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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH HISTORICAL WORKS

Annotation

This article discusses the specific features of English historical works and novels. Historical fiction refers to those narratives that are fictional but set in a historical backdrop. Real-life historical events typically have a significant impact on the storyline. The main elements of a historical fiction story are time period significance, historical accuracy in events, believable details in fictional events, and vivid description of historical fiction characters.

Key words: Literary heritage, ethnic characteristics, heroic epic, historical fiction, medieval novels, myth, romance.

СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ ТРУДОВ

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются особенности английских исторических произведений и романов. Историческая фантастика относится к тем повествованиям, которые являются вымышленными, но происходят на историческом фоне. Реальные исторические события обычно оказывают значительное влияние на сюжетную линию. Основными элементами историко-художественного рассказа являются значимость периода времени, историческая достоверность событий, правдоподобные детали вымышленных событий и яркое описание персонажей исторической фантастики.

Ключевые слова: Литературное наследие, этнические особенности, героический эпос, историческая фантастика, средневековые романы, миф, роман.

INGLIZ TARIXIY ASARLARINING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ingliz tarixiy asarlari va romanlarining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari muhokama qilinadi. Tarixiy fantastika o'ylab topilgan, ammo tarixiy fonda o'rnatilgan hikoyalarni anglatadi. Haqiqiy hayotdagi tarixiy voqealar odatda hikoya chizig'iga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Tarixiy fantastik hikoyaning asosiy elementlari vaqt davri ahamiyati, voqealardagi tarixiy aniqlik, fantastik voqealarda ishonarli tafsilotlar va tarixiy fantastika qahramonlarining yorqin tasviridir.

Kalit so'zlar: Adabiy meros, etnik xususiyatlar, qahramonlik eposi, tarixiy fantastika, o' rta asr romanlari, afsona, romantika.

Introduction. The literary heritage of any nation is a historical, artistic and aesthetic source that deeply expresses its history, ethnic characteristics, customs, and social household life. One of the main tasks of fiction is to create works dedicated to events that happened in the past, historical figures who lived in the recent or distant past. In contrast to scientific research, a writer or poet in a work on a historical subject also makes effective use of text, relying on the truth of history.

A writer or a poet, together with historical figures, brings the image of textile heroes into the work in order to vividly embody the image of these persons, to illuminate the landscape of the depicted period in a wide and comprehensive way. The author of a work on a historical subject is required to study the life of the depicted period or the life and activities of a historical person based on historical documents, to truthfully express the historical color of that period, to reflect the characteristics of the language of the people of that time in the speech of the characters.

Literature Review. The purpose of a writer or poet in addressing a historical topic is to acquaint the readers with the important events of the historical past, the lives and activities of historical figures, to arouse in them a sense of respect for the historical past of their people, and in this way to educate an enlightened generation. The topic of the historical past is covered mainly in the genres of prose, novels, short stories and narratives, dramaturgy, tragedy and drama, as well as poetry, such as epics, ballads, and lyric poems. The theme of the past in world literature is presented with great skill in the novels of W.Shakespeare, W.Scott, J.Galsworthy, L.Tolstoy and other writers.

A modern historical work in Uzbek literature was created for the first time by Abdulla Kadiri. The historical novel genre appeared in Uzbek literature with the writer's novel "O'tgan kunlar". Oybek developed the traditions of the historical novel started by Kadiri in the novel "Kutlug khan" and laid the foundation stone of the historical-biographical novel genre with the novel "Navoi". Later, O. Yakubov took the genre of historical novels to a new level with the novels "Ulugbek xazinasi", P. Kadirov "Yulduzli tunlar", Muhammad Ali "Sarbadorlar".

English literature is a collection of masterpieces that have left a huge mark in the history of world literature. English literature includes major works and creations of many famous writers. English literature, like the literature of other nations, consists of a thousand-year history and periods full of certain stages, sharp changes, innovations and upheavals. And, of course, the history of English literature began to appear on the basis of many epics, ballads, myths and legends, which are the product of folk oral creativity.

Old English prose works include legal writings, medical treatises, religious texts, and translations from Latin and other languages. A particularly notable example is the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which dates to the reign of King Alfred (871–899) and spans more than three centuries. Most Old English poetry is preserved in four manuscripts: Beowulf manuscript; Exeter Book; Junius manuscript is also known as the Caedmonian manuscript; and Vercelli's book contains religious poems and prose.

The world literary process is a complex phenomenon. In it, all literatures are in constant contact and influence each other to one degree or another. Today, it is difficult to find pure national literature that develops only on the basis of its own laws and regulations, free from external influences. However, it is recommended to be careful when studying the issue of literary influence in works related to literary studies. The study of literary relations is very important in today's conditions, common themes, common events, and common images exist in various literatures. Literary relations are not one-way, but mutual. This means mutual influence and enrichment of national literatures.

The role of artistic translation in this process is invaluable. Literary translation is a great creative field, a school of skills for national writers. Those who first translated the examples of world literature into Uzbek were mostly writers and poets themselves. Among them were Chulpan, Abdulla Kadiri, G.Gulam, Oybek, M. Shaikhzoda, H. Olimjon and others. Every writer, every poet translates the works of the writer he likes.

