

"TROJEN HORSE" WHICH IS EMINENT WORK IN GREEK LITERATURE*Abdurahmonova N.B**Student of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute,
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ABSTRACT:The purpose of writing this article is give novices directly facts and information according to one of the eminent work with is "Trojen Hourse".In this article reader can find easily information related to this poem.For instance,What is the meaning of the "Trojen horse"? Why is poem much more popular? It is incredible how many proverbs and other elements of popular society from the past have been borrowed into the present day. Go online and go through Some Great Greek Myths for a fun read today! Which ones are your top picks? How come? Are there any proverbs or allusions to contemporary mainstream culture that originated with an ancient Greek myth? Would a modern Trojan horse function?

KEY WORDS: Trojen Hourse, myths ,Sinon, Odyssey, Athena,epic poem , Bronze Age...

Introduction

As part of my research work ,I focus on one of the vital topic is that, "Trojen horse".The Trojan Horse tale is widely recognized. The story, which first appears in the Odyssey, tells how Greek soldiers managed to capture Troy following a ten-year, futile siege by hiding inside a massive horse that was purportedly left as a sacrifice to the goddess Athena.The Greeks built the massive, hollow wooden Trojan horse to help them enter Troy during the Trojan War. Epeius, a skilled carpenter and fighter, constructed the horse. Sinon convinced the Trojans that the horse was a tribute to Athena, the goddess of war, which would render Troy impregnable, and the Greeks, feigning to quit the war, sailed to the nearby island of Tenedos, leaving Sinon behind. Laocoön and Cassandra warned against it, but the horse was brought through the city gates. Greek warriors came out of it that evening and unlocked the gates to admit the reassembled Greek army. Artificial peptides with an α -helical, amphiphilic structure can be designed that exhibit similar uptake characteristics like virus- or homeodomain-derived peptides (Oehlke et al., 1998).The Odyssey mentions the tale briefly, but Book II of the Aeneid tells it in great detail. Trojan horses are now used to describe subversion that is brought in from the outside. The term "Trojan horse" was first used in the late 20th century to refer to seemingly benign computer software that appear to be genuine applications but are actually designed to steal personal data or harm a computer's programming.The Trojan Horse was what? The hollow wooden horse

known as the Trojan Horse served as a cover for Greek soldiers so they could infiltrate Troy without raising any red flags. The Trojan Horse was presented as a gift to the city of Troy; however, the Greeks, who had hidden themselves inside the wooden structure, emerged and attacked Troy from within when the Trojans brought the wooden horse through the city gates. The phrase "Trojan horse" has entered the vocabulary, as is so common with tales from ancient myth, and is now occasionally used to refer to someone who similarly infiltrates an adversary organization or group in order to bring about their destruction or anything that undermines from within. Since 1971, a type of virus that worms its way onto a device by masking its actual nature has also been referred to as a Trojan horse in the computing industry.

However, what is the tale of the Trojan Horse, and why, if it ever existed at all, was the Trojan "Horse" most likely not a wooden horse at all? Let's examine the myth's genesis in more detail, first retelling the tale and then evaluating its importance. A Greek epic poem has the most comprehensive description of the Trojan Horse of any ancient writing. Not the *Odyssey* or the *Iliad*, but Quintus of Smyrna's epic poem *Posthomerica*, which translates to "after Homer."

