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**PECULIARITIES OF MODERN UZBEK CHILDREN'S LITERATURE
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF KHUDOIBERDI TOKHTABOYEV'S WORKS)**

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Abstract:

Introduction. *In the Uzbek children's literature of the period of independence, the influence of national pedagogy, oral folk art is traced, which leads to the strengthening of the national color in the works, the awareness of folk wisdom, the upbringing of positive qualities, the enrichment of the speech of children with national concepts and terms. The coverage of spiritual and educational problems of the socio-political environment with the help of human emotions and experiences is observed in the works of Uzbek fiction.*

Research methods. *In order to create fiction, it is necessary to study the child's psyche in depth. In the literature of any nation, knowledge of psychology, understanding it and conveying it to the reader through unique words plays a key role. As a result a large part of child psychology is conveyed to younger readers through fiction. A great feature of children's literature is that it is inextricably linked to the age, history and social environment of the reader.*

Results and discussions. *The aspects that indicate that Uzbek prose for children in the years of independence is freed from various clichés, schematism, and in the process of character formation, a realistic depiction against the background of life events begins to prevail. Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev's stories, intended for children of different ages, are a vivid reflection of the processes of renewal in Uzbek children's prose, the search for writers in the field of form and content. It should be especially noted that the freedom of creativity in the years of independence gave ample opportunities for artistic and aesthetic search in literature, including children's literature. Rapid changes and innovations in public life are reflected in Uzbek children's literature.*

Conclusion. *The main thing in a children's book is, in the opinion of many editors, scholars and writers, an attractive form for the child. The educational component should be, of course, ethics, as in other literatures, but without taking a dominant position. First, the purpose of such literature is to arouse any associations in the child, to fill his mind with vivid images, to consciously form attitudes to positive and negative characters and actions, to give a set of templates, to guide the child to the actions and decisions of book heroes, a similar life situation; develop imagination with an engaging plot, enrich vocabulary, and ultimately evoke a love for serious, more philosophical literature for adults.*

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Keywords: *uzbek children's literature, psychologism, Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev's stories, fantasy genre, freedom of creativity, humor, educational component.*

Introduction. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has repeatedly emphasized the need for special attention to the development of children's literature, which is of extremely great importance, saying that the formation of a free-thinking personality and reading culture begins from childhood [1]. From these positions, it is important to study artistic and aesthetic values and the educational value of children's literature.

In the Uzbek children's literature of the period of independence, the influence of national pedagogy, oral folk art is traced, which leads to the strengthening of the national color in the works, the awareness of folk wisdom, the upbringing of positive qualities, the enrichment of the speech of children with national concepts and terms. Thus, K. Yuldoshev writes: "Today's literature does not oblige itself to show people the way, does not lecture the reader, does not pretend to be a teacher. It awakens the reader's attitude with the subtlety and grace of the description, the unexpectedness of the expressions. It should be noted that the beauty of the literature of independence is not outside, but in the depths of the text." [2, p. 21].

One of the most significant part in children's literature is child psychology. Having been inimitable, candid and beautiful peculiarity of literature, psychology disclose not only nature of people, but also their inner world. Psychological procedures help form and develop in children emotional, educational, spiritual conditions, also develop different kinds of activities such as working, learning, playing various games, reading books, and psychological attributes. In the Uzbek fiction, for instance, can be remarked educational and mental issues happening in the socio-political environment by means of emotions and experience of a person. Yusuf Khos Khoji and Alisher Navoi are considered to be great writers of Uzbek literature, who portrayed psychology of humans in their works first. Under the concept Children's psychology is understood analysis of general and specific characteristics developing psychologically, influence of identical processes at different ages, laws, driving forces. For this reason, the conception Children's psychology can be replaced with the Youth psychology. Indeed, general psychology is the source for developing children's psychology, in this way, there is used some investigation techniques. But, the usage of them has their own features. The main research can be described as transverse or longitudinal while exploring small and youthful individual characteristics of children. For the first case, identical mental procedures is executed at the same time with different ages of children. And for the second case, the spiritual traits were taken individually and investigated for several years.

