



The Arrival of Great, Child and Khan Images in Interesting

Adizova Nigora Bakhtiyorovna

Docent of the Pedagogical Institute of Bukhara State University

Abstract: In world folklore, we pay special attention to the process of emergence of genres related to folklore, as well as the collection, publication and study of sources reflecting the historical and poetic evolution of children, created to educate children, develop their artistic thinking and aesthetic taste. As a result, it allowed to study the interpretations of the traditions of folklore in Uzbek folklore from the point of view of the evolution of the laws of artistic thinking.

Keywords: curiosity, motive, image, song, acquaintance, episode, plot, legend, fairy tale, myth, deception, talmex, epik.

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Main part:

The art of comedy differs from the art of other pampering songs in that it is somewhat perfect. Therefore, they play an important role in the aesthetic upbringing of children. They use traditional images that are close and understandable to children.

In hobbies, basically, one reality connects to another, forming a chain of thought. They also move from image to image, from thought to thought.

Although the toys are designed for children, in addition to the image of a child, the image of an adult has a special place in them. It is also observed that the images of people, animals and objects are expressed in the curiosities. That is why the world of images of amateurs is diverse.

The image of an old grandfather is also common in hobbies:

I picked flowers in bunches,

I put it on my skirt.

I have a flower in my skirt,

There is a flying bird.

Flying birds

It flew into the air,

He fell back into the river.

The river dried up,

The fish rotted.

"Who drained the river?"

"The old man dried it."

"Who rotted the fish?"

The old man grumbled.

From inside the white-bearded grandfather

A bowl of gold fell

The elder grandfather represented the mirab. The old man, who sold water in pursuit of personal wealth, is being ridiculed. His bird-like flight, strangeness, and selfishness are exposed.

One of the most common personality traits in hobbies is the image of a khan:

What is in front of the khan?

There are flying birds.

It flew into the air,

He fell back into the river.

Let the river dry up,

Let the fish rot.

Hasan-Husan was beaten,

Painted red-blooded.

Who drank the red blood?

The old man drank my grandfather.

The first three verses of the book reveal the essence of the khanate system. It is revealed that it is useless to complain to the khans about marriage, that what is said to them is like "flying in the air", that the khan himself and those around him are flying, that the people have nothing to do with their pain.

The phrase "Let the river dry up, let the fish rot" is actually a curse on the khans. It expresses the desire of the khans to disappear with the fundamentals of the khanate system.

In the next verse, "Hasan-Husan was beaten, painted in red blood, who drank red blood?" through his verses he refers to and condemns the frequent wars of brotherhood between the khanates in the name of the throne.

The khan's daughter did not get up,

He did not wash his hands and face,

He did not greet Khan,

Hello, brother khan!

These verses are "Camels, camels, where is your house, camels?" through which the members of the khan's family, who lived on the people's labor, are exposed for their rudeness and carelessness.

I found a bunch of makeup,

I gave the neck to the khan.

The khan gave me a sword,

I threw my sword into the water.

In the past, the wealth of the people was confiscated by tyrannical khans to enrich their treasury. Then, in exchange for the wealth accumulated from the people, an army was mobilized and waged wars of aggression. The prey was gained by marching over peaceful lands. In the first and second verses of this poetic text, which refers to this historical fact, it is stated that the khan gave the earnings of the working people, and in the following verses it is said that the khan took them by the sword and led them to war. But the people, full of patience, finally rebelled and "threw the sword into the water" given by the khan, that is, they renounced war and strive for a clear and peaceful life.

Another of the most important features of hobbies is that they definitely involve the image of a child. Because the main content of curiosities is related to the child and the environment that surrounds him. In this regard, AP Babushkina says about him: "These images of folk poetry are always associated with life, with the feelings of the child."

Before understanding each phenomenon of the world, children think about their own aspects. Therefore, every moving image in children's hobbies is, first and foremost, related to the child. In this regard, the characters embody animals, toys, people that are familiar to children.

In totem it is often observed that totems and cult animals are personalized. Therefore, it is impossible to fully agree with O. Safarov's opinion that randomness plays an important role in curiosities. This means that the names of totems and cult animals are deliberately mentioned in curiosities. In particular, images such as horses, camels, dogs, monkeys, geese, etc. were not chosen by chance.

From an early age, children are expected to hear about animals that are revered as totems and cults and remember their names. In addition, children do not draw a line between themselves and the animal. That is why young children like to play with dogs, cats, lambs, goats, calves. They speak and address them as easily as a human being. There is no doubt that animals do not understand what they are saying. On the contrary, he thinks he understands. With this in mind, adults use the image of animals more in curiosities and reveal some of the shortcomings that are common in humans through animal behavior. For example:

Savusqan came and died,
He drank and left, 'said the idiot

or:

My brother stayed,
He ate the threshing floor.

in his verses the vices of greed are condemned. In particular, the next verse reminds of the popular saying, "It will rain at the wedding of a child who eats barley."

Conclusion. The world of images of curiosities is rich and colorful. In addition to the image of a child, the image of an adult has a special place in them. It is one of the most common images, especially in new hobbies. Their image of yang is often criticized. Hakka (crow) is interpreted as a constant enemy of yanga. In this case, the truth is presented in the form of evil, and the shaman in the form of a fighter against evil. In some curiosities, the image of yang is expressed on the basis of an ancient levirate custom.

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