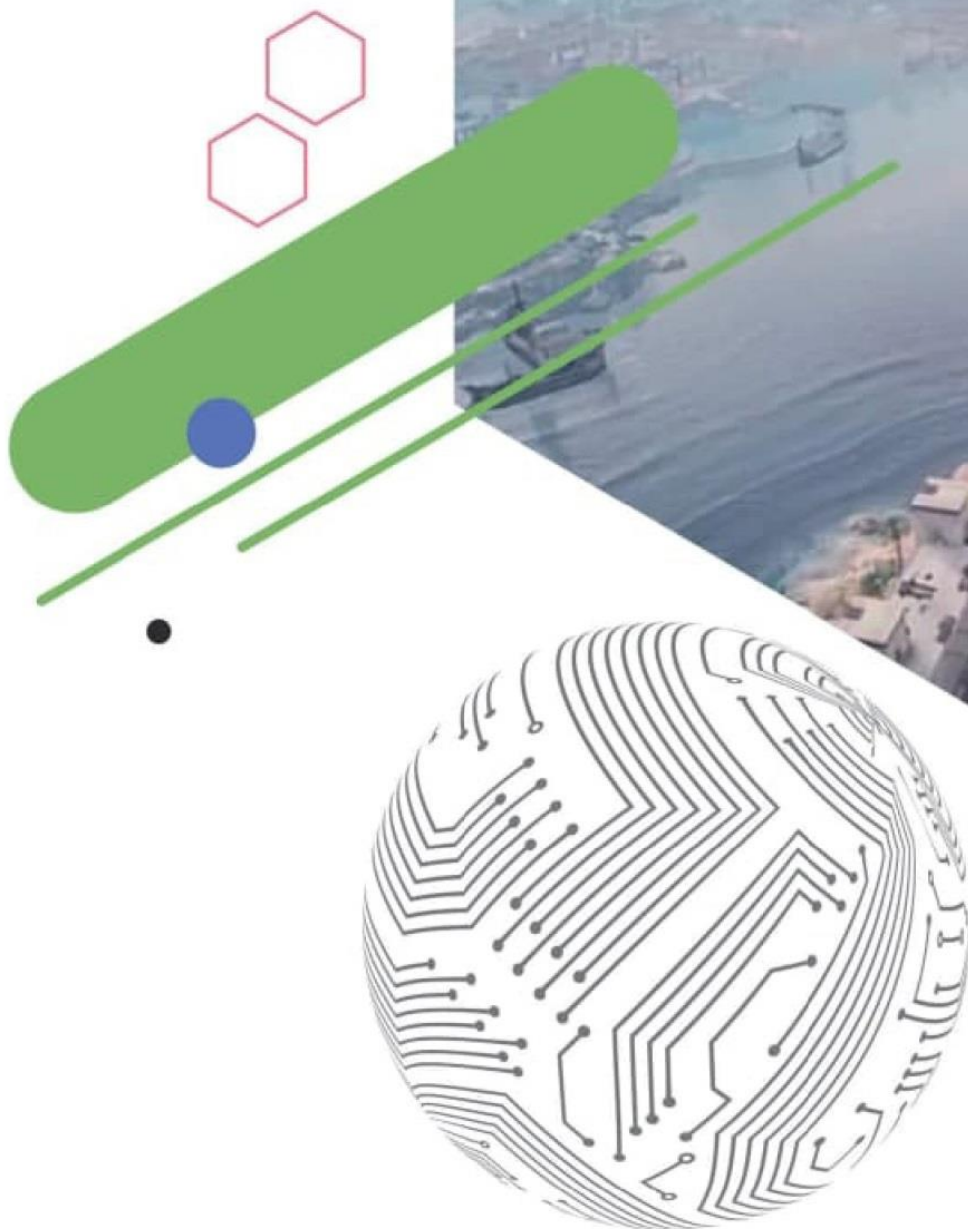
