



PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FOLKLORE DISCOURSE AND IT'S ETIOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Psycholinguistics has three main theoretical sources. The first is the psychological direction in linguistics. Linguists of past centuries wrote that language has been an activity of the spirit and a reflection of the culture of the people. At the same time, they noted that language contains not only a physical, but also a mental component, and thus belongs to the individual. Being a condition of communication and regulating human activity, language limits the knowledge of the world and makes it impossible to fully understand another person.

KEY WORDS: *folklore discourse, psycholinguistic analysis, heroes, syndrome, narrator.*

One of the key theories in the history of psycholinguistics was the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis (the hypothesis of linguistic relativity). It was thanks to the active interest of B.L. Whorf in the relationship between language and thinking that this issue began to be actively raised and studied in the scientific world [1].

In the most beautiful folklore discourses, when we come across with interesting characters taken from life, we are accustomed to associate their qualities with the character traits of people we know. Psychologists also named mental states after characters and their types, inspired by examples taken from folklore discourses. All of us loved listening to folkloric texts in our childhood and listening to magical discourse, we would like them to emphasize their favorite places over and over again. Psychologists have long noticed that we unconsciously repeat the behavior of our favorite fairy-tale characters. Such behavior is so clearly described in fairy tales that they are even called "hero syndrome".

Gerda's syndrome

Girls diagnosed with Gerda's syndrome are usually intelligent, charming and modest, with an iron will and excellent leadership qualities. As angels of salvation, they extend a helping hand to loved ones and even strangers, even if the help is objectively needed or not. They choose cold-hearted and cold-hearted people who "save" for their own happiness, causing them to automatically nurture passive people. Unfortunately, happiness is naturally not achieved with a discounted pair. No one can fix girls with Gerda's syndrome but herself.

Kolobok (Johnny cake) syndrome

Although people with this syndrome have lost self-confidence, they have light features. His self-doubt requires constant self-affirmation, and for this he performs various behaviors (brags, mocks, anger someone). The emotional

relationship of partners is very important for him, he is affected by the neglect of parents in childhood, he is not used to taking responsibility for his actions, if he is faced with a serious problem situation, and they immediately correct the partner.

"Frog Princess" syndrome

Women with frog queen syndrome are beautiful, thrifty and wise women who have been instilled in their brains since childhood with the concepts that "the main thing is the spiritual world of a person", "beauty is a good opportunity and intelligence is better than that". From a young age, he is forced to engage in self-improvement in anticipation of true happiness. In addition, he strives for the key to "happiness" in his life: "I must finish school with excellent grades", "I will get an honors degree at the university", "I will buy a car", "I will buy an apartment". The frog queen's wait for a savior often lasts a lifetime.

Clever "Elsa" syndrome

Elsa's analytical ability is amazing, she lives by the motto "Being happy is also harmful, this is unhappiness." Elsa is afraid to be happy and prosperous; she does not want to enjoy success and achievements. When everything happens smoothly and safely, this situation is inconvenient for this category of people. They are very afraid of being happy and prosperous; they allow themselves to enjoy success and achievements. They live in anticipation of the dark colors of life. Instead of rejoicing in positive situations, a person lives in a sense of fear, believing that it will not end well for a moment. We usually "prepare for the worst" from the expected event, so we can organize our thoughts and turn them into good ones.

Snow White syndrome

Her problem is that for her, relations with members of the opposite sex are equal to death, men can be Snow White's



invaluable friend, brother or brother, who lovingly cares for her, supports her, they paint real men in their fantasy images as honest partners, she they hope to meet. But in fact they avoid such life encounters. Snow White usually chooses cute "gnomes" who need their care, and care for them as if they were their own children.

"Sleeping beauty" syndrome

Many girls always dreamed of a handsome prince and a wonderful castle in their childhood. Some even imagine their future in great detail, including the appearance and features of the prince, the architectural style of the castle. But, unfortunately, some young ladies are limited to creating ideal images and do not even try to realize them. They may lose all opportunities in the pursuit of "ideal" and become an old girl.

"Mermaid" syndrome

The little mermaid fairy was raised in a lack of attention and love from childhood, so this feeling is sacred to her. He will make any sacrifice without thinking about the consequences, let alone setting the terms of the relationship. According to the mermaid, love is a happiness that is paid for forever. Achieving it requires a lifelong payment of time, interest, passion, family, friends, and reputation. If necessary, he will sacrifice his life to achieve happiness. In the end, he becomes foam on the waves as a symbol of great love and destroys himself.

Although the story of the mermaid is just a fairy tale, there are many girls similar to the main character among real people. Wanting to stand out in every way in order not to lose the attention of his beloved, the young man dresses in any way he wants, and is interested in things that interest him. Often, teenage girls smoke in order to look like a "modern ideal" in the company of men, and actively use profanity and vulgar lexicon. Unlike the main character in the fairy tale of Hans Christian Andersen, they do not turn into foam, but spoil their health.

"Dyumovochka" syndrome

The fairy-tale Dyumovochka is small and petite, while real-life Dyumovochkas are physically strong and attractive. Despite the fact that their lives are full of "force majeure" circumstances, their desire to help everyone is certainly impressive. Fatalism in all childhood is mainly brought up by those who "convenient" it for themselves, Dyumovochka is very convenient to their personal needs, but completely deprived of personal rights. Therefore, although the Dyumovochkas live a comfortable life in adulthood, they are considered infantile.

The state of being infatuated with Dyumovochka does not last long, because it is difficult to please a woman who does not know what she wants. Of course, it is important that a person independently makes decisions and acts in order to put an end to Dumovochka.

