



ABOUT UZBEK CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

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Abstract

The article discusses changes in Uzbek children's literature in different eras. Based on the analysis of specific works for children and youth, the author shows how freedom of creativity becomes a leading factor in the manifestation of the artistic and aesthetic foundations of children's literature.

Keywords: children's literature, features, artistic and aesthetic value, work of art.

It is well known that rich and colorful examples of folklore are a rich source of origin and development of written literature. It should be noted here that the development of fiction is inextricably linked with the general development of society. In this connection it is worth mentioning Devon lug'otitis Turk Mahmud Kashgari . The great linguist of the 11th century gives us a lot of information in this book. Along with the literature of the 11th century, it contains samples of songs and lyric poems that appeared in earlier times and were passed from mouth to mouth and from generation to generation. In particular, it tells in detail about labor, heroism, rituals and songs of the season. In addition, the epic works of Yusuf Khos Hadjib " Qutadgu bilig " ("Knowledge leading to happiness"), epics " Hibat ul-haqayiq » (Favorite Truths) by Ahmad Yugnaki and the works of Ahmad Yasawi and Suleiman the Magnificent cover the issues of language, science, science and ethics. The works of poets such as Haydar Khorezmi, Qutb , Durbek , Sakkoki , Lutfi , condemning injustice and oppression, sympathizing with the plight of ordinary people and shedding light on their dreams, play an important role in history. Uzbek poetry of the 15th century, based on the poems of Atoi , Sakkoki and Lutfi , has accumulated a great artistic experience in the field of depicting life events. This experience created the necessary conditions for the growth of such a great artist as Alisher Navoi.

Alisher Navoi devoted all his activities and creativity to the struggle for human happiness, peace of people, prevention of civil wars, improvement, was a wise statesman, the founder of the Uzbek classical literary language and a great orator of his time. He sponsored men of science, art and literature and trained many students.





Alisher Navoi in the 40th chapter of the epic " Khairat ul-abror " ("The Admiration of Good People") praises the great virtue of honesty: "What does it have to do with the fact that the wheel is turned upside down after everyone is used to honesty? The more correct the road, the closer it is. The head is always higher than the spear when straight. Since the rope is tied to everything, it binds cattle and sheep. Because the cypress is straight, it endures disasters and is always green... Whoever has a crooked hand is a thief. Whoever is notorious for stealing, the people will cut off his hand and do the right thing.

Navoi says that the people of the country prospered thanks to the embodiment of the slogan "Truth - truth" or "Strength - justice" in the official seal of Sakhbikiran .

The work of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur " Boburnoma ", who lived in the XI-XVI centuries, along with the historical events of that period, provides valuable information about the science, customs, language, art and literature of different peoples.

In the history of our classical literature, the works of two great poets, Muhammadniyaz Nishoti and Muhammad Sharif Gulkhani , who lived in the late XNUMXth and early XNUMXth centuries. Nishati's folklore epic " Khusn -u dil " is dedicated to love, reason and morality. It is noteworthy that the epic also contains such parables as " Shahboz and Bulbul ", " Gul and Daf ", "No and Shamshod ", " Kosai Chin Nargis ", "Purple and Dust", each of which can be an independent work. In all these parables, the coverage of such topics as the good of the nation, not boasting, and the harm of excessive arrogance are exemplary for children in every respect.

In Zarbulmasala Gulkhani also expressed his important social views and attitude towards the fate of the nation through interesting parables.

Muniz was deeply saddened by the plight of the working people and the humiliation of scientists and writers. The poet urged people to enlightenment, to read books, to stay away from ignorance and evil. Muniz made a significant contribution to the education and upbringing of children with his pamphlet Literacy. His ideas of enlightenment also had a great influence on the work of his successors such as Mukimi, Furkat , Zavki and Avaz Otar.

Textbooks and manuals written by Abdullah Avloni , Hamza , Fitrat , Elbek and Munavvarkuri , who raised the banner of enlightenment, contain materials about the life, reading and morality of children.

In the works of Abdulla Avloni ("First Teacher", "Second Teacher", "Gulistan School", "Turkish Gulistan or Morality"), Khamza Hakimzoda Niyazi ("Light Literature", "Ethical Stories", "Book of Recitation") began .





In the 20s Fitrat , Cholpon , Usmon Nasir , Ghafur Ghulam, Gairati , Shokir Sulaimon , Oybek and others wrote for older children, calling for science and hard work.

In his poem "My Garden" Usmon Nasir , an adult literature enthusiast poet, described the fact that if a person works and creates a garden, his labor will never

Do not forget me

My work is respect ,

He builds a statue out of flowers.

