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## RUSSIAN FOLK TALE

**Sharipova Yulduz\***

\*Student,  
 Faculty of Pedagogy Direction: Primary education and sports work,  
 Urgench State University,  
 UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

*The article presents different types of fairy tales: magic, everyday and animal tales. The tale is a rich folklore genre. The article also includes the words of our great writers about the fairy tale. Human motives are described in the Russian fairy tale. Influence of a fairy tale, its impact on the development of literature. The fairy tale has a pronounced character. A fairy tale reflects the cultural heritage of mankind, sifting out the superficial, unimportant for centuries. She carefully preserves the particles of the truly valuable. This creates a measured epic rhythm, a philosophical tonality, and restrains the dynamic swiftness of plot action. Lomonosov wrote that, thanks to fantastic fiction, "an ordinary and natural idea", that is, the truth of life is expressed "more strongly" than if the story was carried out without fiction.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Folklore, Fairy Tales, Fairy Tales, Animal Tales, Social Tales, Characters, National Culture.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Russian folk tales occupy a special place, it comes into a person's life in childhood in a wonderful, magical and unforgettable way. A fairy tale is a treasure of folk wisdom. In ancient times, with the help of oral folk art, people could express their thoughts, attitude to the world around them. Each fairy tale has an educational orientation so that children from a young age learn to be fair, wise, kind, honest, smart, courageous, as well as respect elders and distinguish between good and evil. First of all, we must get as clear an idea as possible about the very term "fairy tale". We will begin the definition of the concept of a fairy tale by studying the word "fairy tale", with how this concept is denoted in different languages. Will not such a consideration show what the people themselves understand by the word "fairy tale", what they mean by this concept? It is not only its folk-poetic character and its aesthetic merits that motivate us to study

the tale. Knowledge of a fairy tale is essential for all literary scholars, especially literary historians. The fairy tale played a huge role in the formation and development of European literature. The influences of the fairy tale, its impact on the development of literature are associated with certain periods of this development. [Propp] V. Ya. Propp believes that "fairy-tale motifs are often tripled: three tasks, three trips, three meetings, etc. This creates a measured epic rhythm, a philosophical tonality, and restrains the dynamic swiftness of plot action. Lomonosov wrote that, thanks to fantastic fiction, "an ordinary and natural idea", that is, the truth of life is expressed "more strongly" than if the story was carried out without fiction. In the popular custom of friendship, and when a good disposition is neglected, then the matter turns into those relations about which the proverb says: "As it comes around, it will respond." Of course, hospitality, friendship, and condemnation of those who trample on good customs are just as common among other nations, but the fairy tales of each nation speak of this in their own way. It is about this manifestation of national characteristics in artistic creation that Alexander Pushkin wrote: "There is a way of thinking and feeling, there is a darkness of customs, beliefs and habits that belong exclusively to some people."

East Slavic legends, tales and myths are rightfully considered one of the most fascinating in world culture. For the first time their diversity was presented to the world by the famous Russian folklorist, historian and scientist Alexander Nikolaevich Afanasyeva (1826-1871). He collected several hundred fairy tales in Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, and then organized, literary processed and published the most complete and famous collection of Russian folk tales.

Each nation had its own fairy tales. But the meaning and content of the tale were the same. The negative heroes of fairy tales were punished, and the good ones were rewarded. From the very first words of the tale - "In a certain kingdom, in a certain state." The listener is immediately seized with a mood, a mood of epic calmness. These tranquility are only an artistic shell, contrasting with the inner passionate and tragic, and sometimes comically realistic dynamics.

Fairy tales are divided into three groups: animal tales, magical and social tales.

In a folk fairy tale, bright, memorable fairy images are created not only of goodies, but also enemies, including hostile magic monsters. The fairy tale has a pronounced character. A fairy tale reflects the cultural heritage of mankind, sifting out the superficial, unimportant for centuries. She carefully preserves the particles of the truly valuable. Fairy tales start with disaster. Sometimes trouble corresponds to a situation in which something is missing, missing. Extraordinary fantastic heroes act in it, good and truth overcome darkness, evil and lies. Such tales as the tale of the three kingdoms - copper, silver and gold, about Finiste the clear falcon, about the Frog Princess, about Kashchei - the Immortal, about the heat - a bird and many others. Fairy tales of themes they achieve this goal more successfully, which pleases the mind, as an intricate drawing pleases the eye. A cheerful combination of words, an entertaining character, a special tone make fairy tales a vivid example of art, akin to painted clay horses and rams, delicate patterns of folk embroidery, and fancy wooden toys. Thus, in Russian fairy tales, various expressive means are widely used, creating a unique image of the Russian hero, Russian nature and the world that surround the heroes.