"Ugly duck" syndrome

Andersen ended all the duck's misfortunes by turning him into a beautiful swan. In real life, however, his problems begin now, when he self-absorbs the concept of being a "bastard" into his mind, making himself automatically miserable. As he ages, he aspires, hopes, to become more prosperous and beautiful. If his parents are adequate, they

teach their children self-acceptance, respect for others and appreciation of life. But such parents are rare, because in the natural environment, only "ugly" ducklings are born from "ugly" ducklings, and no swans are born in this population.

"Little Red Riding Hood" syndrome

It seems that their headgear is an object that attracts different levels of danger. The roots of this syndrome come from childhood, the child takes responsibility for something that is beyond his control, although he cannot change anything, but at this point the child feels guilty. It is this feeling of guilt that attracts "punishment" in the form of strange and even terrible events that regularly repeat in his life. Little Red Riding Hoods will have to learn to forgive themselves in order not to increase the guilt.

"Puss in boots" syndrome

In real life, "cats", receiving the desired "boots" from any owner, consider themselves indebted to their owners and are ready to do everything possible and impossible for the owner's well-being. Boots (new status, opportunity and gift) make the cat happy, fill it with enthusiasm, new positive ideas and energy, which the cat returns to its ideal owner in its place. This situation continues until the boots wear out (the reward loses its value) or until the cat realizes that its owner lacks at least one of the above qualities. Usually, cats do not find a suitable owner, because they want to see the great goddess of Egypt in their owners.

"Old witch" syndrome

A special feature of the old woman is that she is accustomed to provide whatever she wants. It is in this character that people need attention and understanding, not a scary creature. His talent lies in his knowledge and experience.

"Doctor Aibolit" syndrome

This infinitely kind, sympathetic and fearless hero treats everyone in life almost the same. It is possible to have a constant pleasant conversation with him, as well as sincere secrets, so it is impossible to have a bad relationship with him. He is approachable, but does not like to talk about his feelings, thoughts and mental impulses. It must not be easy for a person who constantly helps everyone.

"Malvina" syndrome

With their impressiveness, beauty and charm, people with "Malvina" syndrome actually try to control those around them. Unlike animals, birds and insects, the human race cannot withstand this condition for a long time.

"Peter Pan Syndrome"

In psychology, he is interpreted as an infantile teenager who is attached to his mother and does not want to take responsibility for family happiness. He does not commit to anyone.

The story of Peter Pan, the boy who doesn't want to grow up, was written by James Barry, who grew up in a difficult childhood. After the death of his brother when he was young, his mother stopped paying attention to him, and in order to forget her grief, the mother called the eldest son by the name of the deceased. It is then that he realizes that he can only win the attention of his parents when he is small. Psychological problems ended with the future writer



becoming a short guy. When Barry grew up, he wrote a story about Peter Pan. It became a real hit among readers, and this in turn led the psychological community to recognize a new definition, Peter Pan syndrome. At its core, this syndrome is diagnosed in young boys who avoid responsibility.

"Elsa" syndrome

Regardless of his status and education, he always puts the interests of his family above his own interests. He takes under his patronage not only his own family members, but also young nephews, elderly aunts and uncles, sick and unfortunate ones. Everything must be arranged for him: everyone is fed, cared for, cared for and so on. This situation is the essence of Elsa's life.

"Cinderella" syndrome

She is traditionally a role model for girls, a patient character with a love of hard work who is shown as a role model. However, from a psychological point of view, the hero's behavior is not healthy. She listens to her sisters' insults in silence and does not try to reject her stepmother, rather than running away from home because of bullying, she serves them as if nothing happened. The happy ending of this story, as you know, comes not because of her efforts, but because of the prince.

"Snow Queen" syndrome

He inspires and manipulates people with his coolness and will. The power of this woman is so great that she takes away the child and causes her loved ones to forget. In psychology, there is a concept of a snow queen, and girls or women with this syndrome are deprived of parental love in childhood. Such girls are driven by cold calculation and lust for power. Despite material well-being, in reality they can be very unhappy.

Many folklore discourses are actually intended for adults, and even some texts have not been adapted for younger readers. "Little Red Riding Hood". Red hood - girls wear caps and hats to cover their hair, in many cultures it is customary for girls who have reached a certain age of puberty to hide their curly hair under a hood from outside eyes. This is because women's hair was believed to be a powerful means of attracting the opposite sex.

"Red" is the color of life and blood. The author's version of this fairy tale was first written by Charles Perot in the 17th century, and according to the culture of that time, good women and girls did not dare to wear red hats, because this color was considered a symbol of sin.

The fairy tale "Rapunzel" is marked in history by the fact that the main character, Rapunzel, was actually an undersized girl who became pregnant by a stranger, and her mother cut off her hair as a punishment.

Although the fairy tale "White Snow" was recorded by the Brothers Grimm, it was based on real events. Margarita von Faldeck was born in 1533 in the family of a count, her father died when she was 4 years old. At the age of 16, she becomes a beautiful maid of honor, meets the Spanish prince Philip II in the palace. However, Philip's father, Charles V, saw a much older woman, Maria I Tudor, as a suitable bride for his son. As a result, in 1554 Margarita died unexpectedly at the age of 24 after eating an apple dipped in arsenic, King

Charles V was behind these events. It was through the English Tudors that this tale became part of English folklore [2].

The tale of Sleeping Beauty is etymologically based on Italian legends, where a king sees a sleeping girl in the forest, touches her, and she gives birth to twin children in the clock.

In the fairy tale "Pocahontas", an 11-year-old girl is invaded by English colonists, who force Pocahontas, the daughter of an Indian tribal leader, to marry a white colonist, John Rolfe, at a very young age. He dies of torture at the age of 21 [3].

The fairy tale "Beauty and Beast" dates back to the 18th century. During the French Revolution, life was extremely difficult, with people dying at the maximum age of 36.

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