My poems sound

Even after thousands of years

Do not forget me

We must live with confidence. In particular, every child must trust people and people. This is a nation that makes a man a man, creates him and destroys him. Loving people, following people has always existed. The poet Cholpon also talks about the great strength of the people, about how children follow people in behavior, reading, etiquette, lighten the burden of the people, grow up and listen to any work . r says:

People are the sea, people are the waves, people are the power,

People rise up, people burn, people take revenge.

... We will receive all power from the people,

Let's hug and go to the people!

Children's literature began to take shape from year to year. Especially during these years, Z. Dier , D. Oppokova , M. Faizi , I. Muslim, A. Rahmat , Sh. The addition of Saadullah , S. Jor , M. Akilova , K. Muhammadi , H. Nazir was a great event. They encourage children to study well, enjoy the light of science, and grow up to be true sons and daughters of their own age.

Children's literature has evolved over the years. By the 1930s, he had his own professional poets and writers. Children's artists grew up in the field of poetry (Zafar Diyor , Adham Rahmat , Ilyas M uslim, Shukur Sadullah , Sultan Jora , Mahmud Akilova , Quddus Muhammadi), prose (Majid Faizi , Dorgia Oppokova , Hakim Nazir) and Dorji Orji . Sadriddin Aini, Gafur Ghulam, Hamid Olimjon , Oybek , Shokir Sulaimon , Elbek and Gairatiy also contributed to the development of Uzbek children's literature.

During this period, compilations by Zafar were released Diyor "Songs" (1933), "Ceremony" (1936), "Poems" (1939), "Blessing" (1940), "Poems and Stories" (1940) and the poem "The Machinist" (1935), Drama "Happy Youth ", stories "Sending", "Unfortunate"; Books by A. Rakhmat "Dum" (1938), "Happy Youth" (1939), "Pleasant Gods" (1940), "Poems" (1940), "Cunning Fox" (1940); Sultan Jo'ra's " Fidokor "



(1940); "Growth" by Ilyas Muslim (1932), "Poisoners" (1932), " Mikti Keldie " (1934); Shukur's "Scream" published Sadulla (1933).

During this period, many works of literature of the fraternal peoples were translated into Uzbek. As a result, Uzbek children's literature has become richer in all respects. In particular, the launch of such publications as "Young Turkestans ", "Children's Comrade", "Children's World", "Changing Youth", "Young Power" led to the comprehensive development of children's literature.

This expanded the scope of children's literature. In children's literature, the themes of youth, school life, nature of the Motherland, friendship of peoples, love for science, profession and technology are widely covered.

There is a saying among the people: "If your homeland is alive, your color will not be straw." During World War II Oybek , Hamid Olimjon , Gafur Ghulam, Sabir Abdulla, Uigun , Maksud Shaikhzoda , Zafar Diyor , Amin Umari , Ghairati , Mirtemir , Ilyas Muslim, Sultan Jora and others were convinced that the Nazi invaders would be destroyed. , "Farewell" Uygun , "Little Warrior" Zafar Diyora , "Weave the Yard" by Ilyas Muslim , "Weavers in Textile Mills" by Sultan Jo'ra , " Talpin , Yurak " by Rano Uzokova were among the first works of children's literature to denounce war.

The main theme of children's literature of this period was the courageous struggle of the heroes of the war against the Nazi invaders "Khat" (Hamid Olimjon), "Sen-orphan Emsan " (Gafur Ghulam), " Vatan Vatan ", " Igitlarga " (Oybek), " Kurash nechun ? ", " Captain Gastello" (Prince Maqsoud), "Song of the Motherland" (Harmonious), "Motherland", "Horseman" (Temir Fatto), "Give me a weapon too!" ", " Our family "(Zafar Diyor), The Marriage of Muhammad" (Sultan of Jora), "My Mother's Words" (Adham Rahmat) and "We will win" (Hasan Said).

Heroes created by Zafar Diyor , are very vengeful, despite their young age. They furiously curse the martyrs of the world, the Nazi invaders. Z. Dier "Give me a weapon!" The poem ends with the following verses in the language of the lyrical hero:

Don't call me small

Don't underestimate my strength

I would like to have a massage

People's revenge is my revenge!

The Nazi invaders violated the peaceful life of all small children. He deprived them of fishing, recreation, education and livelihood on rivers and lakes. Therefore, the young patriot, having united with all the people, prepared to take revenge on the enemy with weapons in his hands:

Give me a gun too

Give me the gun too.





