

# The Tale is the Most Ancient Sample of Oral Folk Art

**Rustamova Feruzabanu Ilhomovna<sup>1</sup>, Najmiddinova Nigina Bakhriddinovna<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Teacher of Bukhara State University

<sup>2</sup> Student of Bukhara State University

## **Annotation:**

In this article, we will get acquainted with examples of folklore. We give examples of them to give a broader idea of the concept of fairy tales. Of course, fairy tales have a great role and importance in the educational process. Studying and teaching such folk songs gives our youth a sense of respect for their nation and a sense of pride in their hearts.

**Keywords:** myths, epic motive, educational and didactic character, antonymy, culmination, myth, ritual and faith, artistic texture.

## **INTRODUCTION**

A fairy tale is the oldest, mass, massive, and interesting genre of folk art. They appeared in the distant past on the basis of the mythological outlook, ancient traditions and rituals of our primitive ancestors. There are different views on the formation of fairy tales from the social period to the present day.

Fairy tales often carry moral lessons and reflect the collective worldview of different cultures throughout history. Despite their fictional nature, they are based on real-life details and experiences, connecting them with audiences for generations. Although fairy tales may not follow the real image of time and space, they reflect the essence of human feelings, desires, and aspirations. They continue to be passed down through oral tradition, adapting to changing times while retaining their timeless appeal.

The establishment of fairy tales as an independent genre began in the period when real events and phenomena, primitive concepts about the world were expressed in an imaginary form. Because during this period, concrete events, myths, and traditional customs related to the life of clans and

tribes lost their power and domestic function, and began to be understood as strange things in people's minds.

It is the artistic interpretation of these real events and events that created the epic motifs in the fairy tale. The first examples of fairy tale motifs were educational and didactic in nature, and later acquired a social and domestic essence. It is known that the fairy tale genre appeared before the historical stages of mankind, and its development at different stages of people's life led to the emergence of folklore of many nations. The fairy tales reflect the people's worldview in different periods of historical development, the people's attitude to reality, their struggle for freedom and independence, and their dreams for the future. The realities of fairy tales, which have been living for centuries, have been adapted to the times and passed from mouth to mouth.

## **METHODS AND LITERATURE ANALYSIS**

Tales in Uzbek folklore M. Jo'raev, B. Karimi, M. Afzalov, K. Imomov, H. Egamov, K. Kadirov, O. Qayumov, N. Dostho'jaeva, M. Sodikova, Z. Usmonova, S. Jumaeva, K. Beknazarova, Sh Nazarova were studied.

The article uses such methods as descriptive, cross-sectional, conceptual instruction, discourse presentation, statistical, linguistic means, and cognitive interpretation, which describes the semantic image.

Although the content of the fairy tale does not come down to the actual description of space and time, one can find real life conviction in it, it is full of real life details. The fairy tale shows all the living conditions of each ethnic group, and at the same time, most of the fairy tales have many similarities in terms of plot types.

At the bottom of every fairy tale lies the conflict between dream and reality, which is ultimately resolved in a utopian way. According to the same antonymic principle, all characters in the fairy tale are divided into good and bad. The plot of the fairy tale is always strict and logically consistent, and the culmination of the events that take place in it revolves around the main character who wins. The aspects of time dependence of the reality in the fairy tale are maximally expressed as an artistic factor and it reflects the epic essence of the fairy tale.

The fairy tale, of course, is a historical phenomenon, it appeared as a genre in the period when primitive man began to believe in myths, stopped mythological thinking, and pure poetic meaning began to play a dominant role. But this, of course, was a process that took place over a long period of time and happened centuries before the fairy tale became an art phenomenon. Tales in a primitive society were devoted to primitive rites and mythological beliefs, which undoubtedly contained legends from the lives of real people, and of course both the storytellers and their listeners believed in the truth of the story. Fairy tales appear as a reflection of real situations in people's lives and are told as true stories, but the events themselves are interpreted in terms of mythological images of various spirits that embody the forces of nature at that time. In addition, fairy tales were created by retelling legends, and no one doubted their authenticity.

## **RESULTS**

At the first stage of the historical development of the fairy tale genre, there may have been a complete similarity between the worldview of the narrator and the content of the fairy tale. In this case, there will be some mythological descriptions related to the time and place of the action in the fairy tale, the worldview of the storyteller regarding the real events in his life. It follows that in an unknown world and in a certain period, it is not important to determine when the primitive fairy tale appeared: "the primitive fairy tale was considered a real fact that really happened, and people believed in its authenticity." Thus, in the early stages of the development of the fairy tale, the artistic fabric of the literary genre - the characteristic feature of the classic fairy tale - did not exist at

all. However, since the primitive man is more self-confident and less dependent on the surrounding natural phenomena, at the same time he begins to study the world around him more deeply, so that the worldview of the storyteller depends on the content of the story, or rather, the mythological content of the story does not fully match the ideas. Expressing the action in a certain past or in unknown situations or the unnaturalness of the stories, etc., raises doubts about the content of the storyteller's text. "The separation of fiction from mythology led to the provision of greater freedom of imagination in fairy tales, as a result of which its previous forms were assimilated, transferred to another system, for example, the poetic genre, embodying dreams, aspirations and hopes corresponding to the new purpose of the fairy tale. Therefore, we can only talk about a fairy tale as an artistic phenomenon that has developed based on these stages.

## **ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

The cognitive aspects of folklore works, specific to each nation, are characterized by the fact that they reflect traditional mythological views, the depth and symbolism of their interpretation and the embodiment of the aesthetic ideals of the nation in images and themes. All types of folk magic are expressed in the discourse of both folk tales. Depending on the type of magic, as attributes in the magic process, in French fairy tales, for example, ointment (onguent), cake (gateau), épingle, the heart of a little bird that lays golden eggs (le cœur du petit oiseau à lœuf dor), etc. Water (eau) and apple (pomme) from the fruit appear in both fairy-tale texts as attributes possessing magical powers.

In general, fairy tales serve as a window into the cultural heritage of different societies, providing insight into their values, beliefs and dreams. Through its enduring appeal and universal themes, fairy tales continue to captivate audiences around the world. Fairy tales truly hold a special place in the collective imagination of humanity, providing not only entertainment but also insight into the human experience. Their enduring popularity and ability to resonate with audiences of all ages speaks to their timeless appeal and universal themes.

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