With that one examine the main direction for developing psychology of children and it can be noted that child psychology is the vital factor in children education and upbringing. Awareness of it gives significant help not only in literature, but also in nature of children and their upbringing. There is a necessity to follow some principles and rules for explorers and psychologists while investigating psychology of a child. The principle genuineness, which gives the explanation to the origin of new

peculiarities in the brain of a child, for a complete concept, every detail should be taken into consideration including incidents and conditions which insure the detection of each attribute. For instance, if there is a problem with a child who is not involved in class and who is interrupted with looking at one of the class-fellows, certainly, the issue should be resolved. It is necessary to find out the reason of it, by what exactly he was attracted by his classmate: maybe he was seeing his clothes which he liked or it can be torn, or may be just , he was bored and it is the essence of child psychology.

Method. Creating fiction requires the thorough study of the child psychology. One of the representatives of English literature, John Locke claimed: *“Long discourses and philosophical readings, at best, amaze and confound, but do not instruct children. When I say, therefore, that they must be treated as rational creatures, I mean that you must make them sensible, by the mildness of your carriage, and in the composure even on the correction of them, that what you do is reasonable in you, and useful and necessary for them; and that is not out of capriccio, passion or fancy, that you command or forbid them anything”*. [3. Sec. 81]

John Locke is considered one of the great contributors of English literature for children. Learning psychology, the way of understanding and explaining it to the reader with distinctive words is appeared to be an important factor in each nation’s literature. Therefore, majority of child psychology is transmitted to little readers through fiction. It should be noted that one of the distinguishing peculiarities is that children’s literature has intricate connection to the history, age and social condition of the reader. For instance, knowing the children’s age, we can observe the showpieces for 4-5 years children, including colorful covers and pictures of the books, with the help of which they comprehend the meaning of the work. While, for older ones, it will be more interesting to read proverbs and sayings, poetry, riddles.

Having been inherent part of general literature, children’s literature has its own features. For this reason, children’s literature is excelled at its eccentricity and artistry which is much attracted by children and which, of course, equal with their psychology.

Children’s literature has such functional styles as moral, educational, recreational works. Moreover, in general literature, children’s literature is the art of speech. The Russian writer, A.M. Gorkiy claimed that the main intention of literature of any nation “sovereign” children’s literature. Despite the fact that both have the same objectives, principles and artistic techniques, children’s literature has its own features, defined by the reader’s learning tasks and his age. As a result, considering general distinctive features, it is understandable that the representatives of children’s literature are prominent writers, poets, teachers and critics that describe the specificity of literature for children as art of world. So that they affirmed that literature for children is not a didactic tool but an incredible art.

In accordance with the words of Russian critic V.G. Belinskiy, children’s literature is considered and excelled as “true art of creation”, which says to be the writer of children’s works and be the part of art. This conception makes significant objectives clear which should be carried out in society. While a reading such works of art, unusual type of emotion appear. And it is remarkably that children feel

pleasure of reading not less than adults. Thereby, literature for children is very peculiar, as nearly 60 % of it is about literature.

Results. Literary stories are composed in such a way that it meets all the requirement of children including their interests, psychology, worldwide and age. The representatives of Uzbek literature who have written and described in their works child psychology are Khudoiberdi Tukhtaboyev, Anvar Obidjon, Yakubjon Shukurov, Abdusaid Kochimov, Hakim Nazir, Safar Barnoyev, Turgunboy Goipov, Ergash Raimov, Farkhod Musajon, Nodir Nazarov, Sabir Yunusov, Oqiljon Husanov, Mahmud Murodov and others.

It is noted that in English literature for children, the direction fantasy is excelled than other genres. There is a genre called fantasy that happens in the world of magic differing from our real world in which we live. It is the world that has own rules and laws using simple thinking and logic and the laws of nature. There cannot be found any scientific explanation for these laws which we see in the genre of fantasy. Therefore, this genre of literature is varied from all other genres that fantasy is away from real word and its problems, falling into absolutely different world.

Throughout the history of development fantasy genre, there are formed many other sub-genres, which are considered to be an approach to literature for children: 1) characters in fantasy genre have extraordinary supernatural power; 2) Epic fantasy; 3)Gothic fantasy (black, scary); 4)Funny fantasy; 5)Fantasy with the involvement of animals and toys.

