

## The Study of Turkic Nations Folklore and its Development

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**Annotation:** Folklore works have a special place in the centuries-old system of culture and spiritual values of our people. They attract attention with their artistic embodiment of traditions, human feelings and different religious views that have been living as a tradition since ancient times.

**Key words:** folklore, traditions, human feelings, religious, semantics and symbolism, artistic functions.

### I. Introduction

The folklore was formed in accordance with the lifestyle, living conditions and social work of our compatriots, from the father to the son, from the teacher to the student, from generation to generation, through people. With the development of society and the division of labor, the specialization of some talented individuals in the types and genres of folk art grew.

Participation of many in the creation, mastering and realization of the samples of folk art was preserved, and each performance and practice took place within a long-standing tradition.

Examples of folklore include traditional archaic images of everyday life of our ancient ancestors and the influence of mythological, animistic, totemistic, fetishistic, shamanic, magical views of the early stages of the development of poetic thought, which were widely studied only during the years of independence.

In recent years, Uzbek folklore has become more interested in the study of images based on mythological concepts. In particular, there is a strong desire to explore the basics of their incorporation into genres, to clarify the reasons for the acquisition of traditionalism.

### II. Literature review

At the end of XIX century and at the beginning of XX century a number of linguists, ethnographers and pilgrims such as A.Divaev, A. Ehygorn, A.N.Samoylovich, N.P.Ostroumov, V.Vyatkin, L.Kun, A.Vasilyev, G.Arandarenko, A.Grebenkin, M.Gavrilov, L.Simonova, A.L.Troitskaya investigated uzbek folklore, superstitions, holidays and traditions. Later on they translated them into Russian and published all the materials. Turkic nations' folklore has always been of great interest and is the main subject of many folklorists.

World translation studies have its own principles and methods of translating examples of folklore, reflecting the national way of life, religious beliefs, customs and traditions of peoples, the laws of language. Proof of this is necessary to identify and solve the problems of artistic translation of folklore works, to determine the scientific and theoretical basis.

In world folklore, the interest in the place of children's folklore in the world civilization is evident in the translation of German, French, English, Russian fairy tales, lullaby, curiosity, pampering and games into different languages, comparative-typological, ethno-folkloric, comparative linguistic research.

In this regard, M.Alaviya, S.Ruzimbaev, H.Egamov, A.Musakulov, M.Juraev, M.Yakubbekova, Sh.Turdimov, D.Uraeva, J.Eshonqul, K.Mustaev, S.Mirzaeva, D.Fayzieva, I.Boltaeva, O.Ismanova's scientific researches have thorough analysis of Uzbek and Turkic folklore. In particular, M.Alaviya's work was the first to comment on the artistic and symbolic nature of colors in Uzbek folk songs, especially in wedding ceremonies. Sh.Turdimov's dissertation on the topic "Poetic symbols in Uzbek folk lyrical songs" provides a more in-depth discussion of the symbols.

In 2007 Promo Interactive Agency of Next Media Group Holding made a project on netlore, net folklore and other types of folklore as digital folklore, cyber folklore, internet folklore, have been topics of different projects carried out in Moscow and other European countries in 2015, 2016.

There is a textological study of the Turkish folk poems and the specific artistic criteria for the structure of the epic text. The poems of the "Köroğlu" series, the traditions of the Antalya epic poem are studied and translated into electronic form and posted on the site. A folklore expedition will be held in Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Azerbaijan. The materials collected during the expedition will be processed primary work.

The folklore of the Turkic nations related to the magic of speech - applause, curse and spells, puzzles and proverbs will be collected and translated into English and their texts will be posted.

### III. Analysis

Ancient samples of Turkic folklore are not completely reached today. Ancient myths, legends and narrations, proverbs, puzzles and songs, epic fragments are preserved in written forms of various character, Greek, Chinese, Arab sources, historians' information, archaeological finds, and folklore. Ancient ancestors of the Turkic nations also had a significant contribution to creating samples of folklore such as stories in "Book of Dede Korkut", "Turkic mythology", Forty Four Turkish Fairy Tales, "Arabian Nights", "Devoni lugotit turk", Kayumars, Jamshid, Gershasp, Siyavush, Afrasiyab, Rustam Iskandar, Elikbek, Tumaris, Shirak, Zariadr. The motives of the struggle between light and darkness, goodness and wickedness, benignity and disgusting, right and wrong, justice and injustice, which are depicted in these ancient folklore patterns, were later processed in Uzbek folklore and combined with the social relations and struggles of these countries' people.

