



WHAT DO FAIRY TALES TEACH? COMPARISON OF RUSSIAN AND UZBEK FAIRY TALES

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Abstract

A fairy tale is one of the main folklore genres, which is based on fiction. This is an epic genre of oral and written folk art, a prose or oral story about fictional events in the folklore of different people.

Keywords: Fairy tale, folklore, adventure, hero, wisdom, event.

Introduction

Fairy tales are filled with incredible events, fantastic adventures. The story is always interesting to us. She is loved very much, passed from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation. People, telling a fairy tale, often changed and supplemented it. Usually the fairy tale became more and more interesting because of this. Fairy tales are in the folklore of all people. And some fairy tales of different nations are similar to each other.

Materials and Methods

The word fairy tale has been known since the 17th century. A folk tale is a treasure of folk wisdom. It is distinguished by the depth of ideas, richness of content, poetic language and high educational orientation ("a fairy tale is a lie, but there is a hint in it"). A fairy tale is one of the most popular and beloved genres of folklore, because it has not only an entertaining plot, not only amazing characters, but because there is a sense of true poetry in a fairy tale, which opens the reader to the world of human feelings and relationships, affirms kindness and justice, and also introduces to Russian culture, to the wise folk experience, to the native language.

Folk tale has its varieties. Stand out:

Tales about animals;

Fairy tales;

Household.

Boring Tales

A fairy tale is based on a complex composition, which has an exposition, plot, plot development, climax and denouement. The plot of a fairy tale is based on a story about





overcoming a loss or lack, with the help of miraculous means, or magical helpers. The plot of the tale is that the main character or heroine discovers a loss or shortage, or there are motives for the prohibition, violation of the prohibition and subsequent trouble. This is where the opposition begins. The development of the plot is a search for the lost or missing. The climax of the fairy tale is that the protagonist or heroine fights against an opposing force and always defeats it. Resolution is overcoming a loss or lack. Usually the hero (heroine) at the end "reigns" - that is, acquires a higher social status than he had at the beginning.

Results and Discussion

Tales about animals. Depicting animals, the fairy tale gives them human features, but at the same time fixes and characterizes habits, "way of life". In fairy tales about animals, fish, animals, birds act, they talk to each other, declare war on each other, reconcile.

Household fairy tales are based on the events of people's daily lives. Fairy tales convey a life in which real heroes participate: husband and wife, gentlemen and servants, stupid ladies and madams, a thief and a soldier, and of course a cunning master. The names in everyday fairy tales speak for themselves: Porridge from an ax, Master and peasant, Wife of a disputer, Daughter of seven years, Fool and birch and others.

Boring fairy tales are fairy tales in which the same fragment of text is repeated many times. Such a fairy tale is like a chain with a large number of repeating links, the number of which depends only on the will of the performer or listener. An example of such a fairy tale is "The Tale of the White Bull":

- Shall I tell you a fairy tale about a white bull?
- Tell!
- I say, you say. Shall I tell you a fairy tale about a white bull?
- Do not want!
- I don't want to, you don't want to. Shall I tell you a fairy tale about a white bull?
- Get off!
- I'm off, you're off. Shall I tell you a fairy tale about a white bull?
- Here it is!
- You say "here you are", I say "here you are". Shall I tell you a fairy tale about a white bull?

Silence...

- You are silent, and I am silent. Shall I tell you a fairy tale about a white bull?

And this tedious game about the white bull continues until the one to whom it is told completely shuts up or runs away.





Uzbek fairy tales, as well as fairy tales of other peoples, are of ancient origin. According to the content, artistic images and features of the composition, Uzbek folk tales, as well as Russian ones, can be divided into three large groups - fairy tales about animals, fairy tales and everyday ones.

