

## REFLECTION OF FOLK TRADITIONS IN THE BALLAD OF ROBIN HOOD

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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.

**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.

### **Main Body:**

There is very little accurate historical information about Robin Hood, as there are no single, definitive sources for the events that unfolded in his life, and stories of evils and alters about his true form are widely focused on. His real personality and life have not yet been studied, but he is generally known through epics and ballads composed in the 14th and 15th centuries.

In the most popular versions, Robin Hood's life is spent in the Sherwood clan fighting evil and false Nazirites, helping orphans and stopping the collection of tribute. Robin Hood's heroic qualities and experiences with his friends are still supported by many writers and film directors.

Information about Robin Hood is found in English literature known as "The Gest of Robin Hood" by Robert B. Waltz, a ballad written in the 11th and 12th centuries that contains information about the story and life of Robin Hood.

Historically, information about the real identity of Robin Hood is very little, because it consists of legends. His true identity may also be related to the beginning of the evil Prince John's era.

Another source is Alan Lupack's The Robin Hood Project, a research project run by the University of Oxford that explores the historical background of Robin Hood and his various



sagas. They consist of works and articles written to provide more information about the true personality and life of Robin Hood historically. The information obtained from such sources makes it possible to determine on what historical basis Robin Hood's real personality and activities are connected.

"Reflection of folk culture in literature as an example of ballads about Robin Hood. Robin Hood's ballads are monuments of great artistic value. Most sources state that Robin Hood lived at the same time as King Richard the Lionheart, but some believe that he was a contemporary of Kings Edward II or Edward III. Robin Hood is one of the most famous characters of English folklore. His name has become a name for a swindler and robber who cheats and robs, but at the same time remains an honest and noble person. Robin Hood is not just a thief and a liar, but he is an honorable man, loyal to his king and his country. Royal blood flows in his veins, and in his heart there is love for his people.

Little is known about Robin's origins; some believed him to be a miller or yeoman. It is believed that Robin Hood was a nobleman and came from a noble family, but he was illegally deprived of his rights and property. After his house is burned down, he gathers a gang and becomes a robber.

"There is also an aristocratic image of Robin Hood. This image later inspired the false stylization of folk ballads and completely changed the image of the folk hero. For example, the writer Thomas Lodge turned the story of Hamelin, which is similar to Robin in terms of theme, into an elegant story called "Rosalind". An example might be "A new ballad describing the birth, education, valor, and life of Robin Hood." The ballad tells the story of how the hero and his mother went to visit their uncle, a rich squire. There he spends Christmas: the fireplace is burning, ale is being drunk, and the table is filled with raisin pies and other dishes. There, his uncle announces what he's going to do to Robin, which is to make him heir to his lands and throne in exchange for always supporting Little John. Little John is the main character's best friend, and he especially stands out from all of Robin's friends with his charisma. John is nicknamed "Little" just for fun. "Indeed, he is a giant of great stature and strength. Although people called it John Little, it was like a good bear in the body. You can't hug him in width, you can't reach him in height, - You had to see something in the guy" ! Little John was strong, not thin. This young man was seven feet tall, and Mushti weighed one pound. John is also cheerful and funny. He is ready to give his life for Robin Hood. However, like other people, they often quarrel and criticize for trifles. "So Robin Hood and John once shot for money. Little John won five shillings. While they were on the road, an inexplicable quarrel broke out between them. Little John said he had won five shillings. Robin Hood answered curtly: "No." They swore and cursed each other and went their separate ways. Robin Hood went to Nottingham alone. Here he was imprisoned. Forgetting the insult, Little John took him out of prison and led him into the "green forest," saying, "I have repaid you with kindness for your insult. Good-bye, good-day!" "It will never be," replied Robin Hood. "I will make you leader of all my people." "It will never be," said Little John I will stay and I don't want to be anyone else"

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. Characters named Robin Hood or nicknamed Robin Hood, but not traditional Robin Hood stories. For his scholarly work on the Robin Hood ballads, Popular Ballads of England and Scotland, published in 1888, Child removed the ballads from his earlier work that did not contain Robin Hood stories and gave Ritson the ballad of Robin Hood and the Stranger reverted to its original published title, Robin Hood Newly Restored, and Ritson separated what he had published as part two of Robin Hood and the Stranger into his separate ballad, Robin Hood and the Prince of Aragon. It also included alternative versions, which were separate, alternate versions of the ballads. Among the 305 ballads in his collection, he named 38 of Robin Hood's ballads as children's ballads, which is why they are often cited in scholarly works.

Robin's main enemy in the ballads is the Sheriff of Nottingham. The sheriff in medieval England is the prototype of the modern governor. He was a natural opponent for the common people.

In another part of the Robin Hood ballad, "Robin Hood and the Widow's Three Sons," the sheriff orders the three sons of an old widow to be hanged for shooting deer in the king's forest. But Robin Hood came to the rescue. On the way to Nottingham he met an old pilgrim." Robin Hood changed clothes with him and in this guise appeared before the sheriff and volunteered to be the executioner. The sheriff promised him new clothes and thirty pence for the execution. Suddenly, Robin Hood turned around and began to jump from stone to stone. "You're a great jumper, nimble old man." ", the sheriff was surprised. "I have never been an executioner, - said Robin Hood, - let the first one agree. cursed to be an executioner." He took out his horn and blew three times. Instantly his comrades appeared from the woods. They set the old woman's three sons free, and the sheriff hanged them in the grove. year.

Despite all his quarrels with the authorities and the clergy, Robin respects the king. One of the ballads says; How the king had heard so much of Robin Hood, that he himself went to Nottingham to see him, and if possible to catch him. The king walked around one of the parks and noticed that there were no animals in it. He knew immediately that it was Robin's work. Coming up with a plan, the king dresses up as an abbot, dresses his knights in monastic robes, and heads into the forest to meet the chief. The false abbot and his monks are caught and brought to Robin; he first demanded tribute from him, but when he heard that the abbot had brought him a greeting from the king and an invitation to Nottingham, Robin knelt respectfully. The wonderful description of Robin Hood's life in the thicket of the green forest, in general, takes up a lot of space in ballads. This forest idyll has embodied the dreams of people since time immemorial.



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### Conclusion

In conclusion, this ballad is an example of English folk art, 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 topic was put forward, that is, Robin Hood's help to the people and the fact that he received the name of a national hero among the people.

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