

демак матн – мураккаб денотатларни ўзида мужассам этган нутқ шакли дея аташимиз мумкин. Фель лексема денотацияси деганда муайян ҳаракат ёки ҳаракатнинг типик белгиларининг тил белгисида акс этишини тушунамиз.

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"BEOWULF" - THE LARGEST MONUMENT OF ANGLO-SAXON EPIC POETRY

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Abstract: The perception of "good" and "evil" reflects not only the moral and ethical aspects of a person's life, but testifies to a certain transformation of social consciousness that occurs in the process of historical and cultural interaction, as a result of a collision with various factors (from political, external and internal to cultural). As a result, the study of the perception of these philosophical categories in different historical epochs is one of the leading historical problems. A reflection of the perception of "good" and "evil" is represented, first of all, in the literary works of mankind and is the main source in the studies devoted to the study of various aspects of life of, or other people in different historical epochs.

Key words: ELL, poetry, old English, Grendel's arm, Christianity.

Beowulf is a wonderful epic poem and one of the best pieces of literature in the English language. The poem is in the language of the Saxons, in Old English language. The poem is famous for its Scandinavian hero and his bravery acts. The adventures of the hero are the primary focus of the poem. The historical elements of the poem make it is a great epic. The heroism of the main character, the fight of good and bad, the differing beliefs, the introduction of paganism and Christianity; the mix of all these factors makes the poem a great epic.

Beowulf is a hero in the eyes of all people. Except for the last battle he was victorious in all the battles he fought. In the swimming match we find him swimming for seven nights and killing nine dangerous sea creatures (that lived in the depth of the ocean) during the swimming. We also find him killing the great monster Grendel that was frightening the Danes for almost twelve years. Beowulf was strong enough to rip off the arm of Grendel. We also find Beowulf fighting against Grendel's mother. Grendel's mother attacked Beowulf for killing her son. Beowulf slays her also and cut off her neck with a big sword which only he can lift. After chopping her head off, he takes it from the ocean easily. Beowulf had great strength that made him a real hero. The heroism of Beowulf makes the poem a real epic.

Beowulf Poem analysis, heroism of Beowulf making the poem an epic

The willingness of Beowulf to sacrifice his life for helping others is yet another major heroic character of Beowulf. He always tried to put his before him. Beowulf is sent to destroy the evil Grendel and save Danes. We find Beowulf taking help from no one and risking his life to save Danes. Even though he realizes

the danger he was afraid of losing life. Even in his old age he goes to battle and defeats a deadly dragon so

that his people will be protected. Even in death he desired to help others. A tall lighthouse is erected so that people can find their way back from sea. The heroism and sacrifice of Beowulf is what makes the poem a great epic. Beowulf never feared death. We find his telling his death wishes every time he goes to fight. He desired his wealth to be given to his people. He says "And if death does take me, send the hammered mail of my armor to Higlac, return the inheritance I had from Hrehtel, and from Wayland. Fate will unwind as it must!" He was well aware of the immortal glory which he will receive. This heroism is the major feature of all epics. This only makes Beowulf an epic poem. He knew about the eternal rewards of his ventures. He knew that for fighting with ferocious creatures like Grendel he would receive immortality even if become the loser.

Bravery of Beowulf

Beowulf wanted to bring success for his people even if it happens to take his life. His purpose was to fight for his people and restore their fortune. He was not reluctant to die in the battlefield. He was aware that his name will be glorified in life as well as death. He says "When we crossed the sea, my comrades and I, I already knew that all my purpose was this: to win the good will of your people or die in battle, pressed in Grendel's fierce grip. Let me live in greatness and courage, or here in this hall welcome my death!" He always faced reality without any fear. He was least bothered about the outcome and never feared. He was confident in everything and believed that Wyrð or fate would operate no matter he is killed or kept alive in the battle. He was always ready to sacrifice his life. He boldly faces everything. This very bravery of the main character makes the poem a celebrated epic.

Heroes in great epics: Beowulf, the brave hero

In great epics we often find brave heroes. While looking at the values (strengths) of these heroes, we can see that as much as they were strong in their respective values, equally they were found to be weak and vulnerable. They made their faults of life. However, these faults would not discount from their accomplishments and only added to their fame. Beowulf makes the poem a great epic. In the story, good and evil fight and wipe out each other. Good is illustrated by God. We can see Beowulf pleading to God for power to strengthen him in the battle. Evil is found to be defeated by good. However, evil continues in good stand for a long time. Fight between good and evil is one of the main conflicts in the poem Beowulf, and ultimately both Grendel (the first opponent of Beowulf) killed lots of men before meeting his match. They do consume innocent people and are defiling the laws. Beowulf however helped people when they require, and believed that God himself is with him. In the poem word or fate is the most important belief. Beowulf is a pagan poem and this word is a pagan belief. Grendel is illustrated as an antagonist and as an evil villain. This fight between good and bad makes the poem a great epic.

