

ANNOTATION

to the dissertation work of Dautuly Tursynbay on the topic "The tongue twister genre: origin, genre features, typology", submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the educational program "8D02304 - Literary Studies"

General characteristics of the work. The international community is well aware that Kazakh folklore, distinguished by its rich content and genre diversity, represents a boundless sea of folk wisdom, occupying a special place in the spiritual heritage of humanity. A striking example of this is the unique folklore collection "Babalar sozi" published in one hundred volumes. Currently, folklore researchers classify and study Kazakh folklore into more than forty genres. One such minor genre of Kazakh folklore, which has not yet received sufficient scholarly attention but nevertheless demonstrates particular vitality in social life and is especially widely used among children, is the genre of tongue twisters.

The tongue twister is an ancient genre, widespread in the folklore of virtually all peoples. Its origin, genre nature, artistic characteristics, and socio-social function place it in a special place both in the history of Kazakh folklore and in contemporary life, maintaining its vitality as a form of folk art. Although tongue twisters are considered a minor genre of Kazakh folklore, they differ from other genres in their structural system, artistic and linguistic design, specific content, and thematic range. Tongue twisters also serve an educational function, promoting the development of children's speech and broadening their worldview. For millennia, they have been considered a form of play, teaching the younger generation clear pronunciation, correct sound combinations, and the development of speech articulation.

Relevance of the study. It is known that the examples and varieties of Kazakh folklore began to be systematically studied in the early 20th century. Kazakh folklorists and literary scholars such as A.Baitursynov, K.Dosmukhamedov, S.Seifullin, M.Auezov, S.Mukanov, K.Zhumaliev, E.Ismailov, A.Konyratbayev, B.Kenjebayev, S.Akhmetov, M.Gabdullin, N.Smirnova, Zaki Akhmetov, and S.Kirabayev, in their works devoted to the history of Kazakh folklore and literature, did not ignore the tongue twister genre, devoting attention to collecting and systematizing its best examples and their general characteristics. As a result, tongue twister examples were included in the curricula and textbooks of schools and universities. Furthermore, definitions of the tongue twister were provided and scholarly opinions were expressed about its nature as an independent genre.

Nevertheless, the tongue twister genre has yet to be the subject of a dedicated, comprehensive study based on systematic collection of materials and in-depth scholarly analysis. In fact, tongue twisters, although collected fragmentarily, published in separate collections, and occasionally included in textbooks, remained outside the scope of specialized academic study. With the exception of isolated articles published in periodicals and educational publications, no fundamental

research exploring the nature and specific characteristics of tongue twisters has been written. Consequently, until recent years, this genre, for various reasons, has been neglected. Tongue twisters were primarily viewed as a means of entertainment and light humor, while their educational value in the development of children's speech and language culture, their origins, genre characteristics, methods of creation, poetics, and connections with similar genres among Turkic peoples remained insufficiently studied. In other words, Kazakh folklore studies have until now experienced a need for research that comprehensively analyzes the origin of tongue twisters, their genre nature, artistic features, socio-social functions, and comparative typological connections.

Therefore, a comprehensive and modern study of the genre nature, origin, typological connections, as well as the place and role of tongue twisters in modern society as one of the most important genres of Kazakh folklore seems to be an urgent task for modern Kazakh folklore studies and literary criticism.

Purpose of the study. To define the genre nature of tongue twisters, identify the paths of their formation and development, reveal artistic features, analyze the educational, cognitive and socio-social functions of tongue twisters, as well as determine their place and role in the history of Kazakh folklore and literature.

