**QR – Issue**    **QR – Article**

**Dildorakhon Zumratbekovna Abdullaeva**
Candidate of philological sciences (PhD),
assistant -professor of the chair of Uzbek language and
literature of Andizhan State University,
Republic of Uzbekistan

**SECTION 29. Literature. Folklore. Translation Studies.**

# COMPARATIVE-TYPOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF PARABLE AND PARABLE TYPES WORKS OF EASTEREN AND WESTERN CLASSICAL LITERATURE

*Abstract: The article deals with examples of parable. Genesis of genres similar to sampling in the East and West literature, their analogy and differentiated aspects are studied.*
*Key words: sampling, myth, epic, oriental and western sermon, matter, witch, handwriting, sentence.*
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**Introduction.**

Sampling appears is very ancient literary genre, its roots back to the early stages of human artistic thinking as a filing. In ancient Ezop (VI-V century BC) famous prose with illustrations. The ancient Western Ezop of the Renaissance (eg, Luther) does not doubt the ancient history of Ezop as a historical person, emphasizing the dispute. Philology of the eighteenth century (eg, Richard Bentley) founded this suspicion. Philology of the nineteenth century Otto Kruzius and Rutherford Aesop legendary were persons.

In the twentieth century, Ezop claimed to have a historical prototype. In Rome, Fedr (the 1st century AD) is a master of tales. The collection of tales created in India in the III century has been widely celebrated in the countries of the Panchatantra.

Ancient mythology describes human life, needs and desires, its present-day, past and future, all material and spiritual vital forces and high purpose. Myths are not a work of art, but a form of thought of ancient ancestors in the primitive form. Older people describe and describe how real life they are. Myths are not merely a form of primitive thought, but are transformed into artistic proofs of the period. Mythologically-inspired Christian prose is a collection of general aggregations, a brief content of real truth. In such a work, it is of particular importance to perceive the artist's idea, to understand the essence of the essence. According to Russian literary critic A.Bocharov, usually the modern literature is divided into two parts: the documentary and the mythological-reference principles [1] . It has its own meaning. If the myths show that ancient ancestors' perceptions, beliefs, and ideas about nature and society are manifested in the myths, there is also a natural and human relationship. However, given the true nature of the tale, the issue is characterized by a more social significance. In the illustrations of the primitive definition of the characters, though the characters are allegorical images, the focus of the work is on humanity and related issues. The features of the myth, epic, and illustration can be reflected in the following scheme:

Epos – society and people

The myth –
thinking pattern

parable  is an example of  practice
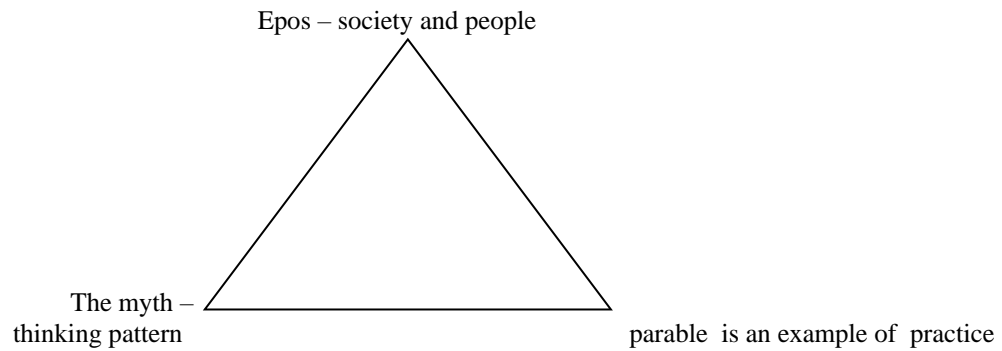
**Scheme 1**.

The case has practical character and has been used in practice. The parable is an international genre, it is found in folklore of all peoples, but the original form was created in the Greek literature. The use of allegories or the use of legends also applies to ancient Sumerian-Akkadian texts.

The appearance and geography of the story relates to the people of the East. The syllable is a word taken from the Arabic language, which refers to the essence of the syllabus [2]. The linguistic meaning of the word is proportionate to its scientific hegemony. The salient features genre features. It is essentially a didactic-ethical literature, practical in nature, and, in the light of vital necessity, is the argument that provokes the idea of argumentation, artistic expression, and stimulates a particular emotionality in the reader or the listener.

