

INTERPRETATION OF IMAGES IN HEROIC EPICS

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Abstract:

In this article, two famous works of ancient Greek mythology, “Iliad”, “Odyssey” and “Alpamish”, a rare example of Uzbek folklore, belonging to the epics of the heroic series, are comparatively interpreted.

Keywords: “Iliad”, “Odyssey” and “Alpamish”, heroism, image, epic, plot.

The rare written examples of ancient Greek written literature that have come down to us are the epics “Iliad” and “Odyssey”. A group of Greek mythology called “Legends of the Trojan War” was created from a collection of narratives about the war that took place in the 12th-13th centuries AD. Homer collected these events and created two epics, each consisting of 24 songs. Looking back at history, we come across several considerations for determining the period in which Homer lived. Homer’s fame was so widespread in the ancient world that the Greek world considered him its national pride, the king of poets.

Homer wrote only 10 days in the last year of the “Iliad” and “Odyssey” epics. It is worth noting that the writer used a unique technique to describe mental movements when writing epics. For example, the intervention of gods in the development of events. While reading the work, we admire Homer’s poetic skills. The creator does not favor any hero of the saga. He draws their inner experiences and psychological state in his own way. For example, if we talk about the characters of Hector and Achilles, both of them are the main heroes of the epic, defenders of the homeland. However, the only difference between them is humanity. After all, Hector and Achilles may both be brave, but Achilles cannot control his anger in his desire to show courage for his own good. Before entering into the description of the events of the play, Homer appeals to the muse and asks for their help in singing the wrath of Achilles. The first song of the epic is dedicated to the reasons for this anger. Unfortunately, Hector is not. From a young age, he learns to overcome anger, devotion to duty and grows up, a character faithful to his duty. The

epic begins with the name of Achilles and ends with the name of Hector. The reason is that only with the death of Hector will Troy be defeated. In the work, mainly because the war was between the gods, the gods were divided into two. As much as Hector's death is sad for Troy, Achilles' death is so sad for his fellow citizens. For this reason, the gods took part in the war through two groups, that is, when Apollo and Artemis protected Hector, Athena and Zeus died for Achilles. When Zeus cannot control the fates, he puts them on golden scales. Another character in "Iliad" is Odysseus, whose characteristics and adventures are described in the epic "Odyssey". It should be said that Odysseus' intelligence and careful plans led to the end of the war in the "Iliad" epic. After the fall of Troy, the difficulties of Odysseus returning to his homeland, the development of events are described in the epic "Odyssey". At this point, we think that it is appropriate to compare these two epics with the character of the hero of the epic "Alpamish" Alp Hakimbek and the plots in the epic. The reason is that the image of Alpamish does not burn when it is set on fire, does not pass when struck by a sword, and does not penetrate the body when shot, resembles Achilles. In particular, the characters of Alpamish and Odysseus and the difficulties they went through are very similar. First, both Alpamish and Odysseus are royal children and owners of the land. For this reason, both heroes embark on long journeys to take revenge on their enemies. Due to the machinations of his prey, he cannot return home for years, Alpamish lies in prison for seven years, and Odysseus spends ten years wandering. Meanwhile, Alpamish's wife Barchin is forced to marry to others like Penelope, the wife of Odysseus. Naturally, the country will be looted in the hands of enemies. The children of our heroes, Yadgar and Telemachus, cannot resist the spell because they are young and inexperienced. Both main characters return to the country on the day of their beloved spouse' wedding. Alpamish, the elf, and Odysseus, come in the guise of an old shepherd and meet the conditions for being nominated as a groom. The fact that the main characters try to disguise themselves and hide their identity is a unique feature of the plot. The reason is that Aibarchin and Penelope, who are the highest form of love, loyalty and dedication, make their enemies wait for them for years. Their allegiance and trust to their neighbors is once again reflected in the fact that they try to delay even the minutes by setting conditions. Gradually, they come up with such conditions for choosing a groom that they know that no one but their husband can do them. Alpamish has a 14 batman bronze bow left by Alpinbi's from his grandfather. It was so heavy that only the hero could lift it. Odysseus' bow is not as heavy as Alpamish's, but it has tension. The bow is not made of heavy metal, but of ordinary maple. No one but Odysseus can draw his bow. There, the archery event is an important factor that decides the fate of the heroes, and through this detail, we can see the closeness of the plot between the two works. There are similarities as well as differences between the works. For example, the conventional signs of two heroes: Alpamish has five paws of the Shahimardan pir on his right shoulder, a scar from Kultoy on his left shoulder, and a scar on Odysseus' knee. The difference is that Alpamish's symbol is divine, while Odysseus acquired the symbol in a battle with Dawn. Another difference is that the image of the horse as a constant companion

observed in Eastern epics does not exist in Greek folklore. The reason is that almost all their wars were at sea. So what is the main reason for these differences? The reason is that in the East, we know well that all epics were written down based on the economic life and social life of the people. This process is the basis of almost all our epics, since our people have been engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry since time immemorial. Greece is geographically made up of islands. An area close to rivers and seas.

In short, the artistic innovations such as character, detail, plot and motive, which form the basis of folk epics, make it possible to compare epic genres. The conclusions drawn based on the analysis prepare the ground for a deeper understanding of the content of these epics.

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