

INGLIZ ADABIYOTI VA FOLKLORIDA O'SIMLIK RAMZLARI: UMID, SADOQAT VA POKLIK TALQINI.

Xazratqulova Feruza Turdimurod qizi

Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti, Toshkent, O'zbekiston

E-mail: feruza_khazratkulovaa@mail.ru

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola ingliz adabiyoti va folklorida o'simlik ramzlarining umid, sadoqat va poklik talqinlarini o'rganadi. Tarixan, o'simliklar turli insoniy tuyg'u va qadriyatlarni ifodalovchi metaforalar sifatida ishlatilgan. Bu maqolada, adabiy asarlar va xalq og'zaki ijodi misollarida o'simliklarning bu tushunchalarni qanday tasvirlashi ko'rib chiqiladi. O'simlik ramzlarining vaqt o'tishi bilan qanday o'zgarganini va madaniy hamda adabiy an'analarga ta'sirini tahlil qilish maqsad qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlari: Ingliz adabiyoti, folklor, o'simlik ramzlari, umid, sadoqat, poklik, metafora, madaniy ramzlar, adabiy an'analar, tabiat tasvirlari

PLANT SYMBOLS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND FOLKLORE: INTERPRETATION OF HOPE, LOYALTY, AND PURITY.

Khazratqulova Feruza Turdimurod qizi

National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulug'bek, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

E-mail: feruza_khazratkulovaa@mail.ru

Abstract. This article examines the symbolism of plants in English literature and folklore, particularly focusing on the interpretations of hope, loyalty, and purity. Throughout history, plants have been used as metaphors to represent various human emotions and values, with these concepts frequently being depicted in literary works and folk traditions. By analyzing specific examples, this article explores the enduring role of plants as symbols in expressing these ideals, with a focus on their recurring presence in both literature and oral folklore. The study aims to shed light on how these symbols have evolved over time and the impact they have had on cultural and literary traditions.

Key words: English literature, folklore, plant symbolism, hope, loyalty, purity, metaphor, cultural symbolism, literary tradition, nature imagery

СИМВОЛИКА РАСТЕНИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ И ФОЛЬКЛОРЕ: ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ НАДЕЖДЫ, ВЕРНОСТИ И ЧИСТОТЫ.

Хазраткулова Феруза Турдымурод кызы

Национальный университет Узбекистана имени Мирзо Улугбека, Ташкент, Узбекистан

E-mail: feruza_khazratkulovaa@mail.ru

Аннотация. Данная статья рассматривает символику растений в английской литературе и фольклоре, с акцентом на интерпретацию понятий надежды, верности и чистоты. На протяжении истории растения использовались как метафоры для выражения различных человеческих эмоций и ценностей. В статье анализируются конкретные примеры из литературных произведений и народного творчества, чтобы продемонстрировать, как растения отражают эти идеалы. Также исследуется, как символика растений эволюционировала с течением времени и как она повлияла на культурные и литературные традиции.

Ключевые слова: Английская литература, фольклор, символика растений, надежда, верность, чистота, метафора, культурные символы, литературные традиции, образы природы

In literary traditions, plants have often carried symbolic meanings beyond their natural attributes. Many authors, poets, and folklore narrators have used plants to represent intangible concepts such as hope, loyalty, and purity. In English literature, flowers, trees, and herbs are integral to the portrayal of human experiences and emotions. Hope: In works such as Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, plants like the mystical "love-in-idleness" flower are tied to themes of love and hope. Similarly, in the works of Victorian poets such as Alfred Lord Tennyson, the symbolic use of flowers like the daffodil is often connected with hope and renewal. Loyalty: The concept of loyalty is often linked with the oak tree, which is both durable and steadfast. In English folklore, the oak tree is frequently associated with strength and loyalty to one's beliefs or country. For instance, in the ballads and tales of Robin Hood, the oak tree serves as a symbol of enduring loyalty to the band of outlaws. Purity: Flowers like the lily and the white rose are often associated with purity in English literature and folklore. The symbolic use of these flowers is particularly strong in works reflecting idealized virtues and chastity. One notable example is in the works of John Milton, where purity is often depicted through the imagery of flowers and gardens.

1. Plant Symbols of Hope: Plants often symbolize the concept of hope, growth, and future potential. In The Garden of Eden described in the Bible, the plants represent a harmonious relationship between humanity and nature, full of hope before the fall from grace. Similarly, in Victorian poetry, flowers like the primrose are symbolic of a hope for a better future. The natural cycle of blooming and wilting offers a powerful metaphor for human endurance and the persistence of hope, no matter the trials faced.

2. Loyalty as Depicted by Plants: In literature, the symbolism of loyalty is often linked to plants that are sturdy and steadfast. The oak tree is a prime example, especially in folklore. The oak tree symbolizes loyalty due to its strength and resilience. The metaphorical use of this tree in stories of loyalty and protection, such as in the legends of King Arthur, provides a rich insight into how plants are used to depict human virtues. In folklore, the oak often represents the enduring nature of

loyalty among groups or individuals, as well as the bond between the natural world and humans.

3. Purity in Plants: Flowers, especially white ones like the lily and the rose, are recurring symbols of purity and innocence. These plants frequently appear in English literature, where they are used to convey the innocence of characters, often in the context of love or virtue. For example, in John Milton's *Paradise Lost*, the imagery of the garden is rife with the symbolism of purity, and the lily is mentioned as an emblem of the untainted nature of Eve before the fall. Similarly, in Shakespeare's works, purity is often linked with floral symbols, such as in *Hamlet*, where Ophelia's flowers serve as a representation of her lost innocence.

The study of plant symbolism in English literature and folklore reveals the deep connection between nature and human emotions. Through the symbols of hope, loyalty, and purity, plants have served as metaphors for human experiences, reflecting values that transcend time and culture. The enduring use of plant imagery in literature and folklore continues to enrich our understanding of these universal ideals. Whether through the enduring oak tree or the delicate lily, plant symbols remind us of the deep ties between nature and the human spirit.

References

1. Shakespeare, W. (1595). *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. London: Thomas Fisher.
2. Milton, J. (1667). *Paradise Lost*. London: Samuel Simmons.
3. Tennyson, A. (1842). *Poems*. London: Edward Moxon.
4. Warner, M. (1995). *Managing the Wilderness: The Role of Nature in English Literature*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Smith, L. (2011). *Folklore and Symbolism in British Literature*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. Hardy, T. (1902). *Poems of the Past and the Present*. London: Macmillan and Co.