Ancient examples of Turkish folklore are labor and seasonal songs. They are directly linked to the practical activities of the songwriters - hunting, livestock, farming, crafts, and are based on the ancient traditions, customs and beliefs of the working masses. Labor songs are related to different labor processes. Special songs were sung during the process of plowing, harvesting, lightening, spinning and weaving. Numerous examples of folklore have been created in connection with a person's way of life and lifestyle, various beliefs, customs, seasonal chores, ceremonies and celebrations. Rumors related to birth, baby cradle, adolescence, physical and speech perfection, adulthood, and others created a whole system of children's folklore. Songs like wedding, bride greetings, bridal greetings related to the wedding ceremony. In the songs that mourn the loss of a loved one, the best qualities of the deceased are expressed in grief and sorrow over the brutal death.

The most popular genres of Turkic nations folklore are proverbs and puzzles. The proverbs that speak of the centuries-old experiences, admonitions and exhortations of the people are the fruit of a short but broad-based image. The articles express the attitude of our people to life, nature, human, family and society, socio-political, spiritual, moral, aesthetic and philosophical views. They glorify such noble qualities as patriotism, bravery, heroism, diligence, friendship, faithfulness, learning, and ignorance of inferior qualities such as cowardice, ignorance, evil, crookedness, despair, lying, laziness, greed. There are about 30,000 proverbs in the Turkic nations and they are ideologically and thematic and rich.

#### IV. Discussion

The riddles are also very common. They are artistic works designed to hide certain signs of an event compared to other subjects, and to find what is hidden and what is happening. Accordingly, the riddle consists of two parts: the figurative representations of the hidden things and events, namely the riddle itself and its response. Many puzzles have been created about mountains and forests, rivers and lakes, deserts, storms, floods, earth and sky, the year and its seasons, wildlife and flora, and household and home appliances. The riddles, like proverbs, are structurally sometimes prose-like and often poetic.

Myths and legends, stories, anecdotes, and fairy tales make up prose genres of Turkic nations folklore. The story is a short-story narrative story based on fictitious fabrications of information. That is why researchers regard myths as fictitious stories that tell the truth.

Turkic nations have made hundreds of myths about the beginning and end of the universe, the movement of celestial bodies, deserts, barrens, mountains, lakes, rivers and seas, the construction and destruction of certain structures, the lives and status of saints and heroes.

In Turkic nations folklore, there are many examples of folklore and wisdom, as well as lyricism, exuberance, humor, with exaggerated sophistication and exaggeration about social events and cases, takes place. Among the genres of folklore, fairy tales have a special place. They are unique aesthetic phenomena, constructed on the basis of imaginary and life-sized fabrications, in a perfect combination of truth and falsehood. In terms of their ideological and thematic and artistic tales, fairy tales are divided into species such as animals, magical and domestic fairy tales. These types differ in terms of image interpretation, conflict, plot, composition, role and function of language, style. Horse related to primitive concepts in animal fairy tales in Tatar, Turkmen, Kazakh. Animals such as pets, sheep, goats, cows, wolves, bears, snakes, and their relationship with humans are described. Great fairy tales and a combination of totemic and animistic views on various animals are of particular importance in such fairy tales. Some of the fairy tales about animals have become figurative fairy tales in the later stages of social development. Through allegorical images of fairy tales, social relations, and inequalities in society are expressed.