Plagiarism, short volume and allegory are a prerequisite for parables. In other genres, plot parts consist of only four lanes, with exposition, node, event flow, culmination point, solution, prologue, and epilogue. Russian sampler M.L.Gasparov believes that the story should be an exposition, intent, event and unexpected result. [3] . The strict sequence of plot components determines the consistency of the logic of the event. In other works, the role of plot components can also be varied. However, in the illustration, their particular order is preserved.

There are two concepts about the origins of the case. The first was Otto Croisus and A, recommended by the German school. Hauerat and others, American scientist B. E.Invited by Perri [4] . According to the first concept, the story is the second one to teach in the story. This is one of myths about fairy tales, and this type of fairy tale is based on myths.

In the second conception, the lead is something that is instructive, because it is close to similarities and syllables, as well as stories like these genres. appears as a supplement to the argument. The first point was that Jacob's Grimm's romantic theory had been upheld, and the latter developed the rationalist conception of Lessing.

The philosophers of the nineteenth century had a long debate about the issue of the Greek or Indian origin. It is no doubt that the source of the general material for Greeks and Indian tales is now a Sumerian-Babylonian tale. The story appeared first as an independent transcript of literary genres, and then transformed into folklore.

When  using  the illustration  of  the ancient period,  the verbal rhetoric. Greek  philosophers and poets Sofokl, Aristotle, Gesiod, Arxilox, Stekhork, Simonid, Keossky, Timokreont, Esxil, Aristophan, Demokrit, Prodik, Protagor, Antisfen, Sampling   or pointing  to  the  works  and  speeches  by Diogen,  Socrat, Xenophon, Plato occurs. In the classical and the Holocaust abroad, the sampling is based on the educational and ethical literature, which is a universal one. The syllabus is a model of didactic-educational literary literature for children and adolescents. Sampling becomes   a regular  resource for school teachers and philosophers . It was easy to use illustrations in the talk. Thus, for the first time, the collection of syllables appears. This was due to the increased need for education. Thus, the third stage of  the historical development of the narrative genre begins with a passage from the oral form to the written literature.

Martin Luther said that the author of Aesop issues are not the same person, but the ancient and the modern art collection, the traditional image of Aesop orange. The first collection more than a hundred illustrations all types, based on the normal sample plots are written. Such as simple and short written description of the main events plus h and motivated expression of   the   people   described above, approaching   traditional   story   templates. Separate sampling sets are fundamentally different from the structure and modification. An example of the "progimnasma", which is used in the initial training exercises used in teaching vocal talents, has taken   its   place. The   number   oftraining exercises rights   have   reached   12   to

15 are removed. Their sequence system was as follows: sampling, story, charity, sentence, refutation, and confirmation, praise and accusation, comparisons, descriptive, analysis , legal issues . The problem was simple progimnasms among the first linguist by training, and then the speaker used in the preparatory classes. Progimnasm special tutorial with theoretical characteristics.

He was to serve descriptive, The samples were covered by samples i and exercises. Four of us in these textbooks, the authors of the speakers came Feon the end of the age (age I and II century), Germogen (II century), Aftoniy (IV century) and Nicola (V century) is sought. In addition, this interpretation of the textbooks for the Vizantiya comments appeared in the literature of the period. Their structure is based on ancient traditions. In particular, thetafsir of the Aftheti textbook is the majority. This tafsir was created by Doksopatr ( XII century ). The general description given to the case was unanimously agreed by all theprogimnasians . According to him "a fairy tale the story that is embodied reflects the very essence of reality . " Illustration of the spiritual and moral content as follows: -sententsiya (logos), compatible with the structure and nature of the parable, the giver of explaining the idea. On the other retreat promifiy sampling at the end of a Message - it is referred to epimetically.

Aristotle, in the forms of evidence that agenda remains a rhetorically. There are two ways in which Aristotle can make a mistake - shows paradigm and intimemine , similarity of logic induction or deduction.

Apart from the literary genre, there are also works that are close to it. Articles, stories, narrations, stories, stories, and stories can be called works of fairy tales.

Why are we referring to works of fairy tales? The word "masal" in Arabic means "example", "example", "example", "like". The sampling genre is used in a narrow sense and has specific features. The concept we are dealing with is a broader meaning, and works of fairy tales are understood to be their use in a ready-made solution, practicality, universality, shortness of volume, and didactic content.

