www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 2, Issue: 1, 2023

Types of culturally significant information in Russian folk tales

G.B. Eskaraeva

is a teacher at the department of Russian language and methods of teaching it at JSPU . Uzbekistan

Abstract: The study analyzes the types of culturally significant information in Russian folk tales. The study highlights mythological, ethnographic, moral and historical elements, exploring their role in understanding Russian culture and traditions. The results of the study expand the understanding of Russian folk identity and highlight the wealth of culturally significant information in fairy tales.

Key words: Russian folk tales, culturally significant information, types of information, mythological, ethnographic, morality, Russian culture, traditions, historical context, Russian folk identity, folklore, key aspects.

There is a wide range of culturally significant information contained in Russian folk tales. These tales reflect the richness and diversity of Russian culture, folk traditions and values. Studying the types of culturally significant information in Russian folk tales is important for understanding these tales in the context of their cultural heritage.

The purpose of this article is a systematic analysis and classification of types of culturally significant information in Russian folk tales. Based on an extensive literature review and our research, we aim to identify and describe the different types of information that are present in fairy tales. Emphasis will be placed on mythological, ethnographic, moral and historical elements.

A Russian fairy tale can be considered both as a myth, and as a history of a people, and as a narrative containing the religious and moral principles of its time. According to Propp , the study of fairy tales requires an independent discipline of an encyclopedic nature, involving the study of both the history of the peoples of the world, ethnography, the history of religion, and the history of forms of thinking and poetic forms. [2]

As part of the study of the types of culturally significant information in Russian folk tales, the mythological element is one of the key aspects that should be analyzed and classified. The mythological aspect includes the identification of mythological characters, symbols and motifs, as well as the analysis of plot archetypes.

Many mythological characters and symbols can be found in Russian folk tales. For example, in fairy tales you can meet Baba Yaga - a mythological character who is a witch and lives in the forest in a hut on chicken legs. Baba Yaga often plays the role of a test for the hero of a fairy tale and symbolizes strength and wisdom.

Mythological motifs and plot archetypes are found quite often in Russian folk tales. For example, the "search and return" motif is often present, where the hero is forced to go on a long journey or complete a series of trials before returning home or achieving his goal. This motif can be found in the fairy tale “Ivan Tsarevich and the Gray Wolf.”

Much research has been carried out in the field of analysis of mythological elements in Russian folk tales. One of the key sources is the work of Suslov A.A. "Mythological images of the space of Russian fairy tales." In his work, Suslov A. A. collected a huge number of Russian folk tales and turned to their primary sources to identify mythological characters and symbols.[1] Also, the research of such scientists as Krinichnaya N. A. “Russian mythology: the world of folklore images”, Meletinsky E. M. “Poetics of myth”, Jung K. G. “Soul and myth: six archetypes” make a significant contribution to the understanding of mythological motives in Russian folk tales.

www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 2, Issue: 1, 2023

Also within Russian folk tales there is a rich set of ethnographic elements that reflect folk customs, traditions and cultural components. Studying ethnographic motifs in fairy tales can help us understand the sociocultural contextual meaning of these works.

Ethnographic components in Russian folk tales may include descriptions of national clothing, food, housing, holidays and rituals. They also reflect the peculiarities of the mentality and social organization of the Russian people. Works of such scientists as V.Ya. Propp , A. V. _ Markov , S. _ K. _ Chambinago , Boris and Yuri Sokolov provide detailed analyzes of ethnographic information and symbolic elements found in Russian folk tales. These studies have expanded our understanding of Russian culture and folk traditions.

For example, in the fairy tale “Nikita Kozhemyaka” we meet the main character Nikita. As the central figure of a folk tale, Nikita is a typical representative of Russian village life. The clothing of Nikita, who is usually depicted in a linen shirt, trousers and bare feet, reflects the folk costume and everyday culture of the Russian village.

Also, the tale describes a number of social and cultural aspects. During the course of the story, Nikita is involved in various agricultural activities such as cultivating the land and harvesting crops. This reflects daily life in the Russian village and the importance of agriculture in the traditional culture of the Russian people.