Fairy tales about animals. The main characters in it are animals. Animal tales can be distinguished from others, where animals play a supporting role and are not the heroes of the story. In the characterization of the characters, an allegory is manifested: the images of the habits

of animals, the features of their behavior resemble the image of human behavior and introduces critical principles into the narratives, which are expressed in the use of various methods of satirical and humorous depiction of reality. For many centuries, tales of animals and birds have been a kind of social, everyday encyclopedia in Russia. Here are condemned cunning, liars, rogues, fools, lazy people, thieves, ignoramuses, fools, misers, bully, rude, hypocrites, bigots. Human vices are exposed to shame and laughter. The most popular animal tales are the tales of the fox and the wolf. A fairy tale reflects the cultural heritage of mankind, sifting out the superficial, unimportant for centuries. She carefully preserves the particles of the truly valuable. It should be noted that an important property of the characters of an animal fairy tale: they talk to each other. Any animal tale consists of dialogues between characters. In addition, each character has its own name and character. For example, "Fox and Wolf", "Cat, Rooster and Fox", "Fox and Bear". In all fairy tales, the fox is flattering, vindictive, calculating and cunning. Another hero of animal tales is the bear. He has power over other animals.

The hero of a fairy tale is a simple person: a peasant, a blacksmith, a soldier. They are hardworking, humble, honest, but extremely poor. He is opposed by a rich man who personifies all the bad qualities of the people: stinginess, cruelty, laziness, gluttony, stupidity, etc. In contrast to a fairy tale, an everyday fairy tale is more ironic, more ironic. The joke here pervades the whole story. Emelya caught a pike in the hole. In gratitude for the returned freedom, she taught him to say miraculous words: wanting. "Emelya immediately pronounced them on the river - and the buckets of water themselves went up the hill, came to the hut, they themselves stood on the bench and did not splash the drops. Emelya's ax began to chop wood himself, and the wood went and piled into the stove. The miracles of everyday fairy tales are a deliberate invention, a mockery, but, as in other fairy tales, they are not aimless. As a rule, a poor man, thanks to his intelligence and ingenuity, leaves the rich a fool. The hero of the everyday fairy tale acts without wonderful helpers. In the center of the plot is one episode, the action develops quickly, there is no repetition of episodes. For example, "Ivan - the fool guarded the door" is considered a household fairy tale. It tells the story of a stupid young man who was ordered to guard the door. Another of the everyday tales is "Porridge from an ax". The protagonist of the tale is a soldier. He wanted to eat and ordered the old woman to cook porridge. By cunning, the soldier lured the old woman out of the groats and butter and cooked the porridge. The soldier was a cunning and intelligent person, and the old woman was a greedy but inquisitive person.

In the history of science, there is a certain interest in the problem of fairy tales, which forms an empirical basis. The history of folklore studies of fairy tales is quite rich: A. Afanasyev, F. Buslaev, A. Veselovsky are Russian researchers of the fairy tale heritage. Of course, one should not forget about the role of A. Pushkin, M. Lomonosov and many other creative people and cultural figures [Gura 2012]. In the 17th century, R. Descartes succinctly and succinctly substantiated the role and purpose of the tale as an optimizing principle of subjective life. AND. In the 18th century, Herder expressed the idea of folklore as the most important manifestation of the folk spirit, and of a folk tale as part of folk wisdom. F. Schiller defined a fairy tale as a play with words, which restores the integrity of human existence, split into the real and the desired. The great psychologist and philosopher Carl Jung said: "... a fairy tale is a code language, a nation's code. And if she is stupid, then on purpose, because she should be publicly available." [Kostina 2009].

**CONCLUSION**

The tale is spread all over the world. There is no such people who would not know her. Each nation has its own national fairy tales, its own plots, its own character heroes. Reading a fairy tale, a person worries, worries, and when finally everything ends safely, pleasure is experienced. A fairy tale is a bright living part of our national culture.

With further study of the structure, fairy tales will find a place and wonderful moments, but not as a basis for classification (when a wide variety of fairy tales belong to this type, if only they contain this moment), but as an integral part of the plot. Such motifs and episodes often pass from fairy tale to fairy tale, and it is impossible that the replacement of one motive with another affects the classification, forcing the plot to move from number to number in the index. There is no doubt that reading folk tales will bring the reader many happy moments. As if on wings, they will take him to an imaginary world, more than once make him marvel at the wealth of folk invention, and those who begin to reflect on what he read will discover the deep meaning of folk fantasy.

Fairy tales are a clever miracle created by the artistic genius of the people, "a miracle, wondrous," as the storytellers say about their creations. V. P. Anikin.

We take purity, simplicity from the ancients, We drag sagas, tales from the past, because good remains good in the past, future and present.

Vladimir S. Vysotsky

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