Teaching and teaching stories in fairytales and fables, illustrating the case and judging are the priorities. The fairy tale, according to the nature of the discourse, is closer to the fable tales, stories and anecdotes about animals, and the final part comes to mind. Synopsis is a type of aphorism, a short, intelligent, ethical and educational content. Parable the functional aspect of the works of the character - is used for practical and more educational and didactic purposes for various events and events of life. In these works the generalization and extremes take the basic place. For example, do

not take the form of articles, nouns, charity, handwriting, sentence, apof (t) twist, maxima, aphorism, punctuation in Russian literature, pribautka, priskazka, pritcha, alogizm and others, Some aspects of the phenomenon are important.

The only artistic material in the story is the transition from one to the next and to the other similar genres. The case is independently presented in contrast to different life events and has its own traditional image and motif. Sometimes a light laughter for the story - humor, sometimes a social criticism. There are also similarities with her temples.The presence of the allegory differs from the temptation by the latifah. In Latifah, as in the illustration, an animal may appear, but the allegoric image serves as an art detail [5] .In fact, folklore-specific tale is conservative.

The folk books and fairy tales of the Uzbek people contain a picture of Lukamán. Alisher Navoi's book, "Historical Anbiyo and Duke" is also mentioned there. Particularly, Luqmani is reported to be the reason for the release of the judge from slavery. "... The master (Luqmani Judge – D.A.) played one of the rhizomes of a rud (the river D.A.), this condition is undoubtedly the defeat of this rud (water of the river) or molin. And Luqman's successor (loser – D.A.). Harif (partner – D.A.) offered to drink rudha. And he was greatly upset (D.A.). When I say that, it is time to make water now or when it's too late, but if it's now, then the rudd's bucket is water-resistant. The harep was frustrated. The master was rescued and liberated Luqman. " [6].

The story of Ezop's life ("Jizneopisanie Ezopa") focuses on the story of his master Ksanf. Ksanf will take a pledge with a student in a drunken circle during a reception: he will drink the sea water. The next day can not be done This condition will be answered by Ezop.

The stories of both stories are identical. Structuralally, there is a harmony: 1. The boss is the host. An unexpected condition is said. 3. If he lost, he should give all his property. 4. The slave's master finds a solution. 5. Release of the slave in the sense of rewarding.

The story of Luqmaan refers to a river in the seas, and it is necessary to make the water at the time specified and separate the two coastal waters. If the master of Ezop did not fulfill the promise of release, then the governor of the prison will be released by his master. The narrative of Ezop is great, and the story that Alisher Navoi brings is very short. Even in the work of the Ezop and Alisher Navoi, the motifs are similar, but their image, expression and narrative, methodological aspects and poetic characteristics are unique. The fact that this plot scheme is based on two-faced literature in the region is evidence of its folklore character. This is similar to the fact that it is the basis of the plot, but on the other hand it should

be taken into account that there is a typological similarity between works. Contemporary folklore and literary criticism of the phenomenon of the planet's evolution, as acknowledged by factors such as the emergence of similar scenarios, are due to the particular socio-historical conditions and ethical aesthetic needs of different countries [7].

If some of the texts we have today are being traced back to the roots of historical formation, we will see that they are built on reality. *For example, cut seven measurements.*

Such articles are universal in practical terms. They are transformed over time, and the narrow section is short and concise. It can be said that the last part of the parable exhortation refers to an instruction, a lesson, an essay. It was argued that A. Potebnia was the source of the articles [8] . Therefore, the roots of the article and the syllable are linked to the same principle. When the genesis of ancient genres is observed, the motion of each other becomes apparent. This indicates that there is zincedicity in the initial stage of the literature. The separation of the judgments section separately and the disconnection from the main source gives rise to an article. The wise thoughts, deceptions, and the aphorisms spoken by a particular person can become a tradition and completely disconnected from their original source.

The articles are short, compact, rhythmically organized, used in speech, illustrative, folk wizards. It is a complex set of ideas that are based on the experiences of the people , portrayed in a portable way, with a very compact, concise idea. The facts known to everyone in the articles are summarized. For example, *you can plant what you want* .Originally, this article appeared as a result of a particular event. Later, it was used in a portable sense and had a general meaning. Here is a story about Luqman and his epistle: If Luqman told his brother to sow wheat, he would plant barley. At the time of the harvest, the master asked him about this. This is an example of the fact that Lukman did not do good in return for his cruelty to the people. That is, he did not think that he would barley wheat or wheat. So, this is who you want to be an example to teach and instruct the main target.

