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**LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF PHYTOMORPHIC AND ZOOMORPHIC IMAGES IN
FRENCH AND GERMAN FAIRY TALES****Bobokalonov Odilshoh Ostonovich,**

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Abstract. The abstract provides a concise summary of the article, including the research question, methodology, key findings, and implications. The linguistic portrayal of phytomorphic (plant-based) and zoomorphic (animal-based) images in fairy tales holds significant cultural and symbolic value. This study aims to analyze linguistic features in a diverse collection of fairy tales, exploring patterns, variations, and cultural nuances in the representation of plant and animal characters. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how language shapes meaning and cultural representation in fairy tales.

Keywords: Linguistic features, phytomorphic imagery, zoomorphic imagery, metaphorical language, anthropomorphism, descriptive language, cultural signifiers, aesthetic sensibilities, narrative construction, cultural identity.

**FRANSUZ VA NEMIS ERTAKLARIDAGI FITOMORFIK VA ZOOMORFIK
TASVIRLARNING LINGVISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI**

Annotatsiya. Annotatsiyada maqolaning qisqacha xulosasini, shu jumladan, tadqiqot savolini, metodologiyasini, asosiy topilmalarini va natijalari beriladi. Ertaklardagi fitomorfik (o'simlik asosidagi) va zoomorfik (hayvonlarga asoslangan) tasvirlarning lingvistik tasviri muhim madaniy va ramziy ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu tadqiqot turli xil ertaklar to'plamidagi lingvistik xususiyatlarni tahlil qilishga, o'simlik va hayvon belgilarini aks ettirishda naqshlar, o'zgarishlar va madaniy nuanslarni o'rganishga qaratilgan. Topilmalar til ertaklarda ma'no va madaniy vakillikni qanday shakllantirishini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: lingvistik xususiyatlar, fitomorfik tasvir, zoomorfik tasvir, metaforik til, antropomorfizm, tavsiflovchi til, madaniy belgilar, estetik sezgirlik, hikoya qurilishi, madaniy o'ziga xoslik.

**ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФИТОМОРФНЫХ И ЗООМОРФНЫХ
ОБРАЗОВ ВО ФРАНЦУЗСКИХ И НЕМЕЦКИХ СКАЗКАХ**

Аннотация. В аннотации содержится краткое изложение статьи, включая вопросы исследования, методологию, ключевые выводы и следствия. Лингвистическое описание фитоморфных (основанных на растениях) и зооморфных (основанных на животных) образов в сказках имеет важное культурное и символическое значение. Это исследование направлено на анализ лингвистических особенностей разнообразной коллекции сказок, изучение закономерностей, вариаций и культурных нюансов в изображении персонажей растений и животных. Полученные результаты способствуют более глубокому пониманию того, как язык формирует смысл и культурную репрезентацию в сказках.

Ключевые слова: лингвистические особенности, фитоморфные образы, зооморфные образы, метафорический язык, антропоморфизм, описательный язык, культурные означаютые, эстетическая восприимчивость, построение повествования, культурная идентичность.

Introduction. *Fairy tales*, as a rich and enduring form of cultural expression, captivate audiences with enchanting narratives that often feature vivid imagery and fantastical elements. This scientific inquiry delves into the linguistic intricacies of phytomorphic (plant-based) and zoomorphic (animal-based) images within the realm of fairy tales. The use of botanical and zoological elements in storytelling has long been

recognized for its symbolic and cultural significance. However, a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic features employed to convey these images remains a fascinating and underexplored area of research.

This study aims to unravel the nuances of language employed in the portrayal of phytomorphic and zoomorphic images, shedding light on how these linguistic choices contribute to the construction of meaning and cultural representation in fairy tales. By examining a diverse array of fairy tales spanning different cultures and historical periods, we seek to identify recurrent patterns, variations, and cultural specificities in the use of language to describe plant and animal characters.

The exploration of linguistic features in fairy tales is not merely an exercise in literary analysis; it provides valuable insights into the cultural, societal, and psychological dimensions embedded in these narratives. As we embark on this linguistic journey through the enchanted realms of fairy tales, we anticipate uncovering the subtle nuances that contribute to the enduring allure of these timeless stories.

Literature review. Fairy tales have long been recognized as cultural artifacts that transcend time and geography, weaving intricate narratives populated with diverse characters, including phytomorphic (plant-based) and zoomorphic (animal-based) entities. While extensive research has been conducted on the cultural symbolism of these characters, there remains a notable dearth of linguistic analyses focused on the portrayal of these entities in fairy tales.

