



The Expression Of Children's Soul In The Novel " Riding The Yellow Giant " By Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev

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Abstract: *The article analyzes the artistic expression of children's characteristics in the famous novel "Riding the Yellow Giant" by Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev, a prominent figure of children's literature.*

Keywords: *children's literature, oriental value, teacher, student, friendship, kindness, justice, honesty, attention to nature*

Introduction:

Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev, a prolific creator of children's literature, has such a masterpiece that is read with love by young and old alike. Even the number of translations of the novel "Riding the Yellow Giant", which has won the hearts of many Eastern and Western children, is proof that the work is popular with them. There are many reasons why this novel has become a favorite of all children. First, the writer's ability to feel the inner world, feelings, and experiences of children. Secondly, we can say the writer's childlike innocence and simplicity. In our view, these qualities of H. Tokhtaboyev's personality created the basis for the creation of this masterpiece. Because the novel "Riding the Yellow Giant" is full of interesting, unique and unusual adventures, you will almost believe some of the imaginary events in it. The reader who reads the work for the first time will certainly have initial impressions. He looks for positive and negative qualities from the images in the work. However, the author does not divide the characters into good and bad in the work, but illuminates the children's attitude to people and the events around them under a series of funny events.

The main character of the work, Hashimjon, always promises that whenever he hears something "pleasant" from his grandmother, who always has trouble threading a needle, or gets permission to go somewhere, "I will definitely get you glasses, and when I do, I will get them from my lover." It is worth noting that despite the fact that grandmother Bibirobiya always assigned Hashimjon to do housework, did not allow him to play on the street, watch TV, and imposed various restrictions on him in many ways, it is not difficult to know that Hashimjon cares for his grandmother. In such situations, the fact that Hashimjon does not simply thank you or say things like "I love you, grandma", but rather gives a pair of glasses shows that Uzbek children are infused with oriental values.

If we look at a number of countries, there is an adult person who lives independently, some of them live completely apart from their parents, even to the point of forgetting them. But there are Uzbek people who live as children, feed without eating and clothe without wearing. "That is why respect for parents, which appears in family life, and a deep understanding of the duty of lifelong indebtedness to

them, forms the basis of human qualities and family relations, the spiritual world of the family" [1]. As a result of this, a mature Uzbek child always respects, cares for and appreciates adults. The fact that this tradition is in harmony with the spirit of the Uzbek people is related to the original essence of the work.

According to his grandmother's wishes, Hashimjon goes to the house of Yeong'ok Kari every 2-3 days for his apprenticeship. The abandoned mother and child in the Khashimjan Khori yard secretly go to the donkeys, mow the alfalfa of the collective farm, and clean their bottoms. Hashimjon has a grateful help, with which he "makes an eye out for eyebrows", that is, his new curator, Vahid Soliyevych, moves to the yard on the outskirts of the school. Seeing the yellow and withered flowers around this courtyard, Hashimjon wanted to water them from the well, and he fell asleep with sweet dreams, thinking that he would please his beloved teacher with this work. Unfortunately, sweet dreams turn into a mirage: Hashimjon wakes up in the morning and remembers water. Go to the yard and see with your own eyes that everywhere is flooded. In this situation, Hashimjon just watered the flowers and wanted to gain more attention.

In these examples, despite the fact that Hashimjon's lack of desire to do household chores is characteristic of his nature, he has a feeling of warmth and pity for the mother-child donkey lying in the yard and the flowers withering due to lack of water, which he pays attention to and cares for. Only the 6th grade student's love for nature and environment can be seen through these. In fact, being kind to the environment, creatures, nature in general, preserving and caring for them are values that have become an ancient habit of the Uzbek people, so it is not necessary to teach them, they just do what they see in the bird's nest.

The writer describes how Hashimjon and his friends went to contribute to the construction of the camp being built on the outskirts of the village: "You know, the children of our village are having fun and always listen to their mothers, but they avoid adults when they come to work." To remove the stones from the construction site of the camp, Hashimjon divides the children into two groups and performs this work in the form of a competition. Headed by Hashimjon, they approach this work like children, and they gladly help adults. It can be seen that because there is a strong team spirit among the children, the hashar does not cause them difficulties, on the contrary, it turns into a fun competition.

It should also be said that the extent to which Hashimjon is kind and caring to his friends is revealed through the process of his comrade Arif, who returned from the camp, taking several actions to help him realize his intention to open a library in his village. Hashimjon wants to give the money he earns by taking the pilgrims for a walk in the corner of the Walnut Tree to Arif, who has lost the money he saved for the library. However, the colt breaks his back because of exhaustion, and the Nutcracker, who is watching, beats Hashimjon a lot, and takes away the collected money. Despite this, Hashimjon does not back down from his intention to help Arif. Hashimjon, who helped to find Sultanov, who escaped from being imprisoned in prison, took refuge from him, who disguised himself as a beggar, convinced the villagers of his lies, took money, meat, and various foodstuffs from people's food for his fake services, and had all the strength to open the doors of Nutgukhori, who was begging for help. Later, his lies were revealed and he managed to catch the teacher who ran away. Because he had a lot of hatred in his heart. The fact that Hashimjon, who is helping his uncle with this bravery for the second time, rejected the offer "I will bring you a medal" and asked for a bookcase for Arif's library is a sign of true friendship.

Hashimjon cannot tolerate injustice and lies, he wants the truth to always prevail and he always tries to prevent injustice. According to Uchastkavoy's promise, he brings the bookcase, and when Hashimjon, who sincerely tried to do good to his friend, gave it to Arif, seeing Arif's happiness, a heart filled with joy. We can see how kind-hearted the boy is, who can sacrifice his own interests for the sake of doing good.

Hashimjon, who is seen by everyone as a lazy, slow-learning child who can't do anything, wants to be recognized and praised by adults. Only the new curator, Vahid Soliyevych, believes that Hashimjon can become a man if he tries, and occasionally takes his side and gives hope that Hashimjon's self-confidence will increase. With this, Hashimjon has a special love for his teacher Vahid Soliyech, he even grabs the food he is eating and takes it for his teacher. A teacher's confidence in a child, support of his opinion, and his ability to listen to him in various situations help to increase his self-confidence, prepare him to be independent, and open the way to achieve his dreams. In this way, the writer expresses in the novel that the tradition of teacher-disciple is always glorified in our nation and this value has received high recognition in all times.

So, the skill of the writer is that in this work, he tries to describe the events full of adventures in a natural way, avoiding simplicity through the character of Hashimjon, who is cheerful, more playful and curious. If the writer had simply taken the child as the main character, the work would have been artificial. Due to the writer's unique approach, the work that does not bore the reader, but rather increases his interest, has come to the field.

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