



GENRE CHARACTERISTICS OF KARAKALPAK CHILDREN'S GAMES FOLKLORE

Quwandiқ Biysenbaev
Doctoral Student

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz

Abstract

In the article, the genesis, genre features, system of images, linguistics of "Word game songs" belonging to Karakalpak folklore, including children's folklore, as an independent genre, are emphasized.

Keywords: Children's folklore, pun songs, genesis, genre features, system of images, linguistics.

Introduction

In the process of socio-economic and cultural reforms in the years after independence, Karakalpak literary studies, serving the comprehensive education of the human being in the national spiritual society, have moved on the path of development based on the trend of "attention to literature and art, culture is, first of all, attention to our people, attention to our future" [1]. Today, practical work on the scientific study of folk oral creativity, the art of jirov, bakhshi, and the tradition of improvisation in the work of poets, which have a literary influence on the development of the spirituality of our people, is serving the upbringing of a well-rounded generation.

Methods

Regarding the peculiarities of children's songs, N. Davkaraev defines: "These peculiarities are, first of all, that they are sung in a collective manner, secondly, that they are performed as folk games, and thirdly, that they are sung in a question-and-answer form, that they are thematically diverse" and divides them into genres [3:136-137]. The scientist studies the issues of performers of children's literature in folklore, the order of performance, and their role in the development of children's thinking.

Q. Ayimbetov writes that "gamesful songs are children's games, and when children games as a team, some of the games are performed with poetic songs" [2:23-24].

Research Results. In the science of folkloristics today, the method of research directly related to the poetic nature, image system, motifs, and literary and aesthetic functions of children's folklore is gaining momentum. As a result, it is argued that the formation and evolutionary development of similar genres in world folklore is part of the





historical-folkloric process. This indicates that in Karakalpak folklore, the traditions of folk oral creativity live from the perspective of development under the influence of the laws of the literary consciousness of humanity.

Currently, in world folklore, special attention is paid to identifying the process of emergence and historical-poetic, evolutionary development of genres of folk oral creativity created to cultivate children's literary consciousness and aesthetic taste. Revealing the genesis, ethnopedagogical content, poetic-compositional, and performance features of lyrical samples of folklore intended for young children is of historical importance in revealing the foundations of ethnofolkloric studies and the integrated development of folk oral creativity with such sciences as pedagogy and ethnography.

Folklore is one of the main sources in restoring the national values formed over many centuries by our people. One of these pressing issues is the study of children's folklore, which is a part of it, in the context of adult folklore.

Studying these issues in depth based on new concepts and theoretical views of folklore, identifying the genesis of genres, images and motifs, and revealing their specific features from a scientific perspective will yield new conclusions.

The examples of Karakalpak children's games folklore recorded and published in books for children to date (“Túlkishek”, “Hákke qayda”, “Áwelemen-dúwelemen”, “Aq terekpe, kók terekpe”, “Gaq-ğaq-ğarğalar”, “Túye, túye – túyeler”, “Sonar, sonar – kansonar”, “Qalıń-qalıń qat temir”, “Kim kúshli”, “Kumırsqa-ha kumırsqa”, “Ay-barmaq-abay barmaq”, “Kayda-kayda barasan”, “Úrker, Úrker – shoq zuldız”, “bala, bala-balpaq...”, “Haywanlar kalayınsha dawıslaydı”, “Quwır-quwır quwırmash”, “Shır aylanba”, “Bas barmaq, balan úyrek”) are the main objects of research in this field.

Analyzing such children's games folklore in Karakalpak children's folklore, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Karakalpak children's games folklore, as one of the traditional, independent genres of Karakalpak children's folklore, fully demonstrates all the poetic features inherent in folk songs. It has its own special place among the genres of Karakalpak folklore. Word games songs, which are one of the expressive oral forms, are one of the important sources in the study of children's songs;

Karakalpak children's games folklore opens up the possibility of its own separate view in terms of its specific genre features, poetic form, internal content, system of images, system of motifs and method of depiction. Word games are seen as a complete poetic system through certain genre features, literary and compositional features, linguopoetics, song construction, meter and rhyme system specific aspects. The dramatic nature of word games is one of the main features that distinguish them from





other children's songs;

Karakalpak children's game folklore opens the way to a correct assessment of the genetic connection between children's folklore and adult folklore as moving, question-and-answer songs created by adults for children. It is noticeable that historical events, fairy tales and legends were an important basis for their creation. Therefore, recording and studying separately samples of the wordgames genre is important not only in creating a complete understanding of the genres of Karakalpak folklore, but also in proving their interaction with adult folklore, as well as in proving that there is an interaction in the formation of other genres in children's folklore;

The performance of Karakalpak children's games folklore takes two forms. By adults to the child and when the children are performing games actions among themselves. It is created and performed by adults for two purposes, firstly, to interest children in life events, living, and teaching them about big life, and secondly, to entertain and games with children. In the first purpose, the games actions are few, in the second purpose, the games is rich in actions;

In Karakalpak children's games folklore, it is seen that traditional images that are close and understandable to children are mainly used. As images, animals, birds, plants and the child himself directly participate in the events;

word games songs begin to be performed for children at a time when the cradle period ends and their games activity is increasing. Word games serve as an important tool in introducing a child to his loved ones and the external environment around him, social life, the animal world, the plant world, and preparing him to enter into relations with the outside world;

Karakalpak children's games folklore is designed for young children, so it is created in a more simple and understandable language, in a concise form, suitable for games. In them, events are described through questions;

Folk pedagogy has long paid great attention to ensuring that the child is mentally and physically mature, responsive, resourceful, and interested in events. Therefore, even a special folk song system - word games - has been formed in this regard.

That is why both the educational and educational goal of Karakalpak children's games folklore is to convey to the child's mind in the direction of aesthetic education. Word games, as an integral part of folk pedagogy, have undergone a unique stage of spiritual and literary development. By studying them, it is possible to identify the types of traditional children's songs found in folk art, as well as to learn more about the unique poetic development of children's folklore;

Historical and social signs were the basis for the emergence of samples of Karakalpak children's games folklore. Word games demonstrate the mastery of using traditional





plots and images of folk art;

Word games have unique poetic and compositional features and literary and aesthetic tasks. Linguopoetic means, as well as song construction (meter, rhyme, stanza), and the system of images have their own special place.

The origins of the Karakalpak children's games folklore are based on the traditions of the rich folk oral creativity. Word games songs have been preserved as a separate independent genre in the folklore of the Turkic peoples, including the Karakalpak children, from ancient times to the present day.

Conclusion

Karakalpak children are closely connected with game folklore or other word games intended for children. The reason is that while gamesing various games, children, firstly, physically strengthen their bodies, and secondly, they add to these games and perform various songs, imitating other literary works, developing their thinking, in other words, satisfying their spiritual needs. Valuable ideas have been expressed by literary theorists about the harmony of games with literary creativity.

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