



Narratives are the Artistic History of the People's Past

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Abstract. *covers the genre of folklore, its history and principles of development, the role of narratives in the genre of folk epic. Information is provided on the origin, evolution, nature and structure of narratives. The article also analyzes information that helps to understand folk oral literature, folkloristics, the lives of high-ranking people from the people, and age-old relations between generations*

Keywords: *folklorist, legend, narration, folklore, epic genre, tradition, historical, ethnography, historical development, tradition, meaning, nationality, biography, toponymic narratives, historical narratives, song, geographical place names.*

INTRODUCTION

Narratives are the artistic history of the people's past. They tell about the events that happened in the life of the people in the distant past, the activities of historical figures who lived in the past. Narratives are important in the study of history.

Narratives are a genre of folklore that reflects reality on the basis of life fictions, does not contain mythological images in the plot system, is characterized by the acquisition of territorial-ethnographic locality, has ancient foundations, and is widely popular among the people. The reality of life is realistically reflected in them. Therefore, it is one of the ancient, traditional and widespread genres of folk art, and it is oral prose works that describe life's reality through life's fictions, and are told in order to inform the listener about some information.

Narratives are one of the independent, widely popular epic genres of folklore. They report on this or that event and confirm it. The method of describing reality in narratives, which are examples of small epic

prose, is based on retrospect. Retrospectiveness is one of the leading features of the narrative genre. Because the modern direction of the reality depicted in the narratives is focused on the past.

That's why in the plot of the narratives, there are often conventionalities such as "Once upon a time", "In ancient times", according to narrations, "our ancestors say", "According to ancient narrations", which indicate that the reality took place in the past tense. Folklorist K.Imomov writes about this that "time is relatively concrete in narratives", while M.Zhorayev notes that "the time signature of the plot of the narrative genre is expressed by a historical-ethnographic specific period indicator." So, the events described in the narratives take place within a historically specific time frame.

The subject of the narration is considered by the listeners as an interpretation of the event that really happened. Narrations are performed by the general public. Since its main task is to provide information, the narrator does not require specific epic knowledge, experience, or performance skills.

The plot of the stories is simple, the construction is simple. They are often based on several motives. They have very few artistic tools. The characters described in the narratives are distinguished by their vitality from the system of images in other genres of folk prose. Mythological images with unusual characteristics are not found in them.

Narratives are very close to legends in their artistic form and function. But each of them is seriously different from each other as two independent genres of folklore. In particular, they differ from each other according to the form of describing reality. In the legend, the reality is described on the basis of imaginary fiction, fiction, mythological interpretation, while in the narrative, it is told on the basis of real fiction, historical-ethnographic accuracy, and reality.

Narratives are ideologically and thematically diverse and are divided into the following groups:

- a) toponymic narratives,
- b) historical narratives,

Toponymic narratives are further divided into several internal views:

- a) economic narratives explaining the origin of the name of populated areas;
- b) hydronic narratives related to the origin of the name of water bodies - rivers, lakes, wells, streams, springs, streams;
- c) oronomic narratives about mountains, hills, caves, deserts;
- d) necronic narratives related to the names of graves, cemeteries, shrines and holy places.

In toponymic narratives, the emergence of a specific geographical term is explained with specific facts and ethno-folkloric details, the reason for the emergence of the place name is explained.

Historical narratives talk about real life events and people who lived. Ideal norms of morality and decency are promoted by narrating the lives and activities of famous and famous people. Among them, patriots like Tomaris and Shiraq, great doctors like Ibn Sina, scholars and poets like Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, lovers like Mashrab who entered the path of divine love, brave and wise rulers like Amir Temur, Imam Ismail Bukhari, Khoja A number of narrations have been created about religious and mystical figures such as Ahmad Yassavi, Abdukhaliq G'iduvani, Bahauddin Naqshband, Najmuddin Kubro, Khoja Ahrori Vali, which are always loved by the people.

Historical narratives are often created based on the memories of those who saw or knew this or that person or witnessed a historical event. It is possible that there is no evidence other than the name of a historical person in historical narratives.

Narratives related to historical figures and historical events differ from each other in terms of the interpretation of historical fact depending on the period in which they were recorded. Let's say that the events and incidents described in the narratives recorded in the period of its appearance among the people correspond to the conditions and spirit of that time and are distinguished by the completeness and accuracy of the presented evidence.

In this article, we want to think about the story of "Tomaris", which has reached us through Herodotus' "History". It tells the story of Tomaris, a wise and courageous ruler of the Massaget tribe, who saved her country from the attack of Cyrus, a cunning conqueror of Iran.

Because Tomaris is a widow, Cyrus sends a suitor under the pretext of marrying her, and in this way he wants to easily win the husband of the Massagetes. However, To'maris saw through this evil plan of Cyrus and challenged him to an open fight. Cyrus, on the advice of Croesus, uses a trick and captures a group of massagetes led by Sparganius, son of Tomaris. Sparganiz is upset about his situation and commits suicide. After that, a fierce battle will take place between the two. Cyrus is shamefully defeated in this battle and dies. After the battle, To'maris finds his body among the corpses, throws it into a mesh filled with blood and says, "I broke my promise to fill you with blood."

Narratives do not have a fixed composition. Most of them consist of two or three episodes. It is created in a compact plot. Some narratives seem unfinished and have a continuation. Motives in the plot system of the narratives form a whole series. Epic interpretations of ancient visions related to the cult of ancestors, water cult, fertility and trees, mountains, colors, aspects of the world, animism and totemism are expressed in them.

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