



ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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THE SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF PROTAGONISTS' PSYCHE IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH ADVENTURE WORKS

Kakharova Mohigul Yusufovna
PhD Student at
Bukhara State University
mohigulkakharova@gmail.com

Annotatsiya- Maqola “Sarguzasht” janri haqida bo‘lib, unda real yoki xayoliy voqealar qahramonning sayohatlari orqali taqdim etilishi bilan ajralib turishi bayon etiladi. Bolalar sarguzasht adabiyotiga jahon adabiyotidan G‘afur G‘ulomning “Shum bola”, Mark Tvenning “Geklberri Finning sarguzashtlari” misol bo‘la oladi. “Geklberri Finn” romanidagi Geklberri Finning ruhiyati va “Shum bola”dagi Shum bolaning badiiy talqini orqali o‘smirlar o‘z-o‘zini anglab, kelajak hayotini mustaqil qura boshlagani ma’lum bo‘ladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: sarguzasht, nasr, aql, so‘zlashuv uslubi, adabiy nuqtai nazar, janr.

Аннотация- Статья посвящена жанру приключений, для которого характерно то, что реальные или вымышленные события представлены через путешествия главного героя. Примеры детской приключенческой литературы: «Резвый мальчик» Гафура Гуляма и «Приключения Гекльберри Финна» Марка Твена из мировой литературы. Благодаря художественной интерпретации психики Гекльберри Финна в романе «Гекльберри Финн» и «Резвый мальчик» в «Резвом мальчике» выяснилось, что подростки начали понимать себя и строить свою будущую жизнь самостоятельно.

Ключевые слова: приключения, проза, ум, разговорный стиль, литературный взгляд, жанр.

Abstract- The article is about the genre of Adventure, which is characterized by the fact that the real or fictional events are presented through the travels of the protagonist. Examples of children's adventure literature include Gafur Gulam's «The Frisky Boy» and Mark Twain's «The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn» from world literature. Through the artistic interpretation of the psyche of Huckleberry Finn in the



novel «Huckleberry Finn» and The Frisky boy in «The Frisky Boy», it was revealed that teenagers began to understand themselves and build their future lives independently.

Key words: adventure, prose, mind, colloquial style, literary view, genre.

Introduction. In the adventure prose, the protagonist is placed in an unusual, exotic setting. In adventure works, the sea or the most remote and dangerous places are taken with the help of travel motifs. The adventures in world literature begin their history in Europe with biblical legends about Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. In other countries, folk tales and adventure stories began to take shape. Gafur Gulam and Mark Twain conveyed the psychological state of teenagers to readers in various ways. Gafur Gulam chose the humorous style for The Funny Boy; Mark Twain chose the picaresk method for his novel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. Hence, the author simply narrated the events of the novel through the protagonist's speech. Although Mark Twain spent most of his childhood on the river, he also connected the adventures of his heroes with the river. Gafur Gulam's "Funny Child" and Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" are also highly regarded and read by today's readers for their novel-style storytelling in simple speech.

Literature Review. Adventure literature is a typical and very popular literary genre; throughout the storyline, the author puts the protagonist in dangerous problematic situations and he appears in front of the reader; follows the author's period, habits, and literary views; shows the beauty of ingenuity and resourcefulness, risk-taking and adventure. Not all famous English writers were passionate about serious life topics. Some great authors dedicate part of their creations to the younger generation, writing fairy tales and stories for children. Author Lewis Carroll is best known for his book, Alice in Wonderland. She grew up in a large family with 11 children. The boy loved to stand and always dreamed of becoming an artist. This writer described Alice's story and her wonderful magical world. Welsh writer Roald Dahl spent most of his childhood at home. One such allowance was not far from the famous chocolate candy factory. It was around this time that the idea of writing a story about her best children, "Charlie and the Chocolate Factory," came up. The protagonist of the story turned out to be a boy named Charlie, who got one of five tickets that allowed him to enter an indoor chocolate factory. Charlie, along with four other contestants, completed all the tasks in the factory and won.

Rudyard Kipling is best known for his book The Forest Book, which grew up among animals in the wild. Perhaps this story was written under his childhood impressions. The fact is that he lived in India for the first five years of his life after birth. Joan Rockling - The most famous writer - is the "fairy tale" of our time. He introduced us to a hero like Harry Potter. The story of Harry's wizard going to Hogwarts School is joined by Joan's children. This gave them time to enter the world of witchcraft and witchcraft, and the family forgot about the poverty they were living in at the time. The book is rich in the wonderful adventures of the protagonist Harry Potter. Robert Lewis Stevenson invented the captaincy tone in the famous history of Hawk Island. Hundreds of young men watched the adventures of his hero. Robert himself was a teacher, engineer, and lawyer from Cold Scotland. The writer made a significant contribution to literature at the age of 16. The story of "Treasure Island"



came to mind in games with his son, during which time they drew a treasure map together and devised their own conspiracy.

Analysis. "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" was written in 1884, and the novel is about 12-year-old teenager Huckleberry Finn and the fugitive black slave Jim. The two friends escaped persecution and set out on a journey along the Mississippi River. That way they had a lot of great adventures.

