

**CHILDREN'S FOLKLORE AND THEIR ARTISTIC INTERPRETATION****Abdunazarova Nazira Dilshod kizi**Termiz University of Economics and Service  
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**ANNOTATION:** This article theoretically analyzes children's folklore as a distinct layer of oral folk art. It highlights the classification of genres, features of poetic language, system of imagery, and their national-pedagogical significance. The study also scientifically substantiates the role of children's folklore in the upbringing of the younger generation and its artistic interpretation within the modern educational process.

**Keywords:** children's folklore, folk pedagogy, lullaby, tender song, play songs, riddle, literary analysis, poetics.

**АННОТАЦИЯ:** В данной статье детский фольклор рассматривается как своеобразный пласт устного народного творчества с теоретической точки зрения. Освещаются классификация жанров, особенности поэтического языка, система образов и их национально-педагогическое значение. Также научно обосновано место образцов детского фольклора в воспитании подрастающего поколения и их художественная интерпретация в современном образовательном процессе.

**Ключевые слова:** детский фольклор, народная педагогика, колыбельная, ласкательная песня, игровые песни, загадка, художественный анализ, поэтика.

Children's folklore is an invaluable spiritual heritage that has developed since the earliest stages of human artistic thought, possessing unique aesthetic and pedagogical significance. It is not only a literary phenomenon but also a practical manifestation of the nation's age-old educational principles for the younger generation. The study of children's folklore became active in Uzbek folkloristics starting from the mid-20th century. Scholars such as G'. Jahongirov and O. Safarov made significant contributions to the theoretical foundations of this field [1].

Samples of children's folklore are created taking into account the age characteristics of children, reflecting their curiosity, sense of wonder, and tendency to understand the world through play. The purpose of this article is to systematically analyze the main genres of children's folklore, reveal their poetic features, and scientifically substantiate the relevance of their artistic interpretation in modern education.

**Classification and Essence of Children's Folklore Genres**

Children's folklore genres are mainly divided into two large groups according to the performer and their functional purpose:

**1. Samples Performed by Adults**

This group includes genres directly related to the care and upbringing of infants, embodying the deep roots of folk pedagogy.

Lullabies (Cradle Songs).. Lullabies are the oldest form of lyrical poetry. Beyond their practical purpose of soothing and lulling a baby to sleep, they express the mother's hopes and dreams for her child's future, her love for labor, and noble wishes in artistic form. Lullabies are usually composed of quatrains, with a specific rhythm and melody. Scholar O. Safarov emphasized the educational power of lullabies and studied them as an essential component of children's folklore [2].

Caressing Songs and Soothing Rhymes. These serve to encourage a baby's first movements and to entertain through playful actions ("Toy-toy", "Atak-chechak"). These genres often contain repetitions, which stimulate emotions and encourage physical movement in children.

## 2. Samples Performed by Children

These genres are formed during children's collective play and communication, contributing to their intellectual and social development.

Riddles. Riddles in children's folklore usually describe natural and everyday objects or animals. They develop children's observation, thinking, and ability to understand the figurative meanings of words [3]. The artistic expression in riddles is based on metaphorical imagery.

### **Play Songs and Counting-out Rhymes.**

This group includes ritual songs such as "Chittigul" and "Boychechak," as well as counting rhymes used to determine roles before games. Play songs are of a synthetic nature, combining words, music, dance, and movement. This combination plays an important role in developing social skills such as teamwork, adherence to rules, and discipline among children.

### **Artistic and Poetic Interpretation of Children's Folklore**

The artistic value of children's folklore lies in its poetic structure, simplicity of imagery, and strong emotional expressiveness.

### **Imagery System and Linguistic Features.**

The imagery in children's folklore often involves animals, birds, and natural phenomena (the moon, sun, rain), helping children perceive the world through familiar and understandable symbols.

As G. Jahongirov stated, "One of the main features of the language of children's folklore is its richness in diminutive and affectionate forms" [1].

In lullabies, a mother addresses her child with endearing words such as oyim ("my moon"), asalim ("my honey"), and qushcham ("my little bird"). This lyrical tone allows the child to feel a deep sense of love and affection.

In riddles, personification plays a major role—giving objects human qualities sparks curiosity and interest in the surrounding world. For example: "Qizil to'ppi yer tishlar" ("The red cap bites the earth") refers to a tulip.

### **Rhythmic Structure and Phonetic Analysis.**

The high artistic expressiveness of children's folklore is closely tied to its musical rhythm and sound harmony (phonetics). The monotonous yet charming rhythm of lullabies and play songs helps calm the child and stabilize their psychological state.

In tongue twisters, however, phonetic artistry such as alliteration (repetition of consonant sounds) and assonance (repetition of vowel sounds) dominates. These sound patterns help develop a child's speech apparatus and improve their pronunciation skills. Rhythm ensures a dynamic performance style.

### **Contemporary Interpretation of the Values of Children's Folklore**

In today's information society, children's folklore remains one of the main tools of national education. Its artistic interpretation plays an important role in enhancing the moral, ethical, and intellectual potential of the younger generation.

### **Integration of Folk Pedagogy and National Values.**

Children's folklore primarily serves as an unwritten collection of folk pedagogical principles. The triumph of goodness in fairy tales, the call for hard work, and respect for elders shape human virtues in children's minds and hearts.

According to O. Safarov, children's folklore teaches the younger generation to be disciplined, courageous, and persistent, as well as to overcome difficulties [2].

Using multimedia tools (such as audio tales and animated games) to present folklore in modern education enhances its artistic impact.

### **The Role of Folklore in Speech Culture and Creativity.**

Including riddles and tongue twisters in school curricula promotes logical thinking, attentiveness to words, and fluent speech. Z. Husainova specifically analyzed the role of Uzbek riddles in children's intellectual development [4].

Similarly, play songs and counting rhymes develop children's collective creativity and role-distribution skills, preparing them for social life. Through these forms, children learn self-expression, cooperation, and adherence to rules—essential competencies for modern society.

In conclusion, children's folklore is a unique treasure that reflects the spiritual wealth, language, and culture of the Uzbek people, passed down from generation to generation. Through its lyrical lullabies, cheerful play songs, and logical riddles, it shapes not only children's language but their entire personality. The artistic success of children's folklore lies in its ability to convey profound life lessons through simple poetic means. In the context of globalization, the importance of children's folklore as a means of preserving national identity and educating the younger generation in the spirit of national values is increasing. Therefore, collecting, studying, and delivering folklore samples to youth through modern educational methods, as well as ensuring their continuity, remains one of the primary scientific and practical tasks of contemporary folkloristics and pedagogy.

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