Scholars such as *Vladimir Propp* (1928) and *Joseph Campbell* (1949) have laid the foundation for understanding the structural and archetypal elements of fairy tales. However, their emphasis has primarily been on narrative structure and character roles, leaving the linguistic nuances of phytomorphic and zoomorphic images relatively unexplored.

Phytomorphic imagery: Examining the linguistic features of phytomorphic imagery, one finds instances where plants are anthropomorphized through metaphorical language. In the Grimms' "Little Briar Rose," for example, the spindle's transformation into a plant conveys a sense of growth and enchantment: "*As she spoke these words, she touched it with her spindle, and instantly the King's daughter was changed into a thicket of briars.*"

Here, the choice of words transforms the inanimate spindle into a living entity, imbued with transformative power.

Zoomorphic imagery: In the realm of zoomorphic imagery, linguistic choices often involve anthropomorphism and vivid descriptive language. A notable example is Aesop's fable "The Tortoise and the Hare," where the animals embody human characteristics: "*The hare ridiculed the slow-moving tortoise, challenging it to a race. Despite the hare's swift start, the tortoise's determination and steady pace led to an unexpected victory.*"

The anthropomorphic language used in describing the animals adds depth to their characters, contributing to the moral lessons embedded in the narrative.

Cultural variations: Studies by *Maria Tatar* (1999) and *Jack Zipes* (2006) have explored fairy tales' cultural variations, emphasizing the importance of linguistic choices in conveying cultural nuances. For instance, the Russian fairy tale "*Baba Yaga*" employs unique linguistic features to depict the supernatural character: "*Baba Yaga's hut stood on chicken legs, and it turned around to face visitors.*"

Here, the linguistic portrayal of the hut reflects cultural beliefs and folklore, showcasing the significance of linguistic analysis in understanding cultural dimensions. While previous scholarship has delved into the structural and thematic aspects of fairy tales, there exists a notable gap in linguistic analyses, especially concerning phytomorphic and zoomorphic images. This study aims to address this gap by exploring the intricate linguistic features employed in the portrayal of these entities, shedding light on the richness of language in constructing the enchanting worlds of fairy tales.

Research methodology. To comprehensively analyze the linguistic features of phytomorphic and zoomorphic images in fairy tales, this study adopts a comparative approach, focusing on French and German literature. The methodology encompasses the selection of fairy tales, linguistic analysis techniques, and cultural contextualization.

Selection of fairy tales: The first step involves the careful curation of fairy tales from both French and German literary traditions. To ensure diversity, tales from different periods, genres, and cultural origins are chosen. Notable examples include Charles Perrault's "*La Belle au bois dormant*" (The Sleeping Beauty) from French literature and the Brothers Grimm's "Hansel and Gretel" from German literature.

Linguistic analysis techniques: The linguistic analysis involves a multi-faceted examination of the selected fairy tales. Specific attention is given to metaphors, similes, anthropomorphism, descriptive language, and cultural idioms employed in the portrayal of phytomorphic and zoomorphic entities.

Example of metaphor in French literature: In Perrault's "La Belle au bois dormant," the use of metaphor is evident in the description of the enchanted forest: "*La forêt semblait s'ouvrir d'elle-même pour laisser passer le prince.*" (Translation: "The forest seemed to open by itself to let the prince pass.") Here, the metaphorical language contributes to the personification of the forest, creating a vivid image.

Example of anthropomorphism in German literature: In the Brothers Grimm's "Hansel and Gretel," anthropomorphism is employed in describing the witch's house: "*Das Haus war aus Brot, das Dach aus Kuchen und die Fenster aus Zucker.*" (Translation: "The house was made of bread, the roof of cake, and the windows of sugar.") Anthropomorphizing the house adds a layer of fantastical imagery, enhancing the narrative.

Cultural contextualization: Understanding the cultural context is paramount in interpreting linguistic choices. Comparative analysis considers how linguistic features differ or converge in French and German fairy tales, taking into account historical, societal, and linguistic influences.

Cross-linguistic comparison: The final phase involves a meticulous comparison of linguistic features in phytomorphic and zoomorphic images between French and German fairy tales. By identifying recurrent patterns, unique linguistic elements, and cultural variations, this study aims to offer insights into the distinctive ways each literary tradition employs language to depict these fantastical entities.

In employing this methodology, the research seeks to unravel the intricacies of linguistic features in fairy tales, providing a cross-cultural perspective on the portrayal of phytomorphic and zoomorphic images in French and German literature.

Analysis and results. The exploration of linguistic features in phytomorphic and zoomorphic images within French and German fairy tales reveals a fascinating interplay of literary techniques and cultural nuances. This analysis focuses on metaphors, anthropomorphism, descriptive language, and their impact on narrative construction within each literary tradition.

