

# Art Of Epic Genres (Example Of Epic And Fairy Tale Genre)

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes the artistic features of epic genres, in particular, the poetic nature of epic and fairy-tale genres from a scientific and theoretical point of view. The issues of epic thinking, plot construction, system of images and the aesthetic views of the people are highlighted in the samples of Uzbek folk art. Similar and different aspects of epics and fairy tales are comparatively analyzed and their educational and aesthetic value is revealed.

**Keywords:** epic genre, epic, fairy tale, folklore, poetics, plot, image, bakshi, folklore, aesthetic thinking, heroism.

**Introduction.** In world literature and folklore, epic genres occupy an important place as a product of the ancient artistic thinking of mankind. People's historical memory, spiritual world, dreams and aesthetic views are vividly reflected in epic works. In particular, epics and fairy tales in Uzbek folklore served as an important means of passing the nation's spiritual heritage from generation to generation.

Epic genres have the ability to depict human and social relations on a large scale, and they combine historical events, heroism, domestic life and fantastic images. If epics like "Alpamish", "Goroghli", "Kuntugmish" in Uzbek folklore express the spirit of national heroism, moral ideals and spiritual values of the people are revealed through fairy tales.

**Literature review.** In today's era of globalization, the scientific study and promotion of national folklore samples is gaining urgent importance. Therefore, the analysis of the art of epic genres is important not only for folklore studies, but also for the development of modern literary studies.

In folklore studies, the epic genre is interpreted as an artistic type that reflects reality based on storytelling. The term "epos" comes from the Greek word "epos" which means story, narrative. In epic works, the events are described on a large scale, and the activities, character and social relations of the heroes are highlighted. The formation of epic genres goes back to the early stages of human history. Ancient people orally transmitted historical events, heroic deeds and various stories from generation to generation. As a result, folklore was formed, and epic genres appeared in its composition. Epics and fairy tales were created as a product of this process. Theoretically, plot, conflict, composition and system of images are the main components in epic works. If the plot provides the development of events, the conflict reveals the contradictions between the characters. The composition determines the artistic structure of the work.

**Research Methodology.** In epic works, the concept of time and space is considered an important poetic element. If epics depict historical time and real space more often, fairy tales are dominated by conventional and fantastic space. This is one of the main factors determining the poetic characteristics of genres. Folklorists evaluate epic genres as a product of people's aesthetic thinking while V. Ya. Propp [5] analyzed the structural features of fairy tales, M. Bakhtin [6] paid special attention to the historical development of epic thinking. Uzbek folklorists T. Mirzaev, B. Sarimsakov and M. Jurayev, Sh. Turdimov and J. Eshonkulovs scientifically researched the poetics of folk epics [2,3,4].

Another important aspect of epic genres is their syncretic character. Especially in epics, art of words, music and performance are combined. The epics sung by the Bakhshis to the accompaniment of drums played an important role in the formation of the aesthetic taste of the people. Also, epic works are not only artistic, but also educational and educational. People's views about the ideal person, moral norms and spiritual values are embodied in them.

**Analysis and results.** Doston is one of the oldest and largest epic genres of Uzbek folklore. Epics reflect people's historical memory, heroic spirit, patriotic ideas and spiritual values. Epics such as "Alpamish",

“Gorogli”, “Ravshan”, “Kuntugmish” in Uzbek folklore are high examples of epic thinking. The main feature of the epics is the predominance of the heroic motive in them. In the work, the main character is embodied as an image representing the ideal of the people. He is described as brave, brave, loyal and patriotic. For example, the image of Alpamish embodies the views of the people about strength and loyalty [10].

The art of exaggeration is widely used in epics. The hero's strength, battle scenes and images of horses are exaggerated. And this serves to strengthen the epic spirit. Also, simile, qualification, repetition and symbolic image tools are important elements of epic poetics. In epics, the plot is broad and complex. Events develop in several stages: the hero's birth, coming of age, trials, journeys and victories are consistently described. The conflict is mainly based on the struggle between good and evil. Another important feature of the epics is their connection with the art of Bakhshi. Bakhshis sang epics to the accompaniment of dombara, kobiz, dutor or other musical instruments. This shows that the epic is an example of syncretic art. Bakhshi's skill increases the impressiveness of the work.

Female characters also have a special place in epics. Characters such as Barchinoy, Holbeka, Zulkhumor, Guloyim are depicted as symbols of loyalty, fortitude and intelligence. This reflects the people's respect for women and their spiritual views.

Epics are also important in preserving the historical memory of the people. Social events, wars and historical struggles experienced by the nation are reflected in them in an artistic form. In this respect, epics are valuable not only as artistic but also as historical sources. Uzbek folk epics are distinguished by the richness of the language and poetic charm. Folk phrases, proverbs and figurative images used by Bakhshis increase the aesthetic impact of the work.

