

**LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF GOOD AND EVIL LEXEMES IN
ENGLISH AND UZBEK HOUSEHOLD TALES
ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЛЕКСЕМ ДОБРА И
ЗЛА В АНГЛИЙСКИХ И УЗБЕКСКИХ БЫТОВЫХ СКАЗКАХ
INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILIDA UY ERTAKLARIDA YAXSHI VA YOMON
LEKSEMALARINING LEKSIKO-SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI.**

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Annotation: This article presents information about the lexical-semantic study of goodness and evil lexemes in English and Uzbek household tales as well as common components of these lexemes. In addition, complete explanations of goodness and evil concepts found in fairy tales are analyzed.

Key words: household tales, folk tales, goodness, evil, components, concepts.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek maishiy ertaklardagi yaxshilik va yomonlik leksemalarining leksik-semantik jihatdan o‘rganilishi hamda bu leksemalarning umumiy komponentlari haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan. Bundan tashqari, ertaklarda uchraydigan ezgulik va yomonlik tushunchalarining to‘liq izohlari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: maishiy ertaklar, xalq ertaklari, ezgulik, yovuzlik, tarkibiy qismlar, konseptlar.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлены сведения о лексико-семантическом исследовании лексем добра и зла в английских и узбекских бытовых сказках, а также общих компонентов этих лексем. Кроме того, анализируются полные объяснения понятий добра и зла, встречающиеся в сказках.

Ключевые слова: бытовые сказки, народные сказки, добро, зло, компоненты, концепции.

In the past several decades, studying folk tales has been playing an important role in linguistics and research on tales has a long history. It should be noted that fairy tales have been educating the people, especially the young generation, in the spirit of humanity, love for the motherland, honesty and integrity, hard work, politeness and humility. [1] A fairy tale is a short story that belongs to the folklore genres. [2] Both Uzbek folk tales and English tales are based on events that occur directly in everyday life, and they are called household tales. Events described in household tales can happen in everyone's life. One of the most important aspects of household tales is its educational significance, the vitality of meaning and conflict, the richness of satire and humor, and the simplicity of the plot. In this type of fairy tales, there are situations such as the victory of goodness over evil, the triumph of a hero who has faced injustice, and the victory of wisdom over ignorance. The heroes of domestic fairy tales are distinguished from the heroes of other types of fairy tales by their wisdom and eloquence.

In the process of analyzing household tales we find goodness and evil, truth and lies, crookedness and righteousness, love and hatred, and many other conflicting moral concepts in English and Uzbek fairy tales. One of the most important of the contradictions mentioned above is the concept of good and evil, which reveals the importance of our research and has its own content and structure. Such concepts found in Uzbek folk tales are sometimes completely, and in some places partially similar and shared with the concepts found in English fairy tales. Such similarity and compatibility is observed both in their names and lexical units. In this respect, it is possible to compare the semantic features of the lexemes of goodness and evil found in English and Uzbek fairy tales. Although both English folk tales and Uzbek folk tales have been studied to a certain extent by scientists in different periods, the lexical-semantic features of both folk tales have not been studied in a comparative context. Here it can be said that from the Uzbek folk tales “Zumrad and Qimmat”, “Kenja botir”, “Egriboy and Tugriboy”, and many others from English tales “Jack the Giant Killer”, “Childe Rowland”, “Red Ettin”, “The Story of the Three Bears”,

“Molly Whuppie”, etc. have concepts of good and evil, which are represented by different lexemes. It is known that the concept of goodness in Uzbek fairy tales is comprehensive, and the spiritual destination of these fairy tales intended for children and adults is the same, that is, to lead to goodness. These characters appear as Zumrad and Kenja Botir as an old man in another fairy tale. When it comes to English household tales, laziness, stinginess, and narrow-mindedness are mocked in English folktales. In addition, English household tales portrays a young, harmless, innocent person to the listener. These tales are distinguished by the fact that they have features such as cunning, folk wisdom, resourcefulness.

