



THE ISSUE OF LYRIC HEROISM IN CHILDREN'S POETRY

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the issue of lyrical heroism in the poems of Tursunboy Adashboyev and Abdurahmon Akbar, their peculiarities, what a lyrical hero should look like in poems dedicated to a young reader, and the problems that need to be addressed.

KEYWORDS: *Lyrical hero, image, prose poem, theme and idea, rhythmic melody.*

INTRODUCTION

A lyrical protagonist is a person who carries a certain idea and content, expresses the heart, thoughts and feelings of the creator (sometimes played by the poet himself or by the poet). The lyrical hero (Russian: *Калька-лирическойгерой*) is a subject in lyric poetry, a form of expression of the author's feelings and thoughts. The lyrical protagonist means that the poet is not the real "I", but the "I" created on his basis [1, 154]. Thoughts, thoughts, excitement, joys and sorrows, which are expressed in lyrical poetry, are often the product of the poet's psyche. The lyrical protagonist expresses the thoughts and feelings of others as his own. In poetry, the poet is often portrayed as a lyrical hero. Literary critic D. Kuronov "The lyrical hero is not the poet himself, he is another" I "created from the" I ", which in many cases is understood as a relationship between the lyrical hero and the poet as a prototype and character" [2, 154].

MAIN PART

In poems written for children, the lyrical protagonist is also portrayed as a "child" played by a poet or a poet. The protagonist of the poems written for them must be appropriate and unique to the child, and even if the lyrical protagonist is an author, he must be able to be a child, to embody his external and internal world. In fact, there are two types of lyrical hero expression: one is the poet himself, and the other is the lyrical hero (child) played by the poet. The first round reflects the poet's own world, inner experiences, childhood memories, while the second round reflects the situation of a child or all children, their psycho-psychological world, worldview, that is, the poet himself. It is the poet's ability to express all

the experiences of a child chosen as a lyrical protagonist, even if he has not experienced the circumstances, as a child, infecting himself.

It is known that by nature a child is curious and aspiring to everything. Poems written for them should reflect their curiosity, behavior and character in general. R. Barakayev, a scholar and critic in the field of children's literature, wrote in his article "How to be a young hero" that "... when creating creative works for children, its main characters should be children. also natural. Because a child who reads a book first of all looks for himself in the work, as well as for his peers, whose thoughts, worldviews, researches and aspirations are similar to his own" [3, 145-149]. In fact, if a work written for children, whether prose or poetry, does not reflect their character, spiritual thoughts, joys and sorrows, self-sacrifice, joy, laughter and tears, then such a work is not for children. It is inappropriate to say that it is a work created for children, and such works will not please children. In the poems of the famous children's poet Tursunboy Adashboyev and his follower Abdurahmon Akbar, we see the skill of creating a unique lyrical hero.

In Tursunboy Adashboyev's poem "Onamyapganpatir" we see the expression of the poet's childhood.

Today I have it again / The instrument left by my father, [4, 23]

Flowers on my way, / I work with my head bowed.

It smells like mint, / It hits my breath.

Like the patina my mother covered, / The sun shines from the mountain.

The lyrical protagonist of the poem is able to describe the situation in the lives of all children,



although the poet himself, his life and experiences are reflected. Analyzing the poem "I'm hanging out":

Aunt Nazmi made the bed and sat on the sofa [5, 85].

Grandson raw apple, / Cut the sun lippa.

"What are you doing in the king?"

"Spilled apples, / I'm hanging in place ..."

The lyrical protagonist of the poem, Khosiyatkhan, is a playful, articulate, outgoing girl, and we even see a humorous laugh in her character. In short, it is portrayed by the poet as a child playing a role.

Abdurahmon Akbar, a student of Tursunboy Adashbaev and a worthy follower of him, was also able to portray the lyrical hero in his poems. His lyrical protagonist is a poet himself, but he is also a deep-thinking, intelligent and observant child. [6.46-48']. Basically, in A. Akbar's poems, the child played by the poet is portrayed as a lyrical hero. The lyrical protagonist of the poems in the series "Poetic stories about my father" is the poet himself. The poem is created in an innovative way, both in form and content. Let's take the poem "Ari" in it:

"My father and I broke down the wall, how many seasons it rained, how many times it snowed, how many times it was neglected, it was sunken. It was a cold, very dark day when we broke down the wall. When the top fell off, my father said, "Son, look, bees." The wind was blowing like a blazing fire, and the injured bees were whistling and moaning ... [7, 124].

