

## Study of Folklore

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**Annotation:** In this article you can learn about several types and methods of studying folklore and folklore

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Folklore is the science of folk art. folklore has been viewed as part of ethnography, literature, musicology, anthropology, and sociology at different times and in different countries. It later developed as an independent and specialized discipline that studied folk art (folklore, folk music, dance, theater, circus, etc.). It is closely connected with philology and art history. The foundations of folklore are ancient. goes back to the aesthetic thinking of the world. The records of ancient world travelers and historians on myths and legends, various customs and rituals, and the first ideas of writers and composers about folklore are important for folklore.

The first experiments in the recording of folklore materials in the Turkic peoples date back to the 11th century (folklore materials in Mahmud Kashgariy's "Devonu lug'otit turk"). At the same time, the process of reworking fairy tales, myths, legends and myths by writers and poets began. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, with the growing scientific interest in folklore and the rapid development of the collection and publication of folklore, a genuine study of folklore began. As a result, various branches and schools of European and Russian folklore emerged. One such school is the mythological school, which traces the origins of folklore genres to antiquity. myths. The Enlightenment, on the other hand, focused on the study of the democratic and syncretic nature of folklore, and on the unity of universal and national features in it.

There are several methods of folklore:

Comparative typological method. It is well known that comparative folklore is one of the components of traditional comparativism (i.e., comparative literature). Based on this research method, the laws of the emergence of common plots in the folklore of peoples differing in ethnic origin, linguistic affiliation, geographical location and cultural and economic traditions are studied. There are several types of connections between the folklore of different peoples, each of which has its own characteristics. Therefore, one of the most common and effective methods of scientific research of folklore is the "comparative typological method". "Comparison" refers to the identification of similarities and differences between a particular genre of folklore, an epic plot, a motif, or an image by comparing it with the materials of other peoples' oral art.

The French scholar Arnold Van-Gennep, in an article on the historical development of ethnography in Volume 2 of his five-volume work Religion, Customs, and Myths, published in 1908, described historical and comparative methods in folklore as distinct methods. The historical method evaluates events on the basis of a certain chronological order and relies on documentation using written materials, while the comparative method works in an abstract way in terms of time and space, and also involves oral sources. In either case, the fact that the subject matter has not changed indicates that these methods can be used successfully.

Cartographic method. Cartographic analysis of the distribution, interaction, local features, specific and general laws of certain objects within a certain spatial scope is widely used in folklore, geography, ethnography, archeology, linguistics (dialectology). one of the methods used. This

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method collects and systematizes a large amount of factual material reflecting the traditional material culture, customs and traditions that determine the ethnic nature of the people, the features of different dialects, and reveals the specific laws of ethnolinguistic processes. used for the purpose of. Many geographical, ethnographic and dialectological atlases have been compiled using the cartographic method. The tradition of applying the cartographic method to the study of folklore and art has also become a tradition through ethnological and dialectological research.

The cartographic method deals with the distribution of a particular event related to the historical-folklore process within a certain geographical area, in particular, the degree of preservation of mythological beliefs and imagery related to the ancient Greeks in the popular imagination, performance traditions of folk lyrics, identifies variants of the system of ceremonial folklore and epic plots, and provides the basis for a complex study. Even today, the study of the area of folklore in certain areas, the identification of local features of folklore traditions, in particular, the study of the specific nature of proverbs, riddles, children's folklore, ceremonial folklore, rhetoric, magic, cartographic Working in the field is of great scientific importance.

Method of structural analysis. In the history of folklore, a scientific method based on the analysis of a literary text into specific parts is called the "method of structural analysis." This method studies the morphology of each plot element in folklore works on the basis of scientific descriptions of motifs, plates, images and even the smallest artistic details, and serves to reveal the poetic essence and laws of folk art thinking. The main purpose of the method of structural analysis is to study the structure, the formal aspect, not the content of the work of art.

The method of structural analysis in Uzbek folklore has been effectively used by G. Jalolov, H. Egamov, N. Dostkhojayeva in the study of magical tales. In particular, N. Dostkhojayeva's dissertation "Structural analysis of Uzbek magical tales" describes the essence of the method of structural analysis and its application in the study of folk genres. The researcher identified the composition of the initial formulas of traditional beginnings in Uzbek magic tales and their role in improving the art of the work. The researcher studied each element of the plot of the fairy tale separately. '», ' Rival ', mark ', prize-treasure ', transition formula ', return '.

Division of folklore into types and genres Samples of folklore, like all works of art, are defined according to their structure, place of performance, appearance, function, degree of dependence on music, ideological and artistic features. divided into species, groups and genres. The division and classification of these types, groups and genres is important not only for performers, but also for listeners, researchers of the phenomenon. it allows us to observe and study processes such as changes, displacements, and crises. Folklore works are divided into three types. It is generally accepted to classify them into epic, lyrical, and dramatic types. These species, in turn, are composed of internal genres.

In the examples of the epic type, reality is depicted in a wide range of objective plot-story forms, while in the lyrical type, the subjective impressions and inner feelings of a person are subjectively reflected. In the drama, images of reality are given through the speech and actions of the character. Epic tour epic, fairy tale. from myths, legends, parables, anecdotes and other genres, the lyrical tour is ceremonial lyrics, labor songs, historical songs, lyrical songs, alla, children's songs, and the dramatic tour is oral drama, iringach game, includes patterns such as askiya.

There are also types of motifs and plots in folklore, and to know this type, you need to know the part that creates it. In this sense, it is difficult to understand the essence of the novel without knowing the motives that form the basis of the plot of epic works. So, first of all, we have to answer the question, "What is a motive?" The Russian-Uzbek Glossary of Literary Terms states that "Motive is one of the links in the plot." If the plot is a system of events that make up the

content of the work, the motive is the main element that creates this reality. That is, the structure of an epic cannot be imagined without motives.

## LIST OF USED LITERATURE

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