



Comparative-typological analysis of linguistic and cultural characteristics of Uzbek and English children's folk games

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ABSTRACT

Folk games have been developed during the years and it reflects the dreams, wishes, fights, victories, labor, customs and lifestyle of the people. The folk games and game songs based on real life events, social life and particular type of writing. The most important thing that they are created orally and are sung orally. There are different and similar linguistic and cultural features of games and game songs in both languages. Language can develop only in the social life with relationship of the culture of the society and it reflects in the language of the nations. Language is a part of culture and culture has different features. Nowadays it is vital to learn the folklore or childlore games with its origin, linguistic and cultural characteristics.

Keywords:

Language, culture, linguoculture, typology, folklore, game

Introduction

Language typology's field is studying the differences and similarities of the language features like grammar, structure, lexicology and classification of the languages. Typological linguistics is one of the important spheres of the linguistics. This can compare linguistic features of the language. In the comparative typology different languages: native and foreign language concepts, cultural features, linguistic items are compared. D. Yunusov mentioned "Comparative typology as a branch of linguistics is based on theoretical language course. It is closely connected with other branch of linguistics. Such as: the history of language, general linguistics, practical grammar, theoretical grammar, the structure of the native language and etc." [6]. Comparative typology includes the history of the language, general linguistics, practical linguistics, practical and theoretical grammar and the structure of the native language. The development of the language can be seen the history of language. The languages can be

compared in different field as the component of cultural history and culture itself as people's achievement and development. Typological investigations can be done in the field of separate systems and subsystems of the languages. Uzbek and English languages are different not only from language family, but also the different culture, lifestyle, mentality as they are located east and west sides. English language belongs to Indo-European languages and Uzbek language belongs to Altaic language family as we compare their origin. As comparing two languages and their culture, linguistic translation can help to study more effectively. Both types of linguistic translation: literary and informative translation can be used in comparing languages. The branch of translation connected with the linguistics. While translating from one language into another language, it demands to be exact with its origin; language details, their variants and coloring should be reflected correctly, but not distorting the language norms. Word order and syntactic

meaning of the words can be different when translating and comparing languages. Languages are not separated thing; they develop in the cultures and cultures are different from others. There is not the same lexical equivalence in the vocabularies of the languages. The translation of rhymes, songs has its own difficulties rather than simple text.

In the study of the comparing languages and cultures typologically, the major aim is to research English and Uzbek folk games in the linguacultural sphere. The basic concept of the language and cultural studies is linguocultureme. Linguocultureme can be defined by different forms as words, word combinations, phraseological units, stylistic devices, syntactical structures, text and etc. Linguoculturology is a new branch of science, which researches different nations cultures and their reflection in the language. It is derived from the two main fields of sociolinguistics and culturology. Language can develop only in the social life with relationship of the culture of the society and it reflects in the language of the nations. Language is a part of culture and culture has different features. Despite of the location, there is always connection among nations through business, trading, travelling and nowadays through modern technologies as smartphones, computers. On the other hand, there are different cultures in one nation who live in different regions of the country. Culture integrate with the human behavior as thoughts, beliefs, communications, languages, customs, rituals and relationships of racial, ethnic, religious and social groups. Language performs the task of sharing culture through generations and nations. The cultural concept is considered as a subject of research of linguaculturology. As Yu. S. Stepanov mentioned concept is a part of the culture in the mind of a human being and with this, he includes the culture into the mental world of a human being [8]. The word of the phraseological unit “qo’l uchida kun ko’rmoq” with the meaning “live from hand to mouth”, be extremely poor. “Qo’l uchida” means “very little” and “kun ko’rmoq” has a meaning “to earn money or things for a living”. Additionally, “green tea” has the meaning of “being a guest and chat together” in Uzbek language and this is

expressed as “bir piyola choy ustida”. In linguaculturology, it is demanded to investigate the cultural picture of the world including all humankind and their distinctive features in the language, observing cultural ntions, concepts, types of the culture, cultural-traditional dominants. Linguaculturology reveals the difference of cultural picture of the world from universal picture of the world in the linguistic field.

