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Oral Creations of the Uzbek People and Their Significance

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Abstract:

Folklore is the most ancient and long-standing branch of artistic speech. In the process of work, human consciousness has developed with the increase of human experience, the formation of speech, and the desire to describe ideas about nature and society through images gave impetus to the emergence of oral creativity. The science that studies and examines folk art is called folklore studies. According to our folklorists, the first experiments in recording folklore works can be seen from the 11th century. Mahmud Kashgari gives various examples of ancient songs, lyrical poems and proverbs in his work "Devoni lug'otit at turk". In recent years, especially in terms of learning and applying folk art to life, things have been steadily growing. Because we don't have to go far in search of spirituality. We have all the foundations.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of the world, man has sought to live in mutual cooperation, to relate with each other. Because mutual cooperation saved him from various natural disasters and showed him ways to overcome life's difficulties. People's representatives such as Alpomish, Gorogli batirlar, Muqbil tashotar, Ozoda chehra, who have a large place in the oral creativity of our people, became the heroes of the work. Today in Uzbekistan, the epics, tales, songs, proverbs, riddles, legends and narratives, askiya and Latifa, praises are the genres of Uzbek folklore, which are read with pleasure and told with interest. These spiritual treasures created by our people are part of the cultural heritage and values of the entire Uzbek people. Literature called folklore differs from written literature in several features. These features include:

- a) Traditionality
- b) Orality and improvisation
- c) Community and publicity

d) Variation and versioning

e) Anonymity

Folk epics, fairy tales, songs, proverbs, askiya, lof and other genres differ from each other in some ways. What are their characteristics and characteristics as a direct genre. Some of these features are also common in works of other genres. The size, content, proportion of prose and verse pieces of works of a certain genre are distinguished by what important signs have been of interest to scientists.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As science and technology progressed in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the cultural life and lifestyle of the people did not separate from the foundations of national culture, on the contrary, a new image began to be reflected by mixing with them. However, the life of ancient times was always studied. In particular, by the folklore of the ancient period, we mean folklore works created and performed from ancient times to the 10th century. Naturally, the question arises as to which source we study folklore works created in this period or how to distinguish them from others. We will learn information about the folklore of the ancient times from some written sources that have reached us, and archaeological finds. From the 11th century, written monuments such as "Kutadgu bilig", "Hibat ul-haqayiq", "Devonu lug'atit-turk" began to appear. It is clear that these works were strongly influenced by the folklore of that time. Especially Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu Lugatit Turk" is of great importance in studying the folklore of Turkic peoples of ancient times. In our history, legends and stories like Tomaris, Shiroq, Rustam, Zariadr and Odati, Guldursun, Dalvarzin, Qonqus, Kuyganyar are part of our cultural heritage. Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devoni Lug'atit Turk" contains examples of proverbs, sayings, legends, narratives and songs that existed in the oral creativity of the Turkic peoples a thousand years ago. Literary scholar A. Abdurakhmanov stated that the poetic fragments presented in this book are parts of the battle history about Alp er Tunga - Afrosiyab. It is noteworthy that some of the proverbs mentioned in "Devon" are still used in our speech today. For example, proverbs such as: "The flavor of the soup is salt", "The heat is cold, the heat is cold", "Winter does not come with a crow", "The hand will not burn if the heat is long" are still used today.

RESULTS

Our ancient literary heritage has a great educational value, because every myth and legend not only expresses the dreams and aspirations of our people, but also puts forward some educational idea. There are many legends and stories in the folklore of Turkic peoples. According to scientists, stories about events that cannot happen in real life are called myths, but this criterion is not always followed. Amazing events that can happen in life are told in the name of narration. It turns out that it is difficult to define a clear border between legends and narratives. In the words of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, "Myths are false stories that tell the truth."

Uzbek folklore has made great achievements in its early years. Our scientists looked at folk singers as creators and made original observations. They put forward the idea that epic works should be studied directly in connection with the place where they are sung, the conditions and the singers themselves. Such a methodologically correct approach to the study of folk art is clearly visible in the articles of Hadi Zarif (1905-1972) about folk gifts. After the independence of our country, a number of good works were carried out to restore the values related to the history of our people. Public celebration of Nowruz holiday, a series of shows organized on Uzbek television about animals and birds such as

Eagle, Horse, Camel, Snake, Swallow, Goose, Stork, about which our people have been weaving legends and stories since ancient times. articles published in the press are proof of our opinion.

DISCUSSION

The artistic word has immortalized all the cultural wealth of the people. Since ancient times, the creative people have believed in the character and appeal of the artistic word in the education of the young generation. He created his most unique works with the miracle of words. People knew how to laugh and draw rhythms even when they didn't know what writing was. The science that studies folk art is called folklore studies or folkloristics. The history of the study of folklore is not limited to observing the approach to it only for scientific purposes, but the development of human thinking requires taking into account the literary interests of the figures of science and culture who have different attitudes towards it.

CONCLUSION

Uzbek folk art has been created for centuries and is a product of collective creativity that has been passed down from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation, from teacher to student. Because folklore works are not created by one person, but based on the creative experience of an entire community and are performed by a community. Some folklore works were created by talented artists and told about the customs, beliefs, dreams and desires of their tribes and clans, and their relationship with nature. These works, which were liked by the members of the tribe and clan, passed from mouth to mouth and became the work of the community. The works thus improved among the community and became public property. A folk singer (storyteller, storyteller, singer) takes a creative approach to the works created by the team without performing them verbatim. That is why his works are always recognized as "people's". No matter how talented the individual artist was, he obeyed the traditions of collective creativity and tried to adapt to the people's life, people's taste and demand. In a word, they are examples of creativity that are sung and created within the framework of folklore traditions and passed from generation to generation.

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