

TEACHING THE TYPES OF DESCRIPTION OF LAW STUDENTS ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE WORK OF GAFUR GULYAM

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Abstract

At the present stage, the role of reading is of great importance in the spiritual and moral development of students and students. Reading fiction is the basis of education and pride of the people. Any topic in literature can be considered from the point of view of moral understanding.

Today, speaking about the prose of the beginning of the XX century, it is impossible not to mention the significant contribution of a major representative of Uzbek literature of the first half of the last century, Gafur Gulyam, to realistic and humorous prose.

Studying the poet's work, we see that the writer's work consists of colorful poems, dastans, qasids, novels and short stories.

A special place in the creative heritage of the writer is occupied by works addressed to young readers. G. Gulyam began his work with poems dedicated to children and youth. In the poems dedicated to children, G. Gulyam not only explains the issues of morality and upbringing with humor and children's language, but also in these poems the rights of children and their equality are revealed. One of the most striking poems of the poet is the poem «The sun shines equally for everyone», the content of which is the ideas of equality and freedom, i.e. regardless of skin color, race, all people have the same rights. The writer once again reminds that the freedom of people is the most important blessing.

Speaking of works for children, one of the most remarkable creations of an outstanding artist should be particularly noted – the story «The Mischief Maker». In the story, telling the reader about the wanderings of his young hero, Gafur Gulyam writes about the years of his own childhood, notes the closeness of the fate of the protagonist with the fate of the author himself. The originality and originality of the story «The Mischief - Maker» are to a great extent contained in the intricate, infinitely diverse interweaving of authentic, authentic

autobiographical material with the inexhaustible imagination of the author. It is necessary to emphasize the deep nationality of this work. Gafur Gulyam's hilarious fiction has deeply folk origins. The various stories that happen to the hero resemble the plots of fairy tales, colored with a folklore flavor. The entire arsenal of artistic means of the national poet is aimed at glorifying the free soul of the people, who have never put up with disenfranchisement and slavery.

It should be emphasized that the theme of childhood - happy or unhappy - runs through all the work of Gafur Gulyam, gaining special strength in the last decades of the poet's life. As usual, starting from a concrete, real fact (sometimes observing his own children), he reflects on the interdependence between social conditions and the fate of children, about what qualities parents should bring up in a child, using living examples, often in a joking form, presents moral lessons to children themselves in poems included in the collection: «Children», «My one line», «School Spring», «Learning to think».

Ghafur Ghulam is also known as a master of a short, action-packed story, where the author's speech and free appeal to the reader are introduced as a narrative device in the form of a lively friendly conversation-an argument overflowing with questions and answers from the writer himself. Most of the prose works created by the writer are devoted to human relationships. The main problems that he poses and resolves in his works are the struggle for the moral education of a person, for his moral and cultural development, the exposure of vices, the attitude towards women («Friends», «Shadows», «The Happiness of a robber»). In addition, the writer creates bright positive images in his prose works. Jura is depicted as a positive hero, a man with a big soul in the story «Yadgar». He's raising someone else's child. It was in the attitude of an ordinary person to someone else's child that the author showed the high moral level of Jura. In addition, G.Gulyam, who grew up among ordinary workers, in his poems turned to everyday details, pictures of his native land, which determined the nationality of the poet, as well as a strong connection with the land that gave birth to him and nurtured him. It is possible to mention two poems about Tashkent, «The Garden», «The Word of Honor» and others, in which the connection is defined, imprinted in the images and landscapes of Uzbekistan.

The Garden

*Our homeland is beautiful -
roses, poppies, atlas fields.*

*The blue sky is clear
and the gardens are pleasing to the eye.*

*Our girls
will enchant you with their wonderful beauty,*

and

I have admired the courage of the horsemen more than once...

WORD OF HONOR

How great are my people!

*About the greatness of the ancestors, the descendants are told by the cities
that are older than the gray pyramids,
the half-erased inscription on the ancient Khorezm fragment
about the traditions of our land says...*

It should be noted that the works of Gafur Gulyam are imbued with poetry, a sense of inner freedom and beauty of the world.