Animal tales are considered one of the most ancient types of folklore. Often here, not just various human vices and shortcomings are ridiculed and condemned, but the shortcomings of the oppressor, their injustice, cruelty and carelessness. Characteristically, animal tales usually emphasize the victory of small, industrious animals over predatory and treacherous ones. For example, this is clearly seen in the fairy tales "Susambil" and "Smart Goat", where domestic animals fight against predators - a lion, a tiger, a wolf.

Magical and fantastic tales of the Uzbek people also have, as a rule, ancient roots. Their appearance dates back to the period when people did not yet understand the laws of nature and did not know how to influence it. People then believed in the mysterious forces of nature, in the existence of divas, paris, azhdars - dragons and other mythical creatures, in the possibility of turning a person into an animal or inanimate objects.

In a fairy tale, there are wonderful helpers who help goodies at the most difficult moment. Most often, these assistants are an old sage, magical animals, birds, various mysterious objects - a ring, a knife, feathers, etc. In the fairy tale "Ernazar and Kimoiazar", the main role is played by a magic knife presented to the hero by his father. In the fairy tales "Tukliboy", "Vospirokhun" and some other heroes, the magician Khizr helps. In the fairy tale "Musofirbek", the hero, when fulfilling the most difficult conditions of the khan, is helped by his wife-peri, in the fairy tale "Kenzhabatyr", the legendary bird Semurg raises the hero from under the ground on his wing, and in the fairy tales "Golden Fish", "Sohibjon and Ahmadzhon" helps the hero, a magic fish that takes the form of a horseman. Magic helpers and objects that operate in a fairy tale do not reduce the role of the hero, do not detract from her dignity. On the contrary, in order to subdue them or take possession of them, quick wits, dexterity, courage are required. All this emphasizes the moral and physical strength of a person, his immeasurable superiority over the most powerful manifestations of magic.

The image of the younger brother, whom everyone in the family considers a fool, is characteristic. The older brothers consider themselves smart and strong. The younger brother (for example) the younger brother in the fairy tale "Three Heroes", the younger prince in the fairy tale "Sweet Nightingale") is simple, modest, he is hardworking, honest, fearless, persistently overcomes all difficulties, in this image the people expressed their views on good, confidence in the victory of justice.





Along with positive characters in fairy tales, negative images are artistically vividly shown: Almauz-Kampyr, (something like a Baba Yaga), evil spirits, the devil-shaitan, a sorcerer. Often they are endowed with fantastic properties. For example, a diva in fairy tales is drawn like this: he is a giant-monster, has extraordinary physical strength, and sometimes witchcraft properties. He can at any moment harm a person, destroy him, or, much less often, serve the hero, give him wealth and power.

Everyday fairy tales are diverse in their content. They reflect the best aspects of the life of the Uzbek people: their mind, work, courage, humanity, friendship and other positive qualities.

The language of Uzbek folk tales is not much different from the modern folk spoken language. The storyteller seeks to tell an ancient fairy tale by origin in an understandable language.

Fairy tales are stored in the memory of the listeners and change, passing from mouth to mouth. They calmly narrate the events that follow one after the other. Usually a fairy tale begins with the saying “Bor ekan, yok ekan” - “Было не было”, “В стародавнее время в одной стране”, “One father had three sons”, etc. Characteristic of the fairy-tale style is repetition - everything is repeated according to three times.

Conclusion

Thus, fairy tales of different nations have similar plots, but at the same time, each has its own characteristics associated with traditions, climate, and way of life. For example, in Russian and Uzbek fairy tales there are similar plots (“A boy with a finger” and “A boy with a pea”; “Goldfish” and “Brother”). But they differ in the presence of heroes, the names of heroes, and sometimes even in the lesson that needs to be learned by reading a fairy tale.

Fairy tales broaden horizons, awaken interest in the life and work of peoples, instill a sense of trust in all the inhabitants of our Earth, engaged in honest work.

Fairy tales are wise and teach people high morality imperceptibly, unobtrusively. As if on wings, they take us to an imaginary world, making us marvel at the richness of folk fiction. In folk art, a fairy tale is probably the greatest miracle.

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