LINGUOPOETIC FEATURES OF FIGURATIVE AND EXPRESSIVE DEVICES IN KARAKALPAK CHILDREN'S POETRY AND THEIR PRAGMATIC SIGNIFICANCE

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Abstract. *This article examines the linguopoetic features of figurative and expressive devices in Karakalpak children's poetry and their pragmatic significance. Particular attention is paid to the linguistic and artistic functions of metaphors, similes, epithets, personification, repetition, and sound-based expressive devices in children's poetic texts. The study explores how these literary and linguistic elements contribute to the formation of children's aesthetic perception, emotional awareness, imaginative thinking, and linguistic competence. It also considers the role of poetic imagery in conveying national values, cultural traditions, and the distinctive worldview of the Karakalpak people. The pragmatic aspect of figurative language is analyzed through its ability to influence young readers, stimulate their imagination, evoke emotional responses, and communicate educational and moral ideas. The article emphasizes that the interaction of linguistic form, poetic meaning, and communicative intention is an essential characteristic of Karakalpak children's poetry.*

Keywords: *Karakalpak children's poetry, linguopoetics, figurative devices, expressive means, metaphor, simile, epithet, personification, pragmatics, poetic imagery, children's literature.*

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются лингвопоэтические особенности художественно-изобразительных средств в каракалпакской детской поэзии и их прагматическое значение. Особое внимание уделяется метафорам, сравнениям, эпитетам, олицетворениям, повторам и звуковым средствам выразительности.*

Анализируется их роль в развитии эстетического восприятия, эмоционального мира, образного мышления и языковых навыков детей. Также раскрывается значение поэтической образности в передаче национальных ценностей, культурных традиций и мировоззрения каракалпакского народа.

Ключевые слова: *каракалпакская детская поэзия, лингвопоэтика, художественно-изобразительные средства, метафора, сравнение, эпитет, олицетворение, прагматика, поэтическая образность.*

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada qoraqalpoq bolalar she’riyatida badiiy-tasviriy vositalarning lingvopoetik xususiyatlari va ularning pragmatik ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Xususan, metafora, o‘xshatish, epitet, jonlantirish, takror va tovush vositalarining bolalar she’riy matnlaridagi badiiy-estetik hamda kommunikativ vazifalari yoritiladi. Shuningdek, ushbu vositalarning bolalarda estetik idrok, hissiy tafakkur, obrazli fikrlash va nutqiy kompetensiyani rivojlantirishdagi o‘rni ochib beriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *qoraqalpoq bolalar she’riyati, lingvopoetika, badiiy-tasviriy vositalar, metafora, o‘xshatish, epitet, jonlantirish, pragmatika, poetik obrazlilik.*

Introduction

Children's poetry occupies an important place in the literary and cultural development of every nation. It is not merely a form of artistic entertainment but also an effective means of educating young generations, developing their language skills, shaping their aesthetic taste, and

introducing them to national traditions and values. In Karakalpak literature, children's poetry represents a distinctive artistic and linguistic phenomenon in which the richness of the Karakalpak language, national mentality, folklore traditions, and the worldview of children are closely interconnected.

The artistic value of children's poetry is largely determined by the effective use of figurative and expressive linguistic devices. Metaphors, similes, epithets, personifications, repetitions, and sound imitations make poetic texts emotionally rich, memorable, and accessible to young readers.

Through these devices, abstract ideas are transformed into concrete images, natural phenomena become understandable, and everyday events acquire artistic significance.

From a linguopoetic perspective, the study of children's poetry involves examining the relationship between linguistic structures and artistic meaning. It focuses on how lexical, semantic, phonetic, and syntactic elements contribute to the creation of poetic imagery and emotional expression.

The pragmatic dimension of this issue is equally important. Figurative language does not simply describe reality; it also influences the reader's emotions, attitudes, imagination, and understanding of the surrounding world. In children's poetry, this influence is particularly significant because young readers perceive artistic images not only intellectually but also emotionally. The purpose of this article is to identify the main linguopoetic features of figurative and expressive devices in Karakalpak children's poetry and to explain their pragmatic functions in the development of children's linguistic, emotional, and aesthetic abilities.

