



## **Ghafur Ghulom- THE POET AND WRITER OF CHILDREN**

Jorayeva Sevinchoy Zavkiddinovna  
Tashkent State Law University  
Faculty of Private Law, 2nd Year

### **ABSTRACT**

This article provides an analysis of the works and themes of Ghafur Ghulom, a renowned poet and writer in Uzbek children's literature. It highlights his nurturing and paternal approach towards children, influenced by his own experiences of orphanhood. The text discusses his use of humor, philosophical depth, and emphasis on universal themes in his poetry and prose. It also explores his advocacy for the rights of orphans and his contribution to Uzbek children's literature. The annotation serves to summarize and elucidate the key points and themes discussed in the text, providing insight into Ghafur Ghulom's significance in the literary landscape of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords;** Ghafur Ghulam, children's literature, generation, philosophical depth, integrated ;

### **INTRODUCTION**

Ghafur Ghulom is an intelligent poet. He looked after children with trust and affection for the younger generation. The theme of orphanhood is prevalent in Ghafur Ghulom's works. Indeed, the poet himself endured the hardship of orphanhood. He was left fatherless at the age of nine, and his father's death from pneumonia left Ghafur with four siblings to care for. He was now only six months old. He managed to survive the hardships, venturing into the bustling, unknown streets, determined to make a living. He realized that life consisted of struggles. If the helplessness of orphanhood and its challenges were depicted through the character of Netay in "Netay," fate favored him in "Shum Bola." Qoravoy, the son of Shum Bola, counted himself fortunate, shaping him into a hopeful life. Despite Qoravoy enduring endless trials, he persevered, staying true to his path. This was precisely the essence of Ghafur Ghulom's life. He paid attention to the plight of the new state orphans, observing Uzbek philanthropy, and portraying orphanhood differently in "Yodgor."

### **MAIN PART**

Ghafur Ghulam, through expressions like "My dears and darlings," "To our dear future generations," "My only pride," "Educated girls," "Be cheerful," "You are my youth," "May you be safe," manifested himself as a nurturing poet. As a national poet, he envisaged every child of our homeland, caring for each one's future. To say he worried for their future would be an understatement. In one of his letters, Ghafur Ghulom wrote, "When I say 'children,' I don't just think of my children. I consider all the children of our republic as my own. Hence, what I write, I write for them."

Emphasizing the universality of children's experiences across time and space serves as a powerful means for the advancement of the nation and the progress of the people. His poetry, imbued with philosophical depth, remains simple, melodious, and close to the heart.



In the poetry of the poet, there is gratitude for today's childhood. Having read these poems of the era of independence, one longs to be grateful to the independent Motherland for today's childhood. The poet skillfully utilized humor in his works, even depicting the turbulent events of his childhood in "Shum bola" with such satire and irony that one cannot help but admire.

The feelings of mentorship and paternal care towards the children's poet and writer Ghafur Ghulom have deeply sunk in. It is necessary to emphasize the particular role played by the memories of childhood spent in orphanhood. This situation prompted him to take up the pen and write his first poem. "One day," he wrote in his memoirs of "My Past and Regrets," "15 of the orphaned children from the orphanage were transferred to our boarding school. I spent the night with these kids. Unable to sleep, I watched over them. Last night I wrote a poem about my orphanhood, my past, and the condition of these orphaned children... I wrote a poem about it. This poem could be considered my first poem."

An exceptional feature of Ghafur Ghulom's works created for children is their characteristic depiction of the life-affirming spirit of the young child figure, which resonates with their unique forms and images. In poems like "The Birds' Poem," "My Grandfather and I," "We Learn to Think," "Kekaymachoq Sobirjon," "Ahmadjon - the Photograph," "The Pudding Story," an innocent, playful, and sincere world of the young child is created.

