

Lexical Analysis of the Agronym "Market" in Christina Rossetti's Poem "Goblins' Market" and Zulfia Kuroloy's Story "Rainy Road"

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Annotation: This article analyzes the image market in the stories of famous English poetess Christina Georgina Rossetti's "Goblin Market" and "Rainy Sidewalk" by writer Zulfia Kuroloy kizi, who is famous for her stories in Uzbek short stories today.

Key words: story, poem, market, symbolism, allegory.

Due to the fact that literature is one of the sciences that describes the social and cultural life of each nation, we encounter universal themes in the literature of different nations. Different folk writers usually describe the same reality in different ways, based on their views on life and linguistic and cultural characteristics of literature. The stories of the great English poet Christina Rossetti's "Goblin Market" and the famous Uzbek poetess of the 21st century Zulfia Kuroloy kizi's "Rainy Sidewalk" are examples of the type of literary works described above.

Both poets use the "market" as a central symbol in their stories. In the story "Rainy Sidewalk" the market means a place of trade, the word "market" in "Goblin's Market" goes beyond its literal meaning. emerges and becomes a powerful symbol in the poem, representing the complex interplay between desire, temptation, and the consequences of indulging in forbidden pleasures.

The Goblin's Market is a prose poem written by Christina Rossetti, first published in 1862. The poem is rich in symbolism and allegory, and the goblin market itself serves as a central symbol. The Goblin Market can be interpreted in many ways, but one common interpretation is that it represents the temptations and dangers of a materialistic and sensual world.

In the poem, goblin men lure two sisters, Laura and Lizzie, with exotic and delicious fruits. The market is depicted as a place of temptation and seduction, where goblin men use their wares to lure and ensnare unsuspecting women. The fruits they offer are not ordinary fruits, but have symbolic meanings, often associated with desire, pleasure, and forbidden indulgence.

The story is simple. Two lonely sisters are tempted by small goblin merchants, who haunt the glens and forests, and in the evenings lure unsuspecting girls with their fruits, rich, bright, delicious in taste. Lizzie resists; Laura is tempted. After tasting the fruit, the victim suffers a wild craving for a second taste, but goblin merchants never provide it. Fearing for Laura's life. Lizzie resists and succumbs to the temptations of the goblins to obtain the "fire antidote" to save her sister's life. The antidote is the fruit itself. The goblin taunts, mocks, and torments Lizzie, but she stands strong amid the chaos. At last he prevailed, and with rich juices smeared over his face, he ran home to kiss Laura and let her nibble on his cheeks and chin. The second taste satisfies Laura's desire. She is saved, and the poem ends with a famous tribute to the sister.

The Goblin Market can be seen as a symbol of worldly pleasures, wealth and the consequences of indulgence in temptation. It explores desire, self-control, and the potential dangers of straying from the good path. In addition, the poem includes sisterhood, sacrifice, and redemption.

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It should be noted that "Goblin Market" is a complex and multi-layered poem, and interpretations can vary. Different readers may find different meanings in the symbolism of the goblin market, based on their own views and experiences.

Unlike "Goblin Market", in the story "Rainy Sidewalk", the hero of the work takes on the burden of life, lives separately from her husband due to infidelity, takes care of three souls alone, and is a musician by profession. but the image of a woman selling in pursuit of a living is depicted: "She didn't want to sit in the market anymore. She collected her things spread on the rice paddy and walked home with her bag on her shoulder. The market with a thousand eyes is behind. The rumble of bloated bellies, squinting glances, and the smell of rotting onions, too. A cloud rising from the horizon began to cover the sky of the city. A woman steals her brand-new copper pot in a busy market, but she doesn't even realize how it happened.

In fact, this is not the first time a woman has lost something in the market. Before, he often stole something. But they were small things. And Doshkazon... it was still brand new. It was probably used twice. He bought it cheaply from a neglected old neighbor and kept it for a long time, thinking that he would get more money.

In the story "Rainy Sidewalk", the market is described from the woman's language as follows: "the market is not a very good place, it is a quiet place of life where the continuous battle of the times continues; and the universe reigning in peace and joy revolves around him; but in any case, you can save your life here.

The important thing is not to lose yourself.

Sometimes a customer waits in the market and forgets where he is. Some kind of mysterious and magical melody seems to be slipping through the dull faces and noise of people and gradually entering his heart. Then he feels as if he has fallen into a mysterious island, his fingers are not touching the old tusks on the rice, but the white keys of the piano, his soul is flying to the faraway places.

Both stories depict the market through female characters. In the poem "Goblin Market" "market" is given as a symbol of worldly pleasures, wealth and the consequences of temptation. In the story "Rainy Sidewalk" at first glance, the symbol of "market" seems to mean a place of trade, but in fact, tired of various tests of fate, burdened by the heavy burden of life, A woman who turned a blind eye to her husband's infidelity in order not to raise her children without a father, takes a seat in the market in order to forget her worries even for a moment. However, even here, the sale of small goods by merchants is evidence of thefts in the market, and all kinds of insolence are allowed in the name of the market. So, in both stories, it can be determined that the market is used in a figurative sense, with a deep understanding of this.

Analyzing the market metaphor in the stories lexically, we can say that both writers described the image of the market in two different approaches, while the English poet described it as a market of pleasure and passion, while the Uzbek storyteller used the original meaning of the word market. that is, together with the meaning of "a place of trade", it compares to a place where the images of different people are reflected.

List of used literature

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2. Christina Rossetti "Goblin Market", 1862, London
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