

ON THE SCIENTIFIC-BIOBIBLIOGRAPHIC RESEARCH OF "UZBEK FOLKLORE"

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Annotation: The examples of folklore that have been refined over the centuries from our thoughtful ancestors are a true spiritual heritage. In recording, publishing and researching these priceless masterpieces, hardworking scientists and selfless folklore collectors have done a great job. The monograph "Uzbek Folklore Studies" by the famous folklorist scientist M. Jorayev is a large-scale scientific and biobibliographic study written about the effective scientific and creative activities of Uzbek folklorists. The article talks about this book.

Key words: monograph, Uzbek Folklore, research, folklore, Folk art, scientific and creative.

Folk art is an inexhaustible spiritual treasure! Various genres, including proverbs and riddles, praise and cursing, great epics, children's folklore, ritual folklore, etc., which are included in this treasure, are of great value to the representatives of the field. Uzbek folklore studies, which have been formed as a fundamental science for only a century, have shown their history during this period. They embodied the formation and development of Uzbek folklore in the indelible writings of these historical gems. Summarizing the scientific activities of the representatives of the field, which is becoming part of the history of science, studying and promoting their scientific heritage, creating comprehensive research, in a word, holding a mirror to Uzbek folklore is one of the urgent issues that must be fulfilled. was

The monograph "Uzbek Folklore Studies" by the famous folklorist scientist M. Jorayev has been effective in recording, publishing and studying examples of oral artistic creations created by our highly intelligent people over the centuries. It is considered the first work that summarizes the creative activities of Uzbek folklorists.[1] In the work, the works published in the field of Uzbek folklore from the 20s of the last century until 2020 are analyzed. This biography was published in 2021 by "FIRDAVS-SHOH" publishing house, and the total page consists of 590 pages. [2.] The study consists of four parts. The scientist began the introduction by explaining the main purpose of the science of folklore. Peculiarities of folk art, history and progressive stages of folklore genres, folklore performance and creativity, historical-folklore process, "post-folklore", mythology, ritual folklore, folklore and written literature, folk epic schools and their It is noted that a number of fundamental issues, such as epic traditions, are the objective of folk studies. Also, M. Jorayev folklore studies "... unique features of Uzbek folklore, laparchi, olanchi, askiyaboz, curious, puppeteer, maddoh, ertakchi, bakhshi, kushnoch and other folklore deals with fundamental issues such as studying the repertoire of performers, identifying local features specific to folklore performance, researching the oral artistic creation of the Uzbek people in the context of Turkish and world folklore" [p. 2.4] and the scientific research of folkloristics the object is described. The main principles of Uzbek folklore studies are given by M. Jorayev as follows:

1. Theory of folklore
2. History of folklore
3. Folklore textology
4. Collection and systematization of folklore
5. Media folklore
6. Methodology of folklore studies

There is no doubt that the scientific concept listed above is of great theoretical importance in conducting fundamental research on folklore.

The second part of the monograph is called "Uzbek folklore studies and Principles of its development". In this important research article, the scientist interprets the activity within the framework of the century-old Uzbek folklore science by periods. The history of the collection and recording of Uzbek folklore works, the formation and development of Uzbek folklore studies, the school of Uzbek folklore studies and its main scientific directions, the publication and research of folklore works, the historical foundations of types and genres in folklore and the study of its unique features in different periods, the scope and scientific innovation of research conducted by leading folklorists, the new principles of Uzbek folklore in the period of independence, the work being done on the basis of the attention paid to folklore today, and excellent publications to Uzbek folklore In-depth analyzes of the topic are widely covered. It should be noted that the scientist did not leave out any of the activities carried out in different periods and carried out by a certain folklorist. Also, the author today "...a magnificent complex that serves as a basis for showing the laws of the historical and gradual development of the poetic thinking of the Uzbek people and the worthy place of our poetic culture in the context of the global artistic and aesthetic culture – "Uzbek folk creativity started to prepare 100 volumes of "monuments" [4. p. 30] It is noticeable that he wrote it with pride. M. Jorayev emphasizes that this perfect 100-volume collection is not only a collection of masterpieces of artistic thinking inherited from our ancestors but also a literary publication that serves to introduce the prestige, pride and honor of the Uzbek people to the world. From the context of this research article, it can be understood that Uzbek folklore has really risen to the level of the leading scientific school specializing in folklore in Central Asia. Acknowledging the incomparable role of our devoted and hard-working folklorists, who worked tirelessly and consistently to achieve such a status, the scientist will devote the next third stage to highlighting their activities.

"Bio-bibliography of Uzbek folklore" begins with information related to the activities of Bekjon Rahman, a folklorist who popularized folklore, especially proverbs and folk music, born at the end of the 19th century. This section contains information about a total of 190 folklore collectors and folklorists. In turn, information about each creator is divided into three parts:

1. His life and creative activity, his contribution to the science of Uzbek folklore.
2. Works.
3. Literature written about the artist.

In this part, from the folklore collectors who worked at the beginning of the last century, to Hodi Zarifov, who was considered the literal founder of the science of Uzbek folklore, and his successors, in short, 5 generations of folklorists, their written research, their efforts in the field of science detailed information about their actions, which were analyzed from sources. When we get acquainted with this main part, it is not difficult to notice the efforts of the scientist in collecting such information. In order to gather information about the folklore collectors of the beginning of the last century, it is necessary to go through the archival sources one by one. These devotees, who collected samples of different genres in different years, left information about themselves in some sources only by name or place of residence. There is no doubt that M. Jorayev, who carefully studied each manuscript in order to determine and complete their biography, collected such

information in the example of "Dig a well with a needle". In addition, the scientific and creative work of folklorists operating in different areas of the republic, research about them, and collecting detailed information in general requires a lot of work, courage, responsibility and dedication from the scientist.

In the final part of the monograph, the author concludes his thoughts on the scientific biography of folklorists who contributed worthily to the process of formation, development and progress of the Uzbek folklore school, and touches on the current issues of modern folklore. It is because in today's globalization process when the Internet system has become popular, the attitude towards folklore is causing the emergence of a new scientific direction, concepts, and the need to establish a methodology for their effective use. The issues that need to be addressed include the introduction of digital technologies in the recording of works of folk art, the creation of computer programs for their systematization, the creation of an electronic fund of folklore archive materials, and the deepening of the integration of folklore with other related sciences. Something should note separately that in this foreword, M. Jorayev provides new information for the first time in Uzbek folklore studies about rant folkloristic and its importance in studying Uzbek folklore studies.

The monograph "Uzbek folklore studies" is the latest research of M. Joraev. The scientist's hard work, deep knowledge, long-term observation, and effective activity were included in this research. It can be said that the main goal of creating this work, which is a great help for every researcher, young and old, who is conducting research today, has been fulfilled. The book is alive as a mirror of the science of Uzbek folklore.

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