The protagonist of the novel, Huckleberry Finn, is a playful, agile, courageous teenager who decides to go on his journey alone. A drunken father takes his son to a ruined hut, beats him, and locks him up to take his son's money and property. "I don't know how much I slept, but suddenly a scary voice woke me up. My father was jumping like a madman and a snake! Snake! "A snake is crawling on my leg," he would shout, and sometimes he would jump like a snake, and when I looked around, there was no snake. I have never seen such meaningless, wild eyes as my father. [35] Apparently, Huckleberry Finn had three unconscious desires hidden in his psyche:

1. Guckleberry Finn's desire to escape his brutally violent father.

The boy ran away from his father because he wanted to be independent and free, to travel along the Mississippi River, and prepared a fake scene about his death. "When it got dark, I would light a pipe and sit by the water. The fire was happier than me. But gradually loneliness overwhelmed me. I went to the shore and watched the river waves, the twinkling stars, counting branches flowing from the river, and then I lay down. The best way to get rid of loneliness was to sleep." [46]

2. Huckleberry Finn's desire to be a close friend and confidant of Jim, a black friend who worked as both a father and a bodyguard.

When the protagonist is alone on the island, he suddenly meets the Negro Jim. Jim wanted to run away from his master and live a free life. The boy continued his journey along the Mississippi River with Jim. Jim became attached to her day by day because of her kindness and loyalty. Jim Huckleberry hid his father's death until the end of the novel, not letting his friend get upset. "I don't find anything to criticize Jim; on the contrary, his good deeds come to the fore. Sometimes he would get up, not wake up, if he stayed in my time, if he stayed in the district, he would go left again, he would be happy, he would lose one and then find the other. I will never forget the kindness he showed me, calling me his "angel" and "lamp" in the swamp, ready for anything for me; I remember rescuing him from measles and he thanks me for it and says I am the dearest person in his life. He was a true close friend of mine." [248]

3. Huckleberry's desire to correct his own mistakes.

Huckleberry's encounter with Jim and the two defendants, Mr. Robson and Dr. Robinson, the fraudsters, had a major impact on the formation and rise of this hero's inner state of mind. Huckleberry called them "King" and "Duke." Scammers like the King and the Duke made a living by staging performances in the city. They used Huckleberry Finn and Jim; they were to be the false "heirs" of the rich Peter. When he decided to look for a way to prevent the swindlers who wanted to take away Peter's wealth, Huckleberry changed Finn's inner state of mind - a sense of compassion for someone. I thought to myself, "I'm not going to let these girls steal anyone's money, not even this [Rabbit's lips]!" When the girl apologized, everyone started to cheer me up and cheer me up when I was in a bad mood. I felt like the ugliest, stupidest, stupidest



person in the world; then I decided to steal the money from the fraudsters. [203] the boy told the late Peter's nephew, Mary Jane, that he had stolen the money and hid it. "Then I told him: I put the bag in the coffin. It was in the coffin at midnight when you cried next to the coffin. I feel so sorry for you, Mrs. Mary Jane." [222]

This sense of goodness in the spirit of the hero is reflected in the distinction between good and evil. Finn began to appreciate the beauty of man's inner feelings. He embodied Mary Jane's charming image with sincere words and sealed it in his heart for the rest of his life.

"[Mrs. Mary Jane] when it comes to her beauty, her kindness, no one can turn around in front of her! I haven't seen her once, not even once, since she walked out the door! But I remember, I remembered many times." I remembered them a million times! I also remembered that they told me to pray; if I knew that my prayers would benefit him, God forbid, I would pray too." [222]

Mark Twain Huckleberry described Finn's sense of freedom at the beginning of the novel. The protagonist of the novel does his best to achieve the freedom and independence of his friend. The writer did not distinguish Negroes from whites. By tying their hearts to the bonds of friendship, Huckleberry Finn helped her friend as much as possible to escape to a place not controlled by the master. Mark Twain embodied his political views in his protagonist. Thus, according to the author, a person can be treated not on the basis of skin color, but on the basis of purity of heart. He pointed out that it was wrong to treat him like a slave.

"Jim was insulted for a long time, put on his shoulder once or twice, and Jim was silent as if he didn't know me. The peasants then took him back to the same shed, put on his old clothes, and chained him again, but this time they fastened the shackles under the wall, not at the foot of the bed. They said, "Give it to me, and if the owner does not come, sell it at auction ..." [326]

Discussion. The hard life of the Uzbek people after the Second World War in the 20th century is described in Gafur Gulam's "Funny Boy". The author has chosen a humorous style in his work "Funny Boy". The plot begins with the protagonist Karavoy fleeing his mother's house in search of money. During his six-month adventure, the boy saw the ups and downs of life. The young hero began to feel his own mental anguish and emotional feelings throughout his adventures.

The story is written in the adventure genre, in which the writer gives freedom to his protagonist Karavoy; the protagonist was able to understand himself as a person in society throughout the story. In his book *The Fun Child*, the author seeks to show that adolescence is a time of complete independence and security; and managed to survive. This was a positive feature of the protagonist that had a significant impact on the students; an important component of the story was the agile boy who became an obedient teenager who realized his rightful place in society for six months during his adventures. There seems to be an understanding of the progressive outlook of the writer, who was a social movement at the time. Gafur Gulam, who had a keen sense of humor, portrayed his protagonist as an artistic figure, and the protagonist achieved impeccable perfection in the story.

