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**“O‘ZBEK FOLKLORI VA SHEVALARI TADQIQOTLARI:  
AMALIYOT, METODOLOGIYA, YANGICHA YONDASHUV”  
mavzusidagi  
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**“O‘zbek folklori va shevalari tadqiqotlari: amaliyot, metodologiya, yangicha yondashuv” mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-nazariy konferensiyasi materiallari / Mas’ul muharrir: Sh.Sirojiddinov. – Toshkent: 2023. bet.**

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## MIF, AFSONA, RIVOYATLAR VA ULARNING O‘ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

### THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MYTHS, LEGENDS AND NARRATIVES

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**Annotation.** *In this article, the myth and its types are studied and devoted to their scientific justification. As a result of the study, the philosophical views about the mythological imagination were reflected.*

**Key words:** *myth, mythology, image, imagination, folklore, status.*

There are several large areas in the mythological traditions. The first of them can be called mythology from a higher level, which includes a description of the universe (cosmography) and its origin (cosmogony). This refers to the stories about how, as a result of events that occurred "at the beginning of time", the earth appeared with its relief, water bodies and plants, the current picture of the day and night sky was established, the first man was created (anthropogony), separate clans and tribes arose (ethnogeny). Thus, we are talking about a long past time, a kind of mythological plusquamperfectum, and about characters of divine status, infinitely far from each individual person (see Eliade's concept of the "retreated god").

A myth is a set of ancient people's primitive ideas about existence, the creation of the universe, the creation of man, plants and animals, the appearance of heavenly bodies, the causes and essence of natural phenomena, legendary heroes, gods and goddesses which included religious views. The ancient simple stories about the emergence of the world, humanity, and man are called "myths" in science. The word myth (Greek mythos - word, legend, narrative) in the dictionary is "a set of primitive ideas of the ancient people about the universe, the creation of the universe, the creation of man, plants and animals, the appearance of heavenly bodies. "It includes beliefs about the causes and nature of natural phenomena, legendary heroes, goddesses and gods"[ Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси 2006:602-603]. "Mythology" is a science that studies myths. [Introduction to Folklore 2008:31]

Mythological visions were performed as ritual games in primitive rites and ceremonies. Mythological imaginations continued in their own way in rituals, all types of folk art and folklore.

Folklore studies the myths of the peoples of the world in the following ways:

- 1) Genesis myths (myths about the creation of the universe and the emergence of life on earth);
- 2) Heavenly myths (myths about the appearance of celestial bodies and natural phenomena);
- 3) anthropogenic myths (myths about legendary characters with unusual characteristics - for example, myths about Heracles, Gulgamesh, Doroko‘z, Ozitqi, Albasti, Alankasar, Hubbi);
- 4) cult myths (myths related to certain religious beliefs, for example, myths about the cult of fertility, the cult of water, the cult of plants, the cult of fire);
- 5) totemistic myths (myths based on ancient ideas about the totem-ancestor);
- 6) calendar myths (myths related to counting the year, month, day - for example: myths related to Ayamajuz, Ahman-Dahman, chilla, counting ninety);
- 7) myths about the death and resurrection of nature cults (myths based on the epic "Gorogli", the characters of Gorogli, Raihon Poshho, Hilolay, Zaydinoy);
- 8) animistic myths (myths that express the ideas about the soul of all things in nature, the soul of the whole being);

9) manistic myths (myths about the patronage of ancestors); dualistic myths (myths that reflect mystical views of the struggle between the forces of good and evil);

10) eschatological myths (myths about the end of the world, end times).

The first examples of myths related to the past life of the peoples living in Central Asia are given in the book "Avesta". "Avesta" is the creation of our ancestors who lived in ancient Khorezm. The work, which first appeared orally, was written in golden letters on 12,000 black cattle skins at the initiative of Zoroaster after the formation of the writing culture. Legends of the 11th century are recorded in the books called "Kitobi Dada Korqut" and "Oguznoma" about Oguz Kogon who lived in the 13th century (although the events in them indicate that the text of the legends was created much earlier, in the scientific works of the 11th and 13th century) contained mythical representations of the history of Turkic tribes and clans.