Result And Analysis. A forced translation is not a work of art. The translation will be successful if the translator who translated the sample of other national literature into his native language is also a writer or poet. Because the creator feels the creator more clearly than anyone else, understands him correctly and can convey his thoughts to the reader more deeply. Publishers and mass media have a great contribution to the development of literary relations between peoples. This can be witnessed in the example of Europe, where publishing and printing works have been established since the Middle Ages. Of course, the best way to quickly get acquainted with works published in other languages is to read them in those languages.

Language is the tool that separates the peoples of the world from each other and unites them. All nations living on earth and their representatives communicate with each other mainly through translation. As the political, economic, cultural and social relations between peoples and nations become stronger, translation and translation become stronger. "The main direction of translation activity is to introduce peoples who speak different languages to each other, to organize mutual communication through literature, in other words, to create an opportunity for intercultural communication." [1]

Today, translation serves the expansion of mutual economic-political, scientific and cultural relations between peoples. Translation accelerates the development of national languages and increases the vocabulary of languages. Translation accelerates the process of interaction and literary influence of national literature. In national literature, translation leads to the emergence of universal ideas, new topics and new genres. Thanks to translation, the immortal works of the great masters of words are resounding in thousands of languages of the world. The works of dozens of writers such as Homer, William Shakespeare, Honore de Balzac, Alexander Pushkin, Leo Tolstoy, Ernest Hemingway have been translated into the languages of almost all nations of the world. The works of every writer and poet who wrote a pen in pursuit of a universal goal are not only the property of their people, but also the wealth of all mankind.

All peoples can develop their own literature and culture only if they establish an integral relationship with each other's literature and culture. If you look at it from the position of each national literature taken separately, translation appears as a factor that facilitates diversity. When the masterpieces of world literature are translated from one language to another, they play an active role in developing the national consciousness of the people speaking that language, creating a new aesthetic taste, and educating the worldview. So, translation has an educational and educational value. If we study the past, present and future life of our people through original literature, we get to know the life, past, and lifestyle of other peoples through literary works. Both original literature and translated literature have the same importance, they develop in the same way.

If we talk about the translations into Uzbek of the works of the writers of the countries that attract our attention, such as the English literature, which is an integral part of the literature of the Western European countries, and the representatives of the American literature, which is a number of English-speaking authors, then it should be noted that such translated works immediately attracted the attention of Uzbek artists, and soon many of them became the works of our people and took a place on the bookshelves.

The heroic epic "Beowulf" is considered to be the first work that tells the history of events related to the life of the ancient Anglo-Saxon tribes. It was probably composed between 700 and 750. As we mentioned above, Old English poetry is preserved in almost four manuscripts: Exeter Book, Junius Manuscript, Vercelli Book and Beowulf Manuscript. [2] Through the work "Beowulf", we have acquired many valuable information about the English nation and people, such as the history of the English people, ancient living and lifestyle, ethics, religion, and culture.

However, this work is not only a source of historically important information or an example of folk oral creativity consisting of simple legendary stories, but also a collection of beautiful and unique, skillfully composed poetic associations. American folklorists M. Perry and B. Lord conducted the study of the poetic structure and style of Beowulf, paying special attention to its poetic aspect. The thematic scheme of the work "Beowulf" is reflected in the works of famous folklorists of that time, having similar aspects both in terms of form and content. This is also the main reason why the main motive of the work "Beowulf" has a combative nature based on the theory of Perry and Lords and occupies an important place in the sequence of plots. The text of the epic consists of 3000 verses and is written in Old English (Anglo-Saxon). Scientific sources do not have accurate information about the time when the epic was created. In fact, the only copy of the epic dating back to the 10th century has reached us. It is now kept in the British Museum. [3]

Discussion. The manuscript was first published in 1815. The academic edition of the epic was prepared by R. Chambers and was reprinted several times in the 20th century. During his visit to England in 1786-1787, the Icelandic scientist Johnson Thorkelin had the opportunity to record two copies of the epic "Beowulf". Those two copies are the manuscript that forms the basis of the copy of the work published for the first time in 1815. In addition, Thorkelin also translated "Beowulf" into Latin. In his Latin translation, Thorkelin was able to convey the spirit, imagery, essence of the first original form of the work through the use of rhythm in the translation, five-couplet poems, volume of ballads, the presence and absence of alliteration, and the use of many archaisms of that period. Thorkelin's translation and copy into Latin is the only copy that is the closest to the original copy in all respects and can fully convey the true essence of folklore unlike other translations.

The epic "Beowulf" is a work belonging to the epic genre, in which the defense of the homeland and heroic feelings are celebrated with high artistic pathos. Also, the work describes the beauty of mother nature, the feeling of love for her, the life of the heroes in the bosom of nature, and their marches in battles. The work is perfectly structured according to its language, structure and linguistic abilities. Many linguists and literary scholars note that this work is a monument reflecting the great and rich epic tradition of the Anglo-Saxons, which was destroyed due to the conflicting attitude of the Christian Church. [4]

Conclusion. If we look at the main character of "Beowulf", we can have several interesting facts. Although Beowulf is not a historical hero, it is possible to observe signs related to several historical events in the image of this hero. [5] The two factors that bring any nation to the level of a nation and show its educational and cultural values in the eyes of the whole world are the language and literature of this nation. On the pages of literature, the history of the people, the country's past, and cultural development, which took place over thousands of years, find their expression in countless words, beautiful phrases and units, and serve as a heritage and priceless treasure for the future generation. This work has been studied not only by British scientists, literary critics and historians, but also by attracting the attention of researchers from all over the world.

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