Theoretical Foundations of Linguopoetic Analysis in Children's Poetry

Linguopoetics is a field of linguistic research that studies the artistic functions of language units within literary texts. It examines how words, grammatical forms, sound patterns, and syntactic constructions create artistic images and contribute to the overall aesthetic meaning of a literary work. In poetic texts, language performs several interconnected functions. It communicates information, expresses emotions, creates artistic images, and influences the reader's perception. These functions are particularly evident in children's poetry, where linguistic simplicity is often combined with artistic richness.

The language of children's poetry has several distinctive characteristics:

- Accessibility and clarity of vocabulary.
- Emotional and expressive richness.
- Frequent use of repetition and rhythmic structures.
- Concrete and visually understandable imagery.
- Musicality and phonetic harmony.
- Connection with children's everyday experiences and natural surroundings.

These features allow children to understand poetic texts more easily while simultaneously developing their ability to perceive figurative meanings.

The linguopoetic analysis of Karakalpak children's poetry should therefore consider not only the individual artistic devices but also their interaction within the entire poetic structure. A metaphor, for example, may function together with an epithet, rhythm, and repetition to create a unified artistic image.

Main Figurative and Expressive Devices in Karakalpak Children's Poetry

Metaphor and the Formation of Artistic Images

Metaphor is one of the most important devices in poetic language. It is based on the transfer of meaning from one object or phenomenon to another through an association or similarity between them.

In children's poetry, metaphors make complex or abstract concepts more accessible.

Natural phenomena, animals, plants, and everyday objects can be represented through imaginative expressions that encourage children to establish connections between different aspects of reality.

For instance, expressions such as "the golden sun," "the smiling morning," and "the heart of nature" demonstrate how metaphorical language transforms ordinary descriptions into emotionally meaningful images.

In Karakalpak children's poetry, metaphorical imagery can be associated with the natural environment, the changing seasons, the sky, water, the steppe, and domestic animals. Such imagery contributes to the development of children's environmental awareness and their emotional connection with their homeland.

From a pragmatic perspective, metaphor performs an explanatory and emotional function.

It helps children understand unfamiliar phenomena through familiar experiences and encourages independent imaginative thinking.

Simile as a Means of Artistic Clarification

Simile is a stylistic device in which one object or phenomenon is compared with another on the basis of a shared characteristic. It is commonly expressed through linguistic constructions equivalent to "like," "as," or other comparative forms.

Similes are especially effective in children's poetry because they create clear and recognizable images. A child's appearance may be compared to a flower, a bird's movement to a swift arrow, or the brightness of the sun to gold.

Such comparisons make poetic descriptions vivid and understandable. They also develop children's ability to observe similarities and differences between objects and phenomena.

The pragmatic significance of simile lies in its explanatory and educational functions. By connecting unfamiliar images with familiar objects, poets facilitate comprehension and stimulate children's cognitive activity.

Epithets and Emotional Expressiveness

An epithet is an expressive descriptive element that emphasizes a particular characteristic of an object, person, or phenomenon. It gives additional emotional and aesthetic meaning to ordinary words.

In children's poetry, epithets are frequently associated with nature, family, friendship, homeland, and childhood. Expressions such as "bright sunshine," "beautiful homeland," "gentle breeze," and "cheerful child" illustrate the emotional possibilities of descriptive language.

Epithets contribute to the creation of a positive emotional atmosphere and help children recognize the aesthetic qualities of the surrounding world.

Their pragmatic function is connected with the formation of emotional evaluations.

Through expressive descriptions, young readers learn to distinguish positive and negative qualities and develop an appreciation of beauty, kindness, friendship, and love.

