LINGUOPOETIC DEVICES AND THEIR PRAGMALINGUISTIC FUNCTIONS IN KARAKALPAK CHILDREN'S POETRY (LINGUISTIC ASPECT)

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Abstract. *This thesis examines linguopoetic devices and their pragmalinguistic functions in Karakalpak children's poetry from a linguistic perspective. Particular attention is paid to lexical, phonetic, morphological, and syntactic means that contribute to the formation of poetic expressiveness and artistic meaning. The study focuses on the linguistic characteristics of metaphors, epithets, similes, repetitions, emotionally colored vocabulary, interjections, and expressive syntactic constructions. It also explores how these linguistic devices reflect the author's communicative intention and influence the perception of young readers. The analysis emphasizes that linguopoetic devices in Karakalpak children's poetry perform not only an aesthetic function but also communicative, emotional, evaluative, educational, and pragmatic functions. The linguistic organization of poetic texts plays an important role in enriching children's vocabulary, developing expressive speech, and transmitting national-cultural values.*

Keywords: *Karakalpak children's poetry, linguopoetics, linguistic devices, pragmalinguistics, lexical means, phonetic means, morphological features, syntactic constructions, poetic discourse, communicative intention.*

Annotatsiya. *Bul teziste qaraqalpaq balalar poeziyasındagı lingvopoetikalıq qurallar hám olardıń pragmalingvistikalıq funkciyaları tillik jaqtan tallanadı. Balalar qosıqlarında qollanılatuǵın leksikalıq-semantikalıq, fonetikalıq, morfologiyalıq hám sintaksislik qurallardıń kórkemlik-ekspressivlik ózgeshelikleri ashıp kórsetiledi. Sonıń menen birge, bul tillik qurallardıń jas oqıwshılardıń sezimine, oylawına hám qabıllawına tásiri, avtorдың kommunikativlik maqsetin ámelge asırıwdaǵı áhmiyeti túsindiriledi. Qaraqalpaq balalar poeziyasınıń milliy-mádeniy ózgesheliklerin sáwlelendiriwdegi tillik birliklerdiń ornına ayrıqsha itibar beriledi.*

Tiykarǵı sózler*: qaraqalpaq balalar poeziyası, lingvopoetika, pragmalingvistika, tillik qurallar, ekspressivlik, emociyallıq, leksikalıq-semantikalıq ózgeshelikler, fonetikalıq qurallar, sintaksislik qurallar, kommunikativlik funkciya.*

Main Text

Children's poetry is an important area of literary language in which linguistic units acquire special artistic, expressive, and communicative functions. Karakalpak children's poetry is distinguished by its lexical richness, phonetic harmony, grammatical diversity, and close connection with national linguistic and cultural traditions. From a linguistic perspective, the study of this poetry makes it possible to identify how different language units participate in the creation of poetic imagery and the expression of the author's communicative intention.

Linguopoetics investigates the artistic functions of language units within literary texts. It examines the relationship between linguistic form, semantic content, and aesthetic meaning. In children's poetry, this relationship is particularly important because poetic language should be understandable, emotionally attractive, rhythmic, and memorable for young readers.

One of the main linguistic characteristics of Karakalpak children's poetry is the effective use of lexical devices. Metaphors, similes, epithets, synonyms, antonyms, and emotionally colored words enrich the semantic structure of poetic texts. These devices allow poets to express ideas indirectly, create vivid images, and communicate their attitudes toward different objects and phenomena. In particular, expressive vocabulary associated with nature, family, friendship, childhood, and the homeland contributes to the emotional and semantic richness of poetic discourse.

Phonetic devices also play an important role in the linguistic organization of children's poetry. Alliteration, assonance, onomatopoeia, rhythm, and sound repetition create musicality and strengthen the expressive potential of poetic speech. These devices make poems easier to memorize and recite. They also contribute to the development of children's phonetic awareness, pronunciation, and listening skills.

Morphological devices are another important element of poetic expressiveness. Word formation, grammatical forms, affectionate and diminutive expressions, and the use of personal and possessive forms can communicate emotional relationships and subjective evaluations. In the Karakalpak language, morphological structures may acquire additional expressive meanings depending on their lexical and contextual environment.

Syntactic devices contribute to the communicative and emotional organization of poetic texts. Repetition, parallel constructions, rhetorical questions, exclamatory sentences, direct address, and imperative forms help poets emphasize particular ideas and establish interaction with young readers. These structures make poetic speech more dynamic and strengthen its communicative effect.

The pragmalinguistic aspect of linguopoetic devices is associated with their ability to influence the reader and realize the author's communicative intentions. In children's poetry, language performs several pragmatic functions. The emotional function expresses feelings and creates an appropriate psychological atmosphere. The evaluative function communicates the author's attitude toward the subject. The communicative function attracts the reader's attention and encourages interaction. The educational function conveys moral ideas and social values, while the cognitive function develops imagination and linguistic awareness.

An important feature of Karakalpak children's poetry is the interaction between linguistic expression and national-cultural content. Traditional expressions, folklore elements, national vocabulary, and images associated with the natural environment reflect the distinctive characteristics of the Karakalpak language and worldview. These linguistic elements contribute to the preservation of national traditions and the development of children's cultural awareness.

From this perspective, the linguistic analysis of Karakalpak children's poetry should focus not only on identifying individual stylistic devices but also on determining their semantic, grammatical, expressive, and pragmatic functions within the poetic context.

Conclusion

In conclusion, linguopoetic devices constitute an essential component of the linguistic and artistic structure of Karakalpak children's poetry. Lexical, phonetic, morphological, and syntactic means interact to create poetic imagery, strengthen expressiveness, and communicate the author's intentions.

Their pragmalinguistic functions are reflected in emotional influence, evaluation, communication, education, and cognitive development. The systematic study of these linguistic features provides an opportunity to reveal the expressive potential of the Karakalpak language and determine the role of children's poetry in linguistic and cultural development.

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