Similarly, the foundation of G. Ghulom's library of experiences as a bookseller is analyzed in the stories "Netay," "Yodgor," and "Shum bola." The author examines the issue from a literary perspective, shedding light on the reasons behind the portrayal of orphanhood and its consequences. Whether it's the premature separation from one or both parents, the lack of a caring father or mother (sometimes both), or the unfortunate fate of a child who witnesses cruelty and suffering without compassion, such circumstances often depict a bleak and painful fate. In such cases, the orphan's resilience can be seen as a form of personal triumph. However, Ghafur Ghulom did not approach the issue in this way; instead, he reacted to the indifference of the past system and the unsympathetic nature of society, actively advocating for the rights of orphans and the oppressed, opening up avenues for their care. It can be said that he succeeded in this endeavor. In this regard, Netay and Shum bola represent the response to the harsh reality of orphanhood in the Koravoy region.

In the story "Yodgor," the theme of orphanhood is a motivating factor. In it, the fate of Yodgor is related to the role of addressing orphanhood. As S. Mamajonov rightly emphasized, "Yodgor" is a poetic symbolic name in terms of its content. Even if Yodgor is not portrayed as a picture object in the work, he plays a role as a means of presenting new human relationships for the writer. This orphanage is a key that opens the hearts of Mehri and Jo'ral, the parents' worlds, creating the plot of the work, giving sharpness to the conflict, intertwining the plot, dividing it into two, then bringing them back together, developing and revealing these characters. He is a magnet that connects events and people in the work to the writer's perspective, focusing on the central figure of the narrative: Mehr's betrayal of his love. Jo'ral becomes the "flawless flawed" character who becomes the cause of ridicule in front of his mother, brother, and sisters, just as he reveals Jo'ral's humanity, tests Saodat's love, and reveals the reality of life to Mehr – this is Yodgor.



Undoubtedly, Ghafur Ghulom's contribution to Uzbek children's literature is remarkable. Many of his poetic and prose works have been appropriately integrated into the treasure trove of our children's literature. The author's "Shum bola" and several other prose works are considered cornerstones of our children's literature. Even though Ghafur Ghulom didn't create any work other than "Shum bola" for children, his presence as a creative figure in Uzbek children's literature was evident.

Literary works with universal themes withstand the test of time, transcending generations. Ghafur Ghulom's creativity also yielded numerous genuine literary works, which contribute to the spiritual development of young generations in all epochs.

Moreover, Ghafur Ghulom firmly believes in the bright future of children. As a philosopher-poet, he underscores the importance of instilling confidence and inspiring the youth. Hence, he exclaims, "Long live, my son!" and encourages them with phrases like "You can do it."

Ghafur Ghulom's brilliance lies in the way he addresses the shortcomings of children in his poems with humor. For instance, poems like "The Dry Bread of Norotjo," "Ahmadjon the Photographer," and "Ahmad is not a bad kid, but..." showcase this aspect of children's humor. In almost every poem, there is praise for the homeland, which instills a sense of patriotism in the younger generation through the poet's work.

## CONCLUSION

It is possible to say with certainty that Ghafur Ghulom was a poet who gifted hundreds of poems to children. While his verses such as "If you are not an orphan", "Let's learn to think", and "Everything belongs to you" are worthy additions to the world of children's literature, his playful poems also earn a separate place among the works created for children of elementary and lower secondary school age. Poems like "White Crane, Blue Crane", "White Flower", and "Find This, My Girls" are works created based on folk oral creativity and games, contributing to enriching the treasury of children's literature. Although the poet's era philosophy might be perceived in his works, he continued to remain popular among children even in the era of independence by creating timeless poems and understanding the needs of the times.

## REFERENCES

1. Qosimov B. Milliy uyg'onish. –T.:Ma'naviyat, 2005; yana: Uyg'ongan millat ma'rifati. – T., Ma'naviyat, 2011.
2. Qodiriy A. Kichik nasriy asarlar. – T.,1989
3. Shermuhamedov P., Tursunov J., Safarov O., Egamov X. O'zbek bolalar adabiyoti. Darslik-xrestomatiya. –T.:O'qituvchi, 1976.
4. Nazarov B. G'afur G'ulom olami. –T.: Fan, 2004.
5. G'afur G'ulom. Tanlangan asarlar. Nazm va nasr.-T.: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2021. - 352 b.