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THE IMPORTANCE OF ELBEK'S WORKS IN IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING CHILDREN'S LITERATURE (works of "Ot ila odam", "Erk qizig'a", "Ko'klam chog'ida yaproqlar")

Saparova Shahlo Ramazonovna

Bukhara State University Faculty of Art Studies and Pedagogy Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Pedagogy

Annotation: This article covers the works of the jadid enlightener and pedagogue Elbek, who lived and created at the beginning of the 20th century, such as "Ot ila odam", "Erk qizig'a", "Ko'klam chog'ida yaproqlar". These works were included in Elbek's textbook "Go'zal yozg'ichlar", which was published in 1925 and was taught in schools of jadid. Elbek himself used this textbook in the process of teaching. Today, these works have not lost their relevance in teaching children's literature, because all of Elbek's works educate the young generation in the spirit of patriotism.

Key words: textbook "Go'zal yozg'ichlar", works "Ot ila odam", "Erk qizig'a", "Ko'klam chog'ida yaproqlar".

The use of the works of Elbek, a jadid enlightener who lived and created at the beginning of the 20th century, has its own characteristics in teaching children's literature. For example, in Elbek's textbook "Go'zal yozg'ichlar" (a 4th grade reading book for primary schools, published for the second time in 1925) works of "Ot ila odam", "Erk qizig'a", "Ko'klam chog'ida yaproqlar" educates children in the spirit of patriotism, awakens feelings of compassion for nature and the environment in young people, increases the qualities of the future generation, such as respect and appreciation of other people, as well as self-love. In addition to his own works, Elbek included the works of other jadid enlighteners, Abdulla Qodiriy, Abdulhamid Cho'lpon, Botu, Fitrat, Abdulla Avloniy, Vadud Mahmud, and G'ulom Zafariy. The only goal that unites these jadids is to enlighten the nation, and the organization "Chig'atoy Gurungi" organized by Abdurauf Fitrat has defined their tasks. Elbek's real name is Mashriq Yunusov, and the nickname "Elbek" was suggested to him by Fitrat. Elbek (1898-1938) was born in the beautiful village of Xumson, Bo'stonliq district, Tashkent region. In his works, Elbek describes his wonderful views of his homeland, the beauty and nature of the village in simple language. This can be seen in the poem "Ko'klam chog'ida yaproqlar" (the meaning: Leaves in spring):

Ko'kargan yaproqlar og'ochlar uzra

Jilmayib, quvonib, yayrab tururlar.

To‘qtovsiz esguvchi kuchli shamollar

Bularni ayashib sekin ururlar.

(the meaning: The green leaves on the wood, They are smiling, happy, waving. A strong wind blowing non-stop blows them slowly.)

Depicting an ordinary leaf, Elbek compares its slow shaking in the wind to cheerfulness and smiling. He even depicts a strong wind blowing leaves, bringing to life a natural phenomenon and a small piece. Through this, he teaches children to love and protect nature. When we read this fun poem to children, we can ask them questions and find out what they think about the poem:

- What season is Elbek’s poem about?
- how does the author describe the tree leaf?
- from which verse can you know the relation of the wind to the leaf?

In Elbek’s parable “Ot ila odam”(the meaning: A Man and a Horse), the love of freedom is embodied in the image of a horse. When the horse was living alone in the pasture, feeding on water and grass, one day an ox came and started eating his pasture, and the horse became angry. Then the horse goes to the man and asks for help to get rid of the ox, telling about everything he has been through. The man agrees with the words of the horse, but says that he cannot catch the ox on foot alone, but that he can catch it by riding on the horse together. The horse agrees to this offer. A man does not fall on a horse after holding an ox together. When he asked to get on the horse, the man ignored his words and tied the ox and the horse together. Here is what the horse said:

Ish bitdi-ku, nechun meni qo‘ymaydirsiz,

Yoxud meni ham ho‘kuz kabi o‘ylaydirsiz!

Meni qo‘ying, men erkinlik sevirman,

Shu o‘tloqda tinib umr o‘tkazurman.

Agar sizga kerak esa bir jonvor,

Mendan bo‘lak qo‘lingizda bir ho‘kuz bor!

Shul yetadir, meni zinhor qo‘yvoringiz,

Bag‘ishlangiz, menga zinhor rahm etingiz!

(the meaning: It’s over, why don’t you let me go, Or maybe you think I’m an ox! Leave me alone, I love freedom, I live quietly in this meadow. If you need an animal, You have a bull in your hand! That’s enough, leave me alone. Forgive me, have mercy on me!)

The parable genre is considered a favorite genre in children’s literature, and when children read parables, they liken the heroes of the work to themselves, friends, relatives or acquaintances. Also, children draw conclusions based on how the incident in the parable ends and make the right decision when faced with such a situation in their life. By studying Elbek’s parable “Ot ila odam”(the meaning: The Man and the Horse), children learn to value freedom and choose the right person when they need help. It is effective to use the following questions when teaching this parable:

- Which characters participated in the parable?
- How is the horse’s symbol described in the parable?
- Do you think the horse did the right thing by being angry with the ox?
- What would you do in this situation?

- What character is embodied in human form, have you seen similar people in life?
- What conclusion did you draw from the parable?

Elbek's poem "Erk qizig'a" (the meaning: To a free girl) is also included in the textbook "Go'zal yozg'ichlar" (the meaning: Beautiful writers), the poem tells about a little girl playing and laughing in nature. Every piece of nature, water, grass, tries to please the girl. It is said that there is no happier person in this world than a girl. The following verses are an example of this.

Ayt-chi, senga baxtli kimsa bormikan,

Dunyodag'i jonlilarning ichinda?

Ko'rgil, ana, tabiatni qandayin

Bezaklanib, senga kulub qaraydir!

(The meaning: Tell me, is there anyone as happy as you? Among the living in the world? Look at nature, how it is decorated and smiles at you!)

Elbek dedicated his short 40-year life to children. He created many works and textbooks for children and used them in his pedagogical activities. In today's educational process, it is effective to use oral methods, visual aids and practical methods in teaching children's literature from Elbek's works.

The following test can be used to reinforce Elbek's works:

1. What idea did you understand from Elbek's parable "Ot ila odam" (The Horse and the Man)?
 - a) Friendship between humans and animals
 - b) Search for freedom
 - c) Family and descendants
 - d) Educational process
2. What is the idea of the issue of women and girls in Elbek's work "Erk qizig'a"?
 - a) She knows and loves herself
 - b) The role of teachers in school
 - c) Traditional family difficulties
 - d) Education and identity development
3. What theme is reflected in Elbek's poem "Ko'klam chog'ida yaproqlar"?
 - a) The beauty of nature in spring
 - b) Dreams of young people
 - c) Problems of human life
 - d) Relationship between nature and man

Answers: 1. B; 2. A; 3. A.

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