"Prose poetry is the lyrical poem itself in terms of describing the feelings and experiences of the lyrical protagonist, having a small volume, emotional ... If a lyrical poem is a speech arranged on a certain scale If it has a form, prose poetry is not measured rhythmically." [8, 204].

Abdurahman Akbar's poetic stories are also written in prose, reflecting the lyrical hero, his childhood. The poems of this series reflect the poet's own feelings, moods, dreams, joys and sorrows, as well as emotions. But the volume is large, and at the same time there is a rhythmic dimension characteristic of the poem, stabilized in a 4 + 5 way. It can also be reflected in separate verses.

Dad and I broke down the wall, / how many seasons of rain, snow,

How many times has the wall been left unattended?

The lyrical protagonist of the poet's poem "New Year" is a boy named Omon. His psyche, his dreams are expressed.

New Year in the woods / I've been waiting for a chance, - [9, 95]

What an evening for his brother / So Omon stayed.

The lyrical protagonist is a boy named Omon, who tells his dreams to his brother, and these dreams have a didactic significance.

"I picked up a Christmas tree and toys."

No, no, I wouldn't cut it.

The poem is an educational example for both children and adults. The lyrical hero teaches to protect nature and trees from dreams. At the end of the poem, the above points become clear.

Asraredimkesidan / Aqallibirarchani ...

"As in all times, a good person and a bad person have the right to be heroes of art today," said researcher Nomon Rakhimjanov [10, 291-297]. Therefore, in children's poetry, the child is the lyrical hero. The shortcomings and laziness of the lyrical protagonist are reflected in the image of children, so that the young reader can draw his own conclusions from it. In the words of N. Novinkov, "Nothing affects the hard hearts of children as an example."

The lyrical heroes of T. Adashbaev's poems are:

1. In his poems on the theme of homeland and nature, the poet himself is often mentioned.

2. Funny, resourceful, a little simpler kids

3. A lyrical protagonist who is more prone to boasting, eloquent, imaginative in life, "humble", a loafer, but his boastfulness serves good. (On the example of the poem "Praises of Latifboy").

4. Immaculate, simple, humane, hard-working, patriotic child.

In the poems of Abdurahman Akbar, in addition to the above:

1. A meticulous young hero who looks at everything with amazement and asks questions.

2. The main protagonist is a talkative, resourceful, resourceful child who tries to understand the world faster.

3. A little lazy, a little lazy, a little lazy.

4. Children who have grown up before their age, who have seen the good and the bad of life, and who can observe.

5. He is still a very young, yet lyrical protagonist with a natural, lively outlook.

If the lyrical hero of T. Adashbaev's poems is created on the basis of simple, humorous laughter, created in accordance with the childish worldview and nature. In Akbar's poems, the lyrical protagonist is a poet himself, as well as deep-minded, intelligent and observant children. Basically, in A. Akbar's poems, the child played by the poet is portrayed as a lyrical hero [11, 459-461].

The lyrical protagonist directly expresses the poet's ideas, worldview and goals. Although the children themselves take part in the poem as lyrical heroes, it also embodies the poet's worldview, goals and thoughts. In understanding the events of life, people act as a "mirror" to each other. They influence each other more than anything else in their appearance, speech, or actions. That's why in



children's literature, the child is the protagonist. These heroes are considered to be people's own "art model", "image", "copy", "symbol". "The more vividly the reality of the human world is reflected in this 'symbol', the more impressive it will be," says Abdulla Ulugov [12, 462-476]. Therefore, set an example for young readers. It is important to show that.

CONCLUSION

In children's poetry, the lyrical protagonist is cheerful, simple, presented on the basis of their thoughts, dreams and spiritual experiences, which directly attracts the young reader and acquaints him with the book. Because the child in the play can serve as a good role model.

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