Odysseus devises a plan in the *Posthomerica* to construct a wooden horse as a kind of prize and trick the Trojans into letting Greek forces enter the city covertly. In the war against Troy, the Greeks were unable to advance and were left on the defensive after the death of their great general, the valiant Achilles. They then make the decision to withdraw from the city's outer walls while seeming to retreat. This plan is successful, as the Trojans watch the Greek fleet sailing away and assume the Greeks have given up the war. Odysseus came up with the plan to build a wooden horse. And having the adversary receive it as a gift; Epēius, the artisan, quickly constructed the wooden horse. This theory isn't as absurd as it would seem because the horse held great significance for the Trojans and was possibly even their city's emblem. The horse was originally domesticated by the Central Asians, allowing for its use in enormous distances, and it is believed that the Greeks' initial observation of these itinerant riders galloping over the hill inspired the creation of the story of the centaur. The sight must have been scary, as though horse and human had really united to form one incredible thing. In summary, during the Bronze Age, horses were significant to a large number of people living in this region of the world. One Greek soldier, Sinon, would appear at Troy's gates under the guise of a deserter from the disheartened Greek forces. Claiming to be traveling alone, he would present the wooden horse to the goddess Athena as a gift in retaliation for the Greeks' destruction of Trojan temples. The notion appealed to the superstitious Trojans, who thought the wooden horse would make their city impenetrable and provide protection from future attacks. Virgil's *Aeneid* contains the famous line, "I fear the Greeks, even when they come bearing gifts." The Trojan priest Laocoön is credited with smelling a gigantic rat (or horse) and alerting his fellow

Trojans to the fact that this dubious gift is part of a conspiracy and should not be allowed into the city. The god Poseidon, a Greek deity who desires for the Greeks to win the war, sends two sea serpents that immediately strangle him. Instead of thinking, "Wow, someone really wanted to shut him up – I wonder why," the Trojans interpret their priest's abrupt and mysterious demise as evidence that his word cannot be accepted. Presumably, they believed he had insulted the gods by daring to challenge the idea. The Trojan prophetess Cassandra, whom no one pays attention to, also issues a dire warning about the horse.

Naturally, the Trojans let the horse to roll straight in, along with the Greek warriors who had hidden inside the wooden animal. The Greeks let themselves out of the horse that night, set fire to the city, and started killing every Trojan they came across while the Trojans were sleeping. It is believed the Trojan War was only a myth. This view was challenged in the late nineteenth century with the discovery of the old city's ruins, which demonstrated that both the city and the conflict were real historical events rather than myths. Was the Trojan Horse based on actual events as well?

If so, a siege engine could be a better idea than a massive wooden horse presented as a genuine gift. The subsequent myth may have been inspired by the device, which may have had a horse-like appearance. The concept that the "Trojan Horse" may have been a poetic name of sorts even before it first emerged in poetry and myth is strengthened by Michael Wood's claim that the Assyrians at this time preferred to give their siege engines animal names in his book *In Search of the Trojan War*. Therefore, even if the Trojan Horse had existed, it might not have been a wooden horse at all, but rather a siege machine, a battering ram, or even a ship. After all, names for ships are sometimes poetic or even evocative of animals. A ship is a massive wooden structure, similar to the Trojan Horse of Virgil and Quintus of Smyrna. Greek soldiers could have been hidden inside the ship and used to sneak into Troy, maybe offering their lives as a sacrifice to the Trojans. Homer even refers to ships in his *Odyssey* as "sea-horses" at one point. Alternatively, the Trojan Horse might have been an elite unit or company rather than a horse or ship. This is undoubtedly the meaning of "Trojan Horse" in David Gemmell's version of the Trojan War epic. *Troy: Fall of Kings* (Trojan War Trilogy), the trilogy's concluding installment. The Trojans dutifully open their gates to their returning platoon, only to discover it isn't their platoon at all. (Begun by Gemmell before his untimely death in 2006, and completed by his wife Stella). It is revealed that the Trojan Horse is in fact an elite troop of Greek soldiers disguised in Trojan armour and banners.

In the end, we can never be certain. Furthermore, it makes little difference whether we are unaware of the historical basis for the Trojan Horse myth. In the end, the tale serves as both a poetic allegory of how cunning and resourceful combat strategies may transform a losing army into a winning one and a helpful symbol of

enemy infiltration. The Greeks constructed a massive, hollow wooden horse, covertly packed it with armed troops, and offered it to the Trojans as a gift for the goddess Athena. The Trojans then brought the horse inside the city's walls after ten years of siege. The Greeks with weapons broke out that evening, taking the city and setting it on fire. So, anything that appears harmless but has the ability to damage or destroy after it is accepted is considered a Trojan horse. An example of this would be a computer program that appears to be beneficial but ultimately corrupts or destroys the machine's software. In some cases, however, such peptides turn out to be toxic (Kardinal et al., 2000).

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