The dimensions which assert exemption of Uzbek prose in the years when was declared the independence from different schematism, cliches and formation of characters, realistic representation against backdrop of life events starts to predominate. Uzbek writer's stories, of Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev, dedicated to both children and older ones, which are a great repulse of courses of renovation in Uzbek prose for children, the study for authors in the point of content and form. It should not be stayed unnoticed that liberty in using creativity in the years of independence gave a great chance for making artistical and aesthetical search in literature , and also children's literature. Deciduous modification and newness in public life are demonstrated in Uzbek literature for children.

Discussion. Being the bright member of fantasy genre in Uzbek, Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev, induces that if all the nation is unified as one whole in going out in the fight against swindlers, predators, and if they take everything under control, the battalions Odil will be destroyed. Vivid examples of novels to this is "Riding the Yellow Giant" and "Death of the Yellow Giant", written in playful manner, and which is accompanied by simplicity. In his works the character of protagonist is obvious.

In children's literature, one of the most exciting genres is considered the science fiction-adventure. This genre brings a huge effect to the child psychology, it motivates children to study, read, explore, and help to teach active people of society. In the midpoint of the novel "The Golden Head of the Avengers" is the protagonist's destiny - historical personage, the revenger of people, Namaz. However, occasionally he informed about his life that helps to comprehend his character to the reader. Prayer not only matures physically, but also intellectually. He is displayed as spiteful,

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unafraid, adventurous and honorable character for the truth. He collected such men like he is and urged them to struggle against repressors. Namaz was general favourite because of his sincerity, courage, his relationship with orphans, justice, and that he was compared to Gorogly: “Goroglybek is embodied in the face of Namaz. The courage of Namaz will live forever in the hearts of the people”. The work “Sir ochildi” (“Mystery revealed”) of Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev is a short story about Omonboy and Davronboy brothers who brought gas to their village. Appearance of such works as “Shirin qovunlar mamlakatida yoki sehrgarlar jangi” (“In the land of sweet melons or a war of wizards”), “Besh bolali yigitcha” (A boy with five children), “Jannati odamlar” (“Paradise People”), “Mungli ko’zlar” (“Sad eyes”) is considered great progress of Uzbek literature for children. The writer is often in examination to produce more advanced works for children.

The novel “Riding the Yellow Giant” is one of famous his works, in which the main character Hoshimjon, inspired by the wonderful magic hat, started to probe it while he was at school. And with the help of this hat, began to improve his marks. But because of hastiness, he was disclosed as he was deceiving copying from others. All the teachers reviled him, and claimed that not having education and good marks it is impossible to have a profession. They asserted “If you don’t study, you can’t be even a zoo technician, you can’t be even a herdsman.” But, being sure in his magic hat, Hoshimjon rigidly closed the door and left school.

It becomes evidently that the novel “Riding the Yellow Giant” and continuation “The Death of the Yellow Giant” is one of the masters of Uzbek literature, and it is interesting and popular not only for children, but also adults. In this novel, Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev instructs children demonstrating the outcome of ignorance. This work is on a literary scale and is considered the best novel of fiction-adventure written not only for Uzbek children, but also in world literature.

The way of how Hoshimjon meets adventures and the courage got by his magic hat is demonstrated very interesting and exciting. Our hero going into neglected house, finds there a hat from white wool which appears to be magic. Then at home he fits his new hat. When he finds out first about magical power of a hat, he hatches up to reveal the aunt of soothsayer in the village. One class-fellow convince Mirabid’s master to regret deceiving his mother, and the soothsayer provokes people by altering tablets in the bags. Then he departs school in his village. Initially, everything seems perfect with a magic hat, having a good time and amusing lazy people. He punishes them looking their affairs. With that hat he became mad, a bummer, but indeed he is kind and open-hearted. He always tries to become good and kind. He was right somehow, but dropped due to his rawness and ignorance. After the emergence of magic hat, he was lost in his fantasies that now he would not need any knowledge, that in any time he could get something with the help of magic cap. Based on this, we can understand that everything will collapse, no matter what profession one chooses, or what kind of business one do. After the reading the whole novel “Riding the Yellow Giant” and “Death of the Yellow Giant”, all the reasons will be clear why the main hero, Hoshimjon, because of what he did not succeed in anything, despite the fact that he tried different professions.