The fairy tale "Nikita Kozhemyaka" also represents some important social and cultural values. For example, Nikita is portrayed as a courageous and courageous hero who overcomes difficulties and obstacles. This conveys the values of courage, perseverance and self-confidence, which are important signs of the Russian folk mentality.

This work of folklore allows us to better understand the culture and customs of the Russian people. Her analysis and study of the ethnographic aspects in this tale contribute to the preservation and transmission of the values and characteristics of Russian culture and traditions.

Important works that reveal ethnographic components in Russian folk tales include Russian Folk Tales by A.N. Afanasyev (1855-1863) and research by V.Ya. Propp , who paid attention to ethnographic aspects in his work on the structural analysis of fairy tales.

As well as ethnographic moral components in Russian folk tales, this is an important aspect that reflects the moral norms, values and educational function in these works. In Russian folk tales, moral lessons and norms are often encoded through story arcs and characters.

A number of studies, such as “Fairy tale as a means of forming spiritual and moral values of an individual” by T. M. Voiteleva [4] and “The role of Russian folk tales in the moral and patriotic education of young children” by N. V. Efremova [5], consider the moral side in Russian folk tales and its role in the formation of moral values among readers.

Examples of moral elements can be found in various fairy tales. In the fairy tale "Kolobok" the moral lesson is the meaning of modesty and humility. The gingerbread man, trying to show his pride and self-confidence, ends up becoming food for the fox. This is a clear illustration of the moral lesson that pride and arrogance can lead to disastrous results.

In another tale, "Teremok", the moral lesson is the value of solidarity and mutual assistance. The animals gather together to protect themselves from the wolf, deciding that together they are stronger. This moral lesson suggests that through unity and cooperation, strength and overcoming difficulties are possible.

Equally important is the study of the historical aspect in Russian folk tales, which allows us to more deeply understand the historical heritage and context of Russian culture. One of these tales is the tale "Ilya Muromets and the Nightingale the Robber."

In the fairy tale "Ilya Muromets and the Nightingale the Robber" we can find historical aspects that reflect the period of Kievan Rus and its historical context. The fairy tale describes the life of the legendary hero Ilya Muromets, who fights various opponents and defends the

www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 2, Issue: 1, 2023

Russian land. These events are based on historical events and legends associated with Russian history.

The study “Ilya Muromets and his time: historiography and prospects for studying the image of the epic hero” by Kozlovsky S.P. examines the historical information contained in this tale and its connection to Russian history and culture.[3]

The fairy tale "Ilya Muromets and the Nightingale the Robber" offers an interesting look at the historical environment, heroic deeds and socio-political conflicts that existed during that period of Russian history. It is an important resource for studying Russian historical and cultural values.

As a result of our research into various types of culturally significant information in Russian folk tales, we have identified and analyzed the mythological, ethnographic, moral and historical elements present in the tales.

The mythological element reflects the presence of mythological characters, symbols and motifs, which is a distinctive feature of Russian folk tales. Ethnographic allows us to immerse ourselves in the culture and customs of the Russian people, as well as learn about life and everyday objects. When it comes to morality in fairy tales, it conveys important lessons, values, and norms of behavior. And finally, the historical element gives us a look at the historical environment, eras and events that influenced the development of Russian culture.

Our research emphasized that Russian folk tales are a valuable source of information about the mythology, ethnography, morality and history of the Russian people.

References:

1. Суслов Андрей Александрович Мифологические образы пространства русской сказки // Вестн. Том. гос. ун-та. Культурология и искусствоведение. 2012. №1 (5).

2. Кулагин Дмитрий Леонидович Мифологические архетипы в русских народных сказках // Манускрипт. 2016. №6-1 (68).

3. Козловский Степан Викторович Илья Муромец и его время: историография и перспективы изучения образа былинного героя // Палеоросия. 2016. №5.

4. Воителева Татьяна Михайловна СКАЗКА КАК СРЕДСТВО ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ДУХОВНО-НРАВСТВЕННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ ЛИЧНОСТИ // Педагогика и психология образования. 2020. №1.

5. Ефремова, Н. В. Роль русских народных сказок в нравственно-патриотическом воспитании детей раннего возраста / Н. В. Ефремова, Е. В. Кубракова. — Текст : непосредственный // Молодой ученый. — 2023. — № 13.2 (460.2). — С. 46-48.