

THE HISTORICAL CHARACTERS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND FOLK TALES

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Abstract

The current article discusses comparison of English narrative folk literature including main elements of them. Topicality and main heroes of folklore are on priority while investigating any folklore genres. Folklore studies the genres of folklore in three literary rounds. It covers a variety of genres and historical figures.

Key words: mythology, narration, folklore, female heroes, generalizations, spirituality.

Writers are often told to write what they know, so it should come as no surprise that many of the most famous characters in literary history are based on real people. Whether drawing inspiration from their spouses, friends and family, or finally, after decades worth of work, inserting themselves into the text, authors pull nearly every word and sentence from some element of reality, and most often, that element is people. Many characters, like Dean Moriarty in Jack Kerouac's *On the Road* (based on real-life beatnik Neal Cassady), come to mind as obvious, but this list is for the real-life literary characters that do not get recognized enough, and who deserve as much credit as their fictional counterparts.

When most people think of English folklore, they think of giants, witches, and dragons. While these creatures are certainly a part of English folklore, they are only a small part of it. There are many famous figures and tales from English folklore that deserve to be more well-known. One of the main distinctions when compared to Greek mythology for example is that English folklore is heavily influenced by the different settlers to the islands.

There is a mixture of Celtic, and Roman traditions with tales inspired by the French Normans and Germanic Saxons.

There are many famous figures and tales from English folklore. One of the most well-known is King Arthur, who is featured in numerous legends. Other famous characters include Robin Hood and Jack the giant killer, each of which has different importance.

King Arthur - King Arthur may not technically be considered folklore but many of his tales are stories about a legendary king, so there are aspects of English folklore here. King Arthur is a popular figure in British culture and there are many tales about him, such as the story of his sword Excalibur and the Knights of the Round table.

Robin Hood - is perhaps the most famous figure from English folklore. He was an outlaw who stole from the rich and gave to the poor, which is why he was very popular with ordinary people in England.

Jack and the Beanstalk - This is a famous fairy tale from English folklore about a young boy named Jack who trades his cow for some magic beans. The story goes that he planted these beans, they grew into an enormous beanstalk that reached towards the sky.

The Lincoln Imp - The Lincoln Imp is a small, goblin-like creature that is said to live in the cathedral in Lincoln. The legend surrounding the Lincoln Imp focuses on Satan sending two imps to Earth to cause mischief. These imps were said to have caused chaos and destruction wherever they went. Upon reaching Lincoln Cathedral, the imps began damaging the building before being stopped by an angel who turned one of them into stone.

Spring-Heeled Jack - Spring-Heeled Jack is a mythical figure that appears in stories and urban legends in London in the 19th Century. He was said to be able to leap great heights, use his claws to attack people, and breathe fire from his mouth. There are many variations of the story but they all describe this creature as having supernatural powers.

Green Children of Woolpit - The Green children of Woolpit are two siblings who were found abandoned in a field near the village of Woolpit in Suffolk. The children had green skin and spoke an unknown language. They were taken in by the villagers, who tried to teach them English but they never learned. The children eventually lost their green coloring and started to eat normally but they never learned to speak English.

The Legend of the Lambton Worm - This is a famous story from North East England about John Lambton who misses church one Sunday. He goes fishing in the River Wear and catches a mysterious worm-like creature. He decides to hide his catch by throwing it down a nearby well. The man goes off to fight in the Crusades and when he returns he finds that the worm has turned into a giant snake that is terrorizing the local villagers. He kills the monster and is hailed as a hero.

The Green Man - is a figure that appears in many different folklore traditions around the world. He is usually depicted as a man with a green face and vines or leaves growing out of his head. He is often seen as a symbol of rebirth or renewal.

Dick Whittington - Dick Whittington is a folk hero in English folklore who became Lord Mayor of London. He traveled to London to make his fortune as he believed the streets were paved with gold. The real Richard Whittington was Lord Mayor of London in 1397 and when he died he left his wealth to several London institutions including St. Bartholomew's hospital.

Herne the Hunter and the Wild Hunt - The Wild Hunt is a mythological story that tells of a group of hunters led by Herne, who ride through the forest at night on their horses searching for prey. It is originally a Norse myth featuring the Viking God Odin. Herne the hunter was from the Windsor forest and had antlers growing from his head. He even appears in Shakespeare's play The Merry Wives of Windsor.

Conclusion

A person with a high level of national consciousness and national pride, of course, understands the importance of interethnic social, economic, political, cultural ties, which is a factor that determines the right way of life of people in a human society. Hence, the strength of interethnic relations is at the level of historical necessity for the development, growth and prosperity of the culture inherent in each nation. Cultural-socio-political-economic ties between the English and Uzbek peoples, and even the survival of the names of the heroes of the work, have historical roots. In this sense, it is gratifying that in recent years the respect for the spiritual monuments and traditions created by our people, the interest in studying the rich, scientific heritage of our ancestors is growing in foreign countries. Recognition of the spiritual values of each nation by other peoples is an expression of deep respect for the history and culture of this nation.

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