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General Description and Pragmatic Features of Narratives (In The Example of Uzbek Rivoyat and English Parables)

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Article History	Abstract
	This article discusses the genre characteristics of the narrative, the alternative of the parable and the narrative expressing a certain literary event in different forms, the study of the parable and the narrative, the types of the narrative, the selection of exemplary narratives as an object for this research work, the different aspects of the narrative from the myth, etc.

1. Introduction

The article explores the distinctive features of the narrative genre, the alternative representation of the parable, and the expression of a specific literary event through diverse forms of narration. It delves into the examination of both parables and narratives, the categorization of narrative types, the choice of exemplary narratives as the focal point for this research, and various aspects of narrative distinguished from myth, among other topics.

The genre features of the narrative are as follows:

1. Narratives do not overemphasize artistry, as narrative expression prevails in them. Nevertheless, the means of artistic representation in narrativesserves to strengthen imagery and expressiveness.

2. The shortness and meaning of the narratives increases their impact.

3. Narratives often contain a lot of sentences with a deep meaning, concise admonitions, and phraseology.

4. In the narratives there are peculiarities such as the nationality of that people.

5. In the translation of narratives, the problem of translating artistic imagery, proverbs, proverbs, idioms, puns and figurative expressions from one language to another is also important.

6. Narratives do not have a single author or origin like written literary genres, because it belongs to the oral creation of the people. Therefore, there are several options and versions of them. This makes it difficult to translate narratives and analyze them.

7. Ideal standards of morality and decency, exemplary moral ideas are promoted in folk tales. For this purpose, proverbs and aphorisms (wise words) are widely used in narrations.

Based on the theoretical concepts in several scientific literatures, based on translations and definitions, the English language alternative of "narrative", which is the object of research, was defined as "parable".

Literature analyses

In particular, in the English-Uzbek dictionary narration - n. parable; parable narrative given in the form

"parable" The explanation in English is as follows: parable – noun a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels;

Also, the Russian word for "narrative" is "притча", and by citing its translations and definitions in dictionaries, we will further strengthen the above opinion (that the narrative is exactly the same according to the genre characteristics of the parable - S.M.):

ривоят – притча; предание; сказание; повествование; ~ қилмоқ повествовать;

притча – краткий иносказательный поучительный рассказ. напр. Притча о блудном сыне. Евангельские притчи. Соломоновы притчи.

As we can see, the words "parable" and "притча" are semantically more similar to the word "narrative", we admit that their genre features are exactly the same.

The Turkic peoples, especially the Uzbeks, have a rich history and a high literary heritage and folklore based on this history. In the development of the language, the role of examples of folk oral creativity, imbued with high universal ideas, is incomparable. It is known that folklore works reflect the nation's national past, spiritual and moral world, aesthetic views, rituals and traditions, way of life, behavior culture, beliefs, in a word, the national mentality of the people. It's no secret that with the formation of human speech, the ancient types and genres of folk oral creativity also developed in a mixed manner. That is why the foundations of folklore go back to the aesthetic thinking of the ancient world. The records of ancient world tourists and historians about legends and stories, various traditions and rituals, and the initial thoughts of writers and composers about folklore are extremely important for the development of science. Folklore genres are inextricably linked with socio-economic development.

According to folklorist M. Joraev, "Each nation has traditions and ceremonies, customs and holidays that show its national identity. Such traditions, which have been created for centuries and polished due to the high creative potential of the intelligent people, actually define the identity, mentality, and national image of that nation".

2. Materials And Methods

According to scientific views, narratives are mainly classified into two types, i.e., toponymic and historical narratives. We have decided to classify narratives according to their pragmatic function as follows:

1. **Toponymic narratives** performs the task of explaining the origin of place names and the reasons for the appearance of ethnonyms denoting the names of various clans and tribes in the ethnic composition of the people. Toponymic narratives are further divided into several internal views:

a) economic narratives explaining the origin of the name of inhabited places;

b) water bodies - hydronomic narratives related to the origin of the name of a river, lake, well, stream, spring, stream;

c) oronomic narratives about mountains, hills, caves, deserts;

d) necronomic narratives related to the names of graves, cemeteries, shrines and holy places.