Razil in German

I'm also very sad,

he attracts attention with his bravery. The work to strengthen the front was also a separate topic in children's literature during the war. "School is your front", "The train goes to the front", "Blacksmith's chair", "Youth" by Shukur Sadullah, "What were you doing?" Zafara Diyora. Such works reflect children's labor to strengthen the rear of the front.

In children's poetry of the post-war period, works about the Motherland, the beautiful land, our free country are worthy of attention. "Yashna, Vatan" (I. Muslim), "Rim of Christmas Trees", "Yurtimizin Yuragi" (P. Momin), "Mening vatanim", "Bakhtli balalar" (K. Hikmat), "Dawn Olkamizning" (A. Rahmat), "The story of a farmer grandfather and twelve children" (A. Aripov), "The word mother" (O. Mation) and others. It is not enough to list the verses written on this subject.

Aripov's poem "The Story of a Farmer's Grandfather and Twelve Children" is one of the most significant achievements of children's literature in recent years. There are many works about Uzbekistan in Uzbek children's poetry. A. Aripov wrote unique original works without repeating them. The main characters of the poem are excellent students from the twelve provinces. They know the history of their place. They answer questions from their grandfather, who accompanied them on the train. Each region of Uzbekistan has its own wealth, cities and generous people.

In this dialogue-based poem, the grandfather's closing speech is significant. The four lines of the poem express the beauty, majesty and power of our country, which is becoming more and more prosperous, independent and self-determined:

Every place you name

There will be one garden

If you put it all together

It will be Uzbekistan.

The Uzbek people have always been hardworking. The business is inherited from our ancestors. K. Muhammadi "Ethics", "The story of my grandmother", "Syrdarya sun" by H. Yakubov, "Children of our yard" by Shukur Sadully, "Programmer Girl", "Gardener Girl", "Aykhan and Basil" by Ilyas Muslim, "Working Bees", "Your Gift", "Looking at the Fields" by Polat Momina, "The Sun Came Out of the World", "Grandfather and Grandson" by Kudrat Hikmata, "Jojam, don't go", Tolib's "Time is precious" Yuldosha, "Baraka", poems "Tikuvchi" by Yusuf Shomansur directly dedicated to the subject of labor.





In their works, our poets win the love of readers with their poems, which encourage children to industriousness, respect for the workers, respect and careful attitude to what was created by their forehead.

One of the most important is to educate children in the spirit of love for nature from kindergarten age. Children's artists pay special attention to this issue. "The Tale of the Little Gardener", "A Conversation with Water", "The Tale of a High Mountain, a Wide Meadow and a Brave Comrade" (Z. Dier), "The Seasons" (Sh. Sadulla), "Come to our garden" (G. Gulom), "Boychechak", "Guncha" (Uigun), "Orik gullaganda" (H. Olimjon), "Yurtimiz tabiati", "Tillakongiz" (I. Muslim), "Tabiat alifbosi", "Kanatli dostlar" (K. Muhammadi), "Spring", "Mountain landscape", "Water" (K. Hikmat), "Turtle" (Y. Shomansur), "Pocket of walnuts" (M. Azam), "Rainbow legend" (O. Matyon) and others are included. Among them stands out "Bird" Shukur Sadulla. In his poems, children's love and care for birds are deeply rooted.

Children's poet Olim Mahkam is one of the most demanding writers. He revised each of his works, emphasizing the simplicity and artistic perfection of his language. Consider his poem "Butterfly". How simple is this four-line job. But it's very effective. The poem shows that not only people, but also insects and insects are in favor of the constant flowering of nature:

"Butterfly Come Here"

How many flights do you fly ! ?

"Don't chase me, Erkinjon ."

You step on a flower.

Speaking about today's Uzbek children's poetry, it is necessary to pay special attention to works that reflect the life of the school. It all depends on the school. School-themed poems express positive qualities such as clean rooms, a happy life, and children's desire to enjoy the light of science.

polata Momina "At school or at work", "Song of our class", "Teachers"; In such works by Ergash Raimov, as "Now I'm an adult", reflects the breath of the day.

Usually children live on the wing of dreams. In the poem "Now I am an adult child," the child's dream is very big - to grow up faster and become a schoolboy:

I was six last year

I'm not old enough.

Didn't write to school

They couldn't study.

Years go by

This year I am seven years old.

Now that I'm older





I am going to school.