The Main Results And Findings

Folk games are traditional games among children and young people. The most characteristic feature is to play these games without any special preparations and expensive materials. Folk games are usually passing orally through the generations. They develop children’s social relationships with their friends, make them healthy, clever and wit. These games are usually known as street games, active games, as they are played outdoors. While playing together, children learn to play in a group, to obey and follow rules, to know how better to play in order to win or to lose. The tools are very simple, just a ball, a rope, a chalk, sticks and a few pebbles or stones. Folk games are created and maintained by children year by year. The yards of the house, sidewalks, parks, playgrounds are the best place for them to play. Some games are seasonal: playing snowball, making snowman are played in winter, most games are played in warm seasons like hide-and-peek, jump a rope, ball games and etc. Folk games are famous throughout the world with variations and simple change. The words of the game can be different but the structure is the same. But some games belong to only one nation according to their customs, traditions, living area and their mentality. A lot of research works have done by linguists, folklorists, culture learners, such as Iona Opie, Simon. J. Bronner and Uzbek folklore researchers O. Safarov, M. Jumaboyev. Uzbek linguist and folklorist O. Safarov mentioned: “Children play the games imitating grown-up’s lifestyle. Obeying the game rules encourages the sense of the right and responsibility. Children can imagine their role in the society.” [1]

Uzbek games can be played in the outdoors and as well as indoors, so some games are played mentally among the children in spite of the bad weather outside, or these games with words can improve their mental ability and their memory like find out puzzles and repeating tongue twisters in one breathe. Uzbek linguist and folklore researcher O. Safarov learned Uzbek children’s game thoroughly. In his book he divided games mainly into two groups: the games with actions and the games with words. These games also can be divided into small groups:

1. The games with actions

- Pure action games

- Games played with materials
 - Games conducted with words
2. Games with words have also smaller types like:
- Tounge twister
 - Puzzle with rhymes

Before beginning the game there are some rhymes called “chorlamalar”- inviting or calling for the game, “cheklashmachoqlar” – game with a dialogue, usually groups divided in two groups, “sanamalar” – games played with words like numbers: one, two, three...etc. Inviting or calling others into games are usually played orally before beginning the game like:

Uzbek	Translation in English
<p><i>Tomda tovuq yotarmi, Oyoqlari qotarmi, Kichkina bachalar, Nomozshomda yotarmi? Kel-ho, Kel-ho.</i></p>	<p><i>Is there a chicken on the roof? Are the legs stiff? Little guys Does it lie in prayer time? Come on -hey, Come on – hey.</i></p>
<p><i>Keragida paxta bor, Uyqing kelsa yotavor. Onang qurg’ur qo’ymaydimi? Mushtday qorning o’ymaydimi? Kel-ho.</i></p>	<p><i>There is cotton if you need, Go to bed when you feel sleepy. Does your mother not let you? Doesn’t she pinch your fistful belly? Come on-hey.</i></p>

These words *chicken, prayer time, cotton, pinch, fistful belly* can be named linguoculture words, as these words mainly refer to this nation, its customs and traditions. A *chicken* is a famous poultry, almost every family keep chicken and hens in their house who live in the yard house. The word *prayer time* is common time for Uzbek people, because of their religion the people pray five time a day and prayer time is one of the times that people should pray this time. It is not possible to lie at this time because people should do religious duties at that time. The word *cotton* belongs to this nations culture, as many years people grow cotton and this word remained in the children’s folklore. The next word *pinch* belongs to mainly mothers, it is considered little punishment to the child, if they don’t obey their mothers. They don’t hit children first time, they do “pinch” as warning the child not to continue his/her behavior, if

they continue the punishment would be severe. Other word *fistful belly* means *little belly*, if the person eats few things, they can fell full, they don’t need other things to eat. This word may be come from historical times, some time – during the war time, little belly promoted as a good thing, as a good dinner behavior – the people should eat less. Every game rhyme comes from one nations life custom, as they remain in the children’s folklore, new forms have developed during the years.

