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## THE STUDY OF FAIRY TALES ON THE WORLD SCALE

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### **Abstract.**

*The present article is devoted to the study of fairy tales in the world linguistics and their importance in understanding various nations' culture and traditions. This research considers the field of folklore as the main subject of its study. The aim of the work is to develop the studying fairy tales extensively and make contributions to the fields of linguistics. In addition, the stages of studying tales, the types of fairy tales and their motivational features are widely explained in the article.*

### **Key words.**

*fairy tales, folklore, folklorist, mythology, literature, linguistics, discourse, classification.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Research on tales has a long tradition and in the past several decades, studying folk tales has been playing an important role in linguistics, especially in folklore and literary studies. Fairy tales are one of the oldest and most widespread genres and have a high place in world folklore. A fairy tale is a short story that belongs to the folklore genres [1]. Fairy tales may be distinguished from other folk narratives such as legends [2]. They are found as a separate independent epic genre in almost all nations, including English folklore, such as **fairy tale**, **folk tale**, **wonder tale**, and **tale**. It should be noted that tales reflect the people's mythological ideas, ancient traditions, various beliefs, rituals and customs, and are full of interesting and extraordinary events. Unlike legends and epics, fairy tales usually do not contain more than superficial references to religion and to actual places, people, and events; they take place "**once upon a time**" rather than in actual times [3]. In addition, fairy tales are liked by everyone, and are among the works that attract the most attention and are translated and compared. It is known that fairy tales have oral and literary forms, that's why it would be better to note about the discourse of fairy tales that is considered one of the important topics that should be widely studied. Fairy tale discourse is one of the controversial topics in linguistics.

This term is one of the important categories of literary studies and folklore, it has multifaceted and complex lexical-semantic forms. In order to understand fairy tales, it is necessary to know cultural traditions, and they are important factors that can help to understand the national identity.

As far as we know previous studies have investigated tales, their origin as well as the stages in the world linguistics. Folklorists gave different descriptions to fairy tales and classified them in terms of meaning and content. One of the most recognized of them is Vladimir Propp. In his work entitled "Morphology of the Magical Fairytale" (Морфология волшебной сказки), he expressed his valuable opinions about the most important type of fairy tale, the magical fairy tale, which became the most famous study of folklore of the 20th century. In this work, V. Propp touched on the classification of fairy tales by A. Aarne, V. Wundt, V. Miller, R. Volkov and expressed his opinions. Through this work, the scientist tried to critically illuminate the attempts to solve several main problems of mythology, and at the same time, he was able to introduce the reader to the scope of these problems. It is worth saying that, according to him, the study of the fairy tale was carried out mainly only genetically, in most cases without attempts at a preliminary systematic description. V. Propp, speaking not about the historical study of fairy tales, but only about their description, emphasized that before clarifying the question of **where** the fairy tale originated, "**what is it?**" question should be answered [4]. In the introduction to the work, V. Propp mentioned that since the fairy tale is extremely diverse, the material should be divided into parts, that is, classified. In addition, the scientist emphasized that scientific description is one of the first steps of correct classification. Besides, he analyzed the classification of fairy tales by the above-mentioned fairy tale scholars one by one, identified their mistakes and shortcomings, and summarized them. The most common classification of fairy tales was made by V. Miller, who divided fairy tales into 1) magic tales 2) household tales 3) tales about animals. If we talk about the great contribution of A. Aarne, one of the founders of the Finnish school, to fairy tales, he divided magical tales into the following categories: 1) magical rival 2) strange/magical spouse 3) magical task 4) magical helper 5) magical object 6) magical power or skill 7) other magical motifs. V. Propp emphasized such a classification and said that tales about animals also belong to the category of magical tales, and several of the categories mentioned by A. Aarne can be embodied in one tale. The scientist objected to plot-based classifications and noted that they are not based on a specific principle. Summarizing general conclusions, V. Propp divides fairy tales into the following types:

1. Tales about animals
2. Magic tales
3. Household tales
4. Cumulative tales
5. Narrative tales
6. Funny tales

Edwin Sidney Hartland's contribution to English folklore is incomparable. His research works on fairy tales such as "English Fairy and Other Folk Tales" and "The Science of Fairy Tales: Inquiry into the Fairy Mythology" have found their place and importance in English folklore studies. He mentions that the collection and study of popular folklore genres allowed him to scientifically understand the traditions and beliefs of the people.

Folktales of any nation are an important source for studying the history, customs, culture, lifestyle and rituals, beliefs of that nation. That's why the British, like all nations, have long valued their fairy tales and paid special attention to their collection and publication. The folklorist and the author of "English Fairy Tales", "Celtic Fairy Tales", "Indian Fairy Tales More English Fairy Tales", "More Celtic Fairy Tales", "The Most Delectable History of Reynard the Fox", and "The Book of Wonder Voyages" is Joseph Jacobs. He was inspired in this by the Brothers Grimm and the romantic nationalism common in folklorists of his age; he wished English children to have access to English fairy tales, whereas they were chiefly reading French and German tales [5]. Although he collected many tales under the name of fairy tales, many of them are unusual sorts of tales.

As mentioned before several folklorists and scholars described, classified fairy tales in various ways. One of them is J.Zipes who made a great contribution to the folklore. The fairy tale is a polygenetic cultural artifact that has spread throughout the world through human contact and technologies invented to bring about effective communication [6]. Furthermore, according to Zipes, fairy tales "serve a meaningful social function, not just for compensation but for revelation: the worlds projected by the best of our fairy tales reveal the gaps between truth and falsehood in our immediate society" [7].

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is necessary to note that a fairy tale is one of the main genres of folk oral poetic creation; an epic work of art of magical adventure and domestic character based on fiction. They are mainly made in prose form. The fairy tale genre is conditionally divided into Animal Tales, Magical Tales, Household Tales, Comic Tales according to the interpretation of images, ideological content and

conflict, plot and composition, role and function of fiction, language and style. We can say that it is easy for us to learn and understand everything we need through myths, legend and tales. Their impact on the human mind is significant, they can fascinate and make people want to travel to the past. Moreover, through their influence, interest in mythical characters, their places and time, etc. increases, and as a result, our interest in the fantastic world increases. With the help of fairy tales, it is much easier for us to understand the difference between good and evil, justice and injustice, and many other concepts. As a result, a person who reads or listens to his fairy tales changes his way of thinking and becomes motivated. The study of folklore focuses on a broad spectrum of social expression, examining the forms and ways of living through which communities shape their reality. Children learn from the mistakes of characters in these stories, which help them with their critical thinking skills. Fairy tales also model behavior for children and provide a context in which children can evaluate their own emotions and decision making.

In addition, studying fairy tales and collecting them have interested every folklorist or linguist for several decades. Due to the growing interest in fairy tales on a global scale, many linguists are doing scientific work on this genre. Studying the types of fairy tales and their characteristics is still important in linguistics today. Currently, many researchers are doing research work and creating novelty by comparing the folk tales of one nation with the tales of another nation within the framework of comparative literary studies. As a result, the interest in fairy tale genre is increasing.

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