In the folk episodes there is a phrase, "I'll show you the Anang with a twist." Not everyone knows the reality behind this episode. It is noteworthy that a young man's mother leapt in the Black Sea. The young man ran over there, drove him and saved his mother. One of the elderly people said, "It's useless to look for your mother here and catch your mother from Uchkurgon and leave that place." Because Uchkurgan is located in Namangan region, where it is pushed to Karadarya. On the tropical ground, "I will hurt you deeply, and I will bring disaster on you (just as a young man who has lost his mother)." It is difficult to determine whether there is a historical

reality in this context. However, whatever the scene of a life story, the name of the place and the logic of the episode is logical. Or there is a motive for the sake of the "burial of the camel and the dry year".

In articles, stories, narratives, and other smaller genres, there are many famous people. The appearance of this genre is *regarded* as a *charity in the* antiquity literature .Aphorism, such as Latifah, or ethical-educational content, or the actions of the great man, and his instructions, are the same. *Diogenes* , for example, *saw a bad-tempered child and struck his teacher with a stick.* In Chrysanthemum schools, the program was used as one of the training exercises. In ancient times, similar works of fairy tales were generally called charity. One of the forms included in the *charity* is the *manuscript.*

The idea is the idea, the idea, the point of view, the type of aphorism. It is educational and philosophical, and is usually referred to as a poetic piece of poetry. Although the new epoch was similar to those in European literature, it did not become a genre. For example, the case of Giovanni Giovanni appears. Anologic forms are observed in Indian, Arabic and Persian poetry [9] .

In the antique period school, it was used as a synthesis exercise. It is a type of aphorism, a brief expression of generality. Often moral and educational content is a form of command. "Measurement is more important than anything else", "Understand yourself" or "Seven Greek Wisdom". Parallelism, antithesis, repetition of stylistic figures, etc. S Enter the interval between the police known folk proverbs and author of aphorisms case. When the philosophical content is strong, the gnome approaches the maxima when didactic content is leading to an apo (t) egg or xrase in a particular situation. A ntik literature, enlightenment and classical literature are widely and widely used. The work has a specific function to boost culmination .

Aphorizm is a short form of admonition, close to the sentence, but typically affects a particular situation. A collection of ancient apophos and short stories about the phenomenon of philosophers, great events in the life of the great men are described as apoph (t). The second half of the 6th century and the polyamine apof (T), formed in the 17th century by Western Europe, spread in Russia. The collection was compiled and translated by Benjash Budny-Vilno (1599). In Russia in 1711, the apof (t) editions were published in printed form.

The maxima is a type of aphorism that refers to the "high principle", which is a form of sentence, ethical and educational content. Maxima is in the form of educational or interpretive. For example, "Simplicity is simplicity" - F.Laroshfuko, "Eat evil with good" - B.Paskal. The prosperity of Maxima as a genre dates back to the eighteenth century.

Aphorism is a common word, concise, artistic, expressive, generalized idea. It is usually derived from antithesis, hyperbola, parallelism, and so on. In folklore, aphorism is referred to as articles and articles, written manuscripts and sentents (authorless aphorisms ), apophos (known to the author), charity (a known person in a particular case), and aphorism with ethical-moral content. The author of the aforementioned aforementioned essay is always known. According to the analysis of M.G.Gasparov and Z.Karlanov, according to the types of aphorisms can be classified as follows: 1. Aphorisms of Folklore. 2. Citation and sentence (authorless aphorisms). Apof (t) twins (authored by certain aphorisms). 4. Hrs (Aphorisms given by a particular person in a particular situation).

Aphorism often came from artistic and literary works, but also existed in a special genre . For example, Alisher Navoiy or Abdullah One Dice are the works of others.

"Like fable, the parable also tells a simple story. But, whereas fables tend to personify animal characters – often giving the same impression as does an animated cartoon – the typical parable uses human agents" [10] .The case is independently presented in contrast to different life events and has its own traditional image and motif. Here are some of the common aspects of the samples: 1. Functional side. 2. Universalism 3. The Leadership of the Summarization. 4. The short bid.

**Conclusion.**

Eastern and Western literature examples and sample works of nature research has shown that some of the examples of transforming from east to west . Western literature, some examples of literary and literary relations were considered, on the other hand, as a result of moral and humanitarian principles , good understanding of all the people some point synchronized to know each other in terms of a similar basis to say.

Examples of genre-specific features and the creation of common and different aspects of the character of the parable shows that compared to the works of the world's masalnamo- tipologic study of the flesh sh. This is the literary tasks, the different nations of the world in the field of literature and culture plays an important role in strengthening bilateral relations.

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