In English language folk culture of the children can be called “childlore” or “folklore”. Childlore includes rhymes and games which is played in the yards, playgrounds. The researchers Iona and Opie are learned the childlore thoroughly. The children’s traditional folklore includes games, riddles, pranks, superstitions, lyrics, nicknames, parody, seasonal customs, wit, songs and etc. Many

folklorists learn childlore among the children who go to the school and kindergartens. Iona and Opie learned children folklore and found out that they are different from each other and are developed during the years. One famous game also known as “Johnny -on-a- Ponny” with several variants and appeared in the early 16th century. In this game players climbing on the backs of a second group in order to build as large a pile as possible and required to collapse the supporting players. Iona and Opie studied childhood culture of the present and past, in Britain. The main works of this topic are Oxford Dictionary of Nursery Rhymes (1951), The Lore and Language of schoolchildren (1959), Children’s Games in Street and Playground (1969), The Classic Fairy Tales (1974), and The People in the Playground (1994). They made a national survey among children from 8 to 14 years, wrote many kinds of games, rhymes, songs, word play, sayings, jokes and game terminology. The Opies mentioned that the children are thought to be incapable of self-organization and adults should provide play materials, ideas and time to play with them. Nowadays the parents also look after their children, making organized classes, extra lessons, sport activities in order to avoid them using too much internet, computer games and watching television. The Opies pointed out that the parents should spend time with their children and make special places to play with other children. Thomas Carnan was the first person published “Mother Goose’s Melody”, it was the collection of the Mother Goose’s

Rhymes in 1970 including traditional English nursery rhymes, songs and game songs. Since then this term is used for children’s nursery rhymes and songs. Nursery rhymes and songs improve social and emotional skills, help to learn to make new friends and communicate with them. They follow rules and instructions, it makes to be ready to the social life and interaction with their peers.

Folk games can be played without any tools or things, they are called pure action games like hide-and-see, chasing, hand clapping and etc. Some games are played with balls, toys, pebbles, sticks and ropes. They are usual things which they can find from their house and also can buy an expensive one. Traditionally these things can be found in the house. Games which conducted with words are so common among children like Red Rover – Oq terakmi, ko’k terak; Red Rover is a very active group game. Red Rover – a children’s game in which two teams, some distance apart, face each other and take turns designating an opposing player to run toward their line. Any player who fails to break through their clasped hands becomes a member of that team [5]. It requires no materials, but does work better with a larger group. Red Rover is believed to have originated in Great Britain and spread to Russia, United States with every country create its own tweaks to the game. It may be derived from a steamboat that would ferry people back and forth across the Hatchie river and there is other idea that the chant was used by English children as a way to taunt early Viking invaders.

<i>Oq terakmi, ko’k terak</i> Uzbek version	Translation
<i>Ola – bula kapalak, Orqa sochim jamalak. Oq terakmi, ko’k terak, Bizdan sizga kim kerak? -Xayri qizaloq kerak.</i>	<i>A piebald butterfly, My back hair is curly. White poplar, black poplar, Who do you need from us? We need a little girl Xayri.</i>
<i>Tarjimasi</i>	<i>Red Rover</i> English version
<i>Red Rover, Red Rover (o’ynayotganni ismi)..niboshqa tomonga jo’nat</i>	<i>Red Rover, Red Rover, send (player’s name) on over!</i>

Red Rover game in Uzbek children’s folklore is called “Oq terakmi, ko’k terak”. The rules of the game are the same, but the words of the game

are different. There are a lot of rhyme versions in Uzbek and main repeated words are white or blue poplar, because the poplar tree was so

common in Uzbek house, every people grew poplar in order to make a roof to their house, window frames, wooden doors and other tools which is used in the house.

Hand clapping games are considered action games, the children need only their hands. It is played fast with rhythm and rhyme. Clapping types are different in different styles of games. This game is played around the world, but every nation has its own rhymes. In English language there are several hand clapping games and in Uzbek language also has the same game among young children. This game requires speed of the clapping, wit and enthusiasm. The rhymes of this game are usually simple and easy: In English

Double, double this this

Double, double that that

Double this

Double that

Double, double this that.

