

TEACHING CHILDREN'S LITERATURE THROUGH THE WORKS OF JADID ENLIGHTENERS: SADRIDDIN AYNIY'S "OLD SCHOOL" AND ELBEK'S "HORSE AND MAN" AS PEDAGOGICAL TOOLS

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Annotation

This article analyzes the literary works of Sadriddin Ayniy and Elbek. Ayniy's "Old School" critiques outdated educational methods, highlighting the need for quality education. The work portrays the harsh and neglectful teaching methods and the difficult conditions children face. On the other hand, Elbek's "Horse and Man" imparts important lessons on personal freedom and the value of true friendship. Both works aim to provide moral guidance, focusing on education and the significance of human rights. The article discusses the central themes, characters, and moral issues of both works, emphasizing their relevance to societal development and the evolution of education.

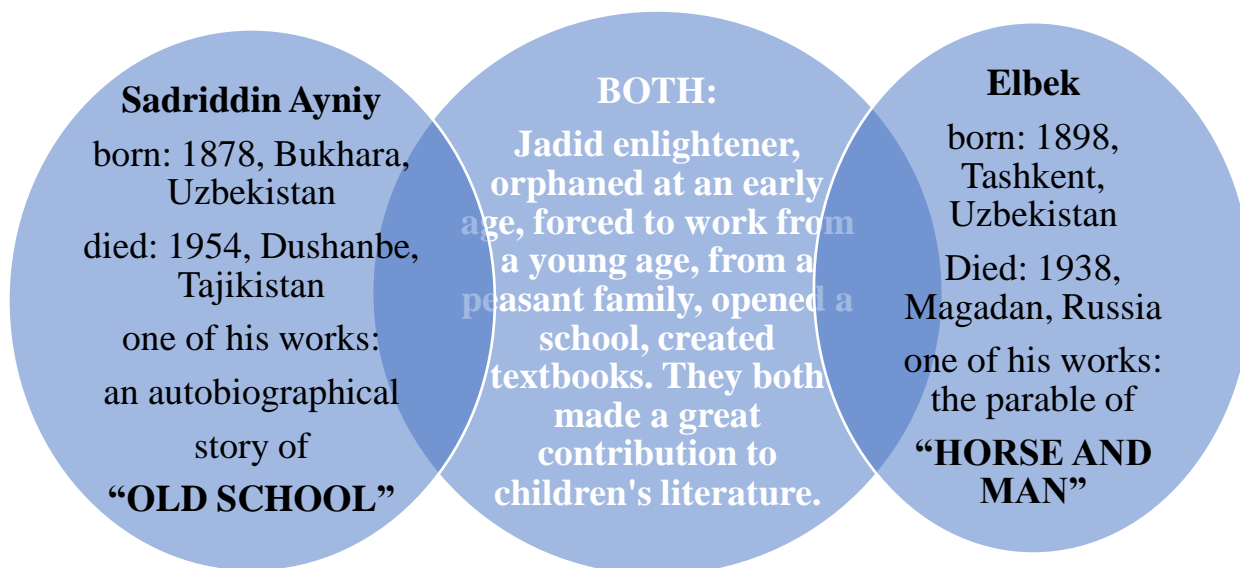
Keywords

Sadriddin Ayniy, Elbek, "Old School", "Horse and Man", children's education, educational methods, quality education, personal freedom, friendship, moral education, literary analysis, autobiographical work.

In his address, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized the vital role of Jadid intellectuals in shaping modern Uzbek identity. He noted that their progressive ideas align closely with the goals of the "New Uzbekistan" development strategy. The President stressed the importance of studying and promoting their legacy to inspire a generation that blends national values with global knowledge. He also highlighted that the moral and educational heritage of the Jadids serves as a foundation for building a democratic legal state and civil society[10].

Children's literature plays a significant role in shaping the worldview, values, and emotional intelligence of young readers. Through engaging stories and relatable characters, such literature reflects societal issues, cultural values, and the

challenges of growing up. This article explores two literary works – “Old School” by Sadriddin Ayniy and “Horse and Man” by Elbek - both of which carry deep educational and moral messages. By analyzing these stories, we gain insights into the educational conditions of the past and the universal quest for freedom and dignity. These works serve not only as literary texts but also as valuable tools for teaching ethics, empathy, and the importance of reform.



Among the works of Sadriddin Ayniy, the story “Old School” (1935) occupies a worthy place in the teaching of children’s literature. The work is an autobiographical work, it tells the story of teacher Ayniy’s childhood and the schools he attended. At the age of six, the hero of the play goes to the school in front of the village mosque. When he enters the school with good hopes in his heart, all his thoughts are shattered. It is described in the work as follows: “I went to school, the school consisted of a room in a narrow room, so not wide as our house, with four doors, bright and not quiet. It had two doors, one of which was double-sided, and this door was often closed. The second door is a window, three feet long and half a foot wide. In front of this window was the seat of the teacher. And the windows were covered with curtains (the window was covered with paper) and the paper was covered with linseed oil so that the snow and rain would not tear it. he was dirty, if I’m not mistaken, he looked like a teacher who had not seen soap since birth, and was carelessly dirty. Also, there was no light entering the classroom from the window of the school that I just mentioned.”