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Constant press, good atmosphere in the editorial office, assiduous work and reading, getting the knowledge, self-education and self-improvement became the most significant reasons of encouraging Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev as a result creating great works and seeing the formation of his talent, giving his stories incredible radiance and color. As many people live on earth, as many characters there are. Some people think that they donated a lot for people, but in reality these people can be very dangerous. Some, doing something good or bad, themselves do not understand and realize what they see and do. There are those who give promises to everyone they meet, but immediately forget about them, while thinking that they are absolutely right and try to prove their own at all costs.

The next narrative is devoted to such people, it is “Dear, say your condition” (“Jonginam, shartingni ayt”). Having worked as a feuilletonist for a long time, Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev well explored soulful agonies and griefs. He observed people and studied their personalities and characters in order to find to whom such complaints belong to. And he became the author of many feuilletons about fallen people, who were voracious for their wealth and even the world. On the strength of it, the work “Riding the Yellow Giant” and its continuation “The Death of the Yellow Giant” established as a proof to this. We know that there are little Uzbek comic stories, not many authors write on this genre much time after publishing the works “The Naughty Child” (“Shum bola”) and “The Resurrected Dead” (“Tirilgan murda”). The next several years, Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev went on following the principles of Gafur G’ulom and Abdulla Qodiriy. Writing novels for children, Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev try to think as his readers; also he says “What you say to a six-year-old should definitely be different from what you say to a fourteen-year-old.” It is considered one of causes why the authors who write for children are exciting, instructive and appealing. Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev’s story “The Magic Hat” is about life of children which became popular among children and well-received by readers.

This novel “Riding the Yellow Giant” has very interesting plot. The main hero and narrator of that work is one person, Hoshimjon, who meets in the way of his life many adventures, and all the stories are narrated in his child’s language. Showing the life of Hoshimjon, the author tells about his life events, his reflection, his oddity. There is one fact that while reading about Hoshimjon we can notice some qualities of Khoja Nasriddin. Children who are very passive, every time looking for an easy way instead of doing something well and achieve success and being lost notwithstanding living in time when everything is available, when all the chances are given to people in order they discovery and learn science, go towards own dreams and do not sit back, all these qualities we can see Hoshimjon, and by the way which are laughed at by readers. Hoshimjon was born in the family of peasants, whose entertainment ruined the world. He sure that he can make all his grandiose plans come true in an easy way without getting the knowledge and hard work. He thinks that it is not necessary to learn and work hard in order to achieve many things and live in prestige. Our hero, Hoshimjon, who is uncompromising in his point of view, begins to look for that magic hat as in fairy tale told by his grandmother. He was searching for a long time, until he found a neglected house which promised to do everything what he

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asks. After this Hoshimjon imagine himself almighty and thinks that now he can fulfill his any dream.

The school director, who gave up to take additional subjects from the curriculum, managed to become a famous person. Then he starts to travel with a magic hat after which interesting adventures begin, which a magic hat cannot prevent. Given by this magic hat opportunities always bring to bad results. Hoshimjon tries many professions such as artist in the puppet theatre, agronomist in the farm, engineer, as a poet, and as a traveler, deciding to travel all over the world. But his negatives sides that are drawback of experience and knowledge lead all his tries to failure. It does not matter what he does, or where he is, still he will be lost finally. For instance, after he tries to be an agronomist and engineer, he was involved in committing crime, from the theatre he was ejected while he decided to become an artist. He wants everything without studying, working on himself. The author tries to show Hoshimjon's image considering all the aspects. His characteristic can be described as child's joy, slander, courage, pride, avoidance of sadness, mental alertness, innocence, and simplicity.