Beowulf is an epic poem composed in Old English consisting of 3,182 lines. It is written in the alliterative verse style, which is common for Old English poetry as well as works written in languages such as Old High German, Old Saxon, and Old Norse. Beowulf is considered one of the oldest surviving poems in the English language. The author of the poem is unknown and is generally referred to simply as the "Beowulf Poet." The date of the poem's composition is also unknown. Arguments have been made for an origin as early as the 7th century CE. The poem concerns the legendary figure Beowulf, a hero of the Geats who were a North Germanic people inhabiting modern-day Gotland in southern Sweden. Beowulf fights a series of monsters and also rules as King of the Geats for approximately 50 years.

The date of the poem's composition is unknown and is the subject of much debate. The surviving manuscript probably dates from either the late 10th century CE or the early 11th century CE. However, the poem itself may be much older. Arguments have been made for as early as the 7th century CE and as late as the 11th century CE. The poem was composed in England, though exactly where is uncertain. Some scholars have taken the poem's Scandinavian setting as evidence for an origin in the kingdom of East Anglia. The East Anglian royal house, the Wuffingas, seems to have had close ties to Sweden. This is evidenced by the Sutton Hoo ship burial. Arguments have also been made for an origin in the Kingdom of Wessex in the 9th century CE and for an origin in the early-11th-century CE court of Cnut, the Danish king who ruled Denmark, Norway, and England.

While the poem has a Christian veneer, the world of Beowulf and his contemporaries is decidedly pagan. The events of the poem take place long before the conversion of Scandinavia. The story takes place within the milieu of a decidedly Pre-Christian, Germanic warrior culture. Lords like Hrothgar and Beowulf hold lavish feasts, their respective warbands into battle, and reward their followers with treasure and gifts.

Background and origins

Beowulf is one of the oldest surviving epic poems in what is identifiable as an early form of the English language. In the poem, Beowulf, a hero of the Germanic tribe of Geatland, from southern Sweden, travels to Denmark to help defeat a monster named Grendel. This poem, about Danish and Swedish kings

and heroes, was preserved in England because the English people are descendants of Germanic tribes: the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. Jutes and northern Saxon tribes came from what is now southern Denmark and northern Germany. Beowulf tells a story about the old days of the Anglo-Saxon people in their native land. At the proposed time of the poem's composition (roughly 700 C.E.) the Anglo-Saxons had only migrated to England a few hundred years before; the connection between the Anglo-Saxons, the Danes, and the Geats was still quite strong, and the poem is in some sense an attempt to reconcile the cultures of these different Germanic peoples.

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“БАЙРАМ” КОНЦЕПТИГА ОИД ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ПАРЕМИОЛОГИК БИРЛИКЛАРИ

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Аннотация мазкур мақола “байрам” концептини ифодаловчи инглиз ва ўзбек паремиологик бирликларнинг тадқиқига бағишланган. Муаллиф томонидан бир қатор мисоллар келтирилиб, улардаги тарихий, этник-маданий ва миллий хусусиятлар ёритиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: паремия, концепт, байрам, паремиологик бирлик, миллий-маданий хусусият, лингвомаданий мазмун.

Abstract. The present article investigates English and Uzbek paremiological units which reflect the content of the concept “holiday”. The author gives examples of such units and reveals their historical, ethnic-cultural and national-specific potential.

Key words: paremiology, term, concept, holiday, paremiological unit, national-cultural specific, lingual-cultural potential.

Паремиология (юн. пароимиа — ҳикматли сўз, зарбулмасал ва ... логия)1) маълум бир тилдаги авлоддан авлодга оғзаки шаклда кўчиб юривчи, ихчам ва содда, қисқа ва мазмундор, мантиқий умумлашма сифатида пайдо бўлган мақол, матал, афоризм каби ҳикматли ибораларни - паремаларни ўрганадиган фан соҳаси; 2) муайян тилда мавжуд бўлган мақол, матал, афоризм каби ҳикматли иборалар - паремалар тизими. Паремалар авлоддан авлодга фақат оғзаки ҳолдагина ўтиб келганлиги, халқ оғзаки ижодининг маҳсули бўлганлиги учун адабиётшуносликнинг ўрганиш объекти ҳисобланади, чунки уларнинг аксарияти кўпинча шеърини шаклга ўхшайди ва уларда ўхшатиш, антитеза, анафора, аллитерация, киноя, пичинг каби бир қанча тасвирий воситалар қўлланади.

Барча тилларда мавжуд бўлгани каби инглиз тилида ҳам хоҳ у оғзаки нутқ бўлсин хоҳ ёзма адабиётлар паремиологик бирликлар кенг миқдорда қўлланилади. Қуйида биз айнан инглиз маъданиятида, аниқроқ айтадиган бўлсак инглиз байрамларида қўлланиладиган ибратли сўзларни кўриб чиқамиз. Дастлаб ҳам диний ҳам дунёвий байрам ҳисобланмиш Thanksgivingday ҳақида сўз