While stealing eggs and butter from his house, his mother secretly agreed to cook pilaf with her boyfriend, who was suddenly exposed. The fat melted, the eggs



broke, and the duppies turned white; then ran away from home without saying anything to his friends. After that, Karavoy began to experience adventures in his life, which opened a new page for his future life. The writer hides the positive qualities of his protagonist in every action, such as simplicity, joy, cunning. Sometimes, due to the ignorance and illiteracy of the protagonist, he had to leave his landing place. The author describes the boy's diligence in killing the birds in the cage.

"Inside was a warming glove with a bird hunter's glove on it. I put it in my hand and lifted the claw. I squeezed my foot, opened the bird's mouth, and forced him to drink yogurt with a silver spoon. thirsty. thirsty for water, I did the same with the other birds: "Now you feed your hungry stomachs; If a person stays in one place, he will get tired, and if his stomach is full, he will not get tired." [15] When he entered, the birds were lying dead in a cage because they had been forced to do so. drinking yogurt. The harmful consequences of his bad behavior forced him to leave his city. His negligence was the main reason he left the shelters he found.

"Suddenly I had to leave the paradise I wanted to conquer. I immediately continued my journey into the desert. The sky was high and the ground was hard enough. I wandered in the desert, not knowing where to go or what to do. There was no intention in my brain. If I hadn't been so calm and playful, I would have turned everyone's bread into a camel." [73], in the same opinion. was a bull.

"My master, angry with my disbelief, came to tie the leg of the weak bull, and even beat me several times in the middle of the night." I got up and ran away. As I climbed to the roof, I looked behind me and ran away from my master with all my might. Finally, I barely made it up the stairs to the roof. [53] The children's work was very hard, so they too had to leave the shelter. Instead of putting the big meat he was trying to steal, he went into the bag and checked to see if it was real. I thought, "Maybe this time he'll take revenge on me, I'll be trapped here like a mouse in a cage," and I immediately emptied the bag and went inside; I wrapped the stone around the edge of the bag; Tie the bag tightly with a rope and say, "Drag!" I said. I said. » [103]

The protagonist had to face constant challenges; he was formerly someone's student or servant. He wanted to look after his mother like other teenagers. She was worried about everything, she was sad, sometimes she was in tears. Although the boy could not raise enough money for his future, he was ready to continue his adventure. At the end of the story, the writer transforms his protagonist into a smart, patient, tolerant teenager who feeds his family; When Karavoy was accused of stealing his master's money, he wept bitterly and replied, "No, Haji Baba, I will inform the judge first. you gave him a coat and a hat. Besides, the two of you beat me hard, ignoring my orphanhood. You didn't pay for my services. Which law confirms this? Do you think our White King's palace is without a door? No, I'll tell the judge right away.» [175]

Analysis of characters' psyche in Uzbek and English adventure works:

Karavoy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•frisky and playful [73]•wanderer and vagabond [73]•liar [82]•kind-hearted[61]•independent
Huckleberry Finn	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•frisky and playful[4]•liar ,wears shabby clothes and likes to be in the sugar barrel[3]•kind-hearted] and conscientious [221]•independent[4], capable of doing everything• wanderer and vagabond
Karavoy and Huckleberry Finn	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•frisky and playful•wanderer and vagabond•liar•kind-hearted and conscientious•independent

Conclusion. Gafur Gulam's *The Red Boy*, Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, written in the adventure genre; led to the following conclusions. The similarities and differences between the two heroes are explored in detail.

1. While the protagonist of *Huckleberry Finn's* adventures also felt free and prosperous, *Karavoy* in "*Moving Child*" ran away from home for a living, but wanted to return home with her; enough money for his family. Although the protagonist does not express his wishes in the story, the writer clearly expresses his wishes in his actions.

Striving to find her way into the future, *Huckleberry Finn* also traveled along the *Mississippi River* and she wanted to have an independent, free life.

2. *Caraway* and *Huckleberry Finn* also had a habit of deceiving people; they are partially described as close characters. Trying to avoid a difficult and awkward situation, the heroes had to deceive people. On the one hand, *Frisky* has devised all sorts of lies beyond his imagination to make the child rich at home. *Huckleberry Finn*, on the other hand, was forced to deceive people in order to save the life of his close friend *Jim*.

3. *Karavoy* was wandering in the desert, not knowing where to go or what to do; he was a wanderer and a wanderer. *Huckleberry Finn* was a very smart, energetic kid who could do anything he had planned in advance.

4. On the one hand, *Huckleberry's* conscience arose in his psyche when he went astray during his adventures. As he shared his goodness with others, he proved to be a man of pure conscience and kindness, like a true gentleman. *Karavoy* turned from a playful child into an obedient child. No matter how much people insulted him, he patiently continued his adventure. So he managed to collect twenty-seven rubles and two coins, but returned home without any obstacles.

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