After reading the novel, you will be aware of all the new adventures of Hoshimjon, the magic hat will be freed, and it will demonstrate incredible divinations, with the help pf which Hoshimjon will reveal slanderers, swindlers and thieves. Then he decides to become a manager, be a person who will help people, and who will be bothered to get a profession. At the beginning there will be a barber. He says "You know, if I make a commitment to a job, I have a habit of not letting it go until I finish it. I will achieve my goal even if it hurts my soul." [4. p. 225]. Then Hoshimjon goes to the police academy and continued to work as a police officer after graduating. This is the central part of of the novel because the adventures of Hoshimjon begin in this part of the book. It is clear the representative of goodness and kindness in the novel is the police colonel Salimjon and his assistant Hoshimjon, and on the contrary evil hero is the battle of Odil, there is a ruthless fight among them. But, fortunately, Righteous is very tricky there. He burdens Salimjon with a great number of bargains, conflagrate his house, took a gun, and make him to commit a crime. The Righteous battalion and his companion who participated in bringing harm to people and their lives, will be legally lost, and justice , truth and everything good will surpass.

It should be mentioned that another distinctive feature of literature for children is saturation of action. Therefore, the main requirement for children's literature make it necessary to use agility, humor, curiosity and imagination.

In Eastern literature, works classified under such names as "pandnoma", "mav`izatnoma", "nasihatnoma", "ethics books" are the first examples of children's literature. In the 50s and 60s, Gafur Ghulam's "Shum bola", Oybek's "Bolalik", Abdulla Qahhor's "Tales from the past", Nazir Safarov's "Korgankechirganlarim" became a worthy contribution to the development of prose children's literature. Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev's "Magic Hat", "Riding the Yellow Giant", "Death of the Yellow Giant" were also among the best works. They have been translated into many foreign languages. Hakim Nazir's short stories "Sunless Lightning" ("Sunmas chaqmoqlar"), "Burning River" ("Yonar daryo"), "Little" ("Kichkintoy") and

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"Falcon's Wings" ("Lochin qanotlari") were notable for their coverage of current issues and the uniqueness of the artistic image.

In children's literature, along with fiction, enlightenment also plays a leading role. Because examples of children's literature serve to educate young people in the spirit of human qualities. The principles of development of children's literature of all periods are reflected, first of all, in enlightenment and education. However, as children's literature develops, so does its desire to acquire elements of pure art and its interaction with the principles of universal literary development. In the early 1930s, Uzbek children's literature was dominated by more enlightenment ideas, in the 1930s, the principles of realistic literature prevailed in children's literature, and in the 50s-60s, elements of adventure fiction became more prevalent in children's literature. The rise of psychologism in children's literature in the 1980s has a tendency to portray the young protagonist not as a child, but as a person who is rapidly entering life and has his or her own views. [6.p.1]

Conclusion. Thus, the main thing in a children's book is, in the opinion of many editors, scholars and writers, an attractive form for the child. The educational component should be, of course, ethics, as in other literatures, but without taking a dominant position. First, the purpose of such literature is to arouse any associations in the child, to fill his mind with vivid images, to consciously form attitudes to positive and negative characters and actions, to give a set of templates, to guide the child to the actions and decisions of book heroes, a similar life situation; develop imagination with an engaging plot, enrich vocabulary, and ultimately evoke a love for serious, more philosophical literature for adults. [7. p. 361]

The main and direct object of reflection and reproduction is human psychology, which performs the function of a specific internal value, and psychology is the development of methods and forms of its integration and disclosure (psychological analysis) in a specific and purposeful way. "Researchers have suggested that author, reader, and protagonist psychology are often understood and distinguished as 'psychology ... the study of the spiritual lives of protagonists in deep contradictions.'" The complexity of the categorical definition is linked to the formal and meaningful qualities of psychology. And if the vast majority of literary critics (including A.I. Pavlovsky, F.M. Khatipov, A.B. Esin) saw in it a way of artistic depiction of the inner world of the protagonists, then when trying to determine its place in the modern theoretical system difficulties arose in literary concepts and in the multilevel system of the work.

Children's literature is an integral part of general literature, it has its own characteristics, is focused on the interests of reader-children and is therefore distinguished by its artistic originality, which corresponds to the psychology of children. Functional types of children's literature include educational, cognitive, moral, and entertainment works. Children's literature is word art as part of general literature.

Today it is viewed not as a means of education and propaganda, but as an artistic and aesthetic phenomenon. Writers are freed from the obligation to bring to the minds of people a certain ideology and to make "literary orders." Freedom of

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creativity is becoming a leading factor in the manifestation of the artistic and aesthetic foundations of the formation of children's literature.

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