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Annotation: "Fairy tale" has a wide potential as a form of morals and education in the development of the young generation. It develops the student's thinking, prepares the mind, organizes it.

"**Ertak**" educates young people in the spirit of teaching and advice, and forms the qualities of goal orientation, logical thinking, resourcefulness in students. The fairy tale is the most ancient and popular example of artistic prose in folklore. A child grows up listening to fairy tales from a very young age. Adults tell fairy tales to entertain children, and children themselves start telling small fairy tales when they grow up and start going to school. The stories that these children tell each other are partly what they heard from adults, and partly what they tell themselves. Yu. The Sokolovs must have meant this: "The stories told by children to each other were almost not recorded," they regretted.

Key words: Fairy tale, motivation, need, motive, internal motive, external motive, unstable motive, negative motive and positive motive.

Motivation is an internal state of a person related to his needs. Motives are a driving force that activates physical and mental functions, prompts a person to act and achieve a goal.

A motive is a goal that motivates and controls activity, responds to one or another need, determines or satisfies a need. That is, the main task of motives is to stimulate and direct activity.

Functions and types of motifs:

The main types of human motives include six components:

External motives. They come from external components. For example, if your friend bought something new, and you saw it, you would be motivated to earn money and buy something similar.

Internal motives. Appear in the person himself. For example, it can be expressed in the desire to go somewhere and change the situation. In addition, if you share this idea with others, it can become an external reason for someone.

Positive motives. Based on positive reinforcement. For example, such a motive exists in the installation - I work hard, I get more money.

Negative motives. They are factors that prevent a person from making mistakes. For example - I don't get up on time, I'm late for an important meeting.

Sustainable motives. It is based on human needs and does not require additional reinforcement from the outside.

Unstable motives. They need constant reinforcement from the outside.

All motifs of this type perform three main functions:

1. motivation for action. That is, to determine the motives that motivate a person to act;
2. the field of activity. A function that determines how a person can achieve goals and satisfy needs;
3. control and maintenance of achievement-oriented behavior. Remembering his ultimate goal, a person adjusts his activities to achieve it.

By the way, as for the activity, there are also a number of motives here. It depends not only on the internal needs of a person, but also on his interaction with the social environment.

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The concept of need: main signs and types. The uniqueness of human needs.

Needs are experienced, conscious and unconscious needs of the human body related to what is necessary for the life and development of the person.

Human needs:

- 1) Physiological (breathing, eating, sleeping...).
- 2) The need for safety and security
- 3) the need to be accepted in society
- 4) the need for respect and self-respect
- 5) the need for self-expression

The uniqueness of human needs is determined by the social nature of human activity, primarily by work. A person's needs are expressed in the motivation of his behavior.

Direction of personality, its types, Interests, values, worldview under which personality orientation is understood as a set of stable motives, beliefs and aspirations that direct a person to achieve his life goals. Orientation is always socially determined and formed in the process of individual development during education and upbringing. It is manifested in the goals of a person, his interests, social needs, addictions and relationships, as well as in his aspirations, desires, inclinations, ideals, etc.

Components of personality orientation:

- Place of interest
- One wish
- Stalking
- Ideal
- Values
- Installation
- Person orientation component
- Prospect
- Faith

A **motive** is an incentive to act to satisfy a need. Motive - the choice that motivates and determines the direction of activity - the subject of need. Motivation is the impulse that causes activity. In foreign psychology, a number of features of the nature and functions of the motive in the regulation of behavior have been determined 1. Motivational and guiding function of the motive. 2. Identifying human behavior with unconscious motives. 3. Hierarchy of motives. 4. striving for balance and tension - here the motive is understood in a purely energetic way. (K. Lewin's theory, hedonistic theories). Indigenous psychology has criticized these approaches for separating motivation from the context of activity and consciousness. In the theory of Leontiev's activity, the realization of needs in the process of search activity and thereby turning its objects into objects of need is considered as a general mechanism for the emergence of a motive. So: the development of the motive occurs through the change and expansion of the scope of activity that changes reality. The source of motive development in man is the process of social production of material and spiritual values. Such potential motives in ethnogenesis are values, ideals, and interests characteristic of a certain society, which, when internalized, have a driving force and become a motive. These motives perform the task of creating meaning, that is, they give a personal meaning to the reality reflected in the mind. Meaning-making functions are related to managing the general direction of the individual. There are also incentives that reinforce behavior. They can be very strong, but when there is a conflict of motives, meaningful motives take over. The control function is performed not directly with motives, but through the mechanism "emotional correction" behavior. Emotions assess the personal meaning of what is happening, and if this meaning does not

correspond to the motive, they change the general direction of the individual's activity - the movement of the motive to the goal (for example, reading a book for an exam).

