



ROBIN HOOD IS THE EMBODIMENT OF FOLK ART AND FOLK HERO

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Abstract

This article focuses on the time of Robin Hood and the customs that existed during that time. In order to make the topic more clear, let's show the traditions highlighted in the work throughout the article. In addition, information is given on the concept of ballad and when this term entered the language. Moreover article examines the depiction of feudal society and outlaw culture in Robin Hood's time in The Ballad of Robin Hood.

Keywords: translator, translation, work, dictionary, analysis, review, author, concept, change, method, tradition, custom, folk

Introduction. A ballad is a form of folk song that tells a story. According to information, it appeared in Europe in the Middle Ages. In ballads, events are described in a simple and direct form, sometimes in the form of a dialogue. Some ballads are danceable, and ballads may (or may not) have musical accompaniment. They are always performed with more emphasis on the lyrics than the tunes. Because ballads are always historically oriented, the melodies used in them are very beautiful.

Ballads of different countries differ from each other and have different names. In France they are called ballads, in Italy - "ballata", in Spain - "romance", and in Russia - "bilina". In America, ballads are divided into several groups. One consists of traditional ballads that take us back to British history six or seven centuries ago. There are many types because they have undergone changes as they have been passed down orally through many generations. Another group of ballads dates back to 17th-19th century England. Sometimes they are called poster ballads. Many of them were printed on the backs of breaking news posters and sold on the streets for pennies.

"English ballads were brought to the colonies, where most of them have survived. Using them as models, Americans created ballads about outlaws like Jesse James and Billy the Kid, strongmen like John Henry, and down-on-their-luck girls like "young Charlotte." They were often based on old English tunes, and in many cases American music was used with the same plot.

So, it can be said that the ballads of each nation do not repeat each other, that is, they are fundamentally different from each other. One of the main reasons for this is the diverse traditions and culture that are reflected in the ballads. Culture is an important factor that determines the past and present of each nation, the dignity of the nation and distinguishes it from other countries.

Ballads are derived from the medieval French ballad, which were originally "dance songs". Ballads were particularly characteristic of the popular poetry and song of Great Britain and Ireland from the late Middle Ages to the 19th century. They were widely used in Europe, and later in Australia, North Africa, North America and South America. In all traditions, most ballads are narrative, self-narrative, often concise and relying on imagery rather than imagery, which may be tragic, historical, romantic, or comic." "The themes of rural laborers and their



toil are common, and there are many ballads based on the legend of Robin Hood." "Another common feature of ballads is repetition, sometimes repeating the fourth stanza in subsequent stanzas, as a refrain, sometimes the third and fourth stanzas, and sometimes entire stanzas."

In addition, as it is clear, the essence of some ballads is based on reality, while some of them are manifested through fictional images. That is, to be more precise, the events in some of the ballads may have been exaggerated or, on the contrary, reduced by word of mouth.

"Robin Hood is a legendary hero whose canon was originally depicted in English folklore and later in literature, theater and cinema. According to legend, he was an archer and swordsman. Some versions of the legend depict him as a nobleman, while modern accounts sometimes depict him as participating in the Crusades before returning to England to find his lands occupied by the Sheriff. In the earliest known versions, he is a member of the yeoman class. Lincoln is traditionally depicted in a green suit, said to have stolen from the rich to give to the poor.

As soon as we hear the name of Robin Hood, the image of an ideal hero is embodied in our eyes, without any flaws, without any flaws. Indeed, this character is depicted in this way in the movie and in cartoons, in various versions of the ballad of Robin Hood. So, we can know from this that visual expression plays a very important role in influencing the reader. That is, a visual expression can make the reader interested in the work being read, the movie or cartoon being watched, or, on the contrary, it can turn away from it.

"Through retellings, additions and variants, a collection of familiar Robin Hood characters has been created. Among them are his girlfriend, Cuzi Marian; his band of outlaws; Merry Men and his main rival, the Sheriff of Nottingham. He became a popular folk figure in the late Middle Ages, and while his support for the common people and opposition to the Sheriff is one of the earliest features of the legend, his political interests and Angevin setting developed in later centuries. The oldest ballads in which he participated date back to the 15th century.

