



Educational Poems in Uzbek Literature and Educational Significance of Learning

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Annotation: The article discusses the analysis and research of educational poems, which form a special series of Uzbek children's poetry, and the moral and educational significance of organizing them in primary classes.

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Introduction.

The thinking of a student of the 21st century is sharp. The outlook is broad. In the years of independence, paying attention to artistically high examples of children's literature, forming moral-educational, socio-political education in students through the analysis of works that reflect the interests of children of the new century, the mental and spiritual world, and their attitude to social life. is given importance. When we remember the representatives of Uzbek children's poetry of the period of independence, we remember H. Tokhtaboyev, A. Obidjon, K. Turdiyeva, and T. Adashboyev, among other great writers.

Material and methods.

T. Adashboyev's fairy tales and poems contain many characters, images and details that can provide spiritual and educational nourishment to the modern reader. Although children's literature is an integral part of general literature, there are a number of peculiarities that arise from its address (to whom it is intended). One of the differences between children's literature and adult literature is reflected in enlightenment. After all, in children's literature, along with artistry, enlightenment and education have their own special tone. Because children's literature sharpens the artistic-aesthetic taste of young readers, introduces them to beauty, and serves the interests of educating them and raising a well-rounded person. For this reason, in the best examples of children's literature, artistry is usually closely connected with enlightenment and education.

For example, in the works of children's poet T. Adashboyev, enlightenment and education are manifested in various situations. Let's say that in the poem "My Question" an image of a person who is interested in everything and seeks to know the essence of everything is created:

I'm sick of the basket,
Waking up.
Why is the night dark?
Why is it dark during the day?
Mother, grandmother, where from



If I ask about the injury,
They laugh hard,
You will be surprised.
Why does the bird fly?
This question is also difficult.
Why my flying cap,
Don't you want me?
From the basket without getting up
I have so many questions.
Overwhelming puzzles
Walks in my head.

Along with the opening of the psychology of the heart of a small child in the poet's poem,

It is not for nothing that he describes a thousand different questions buzzing in his head. Therefore, it is close to the truth that a child with a mature mind thinks about himself and the people around him, the creation of humanity, the relationship between the universe and man. That's why his thinking is awake. In general, his interest in abstract questions related to nature and creatures, the creation of the world, is noteworthy in this sense.

In some of T. Adashboyev's poems, addressing children, the little ones think about the unique puzzles that exist in the infinite universe in their minds:

Burn the ant's heel,
Dragonfly's ear.
Beards with beards
A goat's horn

You're an invertebrate
A snake has no arms, no legs
What's up trees
Colorless, without paint?
What are the bees for?
He bites and eats
I wonder why the worm
A child with two heads?
After the puzzles,
Do not be surprised by the situation
Flow carefully to them
A keyless...



The success of both poems is reflected in the natural, believable form that comes from life itself, not in the naked form of the educational idea that the answer to the endless riddles of life is achieved through careful acquisition of knowledge, in the manner of the child's self or the poet's appeal to children.

T. Adashboyev's depiction of enlightenment and education in harmony with beautiful art is particularly distinguished. "How old are you, grandpa?" poetic riddle (1983) is noteworthy in this regard.

- Grandfather, your youngest grandson
- How old is he now?
- Kenjam Nazir,
 how much i cost
 It's been so many months, my dear.
- How much did you get? -
 Javlon asks again and again.
- We are seventy-eight years old,
 We have two grandchildren.
- Wow, it's interesting, how are you?
- When my age is close to his.
 Who will find Rozmat Baba,
 How old are you?
 His grandson is Nazir
 How old are you?

This poem in the style of a riddle reminds us of the chistan genre in our classical literature. In Chistan, if something is hidden between the name and the image, T. Adashboyev finds out in the poem the age of the grandfather and how many months old the grandson is with the help of a mathematical operation - an equation. Consequently, this method makes the poem more interesting.

In the poem "Zoo", the poet encourages the young reader to find the answer to a riddle by solving a mathematical equation. However, this poem is not just a riddle, but first of all, it attracts attention due to its beautiful, poetic form-weight, rhyme, melody and harmony of bright scenery:

What about the zoo?
Clover humble rabbits.
The pheasants are walking
He walks quietly.
Fifty erur heads,
One hundred and forty feet,
How many rabbits, pheasants
Find, Oglon, this yogin?



It seems that these poems, which encourage to meditate and observe, not only teach children an educational lesson, but also raise their artistic level and their attitude towards reading.

The poems "Five saws", "Sparrow's nest", "The difference is one letter" are distinguished by a small aspect of teaching children through the same means of play. In the poem "Five Saws", the young reader was taught to create a new word by replacing the first letter of the word, with its meaning.

In general, in the work of children's poets, there are poems that strive for such ingenuity and enlightenment. This aspect is also observed in elementary school textbooks. The reader's imagination expands through poems and stories that call for knowledge. For example, there is a text titled "ILM" by Abdulla Avloni in elementary grades. It is described as follows: "It is said that reading, writing well, and learning all the necessary things are called science. Science is the honor of the world. Knowledge is a very high and holy quality for a person. After all, science shows us our situation and actions like a mirror. It sharpens our mind and thoughts. A person without knowledge is like a tree without fruit. The benefits of science are so many that it cannot be done by the one who describes them. Science saves us from the darkness of ignorance. Culture brings humanity to the world of enlightenment. It deters from bad deeds and bad deeds, makes one possess good manners and manners. In short, our whole life, health, happiness, and motivation depend on science.