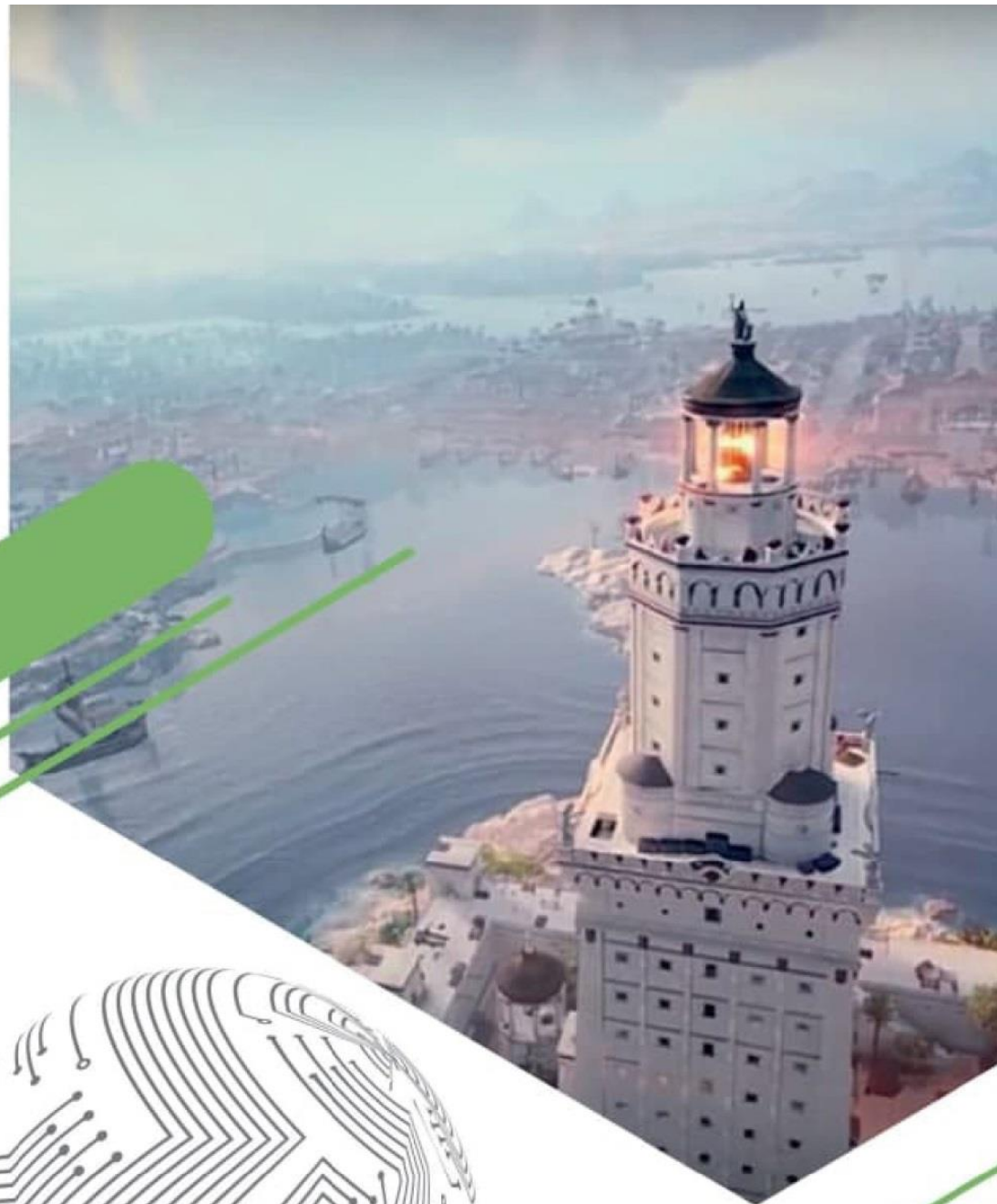