According to Leontiev, in the process of search activity, the need usually responds to its object. Objectification of the need occurs when the need satisfies the object. This is a very important event. This is important because in the act of objectification a motive is born. Motive is defined as the subject of need. If we look at the same phenomenon from the point of view of need, we can say that through objectification, the need gets its concretization.

In this regard, the motive is defined in another way - as an objectified need.

Charles Perrault (1628.12.1, Paris -1703.16.5) is a French poet and critic. Member of the French Academy (1671). Participating in the "controversy between the old and the new" that was raging in the French literature of the 17th century, he took part in the work of contemporary writers. He defended his superiority over writers and thus gained fame. The first parody epic is "The Wall of Troy" (1653). After that, his epic "The Age of Louis the Great" (1687) and "Comparisons between the Ancients and the New in Matters of Art and Science" (1688-89) written in the form of a dialogue in 4 volumes, satirical poem "Definition and Description of Women" (1694) were published. P., like Bualo, argued with his contemporaries in his last 2 works. P.'s views on the educational importance of literature and the dependence of literary development on science and civilization were developed by French intellectuals. But P.'s great place in French literature is determined by the collection "Onaginam Gusina Bonu's Tales, or Great Stories and Tales of Past Times". This collection was published on behalf of P.'s son Darmankur.

It originally consisted of 8 tales, and later it was enriched with 3 more poetic tales. P., who fought against the traditions of ancient culture in French literature, believed that the principle of "contribution from the story" characteristic of folk tales was effective. With the help of jokes, he brought the charm and grace of a real folk work to the fairy tale. P. "Er-taklar" had a great impact on the growth of folk-chill in French literature and the development of the fairy tale as a literary genre. P.'s fairy-tale traditions were continued by such writers as the Grimms, L. Tick, H. K. Andersen. Based on P.'s fairy tales such as "Cinderella", "Puss in Boots", "Bluebeard", opera and ballet plays, cartoons were created. Some of P.'s fairy tales have been translated into Uzbek.

A fairy tale is one of the main genres of folk oral poetic creation; an epic work of art of magical adventure and domestic character based on fabric and fiction. Mainly made in prose form. In M. Koshgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk" it is found in mature form and means to narrate an event orally. Matal among the Uzbeks of Surkhandarya, Samarkand, Ferghana, frost in the districts and villages around Bukhara, varsaqi in Khorezm,

Tashkent city and its surroundings are called chopchak. . It differs from other genres of folklore by the fact that the reality of life is depicted on the basis of imaginary and life fictions, it is based on magic and magic tools, events and actions take place in extraordinary situations, and the supernatural courage of the heroes. fiction is an important criterion, it forms the basis of the events of the plot, it provides a conflict resolution of the dynamic action in the plot line. Various examples of fictions perform an educational and aesthetic function, as a genre component, they serve as a unique artistic image tool. Fictions depict events and events in ways that could not have happened in life or that did exist. According to the participation of fictional and real-life fictions, their role and function in the plot line, they can be divided into 2 groups - based on fictional fictions, and based on real-life fictions. The plot based on fiction is miraculous, magical; based on real-life fictions. and the plot is realistic, depicting real events. ., basically three purposes are told. In the first one, the courage of the ideal hero, opposing the evil forces and protecting the interests of the people, in the second one, mainly the protagonist's falling in love with queens or princesses of a foreign country and marrying, finding medicine for the sick, liberating people who were taken away by dragons and giants, and in the third one, opposing injustice and oppression such goals are stated.

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The first goal is achieved by the active action and supernatural power of the wrestler, the second goal is achieved by means of magic that helps the passive hero, and the third goal is achieved by the intelligence and entrepreneurship of the main character.

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