

## FOLKLORE CREATION IN UZBEKI AND TURKISH LANGUAGES

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### Abstract

This article talks about folk art in Uzbek and Turkish languages. Most of the art forms that have become complicated today appeared at the initial stage during the performance of works of folk art, were formed, developed and later became their own art form.

**Keywords:** folklore, Uzbek and Turkish languages, national values, folklore, speech art.

Nowadays, sharp qualitative changes have occurred in all spheres of the national economy, including literary studies. The attitude towards culture, art, literature, folk art has been raised to the level of state status. Uzbek radio and television, newspapers, magazines regularly cover examples of our nation's oral creativity and information about them.

Since ancient times, man has expressed his reaction to the events taking place in the environment. This relationship was realized primarily through various actions, voices and passions. Later, feelings were expressed by words, phrases and dances. Later, people invent their own woven stories explaining the creation of the world, nature, animals, plants, mountains and waters. Boys and girls sing love songs.

There are legends and stories about the brave and brave young men of the tribe, about their extraordinary heroism. All these are popular among the people who live in communities before the writing culture. Today, we are used to calling them "folk art".

The advice of our forefathers, the requirements of being a respected person, the bravery of great children of the country such as Alp Ertonga, Tomaris, Shiroq, Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, the traditions of our people and the proverbs that have raised our national qualities to the level of art, it finds its expression in songs, fairy tales, epics, children's works and examples of other genres. That's why it was customary to call folklore as national values. Folk art is called folklore in science. This term was proposed by the English scientist William Thoms in 1846 and its meaning consists of the concept of "folk wisdom". Basically, folklore means all the art examples created by the people. Examples of architecture, painting, jewelry, goldsmithing, music, dance, oral literature - all are considered to be folklore. Each specialist working in the field of art calls his chosen genre "folklore". For example, a musician considers folk tunes, a choreographer folk dances, an architect folk architecture, a folklorist scientist folk epics, fairy tales as works of folklore.

Since we work in the field of studying the secrets of the art of words, we record and analyze proverbs, riddles, lofs, askia, anecdotes, songs, fairy tales, epics as examples of folklore. When

we pronounce the term "folklore", we understand the oral creation of the people. A scientist who studies folklore is a folklorist. Folklore is now a part of literary studies. Fiction begins with folklore. Therefore, the first part of the history of literature is folklore. Therefore, students of the Faculty of Philology begin the process of formation as specialists by studying folklore. Folklore is the basis of speech art. At this time, folklore works are always in contact with live performance. Therefore, fairy tales, songs, epics and a number of other works of oral creativity are examples of syncretic art during performance. The word syncretic means to unite, to mix, to mix. When the epic is sung, music, words and performing arts mix and harmonize. In other words, he sings a story in a pleasant voice as a singer playing a musical instrument.

And the epic consists of text - words, because it is performed on a musical instrument, it becomes a song and a musician. At the same time, he narrates the events of the saga with sound recording - stage art - acting skills. As a result, a sample of syncretic art is created (we will tell you more about this in the next topics). Also, dancing and stage actions are performed in the performance of songs or works related to folk drama. Therefore, as the basis of the work being performed is the word, we cannot imagine its presentation to the audience without connection with other forms of art. We will not make a big mistake if we say that most of the art forms that have become complicated today appeared, formed, developed and later became a unique art form in the process of performing works of folk art at the initial stage. Before understanding that folklore is an art of words, it is necessary to know what art itself is. In the 5-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" (Vol. 3, p. 442): "Art" [صنعت] - work, labor; skill; indicated as a profession. If we pay attention to the words in the explanation, the word art is understood to understand the work done with skill. It is impossible to imagine art without skill. That is why our teachers never tired of saying "Art is a great discovery of human intelligence." At the same time, they often repeated the saying, "Art is created at the highest level of skill." Indeed, we should know that understanding art is as complicated as creating art. In particular, it is a special quality that people in fields such as philology, journalism, history, and philosophy have the ability to understand, or rather, to feel art.