Instructions: *Both players:* Make fists with your hands and touch your partner's knuckles, *this:* Clap palms with your partner, *that:* Clap the backs of your hands with your partner.

In Uzbek version: "sanama"

Laylak keldi,

Tuxum qo'ydi.

Soni nechta?

Beshta.

Bir, ikki, uch, to'rt, besh

Ketdi.

Translation into English:

Stork comes,

Lays an egg.

How many are there?

Five.

One, two, three, four, five.

Go away.

Players put their palms on partner's palm, saying the rhyme and clapping one by one. The last clapping one will be the winner. The word "laylak - stork" is a summer bird which comes in the spring, so this word comes from the life of Uzbek people.

Almost every culture in the world has its own forms and versions of game rhymes. The themes of the rhymes and instructions of the games can be different and some of them has the same similar types of the rhymes with a few stylistic differences. Here folk games of two nations are given in a table to reveal the difference and similarity of the game types, game lyrics and forms of the games:

No	Uzbek folk games	English folk games versions or Uzbek games' translations	Comments
I.	O'yin boshlashdan oldin	Before playing the game	
1	Chorlama <i>Chumchuqcha chirillaydi, Qanoti pirillaydi. Sidiqaxon uydan chiqsa. Otasi g'urullaydi.</i>	Inviting the game rhyme <i>Girls and boys, come out to play, The moon doth shine as bright as day; Leave your supper, leave your sleep, And come with your playfellows into the street.</i>	Before the game children called and invited for the game saying calling rhymes based on their lifestyle, household words.
2	Cheklashmachoq <i>Onaboshi, onaboshi, Yigitlarning qalam qoshi, Nima yeysan, ne olasan? Atalami, palov oshi.</i>	<i>Prohibit from smth during the game- to divide into two groups, rules. Rhymes usually are said as a dialogue</i>	The words: onaboshi- (headmother) head, controller of the game, Qalam qosh- beautiful eyebrow like drawn with pencil, atala, palov- national dishes

3	Sanamalar: <i>chichi-chichi, o'n odim, dog'-dog', tosh kimda, attum-battum, Naziraxon Nazira, Atala-patala, Igna-igna</i> <i>Bir, ikki, o'n, o'n ikki, O'n ikki deb kim aytdi? O'n ikki deb men aytdim. Ishonmasang sanab boq.</i>	Counting rhymes with numbers for finding out who will chase, who will seek in the game <i>One, two, buckle my shoe; Three, four, shut the door; Five, six, pick up sticks; Seven, eight, lay them straight; Nine, ten, a good fat hen.</i>	Counting rhymes are so simple in both languages, used simple sentence structure as subject, verb. The main words are numbers.
II.	Harakatli o'yinlar	Pure active games	
	Bekimmachoq, qidirib top	Hide and seek	
	Quvlashmachoq: <i>Urib qochish, chap berish, gir aylanish, Qopqon, Echki bolalari</i>	Chasing, Tag games: <i>Duck, duck, Goose, stuck in the mood, Fox and sheep, Captain, captain, Join hands, Dog catcher.</i>	The instructions and rules are different but the main thing is running and chasing each other.
	<i>Jo'rovoy-jo'ppi</i>	Chasing game	
	Tarqalmachiq	<i>Spreading games</i>	
	Kim kuchli?	<i>Who is strong? (chasing game)</i>	
	Darvoza-darvoza	<i>Gate-gate -London bridge</i>	
	Bo'sh o'rin	<i>Empty place</i>	
	Chertki	<i>Flick</i>	
	Qo'riqchi	<i>Guard</i>	
	Tapir-tupur qaldirg'och	<i>Pitter-patter swallow</i>	
	Quloq-chakka	<i>Ear-temple</i>	
	Xo'roz-xo'roz	<i>Rooster-rooster</i>	
	Yelkada kurashish, ot ustida kurashish	<i>Fight on the shoulder</i>	
	Bo'ron	<i>Storm</i>	
	Ona tovuq va hakka	<i>Mother hen and magpie</i>	
	Topag'on	<i>Finder</i>	
	Quyong inga kirolmadi	<i>Rabbit can't enter the lair</i>	
	Karnaymi-surnay	<i>Is it karnay or surnay?</i>	
	Qarsak	<i>Clap</i>	
	Jon berdik	<i>Giving life</i>	
	Cho'nqa shuvoq	<i>Grasping grass</i>	
	Eshak mindi, eshak mingash	<i>Buck buck; Johnny-on-a Pony</i>	
III.	So'zli harakatli o'yinlar	<i>Games are played with words</i>	The main important thing of these games to tell the rhyme and play at the same time.
	Oq terakmi, ko'k terak <i>Oq terakmi, ko'k terak? Bizdan sizga kim kerak? Sayrab turgan dil kerak, Dillarning qaysi biri, Gulandomdir o'tkiri.</i>	<i>Is it white poplar or blue poplar? - Red Rover Is it white poplar, blue poplar? Who do you need from us? We need singing soul, Which of the soul, Gulandom is sharp (best, strong)</i>	
	Quyongim-quyongim	<i>My rabbit-my rabbit</i>	

