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FOLKLORE AND EXAMPLES OF ANCIENT LITERATURE

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Annotatsiya. This article scientifically analyzes the role of folk oral works and ancient literary samples in the Uzbek national spiritual heritage. The main genres of folk oral works, their artistic and aesthetic characteristics, and their inextricable connection with ancient written sources are highlighted. The interaction of oral and written literary traditions, their stages of historical development, and their contribution to the development of national literature are also analyzed. The results of the study show that in-depth study of folk oral works and ancient literary heritage is of great scientific importance in preserving national values, strengthening historical memory, and developing literary studies.

Keywords: folklore, ancient literature, folklore, written literary heritage, mythological views, epic, narrative, legend, proverbs and sayings, national values, artistic thinking, literary tradition, cultural heritage, literary studies.

Folk oral literature is an artistic heritage that embodies the centuries-old life experience, worldview and spiritual values of each people. It was formed long before the emergence of written literature and was transmitted orally from generation to generation. In this regard, folk oral literature is not only an artistic and aesthetic phenomenon, but also an important source reflecting the historical memory, social views and cultural development of the people. In folk literature, the lifestyle, labor activity, customs, rituals, ideas about goodness and evil of society are expressed through artistic images. Uzbek folk oral literature is extremely rich and diverse in terms of genres. Fairy tales, epics, legends, narratives, proverbs, sayings, riddles, anecdotes, songs and ceremonial folklore were formed as a product of the people's life experience and artistic thinking. Although each genre has its own artistic characteristics, what unites them all is the truthful reflection of folk life, the glorification of goodness, and the glorification of human qualities. In particular, epics occupy a special place as a high example of folk oral creativity. They artistically interpret universal human ideas such as patriotism, courage, loyalty, courage, honor, and justice. The heroes of the epic express the aspirations of the people, their vision of a free and prosperous life. Therefore, epics are of great scientific importance not only as literary, but also as historical and ethnographic sources. Proverbs and sayings are concise but profound examples of folk wisdom. They are formed on the basis of centuries-old observations and life experience of the people, and promote such qualities as hard work, honesty, the pursuit of knowledge, patience, and morality. Even today, proverbs are actively used in everyday speech and have not lost their educational and educational significance. The influence of folk oral art on the formation of ancient literature was extremely strong. The plots, images, poetic means of imagery and methods of artistic expression formed in the products of oral art later created a solid foundation for the development of written literature. Therefore, folk oral art is considered a natural source of written literature. The influence of oral traditions is clearly felt in the early examples of written literature. Monuments of ancient Turkic literature are an important scientific source in the study of the political, social and cultural life of the Turkic peoples. In particular, the Orkhon-Enasoy inscriptions are one of the rarest examples of ancient Turkic written literature, in which issues such as state administration, national unity, defense of the homeland and human responsibility to society are

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expressed with high artistic skill. The language of these writings is simple, figurative and touching, embodying the poetic features characteristic of folk oral literature. Among the great examples of ancient Turkic literature, "Kutadgu bilig", "Devonu lug'otit turk" and "Hibat ul-haqoyiq" occupy a special place. These works cover the principles of state governance, the importance of science and enlightenment, ideal human qualities, moral standards and views on the development of society. The widespread use of wise phrases, proverbs and folk thinking characteristic of folk oral literature in the content of the works indicates their inextricable connection with folk spirituality.

One of the common features of folk oral literature and ancient literary examples is the special attention paid to the human factor. In both literary layers, the spiritual perfection of man, the striving for goodness and justice, hard work, and duty to the homeland and people are manifested as the main ideas. Such ideas have not lost their significance even today and are an important tool in educating the younger generation in the spirit of national and universal values.

The study of folklore and ancient literary heritage is of great importance not only for literary studies, but also for the development of such disciplines as history, linguistics, ethnography, philosophy and cultural studies. Because these sources preserve valuable information about the ethnic formation of the people, ancient traditions, religious ideas, social relations and aesthetic views. In modern scientific research, the comparative study of folklore and written sources allows us to understand more deeply the laws of the development of national culture. In the current conditions of globalization, one of the urgent tasks is to preserve, scientifically study and instill in the minds of the younger generation folk oral creativity and ancient literary heritage. Digitization of folklore samples with the help of modern information technologies, preparation of their scientifically annotated publications and wide introduction into the educational process serve as an important factor in passing on the national cultural heritage to future generations. In conclusion, folk oral works and ancient literary samples are invaluable sources illuminating the history of the spiritual development of the Uzbek people. They occupy an important place in the development of science today as a unique heritage that reflects the artistic thinking, moral views, historical memory and national identity of the people. In-depth study and scientific analysis of this heritage will serve to more fully illuminate the history of national literature, preserve spiritual values, and educate the younger generation in the spirit of a perfect person.

Conclusion

The results of the study show that folk oral art and ancient literary samples are an invaluable heritage reflecting the centuries-old spiritual and cultural development of the Uzbek people. They played an important role in the formation of the historical memory, worldview, moral values, and artistic thinking of the people. The inextricable connection between the genres of folk oral art and ancient written sources allows us to understand the stages of development of national literature in a deeper way. The analysis confirms that examples of oral art served as a solid foundation in the formation and development of written literature. The widespread use of plots, images, artistic means of depiction, and wise thoughts characteristic of folk oral art in ancient literary works indicates that they developed in close connection with each other. This is one of the important factors determining the historical consistency of the national literary process. In today's globalization environment, the scientific study of folk oral literature and ancient literary heritage, their research using modern methods and their widespread application in the educational process remain one of the urgent tasks. The preservation and widespread promotion of this heritage serves to foster national identity, strengthen historical memory, and form a sense of patriotism and respect for universal human values

in the younger generation. Thus, folk oral literature and ancient literary samples should be systematically studied in scientific research as not only a literary and historical source, but also an

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important factor determining the spiritual development of the nation. Their in-depth analysis will further enrich the history of national literature, pass on cultural heritage to future generations, and make a worthy contribution to the development of literary studies.

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