More on Robin Hood: In the decades after Ritson's book was published, other ballad collections occasionally published Robin Hood ballads that Ritson missed. In 1806, Robert Jamieson published the earliest Robin Hood ballad, Robin Hood and the Monk, in Volume II of Songs from Popular Ballads and Traditions. In 1846, the Percy Society included "Bold Peds" and "Robin Hood" in their "Ancient Poems, Ballads, and Songs of the English Peasants." In 1850, John Matthew Gutch published his collection of Robin Hood Ballads, Robin Hood Garlands and Ballads with the Story of Lytel Geste, which in addition to Ritson's entire collection included Robin Hood and the Pedlars and Robin Hood. In 1858, Francis James Child published his English and Scottish Ballads, which collected all the ballads of Robin Hood in one volume, including all the ballads published by Ritson, the four lost ballads published since then, as well as those mentioned there are some ballads.

Main body: Hereward, a late 11th-century historical hero, left a famous story in Latin (Gesta Herewardi) and also in common English references (such as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle). It was composed in the mid-twelfth century (the only surviving manuscript is from the thirteenth century), three hundred years before the earliest Robin Hood text. Here, Awakening prefigures a number of character types, settings, plot elements, and themes. There is the hero himself, exiled and outlawed by King William I at the age of eighteen. After adventures in Cornwall, Ireland, and Flanders, he returns to England to avenge his brother's murder and reclaim his confiscated ancestral home. Here are the main ingredients of the later Robin Hood tradition. There are differences - his noble status, his legacy issues and his overt



nationalism - and these are absent in the early ballads and plays, but emerge in the Tudor period and beyond."

Robin Hood is widely recognized as a national hero in English folklore and literature, and his legend embodies the spirit of resistance to oppression and injustice. More specific information about Robin Hood's status as a national hero:

Robin Hood is famous for his originality in English culture. His legend has been celebrated for centuries in English folklore, ballads, dramas, novels and other forms of literature. He is often portrayed as an English icon, embodying the values of courage, friendship and resistance to oppression.

Robin Hood's popularity as a national hero transcends social and cultural boundaries. His story spans people of all ages and nationalities, from medieval peasants to modern-day audiences. The character of the outlaw hero fighting for justice and equality has an enduring appeal, inspiring countless adaptations and retellings in literature, film, television, and other media.

Robin Hood is honored for his compassion for the downtrodden and his commitment to protecting the rights of the common people. He is often depicted as stealing from the rich to give to the poor, redistributing wealth to relieve the suffering of unjust rulers and corrupt officials. Robin Hood's depiction as a champion of social justice has helped him gain the status of a beloved national hero.

Robin Hood's legendary exploits in Sherwood Forest represent resistance to tyranny. He opposes unjust authorities such as the Sheriff of Nottingham and King John, opposes their abuse of power, and defends the rights of the people. His acts of rebellion inspire others to stand up against injustice and fight for their freedom, making him a symbol of resistance throughout the ages.

Robin Hood's legacy extends beyond literature and popular culture to influence many aspects of English society. His name is attached to many landmarks, from Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire to Robin Hood's Bay in Yorkshire. The annual Robin Hood Festival in Nottingham and the Robin Hood Pageant in Yorkshire are examples of how his legend is celebrated in modern England, further cementing his status as a national hero.

Through his adventures and encounters with various characters, Robin Hood embodies the traditional English values of justice, loyalty, and friendship. His band, the Merry Men, represent a diverse group of individuals united by a common goal, reflecting the spirit of community and togetherness valued in English culture.

Robin Hood's portrayal as a national hero in English folklore and literature reflects his enduring appeal as a symbol of resistance, justice and unity. His legend continues to inspire audiences around the world, making him one of the most beloved figures in English folklore.

Conclusion: To conclude, it can be said that Robin Hood is a national hero symbol. If we talk about the ballad of Robin Hood, this ballad is an example of English folklore and has been passed down from generation to generation through word of mouth. Also, because it does not have one author and is an example of folk art, there are different interpretations of it. There is no exact information about when the ballad of Robin Hood appeared. There are opinions that the ballad was created in the 11th-12th centuries, as information about this ballad is given in works created in the 15th century. But in all versions, the same theme, that is, the help of Robin Hood to the people and the fact that he was named a national hero among the people, was put forward. In the source of information, it is said that this person actually existed in



ancient times. The traditions of the people's life expressed in this ballad have been highlighted above, and their place and value in the people's life has also been reflected.

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