

The Main Importance of Magical Means in Literary Fairy Tales

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Figurative fairy tales are mainly organized in a class society. They fulfill a critical function. Animals that were once considered totems became characters in a portable sense that reflected socio-political content. "Fox with a wolf", "distribution of a Fox", "two owls", "sparrow", "the work of a snake to poison", "lamb with a crow", "Little Fly", "Frog bikach", "cunning Quail", "Revenge of a goat", "rooster with a Fox" are considered fairy tales built on a figurative basis. These tales are formed mainly in the Society of feudalism and stand close to the allegorical genre with attention to form and content. Already, the plot is based on portable meaning as well as allegorical images of systems for them typological phenomena. In this respect, in this type of fairy tale, animals and poultry speak human language, giving a conscious attitude to the life of being. This thing is aimed at promoting social content, a democratic idea. Hence, figurative fairy tales in the past served as a spiritual weapon of the working people in the fight against the exploiters. In magical fairy tales, wolves, bears, snakes are the main character or excellent assistants to the main character, consequently, they are interpreted as a positive character. The characters retained some characters associated with anthropomorphic detail and myth. In figurative fairy tales, however, this feature is practically not found.

The main importance of magical means in literary fairy tales lies in their ability to create a sense of wonder, enchantment, and imaginative possibility that captivates readers and transports them to fantastical realms. Magical elements such as spells, curses, transformations, and supernatural beings serve as key narrative devices that drive the plot, shape character development, and convey deeper themes and messages within fairy tales. Here are some theoretical perspectives that illuminate the main importance of magical means in literary fairy tales:

Symbolism and Allegory: Magical means in literary fairy tales often function as symbolic representations of universal human experiences, emotions, and desires. By using magic as a metaphor for personal growth, resilience, or transformation, fairy tales can convey moral lessons, philosophical insights, and emotional truths in a vivid and engaging manner. Through the use of magical elements, fairy tales invite readers to explore complex themes such as love, loss, power, and redemption in a fantastical setting that resonates with their own lived experiences.

Escapism and Fantasy: Magical means in literary fairy tales offer readers an escape from the constraints of everyday reality and allow them to immerse themselves in a world of fantasy, wonder, and adventure. The presence of magic in fairy tales creates a sense of enchantment and escapism that transports readers to magical realms where anything is possible. By suspending disbelief and embracing the fantastical elements of fairy tales, readers can experience a sense of awe, curiosity, and emotional engagement that transcends the boundaries of mundane existence.

Psychological and Emotional Resonance: Magical means in literary fairy tales evoke powerful emotional responses and psychological insights that resonate with readers on a deep level. The use of magic to depict themes such as transformation, loss, longing, and redemption can tap into universal human emotions and experiences, eliciting empathy, catharsis, and reflection in readers. Through the imaginative exploration of magical worlds and characters, fairy tales provide a space for readers to confront their fears, hopes, and aspirations in a safe and supportive narrative context.

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Cultural and Societal Reflection: Magical means in literary fairy tales reflect cultural beliefs, values, and norms that shape the societies in which these stories originate. By incorporating magical elements drawn from folklore, mythology, and oral traditions, fairy tales preserve and transmit cultural heritage while also adapting to changing social contexts and audience expectations. The use of magic in fairy tales can serve as a lens through which to explore issues of identity, power dynamics, social justice, and cultural diversity, offering valuable insights into the complexities of human experience and societal change.

Structuralism analysis: From a structuralist perspective, the presence of magical means in literary fairy tales serves to disrupt and subvert conventional narrative structures, creating a sense of ambiguity, mystery, and unpredictability that challenges readers' expectations. By introducing magical elements that defy logical explanations and rational frameworks, fairy tales invite readers to reconsider their assumptions about reality, causality, and the nature of storytelling itself. The use of magic in fairy tales can destabilize traditional narrative boundaries and open up new possibilities for imaginative exploration and interpretation.

Feminist Critique: In feminist literary theory, magical means in fairy tales have been interpreted as a means of empowering female characters and challenging patriarchal norms and gender stereotypes. By depicting women as powerful witches, enchantresses, or fairy godmothers who wield magical abilities to shape their own destinies, fairy tales offer alternative visions of femininity and agency that subvert traditional gender roles. The use of magic in fairy tales can symbolize women's resilience, creativity, and resistance to oppression, highlighting the transformative potential of female empowerment and solidarity in the face of adversity.

Postcolonial Perspective: From a postcolonial standpoint, magical means in literary fairy tales can be seen as a form of cultural resistance and decolonization that challenges dominant narratives and colonial legacies. By drawing on indigenous folklore, myths, and traditions to depict magical elements that reflect diverse cultural perspectives and worldviews, fairy tales can reclaim and reassert marginalized voices and identities in the literary landscape. The use of magic in fairy tales can serve as a tool for cultural revitalization, self-representation, and decolonization, enabling storytellers to reclaim agency and autonomy in shaping their own narratives and histories.

Psychoanalytic Interpretation: In psychoanalytic theory, magical means in literary fairy tales can be viewed as symbolic manifestations of unconscious desires, fears, and conflicts that shape human consciousness and behavior. By exploring themes such as transformation, metamorphosis, and wish-fulfillment through the lens of magic, fairy tales provide a rich tapestry of symbols and archetypes that resonate with readers' deepest psychological needs and motivations. The use of magic in fairy tales can tap into the collective unconscious and evoke primal emotions, fantasies, and anxieties that illuminate the complexities of human psyche and inner life.

In summary, the main importance of magical means in literary fairy tales transcends mere entertainment value to encompass a rich tapestry of theoretical insights and interpretive frameworks that shed light on the enduring appeal and significance of these timeless stories. By exploring the multifaceted roles of magic in fairy tales through diverse theoretical perspectives, readers can gain a deeper appreciation for the transformative power of storytelling and the universal truths that lie at the heart of these enchanting narratives.

Overall, the main importance of magical means in literary fairy tales lies in their capacity to enchant, inspire, and provoke thought while inviting readers to explore timeless themes and universal truths through the lens of fantastical storytelling. By harnessing the power of magic as a narrative device, fairy tales continue to captivate audiences of all ages and backgrounds, fostering a sense of wonder and imagination that transcends time and place.

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