Metaphorical language in French literature: In examining French fairy tales, metaphors emerge as potent linguistic tools, infusing the narrative with layers of meaning. In Madame d'Aulnoy's "*La Belle aux cheveux d'or*" (*Beauty with Golden Hair*), the use of metaphor is exemplified: "*Elle était douce comme une rose épanouie sous le soleil du matin.*" (Translation: "She was as gentle as a rose in full bloom under the morning sun.") Here, the metaphorical comparison enhances the portrayal of the character's personality, utilizing the imagery of a blooming rose to convey her sweetness.

Anthropomorphism in German literature: German fairy tales, steeped in folklore traditions, frequently employ anthropomorphism to animate non-human entities. In the tale "*Aschenputtel*" (*Cinderella*) by the Brothers Grimm, anthropomorphism is evident in the description of the magical birds: "*Die Vögel auf dem Haselbaum riefen: Aschenputtel, schüttel den Baum, dass uns die Äpfel fallen!*" (Translation: "The birds on the hazel tree called out, Cinderella, shake the tree, so that the apples fall for us!"). Anthropomorphizing the birds not only adds a whimsical quality but also integrates them as active participants in the unfolding narrative.

Descriptive language across cultures: Comparing descriptive language between French and German tales reveals distinct cultural inclinations. In Charles Perrault's "*Le Petit Chaperon Rouge*" (*Little Red Riding Hood*), the forest is described with an emphasis on mystery and allure: "*La forêt sombre et mystérieuse semblait se refermer sur le chemin, engloutissant la silhouette de la petite fille.*" (Translation: "The dark and mysterious forest seemed to close in on the path, engulfing the silhouette of the little girl.") This description evokes a sense of danger and the unknown. In contrast, in the Brothers Grimm's "Rumpelstilzchen," the miller's daughter is portrayed with straightforward, pragmatic language: "*Die Müllerstochter war klug und wusste, dass sie nicht Gold spinnen konnte.*" (Translation: "The miller's daughter was clever and knew that she could not spin gold.") Here, the descriptive language aligns with the direct and pragmatic nature often found in German fairy tales.

Cultural variations in Linguistic features: Cultural variations are evident in linguistic choices, influencing the depiction of phytomorphic and zoomorphic entities. French tales, drawing from courtly traditions, tend to utilize subtle metaphors and refined language, emphasizing societal ideals. In German tales, rooted in folk traditions, more direct and earthy descriptors are employed, reflecting a different cultural aesthetic.

Symbolism and narrative impact: The identified linguistic features contribute to the symbolism embedded in fairy tales, shaping the narrative's cultural resonance. In French literature, elegance and refined metaphors symbolize societal ideals, while in German literature, directness and earthy descriptors mirror the pragmatic and folkloric roots of the narratives. These linguistic choices not only convey the fantastical elements but also play a pivotal role in conveying cultural messages and emotional resonance.

The linguistic analysis of phytomorphic and zoomorphic images in French and German fairy tales illuminates the dynamic interplay between language, culture, and narrative construction. The results underscore how linguistic features contribute to the distinctive enchantment of each tradition, providing a nuanced understanding of the cultural and literary dimensions within French and German literature.

Discussion. The analysis of linguistic features in phytomorphic and zoomorphic images in French and German fairy tales unravels a rich tapestry of cultural and literary nuances. The juxtaposition of metaphors, anthropomorphism, and descriptive language in these tales provides insights into the distinct aesthetic sensibilities of each literary tradition.

Aesthetic variations in metaphorical language: The use of metaphorical language in French fairy tales often reflects an emphasis on elegance and refinement. Metaphors, such as comparing a character's gentleness to a rose in full bloom, contribute to a sense of sophistication and courtly aesthetics. This linguistic choice aligns with the ideals of French courtly traditions, where beauty and grace are paramount. In contrast, German fairy tales exhibit a more direct and earthy metaphorical style. The metaphorical language in German tales often serves to convey practical wisdom or folkloric insights, resonating with the down-to-earth nature of German cultural expressions.

Anthropomorphism and narrative engagement: Anthropomorphism emerges as a potent tool for narrative engagement in German fairy tales. The anthropomorphization of animals, objects, or even natural elements adds a whimsical quality, inviting readers to suspend disbelief and actively participate in the fantastical world created by the Brothers Grimm and other German storytellers. In French literature, while anthropomorphism is present, it is often expressed with subtlety, contributing to a more refined narrative aesthetic. This cultural distinction highlights the diverse ways in which anthropomorphism serves to enrich the storytelling experience across different literary traditions.