Magical fairy tales are based on magic, solution and fantasy. In magic fairy tales, characters and events are portrayed unusual. Characteristic examples of such fairy tales are Kayumars, Jamshid, Gershasp, Elikbek, Zariadr. Fantastic and mythological characters such as pari, yalmog'iz, dev, ajdar, and Semurgh play an important role in such fairy tales. The protagonist struggles with them or uses their service. No matter what fantasy fairy tales are, they are based on vitality. The flying carpet, the mirror of the world, is a real stimulus for the imagination. Domestic fairy tales have a real life base and serve as a fiction auxiliary. They mainly condemn social inequality, injustice, oppression and violence, and glorify the triumph of goodness and the truth.

One of the biggest genres of Turkic nations folklore is the poems. These poems are extremely versatile and thematic, have been created for many centuries and have been sung in different socio-economic conditions. Their ancient examples are heroic poems.

Heroic poems are closely related to patriarchal and tribal relations, nomadic and semi-nomadic lifestyle. They depict real social reality in the spirit of heroic idealization. A vivid example of the heroic epics is the "Köroğlu". In "Köroğlu" heroism, courage, patriotism, friendship, loyalty and devotion are glorified. Under heroic poems, war stories were created. If in the heroic poems the main character's actions are reflected in one-on-one battles and fulfilling the conditions of heroism, the battle scenes are shown in different episodes of war. Such noble ideas as bravery and courage in the fight against the enemy, the struggle for the integrity of the motherland, the unity of nations, patriotism and friendship are sung.

Historical poems are based on events and cases in history, the activities of some historical figures, in which the myths, facts and fiction are interspersed with historical facts. As an great examples of them we can name followings: “Book of Dede Korkut”, “Turkic mythology”, “Forty Four Turkish Fairy Tales”, “Arabian Nights”, “Devoni lugotit turk”, “Kayumars”, “Jamshid”, “Gershasp”, “Siyavush”, “Afrasiyab”, “Rustam Iskandar”, “Elikbek”, “Tumaris”, “Shirak”, “Zariadr”. They differ substantially in terms of the nature of portraying specific events and facts in history and the degree of documentation.

A large variety of folklore forms are examples of a romantic epic. These poems of the XII - XVII centuries are connected with social and political relations of their time, the essence of which is characterized by love scandals, frightening adventures, fairy tales, as well as life events. Heroic novels (“Köroğlu” series, “Kayumars”,) have a heroic direction, while romantic novels (“Jamshid”, “Gershasp”, “Siyavush”, “Afrasiyab”) series focuses on images of love scandals and adventures.

Turkish folk epics have lived with the rich oral samples for centuries in a live oral performance. The influence of classical literature on epistemology has been blessed. “Book of Dede Korkut”, “Turkic mythology”, “Forty Four Turkish Fairy Tales”, “Arabian Nights”, “Devoni lugotit turk”, “Kayumars”, “Jamshid”, “Gershasp”, “Siyavush”, “Afrasiyab”, “Rustam Iskandar”, “Elikbek”, “Tumaris”, “Shirak”, “Zariadr” and others. Since the end of the eighteenth century, and especially in the second half of the 19th century, the process of reviving folklore works in the spirit of written literature or, conversely, the "folklore" of written literature has intensified. As a result, stories of different character and content appeared, and some writers began to see elements of written literature.

Turkic nations folklore plays an important role in improving the artistic aesthetic, cultural and didactic views of the Turkish people. Our people have been using folklore for centuries in upbringing a person. As a result of this project, all the peoples of the world will be informed about the literary heritage of the Turkish people, which combines the artistic, aesthetic and didactic views of the Turkish people so that they can be fully developed.

## V. Conclusion

The rich cultural heritage of the Turkish people is one of the rare examples of oral art that has survived for centuries. Artistic aesthetics, poetic considerations, mythological reflections, ethical views, expressions performed in the course of rituals and rituals are directly reflected in the folklore. Explanation of the national history of our people and the artistic aesthetics of our ancestors, the system of Turkic nations folklore, the rich genres composition, the evolution of artistic thinking are required to get acquainted with examples of folklore. For this purpose, collecting new versions of Turkic nations folklore materials, publishing books by masters and folklore, as well as creating electronic databases of Turkic nations folklore, open to great readers, not only for the Turkic nations people, but also for the intellectuals of the world.

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