Speaking about the work of the Uzbek writer, it is impossible not to mention the poetry and prose in which the history of the Uzbek people found its artistic embodiment, in particular, the years of the Great Patriotic War.

Having a thousand-year history of its statehood, the Uzbek people at all stages of historical development were able to transmit and manifest the ideas of humanism and tolerance inherent in it from generation to generation.

During the war years, Gafur Gulyam created such wonderful poems that became widely known as «Time», «There will be a holiday on our street», «Seeing Off», «Woman», which became examples of high civil poetry. They were included in the collection "Coming from the East".

In the poem «I'm waiting for you, my son!» the poet praises the steadfastness and courage of the fathers who, with their heroic work in the rear, brought victory over the enemy closer.

The «military» poems of Gafur Gulyam have gained extremely wide popularity primarily because in them he managed to express with unsurpassed vividness the national love for the soldiers - defenders of life, children, home and the love of each individual for that native, the only one who went into the fire of battle, from where not everyone is destined to return.

The Great Patriotic War sharpened and highlighted the sense of brotherhood between people, the sense of unity of historical destinies among the peoples of our Motherland. Of the many manifestations of this unity, Ghafur Ghulam was particularly attracted by the fact that Uzbekistan, far from the front, became a refuge for thousands of people who were homeless by the war.

Uzbek land has become a second home for hundreds of thousands of people. Many children were adopted in Uzbek families, having received the same upbringing as their own children. Tashkent has received many such destitute people, especially children orphaned or separated

from their parents. Whole trains of them, sometimes in cold, broken cars, were brought here, exhausted from hunger, crippled, unloaded right on the tracks...

Tashkent residents of all ages and nationalities hurried straight to the train station to take a child, or even two or three, to raise. And nowadays everyone in the republic knows the names of the spouses of Shaakhmed Shamakhmudov and Bahri Akramova (now deceased), who adopted and adopted fourteen evacuated boys and girls of different nationalities. Moreover, they managed to grow, bring people out!

Gafur Ghulam, sensitive to everything, was well aware of all the events of that time. He himself met the «orphan trains» at the train station, visited families who sheltered children. A person's love for children in those difficult years acquired a great meaning.

Everything seen and meaningful became the impetus for the creation of the famous poem «You are not an orphan», in which the motives of love for children, brotherhood of different peoples, sealed by a common misfortune, finally, the motive of the deepest hatred and contempt for fascism, the destroyer of all living, bright and kind, sound with piercing force.

On April 27, 1942, a poem was published in the newspaper Pravda, translated by Svetlana Somova, which became widely known in the rear and at the front, where it provided spiritual support to people who lost their children in the war. Leningrad poet Anna Akhmatova, who was in Uzbekistan during the evacuation, also created one of the versions of the translation of this poem.

Many people know cases when it was the poem by Gafur Gulyam that prompted such destitute parents to look for their children in Uzbekistan by correspondence — and the search was crowned with success.

During the war, sensitively catching and reflecting, as it were, the longing for peaceful work in a peaceful land «spilled» among the people, Gafur Gulyam dreams of a time that will surely come, because the war will end in victory:

*We swear on our honor, soon
the last, deadly thunder will burst over the enemy.
Life will boil, blood will not flow,
the country will become a blooming garden again. («Farewell»).*

Military impressions, reflections on the fate of the great Motherland and its diverse sons fighting the enemy, enriched the creative palette of the Uzbek poet, strengthened the social, civil sound of his poems. These poems have become an invaluable achievement of Uzbek wartime lyrics.

Thus, summarizing the work of Gafur Gulyam, it is important to note that the works of the poet and writer are recognized and loved by millions of readers in our country and abroad. The poems and prose of Gafur Gulyam have been translated into English, Russian, Persian, Spanish, Polish, Bulgarian and other languages. In addition, a large number of wonderful works by Gafur Gulyam are permeated with excited poetry, a sense of inner freedom and beauty of the world; his pure heart will always remain open to everything beautiful.

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