



THE ISSUE OF LITERARY ART IN MODERN UZBEK CHILDREN'S POETRY

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the issue of art in modern Uzbek children's poetry on the example of the work of Sodiqjon Inoyatov.

KEYWORDS: *children's literature, principles of analysis, theoretical principles, artistic and aesthetic views, literature in action.*

Since the power of literature is equal to that of the atom, dividing it into certain categories: children's literature, classical literature, independence literature, etc., sometimes seems to melt away, as if it has lost its common value, its power, its capacity; gives the impression of retreating from the principle of popularism and populism. In any case, it should not be forgotten that each syllable, which differs in terms of language and time, constitutes a great force - universal literature. It should be noted that the division of literature into such classes serves only a theoretical principle, and in practice, every literary critic, art lover approaches each of them from the point of view of love.

Children's literature, as we have said, is not easy literature. Children's literature is the beginning of literature, the birthplace of literature. Because the love for literature begins in this period, it is this period that motivates figurative thinking, poetic imagination, prepares the ground for the formation of literary and artistic views. This, in turn, requires the artist to approach not only a set of ideas embedded in spiritual-enlightenment views, but also the most basic aspect that gives him the right to a work of art, that is artistic mastery. Indeed, "Art is not an appendix or supplement to a literary work, but a necessary condition of the work that it brings the work into the world of art, giving it the right to be called a work of art. It is because of this art that the ideological power of the work is manifested." [1]

The works written for children also cultivate the artistic and aesthetic taste of the reader, his world of emotions, and instill the spark of the so-called spirituality of the ocean in the hearts, when they can meet the highest artistic standards. If we understand the childhood mood of children, if we approach them taking into account their age characteristics, individual nature, we will be convinced that art is also the most important

aspect of children's literature. Belinsky writes: "Poetry speaks with images. Children do not require conclusions, proofs, logical consistency. They need images, colors, sounds." [2] To do this, "a person who writes a book for children must be a very skilled artist, a very experienced educator, a goldsmith of language" [3].

It should be noted that children's literature, like our general literature, is constantly in search and action. A child is always a child. He does not choose time and place, nation. The phrase "After all, he is a child" is widely used among our people, sometimes to express that children are alien to the world, their hearts and minds cannot comprehend concepts that they cannot digest, and sometimes we adults need to learn a lot from them. Proverbs such as "A house with children is a market, a house without children is a grave", "There is no theft in a house with children" teach children to cherish the qualities of joy, sincerity, generosity, justice, honesty, courage, nobility and many others. Andersen's protagonist did not decide in vain: "Adults are a very, very strange people." They have their own world, their own way of thinking, their own spirituality, of course, their own literature. Khorezmian artists have also contributed to the formation of this literature, to the definition of national and local colorites in the Republic. In this article we want to share the work of a talented poet Sodiqjon Inoyatov, who lives and works in Gurlan district of Khorezm.

He has been publishing his creative exercises in the periodicals since the 1980s. So far, he has published collections of poems "Long live my friends", "Bright days", "Missing my mother", "My brother's book", and the story "Mistake". As you observe the poems and poetic tales from the above collections, you will realize that the poet knows the inner world of rural children well. In the end, it is this principle that makes you



believe that his poems are impressive, not just written for fun.

Presenting his opinions about the poems “Ten friends” by Dilshod Rajab, “Missing my mother” by Sodiqjon Inoyatov, “Who sleeps how?” by Khudoiberdi Kamilov, “Bread of the Lion King” by Zafar Isomiddin, “Owner of my dreams” by Vali Ahmadjon, “Scent of Joy” by Erpolat Bakht, “Leader of the Mountain sheep” by Shukrulla Abdullayev, “One day of childhood” by Mehribongul Tajimurodova, “Golden millet” by Aziza Qudratova and “First Fly”, which includes the first works of eight young writers from Namangan, Candidate of Philological Sciences Rahmatulla Barakaev explains why he started with the collection “Missing my mother”: “Sodiqjon Inoyatov’s collection “Missing my mother” is one of the most popular children’s books. The poem “New Child” from the collection of the poet is a powerful poem written in a unique way:

*У сузонгич таканинг // Ушлолмади шохидан.
Нок ўзирлай олмади // Носир боғбон боғидан.*

Дедик: —Қўрқоқ бўлмасанг, // Олапарни битта сол!

Эполмайсанми? Қани, // Бу ердан тез жўнаб қол!

*Хуллас, бизнинг “синов”дан // Ўта олмади сира.
Маҳаллада йўқ унга // Битта ҳам ўртоқ, жўра.*

*Аммо қўшни болакай // Чўкаётган пайт сувга,
Ўзини сойга отиб // Тик боқди у қўрқувга!*

Meaning: He could not catch the horn of the bad goat, could not steal a pear from Nasir gardener’s orchard. We said: “If you are not a coward, kick the dog Olapar. You can’t? Go away!”. All in all, he was not able to pass our “exam”. Therefore, no one becomes friend with him in our neighborhood. However, when the neighbor boy was drowning, he did not feel the fear and threw himself in to the water to save him!

The protagonists of the children’s poet’s poems are often cheerful, resourceful, a little naughty and a little simpler. However, the protagonist of this poem, on the contrary, is an empty child. In the eyes of the children who test whether it is worthwhile to add a new child to their ranks, the performance of “heroic deeds” such as being able to grab a goat’s horn and steal a pear from Nosir aka’s garden serves to determine his identity. Unfortunately the new kid (he doesn’t even have a horse) can’t do these tests, not even can kick the dog Olapar. So the bottom line is that this cowardly kid can’t have a single friend in the neighborhood. The success of the poem lies in the recognition of the “testers” in an unexpected conclusion, that is, when the appearance, the physical strength is still vividly and convincingly reflected in the fact that nothing is solved.