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**Common features of helpers in English and Uzbek fairytales**

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**Abstract.** The article analyses the specific features of epic helpers in English and Uzbek fairytales and observes their commonalities. Many similarities in the image of epic helpers can be observed even though Uzbek and English people live in different continents.

**Key words.** Fairytale, folklore, character, donor, helper, motif, image.

**Introduction.** There are many types of tales where fairies, dragons, witches, elves and monsters participate. There are a big number of people who like to read about enemies or helpers from the external world. War between good and evil depicted in such stories is fascinating to young and old alike.

**Main part.** Russian scholar, folklorist Vladimir Yakovlevich Propp identified a donor character in fairytales, which tests the hero, questions, sets tasks first, only then assists or gives advice if the hero succeeds. Other supernatural characters, humans, magic beings, talking animals, elves, fairies, brownies, boogies, etc. can also help the hero in a fairytale.

Both in English and Uzbek fairytales the hero often meets the vital helper in the woods. [Talking animals](#) are often the hero's helpers, perhaps more than any other type. The most common motivation of the animals is gratitude, after protection, receiving food, or less commonly, settling a quarrel between several animals.

In the classical fairy tale, the “donor” or animal helper is a crucial element to the survival and success of the protagonist, since they are typically animals that provide assistance in the journey or quest. This form of intervention is an important aspect of the animal helper’s role in guiding the [hero](#) towards self-realization. The animal helper also supports the notion of a heroic human protagonist, which helps to promote the individuals’ progress through acts of good deeds and support throughout the tale. These are interlocking parts of the relationship between the animal helper and the human hero, which provide a cooperative foundation for achieving a certain goal in [fairy tales](#).

In the English fairytale “How Jack went to seek his fortune” Jack comes across a cat, a dog, a goat, a bull, a rooster turn by turn and agrees to join him in the search of fortune. Further he gets help from each of them while gaining the treasure. In Uzbek fairytale “Botir” 40 camels help the hero to carry food for his starving mother.

There can be moments when more than one character attempts the tasks, such as when the [youngest son](#) sets out last, all of them commonly met the donor. It is through failing in the test that the older sons are marked out as not being the hero; only the youngest son passes the test and receives the aid. For example, in the English fairytale “Childe Rowland” two elder brothers consulted Warlock Merlin, who showed the ways of rescuing their sister from the king of Elfland. After their failure, the youngest brother Childe Rowland succeeded. Sometimes, all three sons succeed as in the Uzbek fairytale “Topqinchilar”, all of them own a supernatural trait of their dead father, a frequent motif that can be seen both in Uzbek and English folklore.

There may be [three](#) donors, distinguished by the fact that the first two are unable to help and so send him on to the next. A common motif, is that one can consult all the beasts, the next all the fish, the third all the birds, and only the last can discover what the hero needs. As in “Jack and his golden snuff-box”, the three little men help him in need, as well as all the mice, all the frogs try to assist in finding the castle Jack needs, at last, the birds succeed.

In other cases, each of the three may give the hero or heroine something, but only the third has the information necessary to them.

A great variety of other figures may also take this place and serve as a helper. In “Tom Tit Tot”, the heroine is aided by a supernatural creature, however, she had to guess his name at the end. There are a series of fairy tales related with the name of the helper in folklore of Europe and world folklore.

In “Nix Nought Nothing” the giant carried a king over the river on his back and asked for Nix nought nothing for the pay. The king agrees, further it comes out to be the name of his own son.

In some English and Uzbek fairytales, the hero is given vital hints by his dead father or mother in his dream and gains fortune.

The hero may also meet up with several extraordinary men who will help him as in need. Each one has an ability, such as seeing things miles off, hearing things miles off, an extraordinary shot, ability to drink a river that allows them to fulfill the hero's tasks.

This magical helper is often long faithful to the hero; the hero may fail many times after the initial test, often by not respecting the helper's advice. The helper may declare that the hero does not deserve his help after his disobedience, but still aids him.

All fairytales in the world contain such characters, helpers, for instance, in “[The Golden Bird](#)”, the talking [fox](#) tests the hero by warning him against entering an inn and, after he succeeds, helps him find the object of his quest; in “[The Boy Who Drew Cats](#)”, the priest advised the hero to stay in small places at night, which protects him from an evil spirit; in “[Cinderella](#)”, the fairy godmother gives Cinderella the dresses she needs to attend the ball. The roles can be more complicated. In “[The Red Ettin](#)”, the role is split into the mother—who offers the hero the whole of a journey cake with her curse or half with her blessing—and when he takes the half, a fairy who gives him advice; in “[Mr Simigdali](#),” the sun, the moon, and the stars all give the heroine a magical gift. Characters who are not always the donor can act like the donor. In “[Kallo and the Goblins](#)”, the villain goblins also give the heroine gifts, because they are tricked; in “[Schippeitaro](#)”, the evil [cats](#) betray their secret to the hero, giving him the means to defeat them.

**Conclusion.** To sum up, fairy tales can include magic, talking animals, or a touch of realism. Fairy tales don't always contain a moral or lesson, they can be pure entertainment, but often teach about consequences and values like kindness and patience. Helpers can be seen in most fairytales throughout the world. They may have different characteristics, specific features as they belong to different nations. However, the motif is similar —to give support, advice or a hand to people in need.

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