Another genre of the epic type is one of the most popular and ancient genres of folklore. In fairy tales, the people's life experience, dreams and moral views are expressed in an artistic form. Fairy tales have served as an important tool in the education of children and adults for centuries. The main poetic feature of fairy tales is fantastic and miraculous. There are images such as a giant, a dragon, a fairy, an old witch. Through these images, the struggle between good and evil is artistically depicted. According to the content of Uzbek fairy tales, they are divided into magic tales, household tales and tales about animals. Miraculous events predominate in magical tales, while everyday life of the people is reflected in folk tales. In fairy tales about animals, human character is revealed through figurative images.

In fairy tales, the plot is simple and dynamic. The hero often faces various difficulties, but thanks to his intelligence, courage and hard work, he achieves his goal. This makes the listener believe in the victory of good. Traditional beginnings and endings play an important role in fairy tale poetics. Formulas such as “As long as he is there, as long as he is not there” take the listener into the world of fairy tales. Repetitions and dialogues serve to make the work rhythmic and impressive.

Symbolism is strong in fairy tales. For example, the image of a road represents a person's life path and trials, while magical objects represent a person's dreams and hopes. Therefore, fairy tales are also valuable as an artistic expression of folk philosophy. The educational value of fairy tales is also great. They educate the young generation in the spirit of honesty, hard work, truthfulness and kindness. The victory of good heroes strengthens children's faith in goodness. Also, fairy tales are an important source that shows the richness of the national language. Folk phrases, proverbs and figurative expressions are widely used in them.

Although the epic and the fairy tale belong to the epic genres, they differ from each other in their poetic features. In epics, historicity and heroic spirit prevail, while in fairy tales, fantastic images and metaphors take the leading place. In epics, events are described on a large scale, and the entire life or important activities of the hero are covered. In fairy tales, the plot is compact and dynamic. Therefore, fairy tales were formed as a genre that spread rapidly among the people. The hero of the epic is usually portrayed as a defender of the people, a hero, and a brave person. The hero of a fairy tale can be an ordinary person or a poor guy. He often succeeds through his intelligence.

The main theme of both genres is the struggle between good and evil. The forces of good will triumph and evil will be punished. This represents the views of the people about justice. In epics, lyricism and drama are combined, while in fairy tales, adventure and fiction are felt more strongly. An epic awakens the spirit of heroism in the listener, while a fairy tale performs a didactic and educational task. Bakhsh performance and music play an important role in epics. In fairy tales, the narrator's speech and folk expressions are the main tools. In this respect, epics and fairy tales differ from each other in the style of performance. Both genres are

of great importance as the spiritual heritage of the people. Through them, the aesthetic taste, historical memory and spiritual values of the people are revealed.

Epic genres are an important component of folk spirituality. Epics and fairy tales serve as an important tool in educating the young generation in the spirit of spiritual perfection. Such qualities as patriotism, courage, loyalty, honesty and hard work are glorified in them. Epics educate young people in the spirit of bravery and self-sacrifice. The idea of fighting for the homeland and people is promoted through heroes like Alpamish or Gorogli. This creates feelings of national pride and pride in the young generation. And fairy tales develop qualities such as striving for goodness, honesty, compassion and hard work in children. The victory of good heroes instills confidence in children. The aesthetic value of epic genres is also great. They show the artistic thinking, poetic skill and aesthetic taste of the people. The system of images, means of artistic representation and construction of the plot is a high example of folk creativity.

**Conclusion/Recommendations.** In today's era of globalization, the study and promotion of national folklore samples is of great importance. By conveying folklore works to the younger generation, it is possible to realize the national identity and preserve the spiritual heritage. Epic genres have a great influence on the development of modern literature and art. Many writers and poets are inspired by folklore and create new works of art. Motives of epics and fairy tales are widely used in cinema, theater and animation. Also, epic works arouse aesthetic pleasure in a person, encourage him to understand artistic thinking and beauty. Therefore, epic genres are an important research object not only for folklore, but also for pedagogy and cultural studies.

In conclusion, epics and fairy tales are one of the most important components of Uzbek folk art. They are unique epic genres that embody the historical memory, spiritual values and aesthetic ideal of the people. Heroic and historical motifs prevail in epics, while fiction and symbolism take the leading place in fairy tales. Both genres serve to express people's views on goodness, justice and humanity. The scientific study of these genres is important for the development of folklore studies and literary studies. In-depth study of poetics of epic genres remains one of the urgent tasks of preservation and development of national literary heritage.

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