



LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE FOLKLORE TEXT (ON THE COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK FAIRY TALES) UZSWLU

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Abstract: *This article provides feedback on Uzbek and English folklore, as well as folklore. The importance of the linguistic-cultural approach in the analysis of language is also emphasized, and the generality of these ideological and artistic principles in the genres of English and Uzbek folklore, the commonalities of genres and the principles of historical similarity of English and Uzbek folklore genres. The problems of language and culture, the interdependence, connection and interaction of cultures are cultural phenomena and have a special scientific significance in linguistics.*

Keywords: *Folklore, Fairy tales, English, Uzbek, folk art, terms, works, Language and culture, principles, folklore, Epic: legend, narration, legend, fairy tale, epic, folk, historical song, anecdote.*

Folklore is an international term. But it has different meanings in where different countries are used. For example, all folk art activities in England and the USA "poetic creativity, music, dance, theater, visual and practical art, as well as superstitions, beliefs and traditions" are called by this term. In Uzbek science, this term is becoming concrete. "Folklore". It is mainly understood as folk art. In Uzbek literature, The term "folklore" was introduced for the first time by H. Zarif (1934-35). In folklore genres elements of music, dance, and theater art are combined, so folklore is considered syncretic art. At the same time, folklore works are unique to other types of art that differs in characteristics. Oral art is expressed with the terms "folklore" or "folk oral poetic creativity".

The term folklore was first used in 1846 by William Thomas who was nineteenth century explorer, it consists of two words - "folk" -people, "lore" – wisdom, so it means "people's wisdom".

Folklore is the science of folk art and it has been considered in different periods and in different countries as a part of ethnography, literary studies, musicology, anthropology and sociology. Later, it has been developed (folk art, music folklore, dance, theater, circus) as an independent and special subject to learn folk art like (folk art, music folklore, dance, theater, circus). It is inextricably



linked with the sciences of philology and art history. The foundations of folklore go back to the aesthetic thinking of the ancient world.

The first thoughts about stories and legends of tourists and historians of the ancient world, various traditions and notes about ceremonies, folklore of writers and composers are really important for Folklore. Folklore in Turkic peoples, the first experiments on recording the materials goes back the 11th century (Folklore in the work "Devonu Lugotit Turk" by Mahmud Koshgariy materials). At the same time, rewriting process of fairy tales, myths, legends by writers and poets has also begun. In the 18th and early 19th centuries with high scientific interest in folklore, the works of collecting and publishing folklore materials has rapidly begun. As a result, in Europe and Russia different directions and schools which are related to folklore started to appear. One such school is the mythological school and it connects the emergence of folklore genres to ancient myths. Enlightened people paid attention to study the democratic and syncretic character of folklore. According to Professor B. Sarimsakov, there are three types of folklore that can also be used in literature, but it is much more available to study separately special proverbs, riddles, various sayings, applause and cursing as a separate type.

From this point of view, the scientist divides the genres of Uzbek folklore into the following types:

1. Epos: myth, story, narration, fairy tale, epic, terma, historical song, necdote, praise;
2. Lyrics: love songs, ritual songs, labor songs, lapar;
3. Drama: oral drama, funny story, puppet show, askiya;
4. Special type: ordinary sitting applause, cursing, proverb, matal, riddles and other types of phraseologisms.

A fairy tale is a concise story that contains some folkloric features such as fairies, goblins, princes and princess. Fairy tales are a subclass of folk art. The oldest

tales were passed down from generation to generation until they were told orally and recorded. When these stories were carefully studied, it was shown that one fairy tale has several, even more than 10 versions. Each fairy tale has unique storytelling method and unrepeatable cultural elements. This factor, in some cases, depends on the place and time of the incident. Today, various authors still enjoy inventing and writing new versions of fairy tales (Hallett & Karasek, 2009; Tiberghien 2007).

The educational role of fairy tales is incomparable. Because they can create an opportunity for our children to grow in healthy environment and lead them towards the right path in life. At this point, it is important to mention the comments made by V.G. Gusev about fairy tales. In his opinion, "In society, in general, the



vices of human nature are not reflected in real life , so we will find solutions in fairy tales in a fantastic way."

As we study the genre system of English and Uzbek folklore , in our analysis we identified such commonalities like, the generality of ideological and artistic principles in stories; their historically developed mutual relations; the historical destiny of genres.

English folklore had been developed at the expense of the literature of the tribes that the nation subjugated. In examples of oral creativity belonging to the English nationality we can see and meet many similar aspects to samples of folklore of different peoples of the world. Different artistic means are used in fairy tales to be able to interest the student and to develop their imagination. These tools can be named differently: tools, such as elements, resources.

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