Personification and the Artistic Representation of Nature

Personification is a stylistic device through which human characteristics, emotions, or actions are attributed to animals, plants, natural phenomena, and inanimate objects.

This device is particularly effective in children's literature because children often perceive the surrounding world through imagination and emotional associations.

For example, poetic expressions such as "the wind whispers," "the sun smiles," "the flowers dance," and "the river sings" present natural phenomena as living participants in an imaginary world.

In Karakalpak children's poetry, personification can serve as a means of expressing the relationship between humans and nature. It allows poets to communicate ideas about environmental protection, kindness toward animals, and respect for the natural world.

From a pragmatic perspective, personification strengthens emotional involvement and makes poetic communication more interactive. It helps children develop empathy and perceive nature as an important part of human life.

Repetition, Rhythm, and Sound Expressiveness

Repetition is an important structural and expressive device in children's poetry. It involves the deliberate recurrence of words, phrases, sounds, or syntactic constructions.

Repetition performs several functions:

- Emphasizes the central idea of a poem.
- Strengthens emotional expression.
- Creates rhythm and musicality.
- Makes poetic texts easier to remember.
- Encourages children's participation in reading and recitation.

Alliteration, assonance, onomatopoeia, and other sound-based devices also contribute to the musical organization of poetic language.

Onomatopoeia is particularly important in children's poetry because it imitates sounds produced by animals, natural phenomena, and everyday activities. Such expressions make poems more vivid and entertaining while helping children develop phonetic awareness and pronunciation skills.

The pragmatic value of these devices is associated with memorability, attention, and active participation in the process of poetic communication.

The Pragmatic Significance of Figurative Devices

Pragmatics studies how language is used in communication and how linguistic expressions influence the understanding, emotions, and behavior of recipients.

In children's poetry, pragmatic meaning emerges through the relationship between the poet, the poetic text, and the young reader. The author selects particular linguistic devices not only to create an artistic image but also to achieve a communicative purpose.

The pragmatic significance of figurative and expressive devices can be identified through several interconnected functions.

Educational function. Artistic images help children understand moral concepts such as kindness, honesty, friendship, respect for parents, and love for their homeland.

Emotional function. Metaphors, epithets, and personifications create emotional experiences and encourage children to express their feelings.

Cognitive function. Similes and metaphors develop associative thinking, observation, imagination, and the ability to understand indirect meanings.

Aesthetic function. Rhythm, sound harmony, and artistic imagery develop children's appreciation of beauty and artistic expression.

Communicative function. Repetition, direct address, questions, and expressive constructions attract the reader's attention and encourage active engagement with the poetic text.

Cultural function. Nationally significant images and traditional expressions introduce children to the cultural heritage, customs, and worldview of the Karakalpak people.

These functions demonstrate that figurative language in children's poetry is not simply a decorative element. It is an important instrument of communication, education, and cultural transmission.

National and Cultural Characteristics of Karakalpak Children's Poetry

One of the distinctive characteristics of Karakalpak children's poetry is its close connection with national culture, folklore, oral traditions, and the natural environment.

Karakalpak folklore has historically played an important role in the development of poetic expression. Lullabies, children's songs, riddles, proverbs, and folk narratives have contributed to the formation of artistic traditions that are reflected in modern children's literature.

Images of the Amu Darya, the Aral Sea region, the steppe, birds, domestic animals, and seasonal changes can serve as important elements of poetic representation. These images reflect the geographical environment and cultural experience of the Karakalpak people.

Nationally meaningful imagery also contributes to the formation of children's cultural identity. Through poetic descriptions of family relationships, traditional customs, friendship, nature, and the homeland, children become familiar with the values and historical experiences of their community.

The linguistic expression of these cultural elements is particularly important. National vocabulary, traditional comparisons, expressive phrases, and folklore-based repetitions preserve the distinctive features of the Karakalpak language.

Therefore, the linguopoetic analysis of Karakalpak children's poetry should include both universal stylistic features and culturally specific forms of artistic expression.