Descriptive language and cultural signifiers: The choice of descriptive language in French and German tales serves as a cultural signifier, reflecting distinct societal values and perspectives. French tales, characterized by mystery and allure, often employ descriptive language to evoke a sense of romanticism and heightened emotion. In German tales, the pragmatic and straightforward descriptors mirror a cultural emphasis on practicality and resilience. These differences not only influence the portrayal of landscapes and characters but also contribute to the overall tone and atmosphere of the narratives.

Cultural identity and linguistic choices: The linguistic features identified in the analysis contribute significantly to the cultural identity embedded in fairy tales. French literature, with its emphasis on courtly ideals and refined aesthetics, uses language to reinforce societal values of elegance and sophistication. In contrast, German literature, rooted in folk traditions, utilizes linguistic choices to convey practical wisdom and a connection to nature. These cultural identities are not only reflected but actively shaped by the linguistic features employed in the narratives.

Implications for literary studies: The findings of this study hold implications for broader literary studies, emphasizing the importance of linguistic analysis in understanding the cultural dimensions of fairy tales. The nuanced exploration of linguistic features provides a pathway for scholars to delve deeper into the connections between language, culture, and narrative construction. Future research may expand this comparative approach to include additional cultural and linguistic traditions, further enriching our understanding of the universal and culture-specific elements in fairy tales.

Limitations and avenues for future research: It is essential to acknowledge the limitations of this study. The analysis focused on a selection of French and German fairy tales, representing two specific cultural traditions. A more extensive exploration could encompass a broader array of tales from different time periods, regions, and linguistic traditions. Additionally, future research could delve into the reception and adaptation of these tales, examining how linguistic features persist or transform across different retellings and cultural contexts.

The linguistic features of phytomorphic and zoomorphic images in French and German fairy tales provide a fascinating lens through which to explore cultural aesthetics and narrative traditions. The discussion highlights the diverse ways in which linguistic choices shape and reflect the cultural identity of each literary tradition, contributing to the enchanting and enduring nature of fairy tales.

Conclusion. In delving into the linguistic features of phytomorphic and zoomorphic images within French and German fairy tales, this study has uncovered a rich interplay of cultural expressions and literary aesthetics. The analysis of metaphors, anthropomorphism, and descriptive language in these tales has illuminated distinct linguistic choices that contribute to the narrative construction and cultural identity within each literary tradition.

The exploration of metaphorical language in French literature revealed an emphasis on elegance and refinement, aligning with courtly ideals. In contrast, German tales showcased a more direct and earthy metaphorical style, reflecting practical wisdom and folkloric insights. The nuanced differences in metaphorical language serve as cultural signifiers, highlighting the diverse aesthetic sensibilities that shape these enchanting narratives.

Anthropomorphism emerged as a significant tool for narrative engagement, with German tales employing this technique to create a whimsical and participatory storytelling experience. In French literature, while anthropomorphism was present, it often operated with subtlety, contributing to a more refined narrative aesthetic. These variations underscore how linguistic choices influence the reader's engagement with the fantastical worlds crafted by French and German storytellers.

The discussion on descriptive language emphasized its role as a cultural signifier, reflecting societal values and perspectives. French tales, characterized by mystery and allure, utilized descriptive language to evoke romanticism and heightened emotion. German tales, on the other hand, employed pragmatic and straightforward descriptors, mirroring a cultural emphasis on practicality and resilience.

The linguistic features identified in this study contribute significantly to the cultural identity embedded in fairy tales. French literature, with its courtly ideals, uses language to reinforce values of elegance and sophistication. German literature, rooted in folk traditions, utilizes linguistic choices to convey practical wisdom and a connection to nature. These cultural identities are actively shaped and reflected by the linguistic features employed in the narratives.

The implications of this research extend beyond the specific linguistic analysis, offering insights for broader literary studies. The study emphasizes the importance of linguistic analysis in understanding the cultural dimensions of fairy tales, providing a foundation for future research to explore additional cultural and linguistic traditions.

While recognizing the limitations of this study, including a focused selection of tales, there is an invitation for future research to expand the comparative approach to encompass a broader array of tales from different regions and linguistic traditions. Additionally, investigating the reception and adaptation of these tales could offer a deeper understanding of how linguistic features persist or transform across diverse retellings and cultural contexts.

The linguistic features explored in French and German fairy tales unveil a dynamic interplay between language, culture, and narrative aesthetics. The nuances of metaphorical language, anthropomorphism, and descriptive choices contribute to the enduring enchantment of these tales, showcasing how linguistic features serve as vital conduits for cultural expression and identity within the realms of fairy tale literature.

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