A man’s courage, his true image, is usually manifested during emergencies. Not everyone has the courage to jump into the water to save a drowning person. To do this, the poet says, “one must be able to stand upright in fear.” There is a saying, “Poetry is born of wonder.” So, it is not surprising that the quality that makes the “New Child” pleasing to the young reader, gradually turns to that admiration and recognition.

Another characteristic feature of Sodiqjon Inoyatov’s poems is his serious attention to the formal aspects of the poem, such as its weight, rhyme, and place. The poem “Ground Squirrel” is noteworthy in this regard:

*Очлигидан // Тутақиб,
Ялмоғиздай // Юмтақиб,
Келди Қуён // Инига.
Салом бердик // Инига
Кулиб-силаб // Бошини,
Ичиб кетди // Ошини.*

Meaning: The rabbit, which is nervous with hunger, like an old woman, came home. We greeted it, The rabbit laughed and stroked his head, drank the soup and went out.

How cleverly the poem describes the cunning of the ground squirrel (referring to the popular saying, “A goat can be called a brother when you are in trouble”): The repetition of 6 sounds, the repetition of 5 sounds in the rhyme “boshini-oshini”, especially the word play in the rhyme “iniga-iniga” (in-uy, ini aka, uka) serves to strengthen the melody and meaning of the poem”[4].

Now Sodiqjon Inoyatov’s talent has been recognized in the capital, and his poems have been included in the second grade curriculum and the eighth grade book “Mother tongue”. With his published books he aroused a certain interest in the literary community, the poet was able to show, in our opinion, that he had his own style, his own voice. The media expressed a sincere and warm attitude to the books and works of the poet.

Rustam Nazar, a major figure in children’s literature, chose the slogan: “Let the children who read my poems grow up, and the adults become children.” In order to write a poem that will make an adult a child, first of all, the poet himself must become a child. If you turn the pages of “Missing my mother”, you will never find fifty-year-old Sodiqjon Inoyatov. In the book, a child misses his mother, sometimes he is like an orphan, sometimes he seeks solace in search of a friend, sometimes he talks to animals, sometimes he enjoys bright days and looks to the future with hope. Here is the poem “Sad Day”:

*Бир кундаёқ
Бўлди оқ
Отажоним сочлари.
Опаларим йиғлашар*



Қўйи эгиб бошларин.
Тўлиб кетди ҳовлимиз
Аччиқ фарёд, нолага.
Қўйишмас нега мени
Онам ётган хонага?! [5]

Meaning: In a day, my father's hair turned into white. My sisters are crying, bending their heads down. Our house is filled with sour grief and sorrow. Why are not they letting me in my mother's room? Or adults are embarrassed by the words of the kind child in this poem:

“Бор экану, йўқ экан
Оч экуну, тўқ экан.
Бир кичкинтой боланинг
Бувижони йўқ экан.
Ҳамма нарсаси тўқис,
Соз кийим бош, хонаси.
Лекин эртақ билмаскан
На ота, на онаси.
Ўша бола иш сабаб

Хафа бўлиб, оғриниб.
Юрар экан бувисин
Эртақларин соғиниб”[5].

Meaning: Once upon a time, a little kid does not have a granny. He has everything, nice clothes and a room, but neither his father nor his mother does not know any fairy tales. As a result, that child is sad and always misses his granny's fairy tales.

The two poetic tales at the end of the book are sincerely and poetically imbued with the spirit of devotion and patriotism. The author deliberately puts an end to the poem without finishing the story “Magic Jug”:

Тугатсинлар эртақни
Болаларнинг ўзлари.

Meaning: Let the children themselves finish the fairy tale.

In the tale, the poet contrasts selfishness and greed. It is up to the children to think about what disasters will come to the country because of one greedy person. It makes them think.

“Sodiqjon Inoyatov's skill is that he manages to combine both philosophy and humor in his subject. There are many poems dedicated to the theme of war. However, the poet incorporates thought-provoking opinions and tones into his poem on the subject:

...Табрик учун сўзлашга тайёр,
Ўғил-қизлар кийиниб қаранг.
Байрамга-чи, ўн бешта эмас,
Етти кекса келишиди аранг...
Бирдан сергак тортдик баримиз,
Дил ўртанди андуҳ – аламда.
Ўн йил ўтгач биздек болалар,

Кимни йўқлар экан байрамда?! [5]”

Meaning: Boys and girls have already dressed up and are ready to give a congratulation speech. But

seven elderly came to the holiday, instead of fifteen. Suddenly, we all turned to be vigilant and felt sorry, imagining that in ten years, whom will we congratulate at this holiday?

Of course, as has always been acknowledged, perfection belongs only to Allah. Creativity depends on its dynamic character: it develops, improves, and sometimes it is the opposite. Most importantly, if we observe children's literature on the basis of today's criteria, principles of analysis, artistic and aesthetic views, we will see that this literature, especially our poetry, is constantly in motion, its beautiful examples and masterpieces are being created. Following the work of Sodiqjon Inoyatov, analyzed above, we can conclude that a worthy follower of teachers is entering the field of literature, which will bring to our hearts a pleasant future, the prospects of children's literature, hope for the future.

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