The Role of Figurative Language in Children's Linguistic and Cognitive Development

The artistic language of children's poetry has considerable educational potential. Regular interaction with poetic texts helps children expand their vocabulary, improve pronunciation, recognize figurative meanings, and develop expressive speech.

The use of metaphors and similes encourages children to interpret words beyond their literal meanings. This process contributes to the development of semantic awareness and associative thinking.

Epithets enrich descriptive vocabulary, while repetition and sound imitation support phonological development. Personification, in turn, stimulates imagination and emotional perception.

In educational practice, Karakalpak children's poetry can be used as an effective resource in language lessons, literary reading, speech development activities, and cultural education.

Teachers can encourage children to identify artistic devices, explain the meaning of poetic images, compare literal and figurative expressions, and create their own short poetic descriptions.

Such activities promote not only linguistic competence but also independent thinking, creativity, and cultural awareness.

Research Methods and Analytical Approach

The article is based on theoretical and descriptive approaches to the study of linguopoetic and pragmatic features of literary language.

The following research methods are relevant to the investigation of figurative devices in Karakalpak children's poetry:

- **Descriptive method:** identifying and describing the main figurative and expressive devices.
- **Linguopoetic analysis:** examining the relationship between linguistic structures and artistic meaning.
- **Semantic analysis:** identifying direct and figurative meanings of lexical units.
- **Pragmatic analysis:** determining the communicative intentions and potential effects of poetic expressions.
- **Contextual analysis:** interpreting artistic devices in relation to the overall meaning of a poetic text.
- **Comparative analysis:** examining similarities and differences between traditional folklore imagery and poetic expression in children's literature.

These methods make it possible to study the interaction of linguistic form, artistic imagery, cultural meaning, and communicative intention.

Results and Discussion

The theoretical analysis demonstrates that figurative and expressive devices constitute an essential component of the artistic organization of Karakalpak children's poetry.

Metaphors and similes contribute to the formation of imaginative thinking by establishing associations between familiar and unfamiliar phenomena. Epithets enrich emotional expression, while personification creates an imaginative relationship between children and the natural world.

Repetition and sound-based devices strengthen the musical organization of poetic texts and increase their memorability. These features are particularly important for children's oral reading, recitation, and language development.

The pragmatic analysis indicates that the communicative potential of figurative language extends beyond the transmission of information. Artistic expressions can influence children's emotional responses, stimulate intellectual activity, and communicate cultural and moral values.

Another important finding at the theoretical level is the close relationship between national imagery and the educational function of Karakalpak children's poetry. Cultural symbols and folklore-based expressions help preserve national linguistic traditions and introduce younger generations to their cultural heritage.

It should be emphasized that these conclusions represent a theoretical and analytical interpretation of the subject. A comprehensive empirical study would require a defined corpus of Karakalpak children's poems and systematic analysis of examples from individual authors.

Conclusion

Figurative and expressive devices play a significant role in determining the linguopoetic character and pragmatic potential of Karakalpak children's poetry. Metaphors, similes, epithets, personifications, repetitions, and sound-based expressive elements contribute to the creation of artistic images, emotional expression, and the development of children's imaginative abilities.

The analysis shows that the artistic language of children's poetry performs several interconnected functions: aesthetic, educational, cognitive, emotional, communicative, and cultural. These functions demonstrate the importance of figurative language not only as a literary phenomenon but also as a means of linguistic and personal development.

The national characteristics of Karakalpak children's poetry are reflected in its connection with folklore, traditional imagery, cultural values, and the natural environment. Through these elements, poetry becomes an effective means of preserving linguistic heritage and transmitting national traditions to younger generations.

Further research in this field should focus on the analysis of individual Karakalpak children's poets, the classification of figurative devices according to their linguistic structures, and the investigation of their reception by children of different age groups.

In conclusion, the linguopoetic and pragmatic study of Karakalpak children's poetry provides valuable insights into the interaction between language, artistic creativity, culture, and communication.

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