Research objectives. Since the tongue twister genre is becoming the object of special scientific research for the first time, the following tasks were set in accordance with the purpose of the work:

- to systematize the experience of collecting, publishing and studying Kazakh tongue twisters, to determine their significance as sources of research;
- to identify the uniqueness of the genre nature of tongue twisters by comparing them with other genres, to analyze the linguistic structure and artistic features;
- to provide a comparative-typological justification for the universal features of Kazakh tongue twisters, common with the folklore of the peoples of the world, as well as their national specifics;
- to scientifically substantiate comparative-typological connections with the folklore of the Turkic peoples;
- to determine the place and role of the tongue twister genre in modern social life, including scientifically substantiating its continuity in modern children's literature;
- to introduce into scientific circulation the issues of continuity of folk tongue twisters with fiction, as well as their pedagogical significance in the context of the modern educational process.

Object of the study. The study included a comprehensive review, systematization, and examination of Kazakh texts collected in archival and manuscript collections in Kazakhstan, as well as in neighboring and distant countries, including China, Russia, and Mongolia; materials from the manuscript and rare collections of the National Scientific Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the M.O. Auezov Institute of Literature and Art; materials from periodicals

published since the early 20th century; examples of tongue twisters published in various books and collections over the years; and individual scholarly opinions and conclusions regarding the tongue twister genre.

Research methods. The research utilized the comparative-typological method, the systemic-functional method, historical-linguistic analysis methods, and theoretical propositions of leading scholars relevant to the subject of the study.

Theoretical (methodological) basis of the research. The first studies of Kazakh folklore began to appear in Russian folklore studies in the late 18th and early 20th centuries. Scholars such as I.P. Milayev, V. Bartold, A. Samoylovich, S. Malov, P. Melioransky, and others, who brought fame to Russian Oriental studies worldwide, left their own scholarly traditions in the publication and study of ethnographic materials and oral folklore.

The first recorded examples of tongue twisters appear in the manuscripts of researchers such as M.F. Gavrilov and A. Divaev in the late 19th century. During the Soviet period, tongue twisters were published in periodicals, school textbooks, folklore collections, and were also published as separate books.

One of the first literary scholars to draw attention to the scientific significance of tongue twisters was S. Seifullin. In his study "Kazakh Adebieti," he comprehensively explored the educational value and functions of tongue twisters, paying particular attention to their playful nature. Over the years, a significant contribution to the introduction of the patter genre into scientific circulation was made by such scientists as Sh. Ualikhanov, A. Baitursynov, S. Seifullin, M. Kopeev, Kh. Dosmukhamedov, M. Auezov, S. Mukanov, R. Berdibaev, Z. Akhmetov, A. Konyratbaev, M. Gabdullin, M. Zharmukhamedov, Sh. Akhmetov, B. Kenzhebaev, S. Sadyrbaev, B. Adambaev, E. Tursynov, M. Alimbayev, S. Kaskabasov, S. Kirabaev, S. Negimov, B. Abylkasymov, K. Matyzhanov, K. Sattarov and others. Small collections, articles and individual studies were published at different levels.

Among foreign scientists, the following works were used as a theoretical basis: Turkish researchers A. Duymaz and M. Ekizhi; Russian scientists Vasily Radlov, M. Ibragimov, E. A. Pokrovsky, A. E. Alektorov, N. Ivanov, P. Khodyrov, M. F. Gavrilov, Vladimir Propp; Kyrgyz scientists A. Kharuzin, T. Baizhiev, Z. Bektenov; as well as Kazakh scientists from China - T. Meshpetuly, Zh. Bakayev, O. Egubayev.

Main sources of research. The research utilized the collections of the National Academic Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the National Library of Kazakhstan, the National Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the book collections of the Department of Literature and Art and the scientific library of the M. O. Auezov Institute of Literature and Art. The theoretical and source-based research also drew on materials from libraries and research centers in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Karakalpakstan, and Bashkortostan.

Especially in the period after independence, interest in this genre has grown significantly, including the active introduction of the heritage of Kazakhs abroad

into scientific circulation. As an example, we can name such fundamental collections and scientific works as “Gazhayyp bau” (1989), “Eki taktay bir kopir” (1992), “Zhanyltpashtar” (1998), “Aripter Aleminde” (1997), “Zhaksylyk pen Zhamandyk” (Urumqi, 1998), “Zhanyltpashtar” (2002), “Ykylyk” (1998), “Bir myn bir zhuz on bir zhanyltpash” (2004), “Kazakh Adebietinin Tarikhy. Folklore” (2008), “Babalar sozi” (2011, volume 72), “Dala folklorynyn antologiyasy ” (2020), which have been published several times in recent years.