Usually people without special education understand ordinary images as works of art. For example, the pictures displayed on the front of magazines for advertising purposes: guys in suits, girls in dresses, different types of bread, images of clothes, etc. In fact, none of these are works of art.

Even copies of works of fine art by great artists are not works of art. Extremely beautiful decorated teapots, bowls, plates are sold in thousands of copies, they are not considered works of art. Because works of art must be skillfully created by the artist. Therefore, the works of art are only one copy created by the artist.

It is known that there are dozens of types of art, such as pattern, music, sculpture, engraving, carving, dance, fiction. Each of them has its own weapon. But the lions sitting in front of some buildings, the dancers in dance groups moving towards their leader standing on the sidelines,



meaningless rhyming poems have nothing to do with art. Because the works of "art" in the mentioned situations do not arouse any feeling of admiration in us.

When we deal with a real work of art, we feel certain emotional changes in our psyche. A work of art should arouse in a person a sense of wonder and admiration for this work with human talent, skill, intelligence, intelligence and unique discoveries. It is with this quality that the art model controls our psyche.

Another characteristic of a work of art is that its value is never measured by volume, number, or quantity. It is possible to create dozens of visual art samples, sing songs, write works of art. But we may not know their authors or remember them. However, sometimes with the creation of only one work of art, a worthy place in the treasury of the national culture was taken, and a mark was left in history. Because the measure of art is determined by the high level of skill, the perfection of artistry. Thus, we got the basic information about art. Now let's try to find out if folk art is an example of word art.

First of all, every work of art is a miracle created by man. The demand for a work is determined by its discovery, its high level of production. Therefore, a work belonging to the art of spoken word should arouse in us a sense of wonder with its form, content, performance, and the image of life expressed in it. If we find out exactly what qualities create this wonder, clear considerations will appear in the direction of our thinking and the value of the work we are analyzing will be determined even more. With this goal in mind, first of all, we would like to briefly outline the main requirements for fiction, in particular, works of folk art. After all, when a person who has connected his life with fiction gets acquainted with any sample of word art, it is desirable that the criteria for evaluating it be clear. We must not forget that these requirements are recommended to be extremely limited in terms of number and content:

First of all, every example of verbal art, including folk songs, fairy tales, epics and other works, should be intellectually innovative.

This innovation is determined by the assessment of complex social situations, starting from a small life event. A person encounters countless innovations throughout his life. Simple truths from the experience of the older generation are still news for young people. That's why when we listen to works of folklore, when we get acquainted with them through the text in a book, we come across a lot of new ideas. For example, the main idea of the proverb "If you approach the pot, the blackness is high, if you approach the bad - disaster" is a warning that unpleasant events will increase in the fate of the person who comes close to the bad. But in fact, the sign of caution is clearly visible in the first part of the proverb. That is, the people advise a young and inexperienced child to be careful not to touch the black body when approaching the pot. In addition, it can be said that everyone should not forget about precautionary measures while acting and making a decision in a certain situation.

Of course, the qualities of fiction, in particular, oral creativity as an art of speech, are not limited to the above-mentioned signs. For example, both in oral works and in written literature, the creator can use the method of figurative thinking.

The word *majoz* literally means "crossing". But this word also has the meaning of saying differently, expressing a figurative meaning. In fiction, metaphor is mainly used in the concept of a tool. That is, a different way is chosen to express an idea. For example, in parables, the relationship between people is illuminated by means of various animals and objects.

Figurative thinking is widely used in many genres of folklore. When we say "Folk oral creativity is the art of words", we should also not forget the spiritual pleasure that the performers of storytellers, bakhshi, singers, jokers, jokers give to the listeners.

Emotions, inner experiences reflected in folk songs; strange events in fairy tales; the beautiful images in the epics, first of all, consisting of carefully chosen words and secondly, their skillful execution, have given pleasure to our people for centuries. That is why these works have always been honored as the priceless values of the spiritual treasure of the Uzbek people.

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