2. Historical narratives informs about various events related to great people and historical events, construction or destruction of cities, villages, castles and other geographical objects that have a special place in the history of the nation.

3. Religious narratives the main goal is to reform religious education and religious education. It is based on the lives of prophets and religious figures, and references to the narrations given by the narrators are mentioned.

4. Instructive narrations the ideal standards of decency and morality, ideal moral ideas are promoted as a functional goal. Instructive narratives begin with the description of various life situations and problems, and end with the positive resolution of the problematic situation through the justice, intelligence, and intelligence of the hero(s) of the narrative.

3. Results and Discussion

These types of narratives serve as life lessons and examples for the reader.

Table 1 Differentiation of narrative types according to their pragmatic purpose

No	Content-pragmatic purpose	Toponymic narratives	Historical narratives	Religious narratives	Great stories
1.	The origin of place, clan-tribe names is described	+	–	–	–
2.	Great personalities and historical events are described	–	+	–	partially
3.	The lives of prophets and religious leaders are described	–	–	+	partially

4.	Various life situations and problems are described	–	partially	partially	+
5.	The wisdom, entrepreneurship, justice of the heroes are described	–	partially	partially	+
6.	It is recommended to solve the problem as a result of wisdom and entrepreneurship	–	–	partially	+
7.	Ideological influence is intended	–	–	+	partially
8.	It has an educational effect	–	–	+	+
9.	Textured characters are available	+	–	–	+
10.	There are images of historical figures	partially	+	partially	partially
11.	The exact location will be displayed	+	+	partially	partially
12.	The fictional reality serves as the dominant background	partially	–	–	partially

The information given in the table is interpreted as follows.

1. In this table, the pragmalinguistic aspects of parables and narratives in both compared languages are explained. Due to the similarity of the characteristics of this genre, we decided to make a single table for parable and narration. The analysis in the table can show the situation in both languages.

2. Each parable (story) has its own substantive pragmatic purpose. These target signs were conditionally divided into 12 groups. Some of them may be similar, and some may seem to repeat each other. But this phenomenon is explained by the wide range of meaning expressed.

3. Toponymic narratives included parables (narratives) explaining the origin of various toponyms in the world and revealing their meaning. In some of them, there may be fictional characters, if the event narrated by one people is said to have happened in a certain place (village, city, region, state), and in another narration, a completely different region may be indicated as the place where the event happened. This shows that in some narrations "traveling plots" are found. Logically speaking, the artistic texture in these types of narratives acts as a background.

4. In historical narratives, great personalities who have left a name in the history of the world or the country and historical events of some kind of recognition are described. In English parables of this type, Western civilization, Christian religion, cultural figures and historical events are described, while in Uzbek language narratives, figures and events of Uzbek, Turkic peoples, Arab-Islamic culture are covered. Historical narratives indicate the exact location. If the narrator does not know or remember the exact place, it is possible to use pseudo-toponyms or fictitious place names.

5. The main purpose and content direction of religious narratives is the origin of Christian and Islamic religious beliefs, prophets, traditions and rituals, or events aimed at forming the minds of believers. These narratives have two main goals and directions: 1) formation of religious ideology; 2) educational and educational influence based on religious ideology. They also tell stories about fictional reality, or rather, events that contradict the facts of science or cannot be scientifically proven at all.

6. Universal ideology, culture, education, universal values (not limited to any religion) are included in the number of instructive narratives. It is interesting to note that although some prophets, religious scholars, famous people, prominent sheikhs have expressed instructive comments promoting universal human value that is not limited to any religion, we found it necessary to include them in the ranks of instructive narratives. The characters of this group of narratives can range from a simple poor person to a king or a prophet.

4. Conclusion

The variety of the object led to the variety of the plot and purpose of the narrative. Therefore, out of the 12 signs of the 3 different narrations listed above, 5 have a "positive" relationship and 6 have a "partially positive" relationship, we observe a negative relationship in only one (toponymic) group. This explains the main reason for the selection of instructive narratives, which are the object of research.

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