

KUDDUS MUHAMMADI - UZBEK CHILDREN'S POET

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Abstract: In the literature of the Muslim brotherly nations of Jerusalem, in particular, in Uzbek children's literature, the ability to deeply analyze the mental states of young children and elementary school students, their relationship with others, the positive and negative qualities of children's psyche and character. , with the ability to analyze the relationship between children and nature in poetic verses, to be able to draw educational conclusions from the story in the form of a contribution, to be able to understand verses and words that can have a quick impact and very delicate he is distinguished by being an observant coach.

Key words: Quddus Muhammadi, poet, world of poetry, children's literature, "Bahor keldi", "Qanotli do'stlar", "Sigir nega kavsh qaytaradi", "Tut", "Tolim gullaydiyu nega meva tugmaydi".

Kuddus Muhammadi devoted his whole life and creativity to great children's literature. His work is extremely lively, productive, typical and suitable for children's world.

She'r yo`lin o`rgatgan quyoshim, oyim,

Kunduzim, yulduzim, ilhomim, so`zim,

Shu Vatan, shu xalqim, shu o`gil-qizim,

She`rimning asosiy mavzui sizlar.

Asarim ovozi – parvozi sizlar,

O`zingiz ilhomim oltin o`zagi,

O`zingiz she`rimning husn-bezagi,

Chunki siz men uchun, men-chi siz uchun...

Indeed, the subject of the poet's poems is the boundless Motherland, its hardworking people, sweet "sons and daughters", the voice and "flight" of his works, the "golden core" of his "inspiration", his poetry "husn - decoration" is also these. In his works, the poet reflects children's heart feelings, dreams and aspirations, academic achievements, condemns their shortcomings, seeks and finds ways to overcome them, is a demanding friend to his students, strict. the hand guides the way as a teacher. The poet is interested in all aspects of children. He writes to children about what is ugly and what is beautiful, what is good and what is bad, what is very beautiful and what is very interesting. With his poems, he tries to develop aesthetic taste in children, to create an idea of beauty. Quddus Mohammadi, who devoted his ninety-year life to creating poems, songs, epics, epics and fairy tales for children, was born in 1907 in the city of Tashkent in the family of a hard-working farmer. Muhammad Alibek Abdurahmonbekov, the father of the future poet, was a very literate person. That's why he got his first education from his father. After his father's death in 1925, Quddus Mohammadi was educated first at his uncle's house, and then at a boarding school.

K. Mohammadi's first poem "Chualachi" appeared in the boarding school and was published in the wall newspaper "Quyosh" published there. Already in these first exercises, the talent of the future poet to observe the world of sophistication and artistic perception, as well as the skill of generalization are clearly visible. He successfully completed the seven-year school and entered the Tashkent Agricultural Technical College. Here he begins to write poems for children. His poems "Morning game", "Paranji", "Ahmed and bees", "Selection station" are published in the periodical press.

In the process of analyzing the poet's work, it can be seen that there are the following themes in his poetry:

1. Image of negative and positive qualities in children's behavior.
2. Secrets of nature and children's attitude towards it.
3. Description of modern science and technology development.
4. Creative work and its results.
5. The issue of interaction between adults and children.
6. Life of students and their mutual relations.
7. Learning, the issue of manners.
8. The issue of connection between the wise past and the present of the Uzbek people.
9. Analysis of inhuman qualities in children's mind and behavior.

Kuddus Mohammadi's first type works include "Dum", "Axmadjonga uyat", "Nomsiz erkatoylar", "Lapashang", "Ravshanjonning qo'li tilga kirdi" and others. Poems dedicated to nature Bahor keldi", "Qanotli do'stlar", "Sigir nega kavsh qaytaradi", "Tut", "Tolim gullaydiyu nega meva tugmaydi", "Shaftoli doktor", "Asalari va Ahmadjon" are famous. The poet dedicated to modern science and technology innovations and created such poems as Temirlar o'yini", "GES qurilishida", "Nur koptok", "Madraim payvandchi". The subject-content of such loss as "Mirob", "Mamajon shofyor", "Bobomning mehnati" is discussed and a brief analysis is given. Kuddus Muhammadi created works such as "Who Built This Building", "Mother and Child Love", and "New House" dedicated to the relationship between adults and children. Poems dedicated to the activities and attitudes of students and teachers occupy the greatest place in the poet's work.

Kuddus Muhammadi was able to give a very extensive analysis of the topic of science and ethics in the collection "Bola boshidan, o'g'lon yoshidan". In a number of works created by the poet, folklore traditions were used, and the past of our nation was looked at and modern conclusions were drawn. issued. Kuddus Muhammadi is also the author of poems devoted to the ideas of showing good qualities as an example to everyone.

To sum up, the poetry of the poet Kuddus Muhammadi is the poetry that opened a unique content in children's literature and created a school. Quddus Muhammadi did a great service to make poetry interesting and child-friendly. Skillfully using the method of revitalization, he explains the importance of iron and steel in their own language, finds the qualities that are unique and suitable for each of them. They say: "Yuring, yuring", "Biz qachon bo'lamiz ZIL?", "Traktorga vint bo'lib, Paxta maydonin ko'ray", "Qurilishga boramiz", "Temir mehnatkash do'stim" and other revivals of the poem. He increased its influence by ensuring that it was high from the religious and artistic side. The poet was able to find bright rhyming words to make the poem light, fluent and melodious:

Siniq pero dikillab,
Buzuq ruchka likillab...
Temir ishin bilaman,
Qayda ko'rsam ilaman,
Maktaga topshiraman

Zavodga oshiraman, - Such poetic images ensure the ideological and artistic perfection of the poem and increase its educational value.

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