Dozens of poems, fairy tales and epics have appeared since World War II. "Zafar and Zahro" by Oybek, "Bobom", "What is the strongest thing in the world?" Qudsah Muhammadi, "Solijon"; «Lakma it» Shukura Sadulla, "Two Magi"; "Deputies" Polat Momina, "Ah, how sweet", "Ugly Bicycle Hol", "Golden Flute", "The Fairy Tale Heard by Jalil"; "Attack of the Turtle" by Kudrat Hikmata, "Bobodehkon Khangomasi", "Chovkar", "Chirchik Farzandi", "Shepherd's Son" Ramza Bobojon; "We are peasant children" Safar Barnoev, "Legend of the Golden City", "Golden Lovers"; "Clever Children", "Bedana's Grandmother" by Miraziz Azama; "Sheep of Asrorkul" by Toshpolat Hamid, "One Leaf" by Ergash Raimova; "Strange Dragon" Azim Usmon; Epics and fairy tales Kavsar were created Turdiyeva, such as "In the country of masons".

As poetry developed in modern Uzbek children's literature, so did prose. A new generation of writers has emerged. In particular, the narrative has grown. Stories were created that fully corresponded to the age, interests and worldview of children. Hakim Nazir, Yakubjon Shukurov, Shukur Sadulla, Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboev, Turgunboy Goipov, Rakhmat Azizkhodzhaev, Latif Makhmudov, Farhod Musadzhan, Sabir Yunusov, Akiljon Khusanov, Mahmud Abir Yunusov, Safirodzhon Obid, Obid Nurodov, Safid Nazid, Obid, Safirodov, Obid, Obid, Safirod, Obid, Obid, Safirod, Obid, Safid, Obid, Obid, Safarod, Obid. and published collections of short stories.

Many stories reflect the lives of children. Chaudmonbeck's story Otaboeva "Itolgi" is dedicated to love and respect for birds and insects. It is a bird that catches and eats sparrows and doves. Shukurali aka Itolgi presents his nephew Shavkat. Shavkat wanted to use it to protect grapes. But the bird is not comfortable in them. When asked why, Shavkat's father explained that the bird aspired to freedom and freedom. Shavkat is a merciful boy who loves birds. He keeps Itolgi in a cage for almost three days. He seems to be sitting in a cage, not a bird, and completely pushes the dog out of the cage. The bird flies away, as if saying "thank you" to the child.

Many good works have been created in children's stories. From Oybek, Gafur Ghulam, Abdullah Kahhor to this day, their number has grown greatly. Examples are Hakim Nazir, Shukur Sadulla, Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboev, Khodjiakbar Shaykhov, Anvar Obidjon, Latif Makhmudov, Farhod Musajon, Khabib Pulatov, Mukimjon Niyazov, Rustam Rakhmonov, Ibokhon, Shukymjon Holmanjaldirza, Jukejondirza Ohangildirza. You can mention Ergash Raimova, Mamatkula Khazratkulov and others.

During this period, the possibilities of children's storytelling expanded significantly. The industriousness of the elders, their courage ("Volcano"), participation in the





Second World War ("The Adventures of Rustamjon"), our increasingly prosperous beautiful cities and tolerant, humane people ("Commander experience"), the struggle against the oppressors of the past, happy and striving for bright day ("Kachal Polvon"), the life of children and activities in the fields during the Second World War ("Ghost in the Jungle"), support for shepherds ("White Horse"), student field teams ("Zamon"), fun and arbitrariness. Themes such as children and their re-education (Our Romance) are at the forefront of the narrative of this period.

During this period, genres of adventure and science fiction developed in children's stories. Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboev ("Riding the Yellow Giant", "The Golden Head of the Avengers", "In the Land of Sweet Melons"), Khodjiakbar Shaikhov ("Demonstration in the Sky", "False Belt", "Memory of Ancestors"), Mahkam Mahmudov ("Planet of Reverse Eyes"), Anvar Obidjon ("Liar No. 0099", "Terrible Meshpolvon"), Olloyor ("Space Ant"), Okiljohn Khusanov ("A Child Growing in the Mountains") and others are effective in this genre.

Dramatic works also play an important role in the education of children. Hakim's poems Nazira, Adhama Rahmata, Polata Momina, Mamarasula Boboev, Turgunboy Goyipova, Narimon Orifjonov, Latif Makhmudov, Farhoda Musadjona add joy to children with their childishness.

Along with modern Uzbek children's fiction, children's literature and literary criticism grew and developed. A number of textbooks, manuals, collections, monographs and books have been written. Dozens of candidate and doctoral dissertations have been defended. Thus, modern Uzbek children's literature continues to develop. It becomes richer and richer with new writers, new works. In a word, this literature serves the prosperity of our independent Uzbekistan.

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