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Studying the Creative Works of Nosir Fozilov in School Textbooks

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ABSTRACT

Books are one of the main factors in educating young people as mature people. Children's literature is a collection of artistic, scientific, popular and journalistic works created for children and teenagers. Children's literature includes examples of oral creativity, mostly created for children, such as rhymes, riddles, game songs, narratives, legends, fairy tales, proverbs, parables, and epics. Uzbek children's literature has developed under the influence of advanced traditions of world children's literature. This article highlights the creative works Nosir Fozilov who is one of the writers of Uzbek children's literature.

KEYWORDS: children's literature, young readers, mature person, story, reading books, prose.

Introduction

Educating a mature person has been a crucial issue and the main goal of society in all eras. Even in the conditions of educational reforms, the education of a well-rounded personality has gained importance. Literature has its role in children's education. In fact, literature educates manners, in particular, a child's feelings, taste, imagination between good and evil, heart and soul. There are also many views that many of today's tragedies of humanity are related to being away from literature or the failure to educate souls through reading. It is difficult to change the strong minds of pure-hearted people filled with literature. The heart and mind saturated with literature are like a strong building. At school, the child recognizes letters, learns to write the word "parents" and his own name. At first, they learn to read with the help of school textbooks.

It is a well-known that young readers start reading at schools, so teachers need to choose books according to the age of children. Children's literature are divided into groups such as literature of pre-school and literature of elementary school, literature of high school age, and youth literature. It seems clear how difficult problem is and how much responsibility is on children's authors. At this point, we agree with the great writer Abdullah Kahhor's opinion: "A mother entrusts her child to a children's writer: she buys a book and puts it in her child's hand, saying that you will be the one who reads this book! So, the responsibility of a children's writer is big! In addition to being a good writer, the writer must also be a good pedagogue!" [2].

Materials and Methods

To prove our point, we study creative works of Nosir Fozilov, one of the most prominent representatives of Uzbek children's prose of the next half-century: the "Literature" and "Reading Book" textbooks for the 2020-2021 school year do not include examples of this writer's works. The 4th grade textbook "Literature" contains the stories "Tovushli toy" (page 141) and "Kukyo!" (page 148) by Nosir Fozilov. The story "Tovushli toy" is about the sensitivity of horses, relationship with each other, and how a boy hurted a horse when he was young.

Since ancient times, the horse was considered as the most loyal friend and close assistant of man in folklore. It is enough to remember that there are many vivid examples of horses such as Boychibor, Jiyronqush, Kokqashka, Kokdonan who brought their owners out of the most difficult situations in folk epics. It is the same in the story of Nosir Fozilov: it is mentioned that the horse, which is the shepherd's most needed companion and helper, fell into a difficult situation due to the neglect of the child, and the horse is a good friend to man, as well as their loyalty and help to each other. If the child does not like to graze the foal, it will lead to an unexpected situation, that is, the foal will be attacked by wolves, and the foal will be in a difficult situation, unable to defend itself. If Kokqashka had not realized the difficult situation of his companion in time and rushed to help, it would not have been possible for an unpleasant situation to occur. The writer describes in this story: "Suddenly, Kokqashka appeared, flew like a snail and threw himself at the wolf. Wolves, who had left their nest, fell before Kokqashka and ran away" [3]. In this short story, the author encourages the young reader to think and evaluate both situations by contrasting the loyalty of horses to each other, one of them protecting the other when he is in a difficult situation, with the result of the neglect of his work by the boy who is tasked to graze this horse.

The story "Kukyo!" is about a dexterous wolf, and behaves like a trained dog. In the story, the wolves attack and kill the shepherds' straw horse, and the shepherds inject poison into the straw corpse to get rid of the wolves. Grandfather Iso says that other wolves can eat the poisoned corpse and die, but the cunning and clever Kukyo! will not fall for this trick. When the three wolves actually died eating the poisoned corpse, Kukyo! was not among the wolves:

"Grandfather Iso turned around and saw the three wolves and said:

"Hey, didn't I tell you?" Kukyo! knows the smell of medicine. Kukyo! is cunning here too. what will we do now?" - says [3].

Both stories are directly related to the life of shepherds, and they describe the activities of horses and wolves. A child who reads both stories creates a school of example for himself, learns to think about animals. As always, he imagines himself in the form of heroes. He observes what work is right or wrong.

"Children's literature is sensitive literature," wrote Nosir Fozilov. Children's literature is the beginning of adult literature as we know it... Children's writers are the starting point for great literature. This literature is respectful literature. The heart of a child is like that. It cannot be broken. Child always needs attention. Only then will his/her heart grow full. He is affectionate. Only then will it become the fruit of your love, leave your mark" [1].

While reading the writer's stories and short stories, the young reader gets spiritual nourishment from them. However, in the pages of "Reading books" published in the following years, we do not find examples of the author's work, while the author has many stories and stories that can be an example for children in addition to the above two stories. For example, it would be appropriate if the stories "Irmoq", "Mening husnim",

"Do'stlar", "Tosh" were included in textbooks, and excerpts from stories such as "Saraton", "Qush qanoti bilan", "Qorxat" were included in literature textbooks.

Conclusion

It should be noted that a writer who writes to children should be sincere. A writer who is not sincere cannot write sincerely. The first requirement of these is that literature has always been on the side of goodness and has protected goodness, initiated the soul towards goodness. If this primary rule is not followed, such a work cannot be considered artistically perfect. When we read Nosir Fozilov's stories and short stories, firstly, we witness that all of them were written based on life events. Secondly, all stories end with the victory of goodness. Creating high-ideal, artistically perfect works is always a relevant issue and will continue to be so. Judging from this high demand, the quality of our literature is determined not by the number, weight, or even relevance of the topic, but primarily by its ideological and artistic excellence, and such works should occupy their rightful place on the pages of our school textbooks.

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