

Types of linguistic units of national and cultural significance in the texts of folk tales

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Conclusion: This article examines the various language units present in the texts of Russian folk tales, their role in the formation and transmission of national and cultural significance. Using the analysis of selected language units, we study how the use of certain words, phrases and syntactic structures contributes to the preservation and transmission of the specific features of Russian folk culture. As a result of this research, it becomes clear how the national-cultural significance of fairy tales is reflected in their linguistic form.

Key words: vocabulary, archaic words, proper names, syntax, structures and constructions, phonetics, morphology, semantic loading.

Russian folk tales are one of the most important elements of Russian culture. It has deep roots and a rich history that reflects the characteristics of the Russian people, their thinking, beliefs and values. The study of language units present in the texts of folk tales allows a more complete understanding of the national-cultural significance of the tale.

There are a number of studies that greatly contribute to the study of this field and expand our understanding of the role of language units in Russian folk tales.

One of the classic studies in this field was published in the middle of the 19th century by AN Afanasyev's Folk Russian Tales. In his work, Afanasyev collected and systematized a large number of texts from Russian folk tales and analyzed the linguistic features of these tales.

More modern studies have also achieved significant results in the study of linguistic units in Russian folk tales. One such study N.Yu. Arzamastseva "Linguistic and cultural possibilities of Russian folk tales in the practice of teaching Russian as a foreign language" [5], in which he analyzes the lexical and syntactic features of the language of Russian folk tales. This study focuses on the use of archaic words, cultural terms in the Russian language and other language units that contribute to the preservation of the national-cultural significance of fairy tales.

In addition, V.Ya. Like Morphology of Fairy Tales (1928), Propp makes an important contribution to the study of linguistic units in Russian folk tales. Propp offers an analysis of the morphological structure of fairy tales, sheds light on the features of linguistic tools of national-cultural significance.

Russian folk tales are a multifaceted source of national and cultural significance. Analyzing the types of language units in the texts of these tales is an important step in understanding their cultural content. One of these types of language units is a dictionary, which includes archaic words, terms of Russian culture, and proper names.

Archaic words used in Russian folk tales reflect the ancient lexical layering of the Russian language and represent one of the forms of the heritage of the past. For example, in the fairy tale "Ivan Tsarevich and the Gray Wolf" there is a word "hokin" (hunter), which has already fallen out of use in modern Russian, but its use represents the atmosphere and spirit of ancient Russia. It is also possible to observe the use of archaic words in the tale "Immortal Koschey". The word "hidden" appears in this tale, which means "secret" or "hidden". For example, in the fairy tale it is said: "Immortal Koshei is dozing. His secret power is sleeping - a needle in an egg...". The word "hidden" here describes the power of Koshchei contained in the egg, giving the artifact a magical and hidden character.

Proper names also play an important role in Russian folk tales. They often have a symbolic meaning and can be associated with historical or mythological characters, as evidenced by the research of Marinicheva Yu.Yu. "On the issue of proper names in Russian fairy-tale speech." For example, in the same fairy tale "Koshei the Immortal", the name "Koshei" is associated with an evil sorcerer-enemy rooted in Russian mythology. The name "Ivan", which is often found in Russian fairy tales, is symbolic and represents a simple man who can withstand hardships and defeat evil. [3]

In the analysis of the types of language units in Russian folk tales, there are not only lexical elements, but also syntactic features that play a key role in the formation of the linguistic style of the tales. Syntax in fairy tales is manifested in the features of sentences, specific structure and constructions. Katyayan's research is devoted to this issue. Rishik "Syntactic parallelism, its types and functions in the texts of Russian folk tales". [4]

The tale "Immortal Koschei" contains syntactic features that help create a magical and mysterious atmosphere. One of them is repeating certain phrases and structures. For example, the phrase "Needle in the egg" is repeated several times in the fairy tale, which gives it a rhythmic effect and emphasizes the importance of this object in the plot.

In "Kolobok" we can focus on the syntactic features that create a special rhythm and dynamics in the text. An example of this is the repetition of the phrase "...And Kolobok went, rolled, rolled and sang" in each episode where Kolobok meets different animals. This repetition creates a rhythmic effect that enhances the sense of movement and the pace of events characteristic of Kolobok.

Another vivid example where we can observe syntactic features is "Kroshechka-Khavroshechka". This can be observed in the use of complex sentences with the repeated phrase "...and he eats". This creates a special flavor for the fairy tale, emphasizes the clear contrasts between the lives of Little Havroshechka and other characters.

Syntactic features are manifested in the use of repetition and parallelism, creating the effect of brevity and brilliance in the tale "Amazing Miracle, Amazing Miracle". This is confirmed by expressions such as "Wonderful, wonderful - Chugai" szhuravoy "and "Wonderful miracle - white swan". Such designs give the fairy tale its originality and emotional expressiveness.

The analysis of the types of language units in Russian folk tales covers various aspects, including phonetics and morphology. Phonetics focuses on the features of sound structure, and morphology focuses on the semantic load of morphemes. Let's analyze the fairy tales: "Marya Morevna" and "Salgom", we will give research examples based on the analysis of these fairy tales.

In the fairy tale Morevna, morphological features enrich the world of the fairy tale. For example, the use of the morpheme "- enk -" as in the words "god" and "mercy" gives the described objects and characters a small, soft and attractive character. The study of the morphological features of Russian folk tales by AN Afanasyev In his work "Russian Folk Tales" (1855-1863), he focuses on the semantic importance of morphemes.

In the fairy tale "Turnip", one can pay attention to the use of phonetic methods in creating an image of events. For example, in the repeated phrase "Pulls, pulls, but does not pull", the sound repetition of the word "pulls" creates a rhythmic effect and reflects the actions of the characters in pulling the turnip. Morphological features can be observed in the change of word forms such as turnip, turnip, turnip.

Russian folk tales are a valuable phenomenon that reflects the cultural and national characteristics of the Russian people. In the study, Breiger Yu.M. "Russian folk tales as a reflection of the spiritual culture of the people". [2], it is shown that linguistic units such as archaic words, terms of Russian culture and specific names play an important role in shaping the national and cultural significance of Russian folk tales. Linguistic and cultural analysis was carried out on the basis of many previous studies, including taking into account the features of the syntactic structure of sentences in Russian folk tales, as shown in the article of AA Logacheva. "Lexico-grammatical

features of the adapted Russian fairy tale as a folklore genre". The author of this study focused on unique structures and designs that reflect the national-cultural characteristics and traditions of the Russian people. [7] Features of the phonetics and morphology of Russian folk tales are also discussed in Hu's article. Jingtin "Euphony in Russian folk tales". This article examines the specific features of words found in fairy tales and the character of sound in connection with the phonetic and stylistic features of folklore. [6]

In conclusion, studying the types of linguistic units in Russian folk tales, including vocabulary, syntax, phonetics, and morphology, allows us to expand our understanding of the linguistic style and cultural significance of fairy tales.

Lexical units such as archaic words, terms of Russian culture and proper names enrich the texts of fairy tales and connect them with Russian traditions and cultural heritage. Syntactic features such as unique structure and constructions create a unique style of storytelling in fairy tales, emphasize their character, national-cultural significance. Phonetic features, including repetitive sound patterns and assonance, create a sound effect and create a certain atmosphere or emotional impact in stories. Morphological features, such as the semantic loading of morphemes, add additional meanings and express ideas or symbols in fairy-tale texts.

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