



The concept of a motif in fantasy works and its typological study

Ulugbek KUCHIMOV ¹, Shakhnoza YULDOSHOVA²

Uzbek State World Languages University

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the concept of motive, and its unique and common features in fantasy works are explored using the example of the novels of Ray Bradbury and Isajon Sultan.

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Fantastik asarlarda motiv tushunchasi va uning tipologik tadqiqi

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

motivlar,
fantastik adabiyot,
Rey Bredberi,
Isajon Sulton,
tanqid,
syujet,
roman,
talqin.

Ushbu maqolada motiv tushunchasi va uning fantastik asarlarda o'ziga xos va mushtarak jihatlari Rey Bredberi va Isajon Sulton romanlari misolida yoritilgan.

¹ Docent, World Literature Department, Uzbek State World Languages University

² Master degree student, Uzbek State World Languages University

Понятие мотива в фантастических произведениях и его типологическое изучение

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

мотивы,
фантастическая
литература,
Рэй Брэдбери,
Исаджан Султан,
критика, сюжет,
роман,
интерпретация.

В данной статье рассмотрено понятие мотива и его особенности в фантастических произведениях на примере романов Рэя Брэдбери и Исаджона Султана.

INTRODUCTION

It is irrefutable that literature has its significant role in human beings. Humans have a unique ability to envision the future. While most people have imagined where they will be in a few days, weeks, years, or even centuries, others have shared their experiences of imagining what life will be like for all of humanity.

Motif in literature has been studied by several scholars, for instance A.N. Veselovskiy (Historical Poetics), O. Freudenberg, V. Propp, V.I. Silantev, V. Tyupa, G. Krasnov, I. Kuznetsov, L. Tselkova, Yu. Shatin. Literary motifs also have been widely studied by foreign scholars – H.S. Daemmrich, S. Thompson, L. Dolezel, H.M. El-Shami, W. Freedman, E. Frenzel, T. Ziolkowski [2].

Motif (French: Motif, German: Motiv, Latin: Moveo) is a musical term that has been applied to literary studies. Motif is a literary term that represents an idea, object, or concept that is repeated throughout the text. It is “the smallest independent unit of musical form [18]. Progression is realized by the repeated repetition of the motif, as well as by changing it, the introduction of contractual motifs. The structure of the motif represents the logical connection in the composition of the work [1].

The word motif is very complicated. It is subject to somewhat different conceptions even when approached within the same discipline and field of analysis, as in this publication. In other words, motif continues to be a concept whose definition is fluid and subject to ongoing change [7]. Technical advancements in computer technology and conceptual innovations both contribute to these developments.

A literary motif is a recurring theme that has some symbolic significance beneath the main theme. It could be a phrase, action, sound, imagery, character naming function, or idea expressed in words where the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. The full picture of what this recurring element means may not become clear until the work is completed. Therefore, it seems necessary to us to provide historical, epistemological, and methodological information on the use of the term motif in scientific research to the linguist and the expert in literary texts [11]. The various methodologies and use them as models for their own research or to view it from a particular angle. In exchange, non-linguists can discover components in the linguistic approach that will help them consider and create their own concept of motif. We believe that the concept of the motif and its various sub-concepts can serve as a solid foundation for a conversation between disciplines and topics that ordinarily don't interact.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ray Bradbury and Isajon Sulton's works were taken as an example to give more specific information and compare American and Uzbek motifs in literature.

Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury depicts heinous situations in a dystopian world with "the destructive side of technology and dictatorship, which can deprive people of a normal life and basic freedom" [6]. This novel arose in the aftermath of World War II, alongside the American fear of Communism.

Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury in an attempt to predict what the future of America might look like. He wrote about what might happen to society if certain ideas and cultures are not stopped, and how they will begin to destroy themselves. Society is at war with another country, and the government has complete control over people's lives.

A motif is a recurring object or idea in a literary work. The repetition of this element helps to focus the reader's attention on specific points that the writer considers important to the story. It also contributes to the development of other literary elements, such as theme or mood. The analysis of motifs in a literary work leads to a better understanding of the work. A motif in a literary work can be defined as an image, sound, action, or other figures with symbolic meaning that contribute to the development of a theme. Nature, books, and fire, for example, can be considered enlightenment motifs in the novel Fahrenheit 451.

