

## LINGUA-POETICS OF FAIRY TALES IN UZBEK, ENGLISH, KARAKALPAK FOLKLORE

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**ANNOTATION**

It is well recognized that literary and artistic creations are influenced by societal demands at specific junctures in their growth, express and reflect societal life, grow alongside societal progress, and provide spiritual treasure for succeeding generations. We can talk about and learn a little bit about the lingua-poetics of folktales from Karakalpak, English, and Uzbek in this thesis.

**Keywords:** linguistics, folklore, English, Uzbek, Karakalpak, lingua-poetics, fairy tales.

A specific social system could vanish and be replaced by a different social structure. However, literary and artistic creations endure because they represent universal truths, are representative of a certain time and people, and are therefore both historical and timeless. These concepts can be applied to the oral tradition of the people, which emerged a little before written literature. Folklore and the genres that make up it have a long and intricate history. The imaginative people produced a rich literary heritage in numerous folkloric forms over the course of thousands of years.

Folk art (in Karakalpak) refers to artistic, creative-practical, and amateur activities of the masses; folk art of traditional material and non-material culture (folklore), folk music (musical folklore), folk theater (performance art), folk games (dance), puppetry, gallows and wooden leg games (folk circus), folk visual and practical decoration types of creativity like art, and technical and artistic hobby. The various forms of folk art in which a large number of people participated in the creation and creative process were formed in accordance with the people's way of life, living circumstances, and level of social work. They were passed down from generation to generation, from teacher to student, constantly improved, polished, and became more and more traditional, and finally acquired professional characteristics. It has been passed down to us through daily practice and live performance situations. Also, a number of works of folk art. For examples have been preserved in written sources, works of historians and writers, rocks (such as paintings by Sarmishsoy, Zarautsoy), archeological and architectural monuments, and household items.

Folk art (in Uzbek language) - has developed and enriched as a historical category. Although the genre forms of folklore are very ancient, they are always changing and developing. Because every literary form, poetic genre can undergo different changes in certain historical conditions, can be reformed from a formal poetic point of view. Genre forms in folklore, like literary types and genre forms in written literature, influence each other and complement each other. More precisely, in folklore, the synthesis of genres continues continuously. Genres of folk art do not develop uniformly. Maybe literature can develop unevenly based on the demand of the time and society. Proverb, which is considered to be the oldest genre form of folklore, has continuously developed in all eras and societies. But this opinion cannot be developed in relation to epics, which are considered a major genre of folklore.

In general, the epic genre in folklore has many similar features that distinguish it from epics in written literature, which do not repeat each other thematically, ideologically, and artistically. The epic genre can be divided into the following types depending on the thematic and ideological content:

1. Heroic epics ("Alpomish")

2. Romantic epics (epics from the Ravshan and Gorogli cycles).
3. Historical epics. (like Shaibani Khan, Tolgonay)
4. Book epics, "Bahram and Gulandom", "Ashiq Garib and Shokhsanam" and others

The myths and legends of England, including their legendary animals, traditional foods, urban legends, proverbs, superstitions, and folktales, make up English folklore. Celtic, Christian, and Germanic folklore all played a role in the development of its culture. Richard Doyle, an English illustrator from the 19th century, mocked the poor little birdie. It shows an elf as they are pictured in English folklore. England looked to more European writings throughout the Renaissance in the 16th century to forge a sense of national identity. Although there are commonalities across the nation, English folklore has continued to vary by region. Its folktales, which include the classic Robin Hood stories and the Arthurian legend with Brythonic roots, frequently carried a moral lesson derived from Christian principles. The creatures, characters, and folktales frequently take inspiration from topography, architecture, real people, or historical events.

There are likely many characters and stories that have never been recorded and hence were forgotten, but these folktales and their evolutions were often a product of contemporary figures, places, or events local to specific regions. The below are only a small fraction of examples from the folktale types of English folklore.

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