Loving the school and the teacher, teaching them to respect opens the way to knowledge - enlightenment. Only an educated student respects his teachers and his school more than his soul. In this sense, there are only a lot of poems in this direction in elementary school textbooks. All of them have such educational and moral importance.

Miraziz Azam's poem "Forty Questions for a Child" written in 1988, as it is known from the title, contains 40 poetic questions. Before the poetic questions, the opening poem and the ending poem are given. In it, the poet makes a poetic appeal to little children with exactly 40 questions.

The poet calls upon the children of the country, who are considered to be the successors of great scholars, such as Farobi, Beruni, Kashgari, Navoi, who are known to the world for their knowledge, to be proud and to gain their independence as soon as possible. Symbolically, he calls people to live like lions, not meek ones:

So let it be

Is it suitable for a person?

Is it good for a person?

Like a lion?

From the twentieth question to the twenty-fourth question in the series, the power of the Creator is praised. It is written about the beings created by his power, the heavenly bodies. Attention is focused on the issue of the beginning and origin of life, the causes of various diseases.

Knowledge and ignorance are opposed. It is said that an educated person has no fear, and an ignorant person, on the contrary, opens an egg. Addressing the children with questions, Miraziz Azam delves deeper into the concept of deposit and tries to clearly reveal its essence. He tells the children that "deposit" is not money in the cash register, but something someone has said with confidence to deliver to someone else, something he has given, knowledge and lessons he has learned, and an oath taken to raise a flag. He mentions that swearing is one of the bad vices.

It is understood that the popularity of Uzbek children's poetry has various expressions. Only the possessor of knowledge and intelligence will understand the essence of the above questions and find



a reasonable answer to them. Poets bring children and teenagers to the world of enlightenment in this way. In the end, the enlightening poems strive for readers to gain thorough knowledge in a short time, to be truly devoted to the country and people. In fact, the goal of enlightenment is the same: to preserve the heritage of ancestors with knowledge and intelligence, to encourage people to become the owners of their country. In general, poems, stories and texts on the subject of science and enlightenment serve to enrich the spiritual world of students.

Children's literature has a special place in developing the spirituality of the young generation. They play an important role in raising the young generation in the spirit of love and loyalty to the Motherland. Most of the artistic works created in the field of children's literature have a high educational and aesthetic impact on the education of the young generation. It is necessary to identify such works, to organize their role and importance in child education, and to create comprehensive scientific research about it. Because masterpieces of children's literature acquire not only artistic and aesthetic, but also social essence in child education.

This can be justified by the fact that his poems regularly appear on the pages of the primary school "Okish Kitobi" of general education schools. The poems of the poet, such as "Five saws", "The difference is in one letter", and "Puzzle alphabet" encourage very clever and deep-thinking modern children to be more resourceful. For example, a riddle dedicated to the letter "K":

"K" occurs
"trumpet", "kalish",
In "Chelak".
In "Kakku".
Split "k".
In a sieve
"Nashvat", "Novvot",
in "target".
It will be in "Nay".
"Nargis", "felt" ...
find again
Where can it be?

There is no doubt that elementary school students will be interested in such poems. The above poem, which encourages young readers to find words starting with the letters "K" and "N", helps them to develop their creativity. Students try to make rhyming sentences rather than just words. They rush to arrange the new words they find in lines like in a poem.

In addition, working on the meanings of words in each poetic verse will help them to enrich their spiritual world and acquire literary words and concepts. For example, Kavsar Turdiyeva's poem "Mahalla-ota-ona" was given in the 2nd grade of the National Program on mother tongue and reading literacy. Before we analyze this poem, we will answer questions together with the students, such as where is the neighborhood, why do we call it a neighborhood, who lives in the neighborhood, why do we call the neighborhood a parent, and then read the poem together and analyze it. Before the analysis of the text of the poem, methodical works are carried out to prepare the readers to read and understand the poem, to encourage them.



Neighborhood-parents, scolding does everything. One says:- Don't go in, the other says:- Enter the house

During the study of this poem, the reader learns the dictionary meaning of a new word, that is, scolding, and the wealth of vocabulary increases. From this one clause, questions about why the neighborhood, parents, and children scold the child in everything begin to arise. By answering these questions, it can be said that every neighbor has the right to raise a child and encourage him to be polite. Because it is explained to the reader that forty yards in front of our house, forty yards behind it, forty yards to the left, and forty yards to the right are our neighbors.

Conclusion.

In general, educational poems in children's literature help elementary school students to strengthen the knowledge they received at school, to discover new aspects through their artistic interpretation. In this sense, the importance of educational poems, which can provide artistic and aesthetic pleasure and spiritual nourishment, is still relevant for memorizing good rules, completing theoretical assignments, and giving bored students a moment of relaxation.

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