	<i>Quyoni, quyoni, Nega buncha yig'laysan, O'rningdan tur-chi, yuz qo'lingni yuv-chi, Oynaga qara-chi, sochingni tara-chi, Safimizga kelaqol, Xoxlaganing tanlab ol.</i>	<i>My rabbit, my rabbit, Why are you crying so much? Stand up, Wash your face, Look at the mirror, Comb your hair, Come to our row, Choose anyone you like.</i>	
	Bo'rivoy va g'ozlar	<i>Wolf and geoses</i>	
	Olmacha do'm-do'm	<i>Apple</i>	
	Oq sholi, ko'k sholi	<i>White rice, blue rice</i>	
	Boy xotin	<i>Rich woman</i>	
	Sandiqcha-yu quticha	<i>Strongbox and box</i>	
	Otilgan do'ppini kim olib keladi	<i>Who brings thrown ball?</i>	
	Qiz olib qochish	<i>Get away with girl</i>	
	Shoqolim-shoqolim	<i>My jackal-my jackal</i>	
	Mushuk-sichqon	<i>Cat and mouse</i>	
	Opa-opa, anjir	<i>Sister-sister, fig</i>	
	Oltin darvoza	<i>Golden gate</i>	
	Kim chopag'on, kim o'zar	<i>Who is faster?</i>	
	Jigar-jigar	<i>Liver-liver</i>	
	Shaftoli shakar	<i>Peach-sugar</i>	
	Sakra-sakra	<i>Jump-jump</i>	
	Ko'z boylag'ich	<i>Tie the eyes</i>	
	Qo'rqmaysanmi?	<i>Aren't you afraid?</i>	
	Tuta-tut	<i>Catch and catch</i>	
	Nuqta-vergul	<i>Dot, comma</i>	
	Do'konchi	<i>Salesman</i>	
	To'y-to'y	<i>Wedding-wedding</i>	
	Ot	<i>Horse</i>	
	Uy-uy	<i>House-house</i>	
	Non yopish	<i>Baking bread</i>	
IV.	Predmetli o'yinlar	Games are played with materials	These games are played with simple materials.
	Chertmoq, jirttak(mak-mak)	Hopscotch	Chalk, pebbles
	Arqon talashish	<i>Grabbing a rope</i>	A rope
	Darra	Rope	Rope, scarf
	Lanka	Hacky sack	A piece of dried skin of the animal
	Chillik	Tip cat game	One long, one short sticks
	Juftmi-toq, danak yashirish	Couple or alone; hiding the seed	seeds

