" and the short story "The Shum boy" by Gafur Ghulam are created in different times, in different countries and in different genres, they are united in many aspects. They are relatively close and almost similar both in terms of theme and in terms of plot – compositional construction. They tell the story of the heavy partition of the US and Uzbek children of the second half of the XIX – early XX centuries.

Children's literature should be considered a means of Word Art and upbringing, and any work of art written for young readers should be suitable for their age characteristics, level, evoke thoughts in the hearts of the little ones, inspire bright and good deeds. Most of all it is necessary that the topics are expressed in a clear, simple and interesting language.



The young reader is always interested in a magical-fantastic fairy tale, an adventure story and works. Children's literature differs from adult literature in its characteristics. Already, the children's writer describes the events of the world by referring to the children's imagination, understanding. The role and importance of translation works in the development, comprehensive enrichment of children's literature, which is an integral part of adult literature in our independent country. Therefore, every young reader who reads the translation works will be rich in his opinion, imagination about the world and will be familiar with the living conditions, traditions, dreams of those peoples. Samuel Lenghorn Clemens, whose literary nickname was Mark Twain, is a major representative of American democratic literature, a satirical and realist writer who exposed the vices of bourgeois society of his time. It is impossible not to admit to the skill of every reader who reads the works of Mark Twain, regardless of nationality and language, this writer. Every poet, writer and translators in Uzbekistan translated the works of the writer into Uzbek and enjoyed the works of our compatriots Mark Twain. The unique works of this writer "Tom Sawyer's experiences", as well as the adventure works "Hekle'berri Finn's experiences" contribute to the children's literature of the whole world and to children's literature of the present. The humors in these adventure works will captivate any reader. With Mark Twain, our writer is Ghafur Ghulam, although they have lived at different times and in different places, their in the example below, we can see that there is an artistic community between some of the details of his works:

"And here was Aunty pegging away at the questions, and me a shaking all over and ready to sink down in my tracks I was that scared; and the place getting Hotter and Hotter, the butter beginning to Melt and run down my neck and behind my ears; and pretty soon, when one of them says, "I'm for going and getting in the cabin FIRST and right NOW, and catching them when they come", I most dropped; and a streak of butter comes a-trickling down my forehead, and Aunt Sally she sees it, and turns white as a sheet, and says: "What is sake for a husband, what is matter with a child? He's got the brain-fever as shore as you're born, they're ozing out!" And everybody runs to see, and she snatches off my hat, and out comes the bread and what was left of the butter, and she grabbed me, and hugged me and says.1

Translated by Adil Rahimi:

Don't you say Aunt Sally kept asking me about the bad stuff! I sat trembling with fear, the inside of the house was getting warmer and warmer, the oil under my hat was melting and began to flow down my necks and shoulders; one of the farmers said: "right now I need to go into the barn and jump there to catch them as soon as they arrive," almost falling from where I was sitting, which is why the oil on it also started dripping from my forehead. Although Aunt Sally turned pale when she saw her:

Oh my God! What happened to the baby? His brain seems to be inflamed, see, his brain is leaking!-

In the work of Gafur Ghulam " the noise boy " we will consider the following example:



Unable to stand it, I put the egg in the cap and, putting it on, went to the kitchen. My mom started investigating me. I listened quietly, climbed on the windowsill and began to light a fire. I didn't know that the butter on my Lippe melts on Toffee grass and flows on my cob. My mom slowly hit me on the head with an arrow, rolling out the dough in her hand. The egg that was under the hood was broken when my mom hit me on the head with a bullet. His yolk mixed with the white, slipped off my temple and flowed into my face. Mom remembered: "the boy broke the poor guy's head and pulled out the yogurt."

Examples show that the main character in Mark Twain's work steals bread and butter from the basement and hides it under his hat when he is caught on his stepdaughter, and melts in a hot room, and the butter that noise stole from the boy from his mother also melts in the heat, and when the egg flutters and flows out of his Chuck, the brains of both female children are flowing, thinking that we can understand the artistic similarity of the styles of the two writers in the works.

The skill of both sages is clearly manifested in the creation of images. Sham and the baby survive with Tom in memory of the GEEK.