In the "Avesta" book, Ahura Mazda, the creator of the world of goodness, is contrasted with Angra Manyu (Ahriman), the god of the world of evil. During the description of the relationship between them, events involving characters such as Mitra, Anakhita, Kayumars, Jamshid, Gershasp are described.

"Kitobi Dada Korqut" is one of the historical-literary books reflecting the mythical world of Turkic peoples. Dada Korqut, who is also known as Father Korqut, helped people in his time to do good and ease their problems. He was respected as a predictor of the future life, one of the blessed people whom God has looked upon.

Genres of folklore are important theoretical issues of every science and field. The science that studies fiction is called literary studies. We call the field of studying folk oral poetic creation folklore. Although folklore studies is considered an independent discipline within literary studies, there are a number of general and common aspects due to the fact that the object of study is fiction. In particular, the issue of genres is important for both literary studies and folklore studies. Only in literary studies, such as ghazal, rubai, dostan, noma belonging to representatives of written literature (classical literature); Genre features of poems, stories, novels, dramas (modern literature) are studied. In folklore studies, the peculiarities of such genres as proverbs, songs, fairy tales, and epics in folk literature are studied. However, regardless of the form of literature, achievements and discoveries in each direction are evaluated as a contribution to the development of the science of literature.

Legend is derived from the Persian language and two concepts lead in the essence of meaning: 1 - narrating an event, a picture; 2 - this story is made up of fiction. The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language shows several meanings of the word: "to be a legend", "to weave a legend", "legendary" and others. But the main meaning is related to the fantasy of thinking, and the concept of telling incredible fictitious stories and thus gaining fame is leading.

In the content of legends, the oldest fictitious events, toponymic information explaining the name of a specific area are given. Samples such as "Burnt shore", "Elik paisa", "Tuya chokdi", "Oshoba", "Qaqnus" reflect such themes. During the folklore expedition, we had the opportunity to record amazing legends about almost every village, spring, hill, and water source. Unlike fairy tales, there is no stability of the plot system in them. Their subject line can be analyzed in three parts:

1. Pure mythological legends.
2. Legends explaining historical events.
3. Myths related to geographical names in local areas.

Legends, as the first example of artistic creation, served to create a sense of confidence in the human heart, hope that every person can find happiness as a result of his abilities and actions. For example, the concept of fate has existed in people's minds since ancient times. A person accepted every unpleasant problem as fate. But there are legends in which it is emphasized that the fate of a person is in his own hands. That is, it is said that a person's behavior and intention, especially with a sharp decision, can make a change in fate.

So, in terms of content, legends consist mainly of fictions with a very simple plot that conveys information. In them, the creation of the nation, the appearance of the sun, moon, stars, planets in the universe, the explanation of geographical names, the review of various historical events and pictures find their expression. From ancient times, our ancestors had a conscious attitude to every question, every problem, traditions and customs of their lives, and even to the homeland where they live, and expressed their final conclusions and experiences through legends, among other genres of folklore. The study of legends in folklore allows to determine the theoretical and practical aspects of the history of oral creation.

Narratives differ from legends in their closeness to life. If the events that cannot happen in the legends are told, the events in the narratives often tell about specific scenes in the lives of historical figures, famous scholars, and statesmen. Sometimes when we hear a story, we completely believe that it happened, sometimes we may not believe the story, even if it is free of a special fantastic image. Therefore, it is difficult to define a sharp difference between legend and narrative. In any case, based on many years of experience, it can be said that it is appropriate to accept a story that is believed as a legend, and one that cannot be believed as a myth. Because there is no difference between legends and narratives in terms of content and plot system. Only narrations are considered to be historical evidence, evidence.

Narratives belong to the epic genus, like legends, according to the story they reflect. They are short in size. The length of the text is short, and the number of scenes presented is limited. There is no overemphasis on the artistic image, because they prioritize the story. According to the direction of the content, historical events are divided into narratives created on the basis of the courage or betrayal of the people who participated in them, or to explain the naming of places in the regions of our country.

In conclusion, the Uzbek folklore can be compared to a separate mysterious world. In it, our people, country, and history show their perfect symbolic image. At the same time, it proves that the Uzbek people are a rich nation with a rich oral tradition and mythical works from ancient times.

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