The "Eternal Wanderer" by Isajon Sulton is an epic magical realist tale. The eponymous eternal wanderer, based in part on the medieval legend of the wandering Jew, crosses space and time in search of the meaning of his life, cursed by God for refusing Christ's request to rest on the wall of his house during his march to Mount Calva existence, as well as his relationship with God Sulton's novel weaves a story that questions the limits of human knowledge and the benefits of technological modernity by combining Qur'anic stories, Sufi thought, and Christian mythology [14]. Whirlwind and vagabondage used like motifs in the novel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As it discussed above nature images are frequently used in literature to represent innocence and enlightenment. In "Fahrenheit 451", nature is a natural analog to the technology that underpins society. Bradbury employs images of nature to highlight the shifting norms with which Montag is so familiar, as well as to emphasize the destructive power of society as he knows it. When creations like the Mechanical Hound or the Snake with electronic eyes used to pump Mildred's stomach distort nature, they become images of darkness and death. Images of animals and nature come through the novel. Nature is depicted as a source of innocence and truth, starting She convinces Montag to try the rain, and the experience irrevocably changes him. His escape from the city to the countryside is a revelation to him, showing him the enlightening power of unspoiled nature. Much of the animal imagery in the novel is ironic. Ray Bradbury takes up the change in the motif of fire through the symbols of the sun, the campfire, and the phoenix to portray Montag's character change from a negative view of knowledge to a positive one. After Montag burns Beatty and escapes, he thinks about how he and society must change. He remarks that "if he burnt things with the firemen and the sun burnt Time, then meant that everything burnt!" (12). Bradbury's repetition of the word "burning" emphasizes the sense of revelation that Montag is going through. He must change his settled perception of fire and burning, and with it, he must change his attitude toward knowledge [6].

Several Uzbek cultural aspects are shown through Isajon Sulton's *The Eternal Wanderer*. For example, father-son relations had shown by Professor Ziyoyev and his son's relationship. The author used religion-based moral legends from Holy Quran and Bible. (Wonderer Jew, Miraj, Judgment Day, Domsday and etc.) In addition to that respect for older generation, we can realize at the novel Uzbek national traditions, like being respectful for old generation, hospitality, sincere, labouring, satisfying and etc.

In the both novels have several similarities with fantasy elements to define motifs on the plot:

- In both books main and supported characters give their selves' questions like; Who am I? What I am doing in this world?

- Writers used Biblical and Quranic stories to emphasize that some issues is God's sake and that human being must follow God's instructions.

- Writers have described addiction to technology and artificial intelligence as providing mankind with catastrophe.

- Both writers indicate if a nation does not know its history, traditions, and customs that nation undergoes non-existence.

- In both novels nature plays a very important role for the main characters. Natural events are used for opening the main idea of the book and to give the author's message.

- Knowledge has been shown as a weapon against ignorance.

- Used mythological symbols like Phoenix, Fire, Hurricane, City Haybar etc.

- Mentioned other books like (used allusion) in Fahrenheit 451:

Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe, Native Son by Richard Wright, Julius Caesar, Hamlet by William Shakespeare, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll, Plato's Republic, The Corsair by Byron, Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift, Dante, The Bible,

- Mentioned other books like (used allusion) In *The Eternal Wanderer*

Lison ut-tayr (The Language of Birds) by Alisher Navoiy, *Fozil odamlar shahri* (City of Virtuous People) by Farobiy, *One Hundred Years of Solitude* by Gabriel García Márquez this book mentioned in both books. "Gazal" by Mashrab.

The parts highlighted above provided an opportunity for the writers to explain the idea of the composition in more detailed [14].

CONCLUSION

To sum up, a literary "motif" is a recurring word, phrase, situation, object, or thought. Often the term "motif" is used to refer to a recurring situation in various literary works, such as the motif of saying farewell to a loved one. Motif is an important semantic (meaningful) element of the text, necessary for understanding the author's concept. Contradictions in the path of human will, freedom, and self-actualization expressed through symbols were explained by using examples from both of these novels.

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