Realistic images are created in these works. Including Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn, and the boy Sham are considered orphans. Tom lives with his younger brother and sister at Aunt Polly's. Huck has no mother, and his father is not a father to him. The noisy boy also has no father, he is the eldest child in the family, has a brother and sister. Both Tom and Huck and the crazy boy walk down the street with their peers from morning to evening.

In "The Experiences of Tom Sawyer":

"Tom did play hookey, and he had a very good time".

"Tom really played shuttles all day and had fun."

In "the noisy boy":

"We are homeless children in uvinto, who sooner or later touch all souls, dusting the streets, hearing curses from old women, eating beatings from teenagers and wandering through chests."

They play all kinds of games.

In "The Experiences of Tom Sawyer":

"Soon the free Boys would be coming; tripping along on all sorts of exciting Expeditions, and they would make the world of fun of him for having to work".1

"Today all the children are playing in the streets. They are definitely the ones who come up with fun games."

In "the noisy boy":

"One side of our neighborhood is a thorny grave, the other is a Mound, and to the right and left of the long street are low narrow streets where boys and girls gather and play all kinds of games. We have games like wrestling, "Batman-Batman", "White Poplar-Blue Poplar", "Bird's head", "riding-riding", "The thief came", "hide and seek".3

There is nothing in Tom and Noise's pockets except a cloth designed for such games.

In "The Experiences of Tom Sawyer":



"He got out all his worldly wealth and examined IT; bits of toys, marbles, and rubbish; enough to buy an exchange of Work, maybe, but not half enough to buy as much as half an hour of Freedom".

Looking at the history of literature, we see how the sages, revealing the psyche of children and adolescents, depict their "collision" with the environment as suffering people and use these images to reflect their spiritual and aesthetic ideals. One can cite hundreds of examples of this from national literature, but we mean the world-famous writers Charles Dickens ("Oliver Twist"), V. Hugo ("Humiliated", "laughing"), G.Malo ("the traveling troupe", "the experiences of Romain cal'bri"), A.La GUM ("sip coffee"), A.de Saint-Exupery ("The Little Prince"), K. We will limit ourselves to listing the names of Vive ("hitchhiker", "Remy and the Ghost"). This scene can also be traced in the works of Mark Twain and Gafur Ghulam. Their works are distinguished by a skillful study of the emotional experiences that occur during this period of a person's life.

The heroes of all three works ("the experiences of Tom Sawyer", "the experiences of Huckleberry Finn", "crazy boy") also do not know what despair is, they are struggling, purposeful, optimistic and wittily humorous teenagers. Tom and his geek friends are sincerely trying to save Jim from slavery so that his entire line becomes a free man, "while Noise boy, the worst enemy of all the Echons, mullahs and their tantic wives, became a favorite character of thousands of readers in the last century."

As a result, both Mark Twain's novels and Gafur Ghulam's "noise Boy" turn out to be inspiring. In the last chapter of "the experiences of Huckleberry Finn" this is stated:

"Even at the moment when I was alone with Tom, I asked him what would you start doing with these things, what would you like to do if you could really escape from a Negro who has been alone for a long time. He told Jim you were free, we paid for his wasted time and took him home on the steamer so all the negroes would greet him, we wrote to him earlier, lit torches in town and sailed left to the very end of the river, we forgave him strange adventures from the very beginning, and then we told Jim, that you were free, we paid for his lost time and sent him home, we said that after that he would also become a hero, and we would also become heroes. I don't think we did that badly."

REFERENCES:

1. Abdulaziz.A, Sadigov.N, Bashakov.N, General Linguistics T., 1979
2. Rahmatullayev.Sh . The current Uzbek literary language. 1978
3. Oxford dictionary of idioms Published in the United States by Oxford University Press Inc., New York © Oxford University Press 1999, 2004
4. Isayeva, M. A. (2014). RELIGIOUS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FAMILY FUNCTIONS. The Way of Science, 90.
5. Rakhmatullayev Sh. Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek language. - T.: Chief editorial staff of the Comus. 1982.
6. Smirnitsky A.I. Lexicology of the English language. - M., 1996.



7. Vinogradov V.S. Introduction to translation studies. - M., 2001.
8. Konin A.V. Course frazeologii sovremennogo anglyskogo yazika.- M. 1986.
9. Narimonova Z. About the translation of phraseological phrases.- T.: Set of uzmu. 2007.