	Chavandoz - kichik uloq (o'g'il bolalar)	<i>Horse rider</i>	A piece of dried animal skin or little pillow
	Besh tosh	<i>Five pebbles</i>	Five pebbles
	To'ptosh	<i>Ballpebble, ball stone</i>	
	Qirq tosh	<i>Forty pebbles</i>	Forty pebbles
	Podsho va vazir	<i>King and vizier</i>	paper
	Bozor-bozor	<i>Market-market</i>	Different things to sell
	Nuqtani top	<i>Find the dot</i>	stick
	Qo'g'irchoq	<i>Playing with dolls</i>	Homemade sewn dolls
	Hango'z	<i>Hango'z</i>	Wooden ankle
	Kalpo'shto'ppi	<i>Kalpo'shto'ppi - Sewn ball game</i>	Material ball
V.	Faslga oid o'yinlar	Seasonal games	
	Chana uchish	<i>Sledging</i>	Winter game
	Yaxmalak uchish	<i>Gliding over the ice</i>	Winter game
	Olma menda	<i>I have an apple (water game)</i>	Boys should touch the head of the boy who has an apple, their head stands like an apple in the water. The word Apple is used, it is planted very often and is considered a usual fruit in the summer.
	Suvga cho'nganni ushlar	<i>Catching diving boy (water game)</i>	Summer game is played in the river, lakes.
	Varrak uchirish	<i>Flying a kite</i>	Common spring game
	Qorbobo	<i>Making a snowman</i>	This game is universal game, children play in the winter if there is snow in their place.
VI.	So'zli o'yinlar	Games with words only	
	Guldur-gup <i>Mushuk o'ldi, Dumi qoldi. Kim gapirsa, Uni yeydi.</i>	<i>Saying nothing to others Cat is dead, tail is left. If smb says, they will eat.</i>	This game is played among children when they want to be a secret, they shouldn't tell anyone about something
	Chandishlar <i>Mana bu nima? Piyoz. Onangga xat yoz.</i>	<i>Tricking with rhythm, rhyme. "Simon says"</i>	The words: piyoz, yoz has similar rhyme.

	Tez aytish <i>Bir tup tut, Tutning tagida, Bir tup tut. // Qo'ng'roq qo'g'irchoqnikimi, qo'zichoqnikimi?</i>	Tongue twister <i>I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream. // She sells seashells by the seashore.</i>	The word "tut"- mulberry tree is planted to make shadow. It can be seen in children's folklore.
	Kim birinchi topadi?	Who finds the first?	
	Davom et	Continuing the poem	Saying the poem one by one without stopping, if someone stops telling the rhyme by heart, they will lose the game.
	Qiziq aytishmalar	Interesting rhymes as a dialogue	The children say rhyme one by one on interesting topics.

The language and culture of these games and game songs are different according to their place where they are appeared, their religion, customs, traditions and their daily life. Some of the games have the same rules and structures but they have different rhymes and words as *Red Rover – Oq terakmi*, *ko'k terak*, *Buck buck-Eshak mindi*, *Hacky-sack- Lanka*. Some games are chasing, tag games and they have so many types and names in both languages as *Urib qochish*, *Jo'ravoy-jo'ppi*, *echki bolalari*; *Duck, duck, Goose, stuck in the mood*, *Fox and sheep*. Origin of the games belong to seasons, animal and plant types from their location, festivals of this nation as *Olma menda*; *Gliding over the ice*, *making a snowman*. Some words and rhymes cannot be translated as original, there is no clear equivalent as *Hango'z (wooden ankle)*, *Kalpo'shto'ppi (sewn ball game)*, *Cho'nqa shuvoq (meaning like: messy grass)* and *Buck buck, Pat-a-cake, Hambone*. Some games have the same rules and translations: *Mushuk-sichqon, Cat and mouse*; *uy-uy, house-house*; *Qo'g'irchoq- Playing with dolls*. The types of the games in English are: Tag games, hiding games, games with equipment, jumping games, memory games, hand games and traditional games: Follow the leader, Monkey in the middle, London bridge, Simon says, Tip-cat, Wrestling and etc. Folk games are pure children's games, created and played by children. They make young people be

strong, healthy, wit, smart and sociable. If the children play folk games, they feel happiness, joy and friendship.

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