Based on the analysis of the dictionary definitions of the *goodness* lexeme, the most common component “everything positive, good, moral (as opposed to bad)” is distinguished, which is defined by the following meanings: 1) good; 2) well-being; 3) kindness; 4) honesty; 5) profit; 6) happiness; 7) luck; 8) success; 9) duty; 10) good work; 11) good attitude; 12) property; 13) wealth; 14) consent sign.

The most common component of the *bad* lexeme is “everything bad, immoral (the opposite of good)”, which is defined by the use of the following personal components: 1) harm; 2) problem; 3) misfortune; 4) attack; 5) unpleasantness; 6) bad feeling: anger, anxiety; 7) sin; 8) revenge; 9) discontent; 10) wine; 11) cunning. [3]

The main idea of every folk tale is goodness, encouragement to do good, and in most fairy tales, goodness has won over evil, and a positive hero wins with his good qualities. Goodness is something that is evaluated positively. It enables human and society to live, develop, prosper, achieve harmony and perfection. In everyday life, this word describes not only moral behavior, but also material wealth. But evil is something that is negatively evaluated and destroys human life and well-being. Evil is destructive, it leads to harmony, alienation of people from each other, and death. It should be noted that in fairy tales, lexemes representing evil are more numerous than lexemes representing goodness. Focusing on the semantics of lexemes expressing goodness in the discourse of fairy tales, the words and concepts expressing goodness, goodness, their polysemic, synonymous and other relations in English and Uzbek

fairy tales are widely explained. It is worth saying that fairy tales, especially Uzbek folk tales, end with goodness, and the main idea is the victory of good over evil. Besides, there are many elements of fairy tales, and good character is one of them. In fairy tales, there is always at least one good character or character who wins because of his virtues. Another element of the fairy tale is an evil character. Examples of bad characters include witches, pirates, giants, dragons, envious people who love to do evil, and many other characters in fairy tales. In almost all fairy tales, the evil character is usually destroyed in some way and the good prevails. When talking about lexemes representing goodness in fairy tales, it is appropriate to give a more complete definition of this concept. In English, goodness is defined as follows in the *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. “**Goodness**” - the personal quality of being morally good; used to express any strong emotion, especially surprise; the quality of being morally right and admirable. The “*Merriam-Webster*” dictionary lists about 58 synonyms and antonyms for the word “goodness”. Among them, the closest synonyms are honesty, integrity, morality, virtue, rightness, virtuousness, uprightness and many other words. Some of the words in this synonymous line may fully or partially correspond to the lexeme goodness.

There are several definitions of the lexeme evil in English, which are fully explained. **Evil**- (adj) profoundly immoral and wicked. (wicked, bad, wrong); (noun) profound immorality and wickedness, especially when regarded as a supernatural force. (wickedness, bad, badness). The *Cambridge Dictionary* explains: evil- (adj) morally bad, cruel, or unpleasant. (bad, wicked, awful, terrible, dreadful, abominable, sinful); (noun) something that is very bad and harmful; the condition of being immoral, cruel, or bad. [4]

A more complete definition can be found in the *Merriam-Webster dictionary*.

1. **Evil**- (adj) morally reprehensible: sinful, wicked; arising from actual or imputed bad character or conduct; causing discomfort or repulsion: offensive, disagreeable; causing harm: pernicious; marked by misfortune: unlucky. 2. Evil-

(noun) the fact of suffering, misfortune, and wrongdoing, a cosmic evil force; something that brings sorrow, distress, or calamity. [5]

In conclusion, comparing English and Uzbek fairy tales, we can see lexemes expressing the concepts of evil and goodness. It is natural that every person who listens to fairy tales and enjoys reading them thinks of evil, primarily evil witches, giants, dragons and many other negative characters. In fairy tales, there is also evil that threatens goodness, but always disappears or is defeated in different ways. This is the main idea of the fairy tale, and the reader or listener of the fairy tale looks forward to the victory of good over evil. With the help of fairy tales, it is much easier for us to understand the difference between good and evil, justice and injustice, and many other concepts.

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