



### THE ROLE HISTORICAL FIGURES IN WESTERN AND EASTERN LITERATURE AND FOLKLORE

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#### Abstract

Main characters are different in Western and Eastern literature. Western authors sometimes select characters like cowboys, gunfighters, frontiersmen. However, characters are taken workers, ordinary people Eastern Literature. Characters in western fiction have limited and previously mentioned roles. Typically, folklore studies cover the recent past with an evaluation of truth or social reality of events and real-life figures.

**Keywords:** literature, folklore, legends, historical figures, heroes, culture.

#### Introduction

Literature and folklore address racial problems, and folklorists often find that narratives arise in legends to interpret inter-ethnic relations in contemporary events. Prominent in presenting such scenarios is *I Heard It through the Grapevine: Rumor in African-American Culture* by Patricia A. Turner and *Whispers on the Color Line: Rumor and Race in America* by Gary Alan Fine and Patricia A. Turner. Another question is the persistence of ghost legends, despite the supposed rationality of modern society. In studies such as *Haunting Experiences: Ghosts in Contemporary Folklore* by Diane Goldstein, Sylvia Grider, and Jeannie Banks Thomas, *Haunted Halls: Ghostlore of American College Campuses* by Elizabeth Tucker, and *Alas Poor Ghost! Traditions of Belief in Story and Discourse* by Gillian Bennett, folklorists hypothesize that belief in the supernatural actually increases with modernization because of the emphasis placed upon life. Death becomes more fearful, and legends arise involving the dead in the midst of life.

For example, in a famous western classic *THE BIG SKY*, the writer Guthrie introduced her lead characters as three frontiersmen. Guthrie's characters were not typical gunfighters; rather, they were hardworking travelers too. Horses also play a significant role in Western fiction as faithfully accompanying the human characters. Moreover, the western main characters share a common trait of skillfulness as presented by Guthrie in *THE BIG SKY*.

On the other hand, in eastern literature, a main character has exceptional power and mostly able to turn unfavorable situations into favorable with the help of other characters. Teamwork is present in the accomplishment of goals, representing the collectivistic culture of the East. Quratulain Hyder's *the River of Fire* has four main characters, representing the lives of four different friends during and after British rule over the subcontinent.



### Methodology

As you know the same feature based on the literature of Eastern literature as well as Western literature. But in East Literature to uncover human development is considered on the basis of the essence his original values, divine morality issues, valuable basis for the occasion. Human interests and physical needs open man to man noble and charitable foundation courses and their attitude about opening his spiritual image. The Western literature is more connected that human is committed to fight in society, in other words, he had the time and space belonging to the social, economic, cultural, and most importantly, the field of spiritual formation, growth, improvement of the individual steps, such as a penal actions and the aspiration of the environmental protection. First of all, a wide range of examples of the genre of the novel synthesis of Eastern and Western literature and art in our modern Uzbek literature, especially the life which is able to display. Our writers have aspired to conform the traditions of the East and the West literature making wide-ranging and in the process of creating an artistic image. Today's hero appeared by his national and human aspect. Akbar (hero of the novel of Ulugbek Hamdam "Revolt and obedience,"), Farhad Ramadan (hero of the novel of Erkin Azam "The noise"), Saltanat (hero of the novel of Salomat Vafon "Vagrant's experience") and Fozilbek (Khurshid Dustmukhammedov novel "Bazaar") are the human art generalization who spent the last opportunity to experience of human declination according to the needs of freedom as well as the internal rebellion, but it is worthy of a suitable environment for the conditions, corresponding to the needs and wishes, trying to find steady until the conclusion pave the path to the preservation of the identity of people a kind of obligation to live the way. But of course, the final result is scanned in the national and social courses. Akbar needed exemplary way of life he believed in the possibility of finding a solution to the problem lasts longer than for almost all life, which he path by avoiding to the essence of the problem; Farhad Ramadan searched for the key from the fate of Sheikh San'on, the famous hero of the Eastern literature; Saltanat tried to find the desire and the potential to create the appropriate conditions for the wishes had to live to experience how tough and difficult tests by understanding the role of women, mothers, children, spouses duty, high moral qualities as a priority under any circumstances; Fozilbek was able to confess the men around, that an education is the saving power of life destruction of human in noise and chaos in the emporium world. Today's hero is an example of human who is eager to novelty, fights against the old way of life eternally, and the same time hardened in the process of fighting against his own concupiscence and desires. However, the literature is the lesson of his bygone days, an example of his actions.

In Uzbek folklore, Rustam, who is loved and revered by the people, is also one of the monumental images of heroic epics, a typical symbol of national heroes, which was later reworked in oral and written literature. The first works about Rustam were created in the Sogdians, and later became widely known in Central Asia, Iran, Afghanistan and other eastern countries, becoming one of the favorite heroes of the people. Rustam is embodied in the works of all nations as an incomparable power, savior, invincible hero. He matures in fights and battles, becomes an immortal hero. His heroism is based on the ideas of the ruthless struggle between good and evil, which has been mentioned for centuries. The image of Rustam was first depicted in the struggles with the giants (symbol of evil), then it came to life, in the



struggle for peace, happiness and freedom of the people, against the invaders, tyrants. Many works of art in various genres have been created about Rustam. The great poet Firdavsi in his famous "Shohnoma" also described Rustam as the protagonist and achieved his longevity. The spiritual monuments preserved from our people to us show that the peoples of ancient Central Asia have a very rich and historical oral art and a variety of epics. At the same time, the existence of cultural ties with other peoples reflects the fact that they have contributed to the enrichment of their literature and spirituality.

Additionally, among mythological characters women characters also play an important role. In British and Uzbek literature we can come across a great many examples of women mythological characters that are both positive and negative. For instance, in Irish literature there exists a woman creature named the Dearg-Dee. Though vampires have fallen from grace in the 21st century, Irish literature has its own deliciously creepy vampire story. Legend says that the Dearg-Dee was once a beautiful woman who killed herself in order to avoid an arranged marriage after falling in love with a peasant boy. After the funeral, she rose up from the grave and killed her family for forcing her into such a miserable state. One of the famous British woman folk heroes is Boudica. She was a queen of British Celtic tribe who led the war against Roman Empire. Boudica was known by several versions of her name as different authors used different names in their works. For instance, Raphael Holinshed used the name Voadicia in his works, while Edmund Spenser calls her Bunduca, in one of the popular Jacobean plays she was named as Bonduca. Yet, from the 19th century until the late 20th century, the most common version of the name Boadicea was used. Boudicca is considered to be from royal descent that had very strong appearance. According to Cassius Dio's description, she was tall with brown hair hanging down to her waist but with harsh voice and piercing look. She usually wore a large golden necklace, a tunic and a cloak fastened by brooch.

### **Conclusion**

Thus, our literature did not give up to haggle over this hero's behavior on national basis, the material and the spiritual values, beliefs and worth occasion while the understanding of the man, discover his mental world, respect the emotion and the views of his life, to love the life, to teach to pursue the struggle for survive.

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