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ON THE HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF GRIMM BROTHERS' FAIRY TALES AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS INTO UZBEK

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Annotation:

This article deals with the history of the Grimm brothers' fairy tales, the plot of the fairy tales, their translation into other languages of the world, as well as our native language - Uzbek, various options of translation.

Keywords:

Fairy tale plot, allegorical image, indirect translation, folk style, thematic circle, children's audience



When it comes to fairy tales, the Grimm brothers' tales involuntarily come to our minds. The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were the favorite storytellers of the German people, and the fairy tales they created attracted the attention of readers all over the world. Of course, their translation into different languages played an important role in this.

The first collection of fairy tales they created was named "Children and family" (Kinder und Familie) and was written in 1812, the second in 1815, and the third book was published in 1822. These books introduced the name of the Brothers Grimm to the world and soon began to be translated into many other languages of the world.

The first volume of the collection, published by the Grimms, included 86 tales, and the second volume included 70 tales. The book has been published a total of 7 times. The last edition, published in 1857, contained more than 200 tales and legends, in which the authors were tried to gather, especially, myths, household, and animal tales. In every fairy tale such qualities as generosity, diligence, and bravery are glorified, and cowardice, deceit, and laziness are strongly condemned. The main peculiar feature of the Grimm brothers' tales is that their main protagonists were not kings and princes, but the children of the poor, widows, ordinary shepherds, or young soldiers. In fairy tales, their exemplary deeds are shown as an example to all. But the first edition of the book was accepted with a lot of criticism. Although the tales were written for children, they were said to be unsuitable for younger readers. Because in the original interpretation of the fairy tales there were a few cruel and scary scenes. For example, the fairy-tale heroine Rapunzel becomes pregnant by a prince; the evil queen who is hostile to Snow-white actually turns out to be the real mother of the girl, and so on. In some fairy tales, there were places where a father cut off his daughter's hands. Such cases were considered cruel, even in the XIX century. Therefore, the plot of the fairy tales was later changed, and their softer interpretations came to our time.

Today, more than half of the world's population recognizes the Brothers Grimm only as storytellers. There is no corner of the world today where the Brothers Grimm's fairy tale has not reached, no language that has not been translated into. They have been translated into other languages of the world, as well as into our native language - Uzbek. The Uzbek people also became acquainted with the tales of the authors in the late 30s of the last century.¹ More precisely, the interest in German folk tales has grown in Uzbekistan since

¹ Bori blan jetti ecki. – Yos kuc. – 1937. – № 8. – B.15-17; Bremen muzikacilari. – Yos kuc. – 1937. – № 9. – B.1- 4; Beljankaxan va Rozaxan. – Yos kuc. – 1938. – № 11-12. – B.37-39; Aka-uka Grimm. Ertaklar. A.Rahmatov tarjimasi. – Taskent: Davlat adabijati nasrijati, 1938. – 45 b.; Aka-uka Grimm. Altin Qaz. V. Rozmatov tarjimasi. – Taskent: Balalar va jaslal adabijati nyasrijati, 1939-40. – B.16.

the first quarter of the last century. They have been translated and reprinted since the mid-1930s and are still being published today.

The first editions of the brothers' tales also began in the mid-30s of the last century. In 1937, they were first published in Uzbek. It is observed that their translation and publication were made indirectly (from the Russian translation). In the following years, it is gratifying that their translation was made directly from German into Uzbek.

In 1937, in a number of issues of the magazine "Yosh kuch" were published samples of fairy tales of Brothers Grimm. For example, in the 8th issue of the same year, the children's fairy tales such as "Seven Goats with a Wolf", in the 9th issue, "Bremen Musicians", and in the 11th-12th issues of 1938, "Belyanka and Rose" were brought to children's attention. In 1938, the Grimm brothers' tale "The Brave Tailor" was first published in a separate booklet translated by F. Rasulov. In 1938, the Brothers Grimm's fairy tales were first published as a separate collection. In the form of a 45-page album, the book contained 8 fairy tales. They are: "Bremen's musicians", "The cat and a mouse", "The rabbit and hedgehog", "Stupid Hans", "Smart Elsa", "A pot of porridge", "The wolf and seven goats", "Fox and geese". "Bremen Musicians", "Hedgehog with a Rabbit", "Straw, Charcoal and Beans", "A Snail", "Stormy Old Woman", "Seven Crows", "Lazy Heinz", "Dwarfs", "Three happy men", "Hardworking girl", "Brave tailor", "Fox and geese", "Three brothers" and other fairy tales were in the list of the tales translated into Uzbek. After that, in 1939-40, the tales of the brothers were published by the publishing house of children's and youth literature in the form of a separate booklet called "Golden Goose". The 16-page fairy tale was translated by Vahob Ruzmatov.

Through their literary tales, the Grimms were able to introduce the identity of the German people, to find the aspirations in the hearts of their people, and to express them in a simple, popular style, in a highly artistic form. The fairy tales created by Grimm are extremely colorful, their thematic scope is wide; their content covers many aspects of human activity, animals and creatures, natural phenomena. The heroes of the fairy tales created by the brothers are often not kings, princes, nobles, people of the upper class, but peasants, craftsmen, sons, and daughters of the poor who came from the common people. They are characterized by such qualities as intelligence, resourcefulness, diligence, craftsmanship, meticulousness, vigilance, humanity. Fairy tales created by the Brothers Grimm can be divided into three ideological groups:

a) Legends: "Der tapfere Schneider" (Brave tailor), "Das Schneewittchen" (Snow maiden), "Die goldene Gans" ("Golden goose");

b) Tales about animals and creatures: "Der Hase und der Igel" ("Hedgehog and a rabbit"), "Der Wolf und der Fuchs" ("Wolf and fox"), "Die Bremer Stadtmusikanten" ("Musicians of Bremen");

c) Tales from real life: "Die kluge Else" ("Smart Elsa"), "Der faule Heinz" ("Lazy Heinz"), "Frau Holle" ("Stormy old woman").

The plot of the fairy tales is taken from the ancient folk tales and is decorated. Tales about animals are very close to the traditional style in parables, and many of them laugh at some of the flaws in life through the actions of allegorical images. The plot of life tales, on the other hand, is often taken from life events, and their protagonists are also present in life, embodying this or that person that we encounter almost every day.

So, the works of the German storytellers Brothers Grimm have been translated into Uzbek several times in different years, indirectly (from the Russian translation) and directly (from the original German). The influence of the Brothers Grimm's tales was enormous, and despite a number of difficulties mentioned above, later edited wonderful stories for young readers (50 Tales, illustrated by the artist Ludwig Emil Grimm) won the love of children's audience.

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