

## Legendary Heroine Women of History "Tamaris" and "Queen Sondok"

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### ABSTRACT

*According to legends, not only men lived in history, but also legendary women who left a mark with their bravery. The article compares the legendary heroes of Uzbeks, "Tamaris" and Koreans, "Queen Sondok", and their bravery for the peace of their country and the well-being of the people.*

Currently, all over the world, various measures are being organized to help women live freely, think and make decisions and ensure gender equality. In this regard, in our republic, it is important to educate girls from a young age in the spirit of oriental etiquette, to create conditions for them to learn from all sides. In our opinion, fiction literature is of great importance in the education of girls, in particular, the sentiments of love celebrated in fairy tales, legends, stories, poems, and ghazals, especially the images of historical heroines, help to awaken courage and courage in them. 'serves in a sense.

Legend is an ancient genre of folklore, which is mainly woven from imagination and fiction. However, in the words of Aristotle, "Truth lies at the bottom of any myth." Space and time are clearly shown in legends.[1] The term legend is called "añız" in Kazakh, "legenda" in Kyrgyz, "legend" in English, "Légende" in French, "Legenda" in Russian, and "jeonseol (Jeonseol)" in Korean.

The legend contains historical, fantastical, and magical elements and serves as reliable evidence of recent and distant history. Nowadays, world historians, in the process of studying the events of the past, pay enough attention to the legends that have been passed down from generation to generation along with the relics and inscriptions left by ancestors.

The theme of the legends is varied, and the plot is not complicated due to the lack of

traditionalism. In this genre, wonderful and strange events are told, such as legendary heroes, magical creatures, ancient saints, and the conflict between evil and good. "Myth affects the most sensitive spaces of our being, and its manifestations cannot be separated as simple and continuous stories. "Perhaps, legends appear as a product of conflicting opinions expressed in discussions," concludes Linda Deg, a professor of folklore and ethnomusicology at Indiana University in the United States.[2]

Just as every nation has its own symbolic fairy tales, epics, songs, and legends, the Uzbek people also have eternal works of folk oral creativity that have not faded over the centuries. The fairy tale "Zumrad va Qimmat", "Alpomish", and "Kuntugmish", and legends such as "Tomaris", and "Shiroq" are of great importance in Uzbek folklore. Almost all young people in our country grow up listening to these legends.[3] The legends of world nations, including the British "King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table", the Greek "Atlantis", the English "Robin Hood" and the Korean "Queen Sondok", have left an indelible mark in history and literature, are related to Uzbek legends. It is morally harmonious and calls people to love the Motherland and serve sincerely for its development of the Motherland.

There are many legends in the oral works of the peoples of the East, in which the main character is a woman. The legends of "Tomaris" and "Queen Sondok" are proof of our opinion. The protagonists of both myths are mentally intelligent and physically strong women. In their lives, they were not limited to being the favorite queen of the people but served as the leader of fierce battles against invading enemies.

Tomaris was the daughter of Spargapis, the leader of all the Massagete tribes, and inherited power after her father's death. At that time, people protested that a woman was leading the tribe. However, Tomaris proved himself worthy of being a ruler through his military prowess. For several years, the Persian king Cyrus II, who had been eyeing the lands and riches of Central Asia, which was the place of the Massagetae, used various tricks to conquer the country. In one of the battles, the son of Tomaris sneakily captures Sparaz. Thomas begs the invading king to release Sparangis because he had captured him in an unfair fight. "If you don't do this, I swear by the Sun God, the ruler of the massage, that no matter how greedy you are for blood, I will feed you with blood," the princess warns. Cyrus II rejects the offer of Tomaris, and Sparangis, with the pride of an Uzbek youth, considers it an honor to die in the hands of the enemy and commits suicide. When Tomaris heard about the death of his son, he was very angry, attacked the Persians, and crushed the enemy's army. Cyrus II dies in battle. Then Tomaris orders the wineskin to be filled with blood and the severed head of Cyrus, "You wanted blood, drink as much as you want!" he throws. Since then, Princess Tomaris has become a symbol of the power and courage of the Sakas and Massagetae, and her victory over Cyrus II has been a legend from generation to generation.[4]

Naturally, such questions cross the reader's mind after hearing the legend. Why did Tomaris agree to Cyrus II's proposal and not choose a peaceful life? She could have continued her life as a woman and mother, why did she take the path of struggle? Although the people opposed him inheriting the throne after his father's death, why did Tomaris insist on his decision? Because in the image of Tomaris, ancient values such as high filial feeling, love, glory, and courage of a person towards the Motherland, which is considered sacred, are reflected. In addition, it shows that the duty to protect the Motherland is a high feeling not only for men but also for women. Princess Tomaris threw herself into battle for the future of her tribe, and her dear land, and showed her femininity and motherly qualities as well as courage, strength, and determination.

The Korean legend "Queen Sondok" is about a woman named Tonman who lived in the VI-VII centuries.[5] Princess Tonman stood out in the royal family with her sharp mind from a young age. There are also speculations that the king appointed Princess Tonman as the heir to the throne because of his sharp mind and political skills.

In one of the legends about Princess Tonman, we can see how surprised people were in her opinion on a gift sent by the Chinese emperor when she was 7 years old. Emperor Tai-Tzung of China sends a painting of white, red, and purple peonies and real peonies to the father of Princess Tonman, King of Silla. Seeing a picture of peonies, the princess said: "Peonies are pleasing to the eye, but they have no smell. "If they had a smell, bees, and butterflies would be depicted on top of these flowers." Surprised, the courtiers order the seeds to be planted, and after they bloom, they find out that peonies don't smell.

In this, we can see that the princess has an attentive and observant character. A 7-year-old girl's imagination about flowers is amazing. At the first glance, the attention is drawn to the beautifully drawn flower, and the smell is forgotten.

During the reign of the queen, frogs do not stop singing for several days in Onmunji Pond, located near Yonmyosa Monastery. The people were afraid of this situation and went to the queen to find out the reason. The queen concluded that this did not bode well and considered it an imminent attack by Baekje on Silla. For this reason, he sends his loyal commanders Alchon and Piltan with an army of 2000 people under Namsan Mountain. The queen turns out to be right and crushes Baekje's army, who is really about to launch an attack. The people once again recognize the sharp mind of Queen Sondok.

Queen Sondok lives intending to fulfil her grandfather's wish, that is, uniting the three kingdoms. According to historical sources, the queen surrounded herself with loyal and like-minded people, discussed plans to achieve the "great dream", and the first steps were taken during the queen's life. In addition, according to other sources, there are also speculations that the princess was among the Hvarans (a social institution of youth in ancient Silla that existed until the 10th century) in her youth. According to the results of the research, it was found that the name of the queen was also in the "Book of Hvarans".

In short, in both legends, the image of the women warriors and heroes of the people is embodied. Both have the same feeling of patriotism, patriotism, and courage. Because, as the poet said, the people will never forget their children who fought for the freedom and peace of their Motherland.

Blood is light.

Be lightened, kneel.

The real man will kneel before the Motherland.

As much blood as you can shed for the Motherland, Whatever it is, raise the Motherland).[6]

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