



Anvar Obidjon's Poems Are A Bright Mirror Of Children's Hearts And Souls

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Annotation: Anvar Obidjon is a writer and playwright enriching Uzbek children's literature with his short and meaningful poems, interesting stories, short stories, and plays. Anvar Obidjon created in several directions. Let's dive into the world of Anvar Obidjon's poems written for children. Most of the songs written by Anvar Obidjon are dedicated to children. Anvar Obidjon's poems are a bright mirror of children's hearts and souls. His works are cheerful, sometimes thoughtful, his language is simple and sweet, people-friendly. The characters are humane, generous, humorous children, thanks to which the poet can easily find his way into the hearts of all children. Key words: children's literature, cheerful, consistent, simple, folk, humorous, character, generation, sophistication, spirituality. Anvar Obidjon chooses the words according to the age characteristics of the children and uses them in their place. This is a characteristic characteristic of almost all of his works. The most gratifying thing is that the boy reads Anvar Obidjon's poems freely and fluently without stumbling or stumbling. A poet can find beautiful, interesting, original details for a poem. Anvar Obidjon's poem "Bayram Libo" will make the child laugh and think. Tariqvoy gives Gunchaoy a gift for "sewing a shirt" and "having a good time on the holiday". The hedgehog agrees to sew, but he asks, "find a better tailor." The rat slowly comes out of the hole and says, "Take the shirt, here we are together." The poem ends with the following lines:

Introduction

U ishni tez bajarib,
"Qoyilmisiz?!" deb qo'ydi.
...keyin, Kuylakdan ortgan
Qiyqimlarni yeb qo'ydi.

As soon as he reads the poem, the boy will surely laugh and hate the evilness of the Rat. Anvar Obidjon puts forward the idea that one should not be mean through a beautiful laugh. The poem has educational value in terms of sophistication and spirituality. Almost all of his heroes in the series "Kulchalar" and "Botirvoy's Diary" are children of different ages. In these poems, the purity of childhood feelings, innocence of dreams and hopes, a little bit of nature, cheerfulness are revealed with great talent. sometimes he encourages the reader to laugh out loud, sometimes to think quietly, to think, to draw conclusions. The skill of the writer is that he can see the depths of the peculiarities of the child's worldview. he observes mental processes with a delicate taste. At first glance, the initial stage processes of the formation of human nature are analyzed on a large scale in small poems that seem very simple. Sincere humor, elements of light comedy are clearly visible. Dozens of the poet's poems such as "I'm still a child!", "Sinchkov bola", "Shu ham fil-mi?" are extremely characteristic in this respect.

Dadajonim,
 Dadajon,
 Otim nega
 Otajon?
 Axir kinga
 "Ota"man?
 Shuni o'yla-a-ab
 Yotaman.

When we read the poem, we see the situation of a boy who is just beginning to understand the meaning of words. Anvar Obidjon's poetry is distinguished by the breadth and variety of the world of images. Let's say there are fifty-five songs in the category "Songs You Haven't Heard". Here, "song" is not used as a term. Perhaps, it is given in the form of the singing of various animals, birds, or the experience of objects, and acquires a symbolic essence. song, such as "Ruchka Song". For example, "Quail song" sounds like this

Mayli quring to‘r qafas
 Pit-piliq
 Hech yo‘q, sayrab tursam bas
 Pit-piliq
 Qafasdadir sayroqlar
 Pit-piliq

The poet's conclusion is that the great wanderer puts the birds in a cage, and the crows walk freely. Another significance of Anvar Obidjan's poetry is that the poet widely used the colorful form of the poem. One-line poem, two-, three-, four-, five-line poems: variety according to this paragraph. At this time, he created poems with four verses, nine verses, and sometimes eleven verses. The poem "Ant" is quite simple:

Qayga borar
 Chumoli
 Boshda parang
 Ro'moli.
 Yelkasida chamadon
 Chamadonda
 Arpa non

The key to the poet's poems is in the title. Otherwise, such poems will consist of simple rhymes. For example, "On the birthday of the rabbit" if the poem does not have a title, its essence will not be revealed, the poem will not have meaning. Because on the birthday:

Ari keldi
 Asal olib
 Echki qopga
 Karam solib
 Ayiq keldi
 Qoshiq bilan
 Bo‘ri-pichoq
 Sochiq bilan

Only then will it become clear that each animal carries what it likes. The poet's poetry, which has its place and contribution in the development of Uzbek children's literature, has a special form, a system of images, and a rhyming order. Z. Ibrahimova writes:.... he can see the depths. He observes his inner world, his thoughts, the processes taking place in his small heart with a delicate taste. At first glance,

in small poems that seem very simple, the processes of the first stage of the formation of human nature are on a large scale. analyzing ". Indeed, Anwar Obidjan does not just write for children. His poems educate and educate the reader. When presenting poems to young students, the poet does not oversimplify the idea that they do not understand:

Ona quyosh, aksingni
Chizdim yo‘lakka
Sen hammaga mehribon,
O‘zing bo‘lakcha
Nur tushmagan joylarda
Kezarmish kulfat.
Yo‘lagimni hech qachon,
Bosmasin zulmat.

This poem, written in finger weight, can be read and enjoyed by students of any age, from kindergarten children. The reason is that the weight is light, that is, the number of threads is small. Anvar Obidjon reveals the world of plants in his poems.

Ismim:-

Kadi-oshqovoq
Barg ostida
Yotaman
Tomga
Palak otaman.

Sherkhan learns that the pumpkin is called "Kadi" in the dialect, that the leaf becomes big, it shoots up and climbs to the roof. At the same time, its importance in medicine becomes clear:

Qo‘shib yesang
Shakarga ,
Dori-darmon
Jigarga....

In addition to talking about the benefits of pumpkin, the poet did not forget to make a joke to the reader:

Nega uzding
Bandimni?
Sog‘indingmi
Mantimni?

It is recognized that such poems have an educational value through the artistic interpretation of information about biology, zoology, natural science and other sciences. In this sense, the poems of the poet "Radish", "Onion", "Pear", "Peach", "Pomegranate", "Cherry", "tomato" and other fruits are interpreted as a holistic idea of vegetables and fruits in young students. Anvar Obidjon compared pomegranate seeds to soldiers in his poem "Pomegranate." "The veil on their faces is tight, blood is in their hearts." the shelter describes "lying peacefully" in a room with white curtains. The end of the poem is also unique:

Xonalar tinch
Atrof jim,
Qal‘achani
Buzsa kim
Boshlanadi
To‘polon...
U yog‘i

Sizga ayon

In Anvar Obidjon's poems about things and creatures, the presence of social concepts such as Motherland, conscience, and honor, which are also in their world, are deliberately exaggerated in many cases. After all, the purpose of this is to further develop this feeling in the heart of a young reader. Just as a person considers the place where the umbilical cord blood was spilled as the Motherland, so the creatures of nature consider the place of their birth as a sacred abode. For example, in the poet's poem "Mountain Bird", the captive Kaklik sands the mountains of his homeland. The poem consists of two parts, the first part of which reflects on Kaklik's childhood. Youth is the most beautiful, fascinating color, light, goodness and joy in the world. Kaklik also spends his youth in the arms of his Motherland - the mountains. He not only roams freely in his corner, but also spreads beauty around with his pleasant song, bringing joy to his land. The poet describes these days of the bird as a quiet, dreamy memory. In the second part of the poem, Kaklik's life in the cage is expressed with extreme pity and sorrow.

Endi

ingrar qafasda

Kelmay uyqusi..

Yoqimlidir

Kaklikning

Hatto Yig'imi

The poet ends the poem in such an ironic way. The inner world of those who do not feel the cry of a bird lost in its homeland, but instead create peace for themselves out of the misery of others, is reflected in black colors. Anvar Obidjon's poems of a social character are of great importance in the implementation of important tasks such as educating children in the spirit of love for the Motherland, loyalty to goodness, striving for justice, and fighting for freedom. In short, Anvar Obidjon's poems play an important role in shaping the worldview of the young generation of Uzbek children's literature. After all, in the Uzbek children's literature of the period of independence, the colorful interpretation of the topics, the ideological relevance of the image and the content are improved. Examples of literary creations that deeply reflect the new reality are the greatest achievements of today's children's literature.

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