In addition, during the study, theoretical positions and scientific works of scientists who examined the theoretical problems of folklore and its genre varieties were comprehensively analyzed, in particular S. Kaskabasov, B. Abylkasymov, Sh. Ybyraev, S. Negimov, Sh. Kerim, K. Matyzhanov and other researchers.

Scientific novelty of the research. As a result of achieving the stated goals and objectives, the tongue twister genre was for the first time comprehensively and comprehensively studied in Kazakh folklore and literary studies as an independent, specialized object of scientific study and introduced into scientific circulation. Specifically:

- the stages of recording and publishing tongue twisters were examined, scientifically analyzed and systematized;
- new scientific provisions regarding the formation and development of tongue twisters as an independent genre were put forward, and an analysis of the state of study of Kazakh tongue twisters was conducted;
- The connections between tongue twisters and other genre forms were investigated; for the first time, their compositional structure, artistic features, poetic organization, poetic nature and aesthetic expressiveness became the object of special research, which received a comprehensive scientific justification;
- The universal features of Kazakh tongue twisters, common with the folklore of the peoples of the world, as well as their national specificity, were identified; for the first time, their comparative-typological connection with the folklore of the Turkic peoples was examined on a scientific basis;
- The socio-social functions of the tongue twister genre, its educational value and pedagogical role in the modern process of raising children are comprehensively analyzed;
- The successive connections between folk tongue twisters and fiction are determined, especially their modern development in relation to children's literature.

Theoretical and practical significance of the study. An analysis of the artistic, ideological, cognitive, historical, educational, and social functions of the tongue twister genre allows us to determine its place in the spiritual life of our people. Overall, studying the origins and development of this genre, as well as understanding its poetics and typology, contributes to a deeper understanding of the nature of Kazakh folklore.

The research materials may be useful to scholars interested in the history and theory of folklore, as well as master's and doctoral students.

The results of the study, in scientific and theoretical terms, can serve as material and an auxiliary tool for specialists studying children's speech.

The main results and provisions submitted for defense. Based on the results of the scientific research, the following conclusions and provisions are submitted for defense:

- The tongue twister is an important and meaningful component of an ancient group of minor genres of Kazakh folklore. Its content and scope are closely linked to the history of the Kazakh people, their way of life, traditional worldview, and educational culture. Traces of Kazakh mythology and ancient beliefs have been proven to be present in its origins.
- It has been established that the tongue twister, which initially emerged in the mainstream of ritual consciousness, subsequently acquired high pedagogical and aesthetic significance, took shape as an independent genre and continues to actively function at the present time;
- It has been systematized that the process of formation and development of tongue twisters as an independent genre is closely connected with the historical poetics of Kazakh folklore;
- It has been determined that the tongue twister genre is a holistic genre form with its own compositional structure, a special rhyme system, linguistic structure, cognitive and substantive specificity and a unique poetic nature that distinguish it from other genres;
- It was revealed that Kazakh tongue twisters, possessing universal features common to the folklore of the peoples of the world, simultaneously form a typologically interconnected system with the folklore of the Turkic peoples;
- It has been established that tongue twisters as a special sphere of Kazakh spiritual culture perform important pedagogical and aesthetic functions in the socio-social environment.

Publication and testing of research results. The principal scientific results and conclusions of the study have been published in the form of 7 scholarly articles in domestic and international academic journals, as well as in the proceedings of international scientific and practical conferences. Among them, 1 research article is indexed in the international *Scopus* database, while 4 articles have been published in journals recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In addition, 2 articles were published in the proceedings of international scientific conferences.

Research structure. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three sections devoted to the analysis of the main scientific provisions, a conclusion and a list of references.