Going back to the old school, like the school is like a cage, the education and upbringing of children was like giving grain to chicks. The children’s cries lifted the roof of the school to the sky. The boy’s father promises him a foal so that he can stay at this school. The teacher instructs the child to tell the older child (khalifa) what is written on the board. “alif, be, te, se” is said by the child without

understanding the words from the khalfa's mouth. Reading continues in this way. As soon as the teacher leaves, the pupils fight in the room, make noise, and play archery games. When the teacher comes, he sees the commotion and punishes the children. Khalfa, Ahmed, Muhammad and other children who started the fight, tied their legs tightly and beat them, and ordered the rest of the students to read so that the voices of those who screamed from pain could not be heard. The saddest thing is that in this school, where pupils from four to twelve years old study, children witness another method of punishment. After beating khalfa until the children get out of pain, they sprinkle salt on the cracked legs and press them with their hands and send this salt between the bones of the cracked leg. From school lessons, the boy did not go beyond memorizing like a parrot. When his father found out, he sent his son to a girls' school. At school, the students did not make fun because they were girls. They also make a "boy" doll for the child, and the child's doll would be the groom for 10-12 "girl" dolls. After Atin Bibi's school, the father teaches abjad to a child who has not learned to read and write. The father spends an hour with his child every day. As a result of this, the boy wins a young man in the new year (Navruz) election, but he still does not know how to write[11].

PASSPORT		
1	Name of work:	Old school
2	Author name:	Sadriddin Ayniy
3	Characters:	boy, father, teacher, Khalfa, pupils
4	The idea of the work:	focus on quality education, get rid of old education methods
5	Conclusion:	Quality education

The parable of "Horse and man" by ELBEK

A horse lived on the edge of the green mountain for a long time. He was playing alone in freedom. One day an ox came to him and sat next to a horse. He kept eating the grass of the horse. The horse got angry. The ox did not pay attention to the anger of the horse and continued to eat grass. The horse went to the Man for help to get rid of the ox. The man agreed to help the horse. But he said that he could not catch the ox by himself, and that he would run away quickly if he rode on a horse. Horse and man together caught the ox. The horse happily thanked the man and asked him to let go of the horse. Man did not listen to the horse and tied the horse and the ox together[13].

PASSPORT [12]		
1	Name of work:	Horse and Man
2	Author name:	Elbek
3	Characters:	horse, man, ox

4	The idea of the work:	call for freedom
5	Conclusion:	You should not be mistaken in choosing a friend

In order to reinforce the subject matter covered in this article, a 10-question test has been prepared. It can be accessed online through Google Forms by scanning the QR code or using the link provided in the table.

Link:	https://forms.gle/ph9epKsShy2xtdug8
QR code:	

Test

1. What is the description of the school in Sadriddin Ayniy's "Old School"?

- A) The school was large, with bright lights and modern furniture.
- B) The school was small, consisting of a narrow room with two doors and a small window.

C) The school was situated in a beautiful garden, surrounded by trees.

D) The school had a large playground, with plenty of space for students to run around

2. How is the teacher described in the story "Old School"? (by Sadriddin Ayniy)

A) The teacher was well-groomed and tidy, with a friendly appearance.

B) The teacher was always smiling and clean, wearing neat clothes.

C) The teacher looked unkempt, as if he had never seen soap in his life and was dirty.

D) The teacher was wearing a modern suit and had a clean, polished appearance.

3. What happens when the teacher leaves the classroom? ("Old school" by Sadriddin Ayniy)

A) The children continue studying quietly.

B) The children play archery games and fight with each other.

C) The children leave the school to go home.

D) The children read silently without interruption.

4. How are the children punished in the old school? ("Old school" by Sadriddin Ayniy)

A) The children are given extra homework as punishment.

B) The children are punished by being tied up and beaten.

C) The children are sent home immediately as punishment.

D) The children are asked to stand outside for an hour as punishment.

5. What method of punishment is described as the saddest in the story? ("Old school" by Sadriddin Ayniy)

- A) The children are locked in a dark room for hours.
- B) The teacher uses physical force to break the children's legs.
- C) The children's legs are beaten, then salt is sprinkled on their cracked skin.
- D) The children are forced to clean the entire school as punishment.

6. Why does the boy's father send him to a girls' school? ("Old school" by Sadriddin Ayniy)

- A) The boy's father thinks the girls' school has better teachers.
- B) The boy's father wants him to learn how to write and read better.
- C) The boy's father wants him to learn about art and music from the girls.
- D) The boy's father believes the girls' school is quieter, and the children are more disciplined.

7. What did the ox do that made the horse angry? ("Horse and Man" by Elbek)

- A) The ox started running around the horse.
- B) The ox ate the horse's grass.
- C) The ox tried to chase the horse.
- D) The ox disturbed the horse while it was resting.

8. Why did the horse go to the man for help? ("Horse and Man" by Elbek)

- A) To get food and water.
- B) To ask for a place to sleep.
- C) To ask for help to get rid of the ox.
- D) To ask the man to take care of the ox.

9. What happened after the horse and the man caught the ox? ("Horse and Man" by Elbek)

- A) The horse asked the man to let him go, but the man tied both the horse and the ox together.
- B) The man let the ox go free.
- C) The horse and man ran away from the ox.
- D) The man gave the ox to the horse as a gift.

10. Find the common aspect in the works of Sadriddin Ayniy and Elbek: which of the following could be a shared characteristic of the stories written by both of them?

- A) Both only depicted the hardships of life.
- B) Their works strongly reflect the desire for human freedom and independence.
- C) Both only promoted social justice and equality.

D) Both writers only wrote about historical events

Answers:

1. B 2.C 3.B 4.B 5.C 6.D 7.B 8.C 9.A 10.B

In conclusion, both “Old School” and “Horse and Man” emphasize the necessity of progress - whether in the field of education or personal freedom. Sadriddin Ayniy criticizes the outdated, oppressive teaching methods of the past and advocates for quality education that nurtures the intellect and spirit of the child. Elbek, on the other hand, delivers a powerful moral lesson on the dangers of misplaced trust and the importance of independence. These stories continue to resonate today, reminding educators, parents, and readers of the enduring importance of nurturing environments and personal liberty.

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