

The emergence and development of Karakalpak children's folklore

Berdimuratov Jetkerbay Abatbaevich

Nukus branch of Uzbekistan state institute of arts and culture, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article describes the origins, development and peculiarities of children's folklore. The importance of the ancient children's songs in the folklore of Karaqalpaq children is discussed. The peculiarities of these genres in children's folklore are highlighted, the educational importance in the folk language is highlighted, and information about the emergence of children's folklore of Karaqalpaq is given.

Keywords: Children's folklore, "Karakalpak folk art", "Túkishek".

Introduction: Folklore influences the lives of all Children's folklore often passes through the hands of adults Older people read literature associated with their names, creating a part of children's folklore. We present the details of children's folklore in the work "Devonu lugatit turk" by Mahmud Kashgari In this case, commenting on folkloric monuments derived from historical monuments Children's folklore has long been one of the most important topics It is worth noting the contribution of Russian scholars and writers to the dissemination of Karabakh literature and folklore. Russian scientists will be the first to record the Karaqalpak folklore among the captives of the 18th century Therefore, we believe that Russian scholars were the first in the history of folklore and literature of Karakalpak The cultural ties between the two peoples include longtime enemies.

The term folklore was coined in 1846 by the English scholar William Thomas, who called it folk wisdom. In Tyker, folklore refers to all artistic works created with the folk definition, such as jewelry, music, games, musical literature, samples. In each art form, women refer to the poem they choose as folklore. For example, the musician considers folk prayers, the choreographer considers folk games, the architect considers folk art, the folklorist considers folkloric works, the fairy tale considers folkloric works [1].

The development of the folkloristics of Karakalpak, including the study of the genre of literature, as well as

the compilation of the classification Q. Maksetov's body was examined.

"Previous criteria for the classification of black-footed folklore suggested that, due to ideological and artistic differences for several centuries, the unity of the problems raised by the programmatic forms that have collided over the centuries, the uniqueness that is realized, and the ways in which truth is conveyed, are mutually interdependent" [2].

The term folklore was originally used to refer to "folk literature", "folk literature", "folk literature", "folkoral literature". Children's literature emerged at the same time as adult literature, but in its turn, the culture of each nation depended on the development of social life and adapted to any environment. Black-footed children's literature was known in the early 20th century in the literature of adolescents, emerged after the October Revolution of 1917 as a new black-footed children's literature, and is currently developing.

Karaqalpak children's literature writings based on works of representatives of classical literature. The creative heritage of poets Berdah, Kunhoja, Ajiniyoz, Otesh, Omar and Soriboy is part of the literary heritage. They are the main sources of black children's literature Today, under the influence of the development of children's literature in Karakalpak, Karakalpak writers have translated into the Karakalpak language the most beautiful works created by the most beloved children's poets of Russia and other European countries, making

Russia one of the most developed countries in the development of children's literature.

Beginning in the 1970s, a multi-volume edition of the folklore of Karakalpak began to appear in print.[3]

Children's folklore preserves many of the symbols of folk values, which they pass on to the next generation with their games, their thoughts, their imaginations, their memories. Our people see children as their future. That's why they don't stop disciplining him. Children's folklore is organized for this purpose. A large part of it will be children's folk songs Children's songs are full of beauty, aesthetics and enlightenment. That's why his language is light, children remember him easily. Children's folk songs can be divided into several types. 1. Poetry. 2. Entertainment poetry. 3. Poetry of lies. Children pronounce songs correctly. Each line of the song is sung to the rhythm of diplomacy these are what we call poetry.

Example: - Háý, túlgishek, túlgishek,

Túnde qayda barasañ?

- Mamamniñ úyine baraman,

- Mamañ sağan ne berer?

- Eshki sawıp sút berer,

- Eshkisiniñ suti joq,

Ilağiniñ putı joq.

Taram, taram et berer,

Onı qayda qoyasan? –

Tal túbine qoyaman.

- Iyt alıp ketse ne qılasañ?

- Iyt awzınan alaman.

Batırxağa baraman.

- Batırxanniñ nesi bar?

- Ushar, ushar qusı bar,

Ushıp ketti hawağa,

Qaytıp tústi dáryağa,

Dárya suwın qurıttı,

Aq shabağın shırtıttı,

Eki baydıñ jurtında

Eki tishqan urıstı,

Saqal murtın julıstı. [4]

It provides information about the lives and careers of our people. "Because folk songs relate to the social world of each era, they always provide additional information about history". Poems are common in children's games. They provide a repertoire of children's games. Let's look at an example.

- Hákke qayda?

- Uyasında.

- Ne qılıp atır?

- Keste tigip atır.

- Kestesi qanday?

- Alaqanday....

- Dárwazañniñ awzı qaydan?

- Óte beriñ bunnan.

- Neshshe atlasam ótemen?

- Eki atlasañ ótesañ.

Bir nan jeyseñ be?

- Bir nan jeymen,

- Al basla!

The point of the game is that the child has to learn to be sensitive to his own shaming. It's been said that we're all born the same, and we're all raised the same, for better or for worse. So what you see at home is what you see when you fly. Folklore is a lesson in life that all differences, from one's posture to one's thoughts to one's ideas, should be socially acceptable, that is, that each person should act in such a way that the people around him do not despise him. In the upbringing of a child, all his experiences are taken into account. Every proverb and proverb in folklore has the power to convey a deep meaning and appeal to the human mind and emotions.

In general, it is not necessary to argue about the existence of a certain period in the study of children's folklore, but taking into account the peculiarities of folklore, a broader study, seeing how they are implemented in a new era, remains an important issue for researchers in the modern direction.

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