

The problem of ecological education in the 20th century of children's literature

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the problem of environmental education and upbringing, in which the need for the conservation of the environment, nature, water resources is considered in the context of undeniable examples reflected in science-based works of art. Excerpts from Zafar Diyor's epic "A Tale of a High Mountain, a Wide Meadow and a Brave Comrade", "A Tale of a Little Gardener" and "A New Fairy Tale" were also presented and analyzed.

Keywords: nourish, dress, rational, respect, philosophical views, national values, qualities, environmental education, homelessness, environment, care.

Unconditional implementation of the tasks set out in the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to contribute to the solution of environmental problems in the regions of the country by introducing the education system. One of the priorities is to increase the environmental literacy of the younger generation, the formation and development of environmental awareness and environmental culture, the effective organization of the process of environmental education and upbringing. The solution to this problem begins, first of all, with the initial stages of education. It should be noted that environmental education can be conveyed to children not only through high-sounding speeches, but also through works of art for children. And this is definitely useful. Environmental education is one of the most important issues due to the urgency of human society now and future. Whether man wants it or not, he is always with nature. Man is connected with nature both spiritually and physically. He was even tied up in a knot. Human health, the well-being of life is a process directly related to Mother Nature. It is not in vain that our ancestors said that the earth nourishes and clothes man. In addition, the soil, in general, Mother Nature provides innumerable blessings to mankind. So, are we able to preserve and keep Mother Nature and the environment clean today? To what extent do we contribute to this good work? To what extent are we teaching the younger generation, children to love nature and take care of it. Man has always lived in harmony with nature. The things, equipment, clothes that we need in our lives, are in fact a priceless product of our mother nature. However, in our rapidly evolving life, there is a lack of attention paid by people to the preservation of Mother Nature, the rational use of water and various natural resources. When a person voluntarily, consciously strives for what he wants to do or achieve, he will surely achieve the expected result. Only if everyone sincerely strives to preserve Mother Nature, cleanliness and prosperity of the country, then we can achieve the expected result, the prosperity of the country, the purity of nature. Where there is purity and cleanliness, there is no space for disease.

Environmental education should start in the family and school. We are all responsible for inculcating environmental knowledge and concepts in the minds of children. Our ancestors taught their children in the family talks and in various conversations: - Do not pollute the water, all animals can enjoy it; - Do not waste your food, you will be a sinner; - Do not break the branch of a flowering fruit

tree, it bears fruit, you eat it yourself;- Do not cut unripe grapes, if you cut them, it will be a great sin, because it has the share of the believers. Our people have always had a special love for nature. Planting trees and creating a garden is an ancient Uzbek tradition. It should be the duty of each of us to maintain the perpetuation of this tradition. In addition, we need to teach our children the first imagination and love for nature, the preservation of flora and fauna, which are the products of nature, their role in the preservation of the environment. In this regard, we must first be an example. Many of our writers contribute to this good work, to teach children to care for nature.

Fiction, including children's literature, which is a separate component of it, is one of the important tools in the formation of environmental education in children. There are many talented writers who are contributing to this work with the power of artistic expression.

Zafar Diyor is one of the writers who has made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek children's literature. In his works for young people, he sincerely sings about the happy life of children, encourages children to read well, to preserve nature and the environment, to treat trees and animals well.

"Writing for children is a very difficult and responsible task for me," says the poet. Zafar Diyor is always surrounded by happy children, cheerful, encourages young people to take care of Mother Nature and its trees. Indeed, he is a poet very close to children and nature. He uses a variety of repetitions of words to increase children's love for nature. His verses further enhance the melodic tone and power of the image of nature:

Hey, birds, birds, birds,
Come flap your wings,
Glanced eyes to you ...
We liked it more,
Cheerful songs and music!

The poet expresses the child's interest in natural phenomena, insects and creatures, especially butterflies, in a word and tone typical of toddlers, increases attention to life, a strong pleasure, awakens, through the image of a butterfly tries to shape the reader's human feelings.

Fly, fly, fly,
My beautiful kindergarten is in bloom.
I will not hurt you
My love, my thoughts are in you.
Butterfly, butterfly,
Your wings are like silk;
Let's be friends,
Stop, let's talk!

Speaking about man's attitude to nature, Zafar Diyor said: - From time immemorial, our people have sought to keep the environment clean. Our grandparents told us, "Don't sweep the garbage in the ditch, don't spit in the water, don't throw rubbish in the yard and on the streets!" We used to drink water from streams and springs without any hesitation. We used to pour hot bread into running water. But the poet laments that these have become a thing of the past.

Zafar Diyor lived only 34 years. During this short life, the writer has served and continues to serve the development of children's literature, to awaken in the hearts of the younger generation the most noble feelings towards mother nature. Zafar Diyor is a lover of nature. Part of the author's work is devoted to the most pressing problems of our lives - the depiction of nature. Each of his works attracts the reader's attention with its vitality and originality of the artistic image.

The poet's epic "The story of a high mountain, a wide meadow and a brave comrade" tells about the development of neglected gray lands, abundant harvests and beautification of lands. In the epic, the writer draws the reader's attention to the work by drawing a picture of the horror of the desert wind and its sad image. The epic is written in the form of a fairy tale, in a childish way. The poet illustrates in figurative verses that the terrible winds of the deserts, "howling like a wolf," "howling like an owl," are the enemy of man and nature. The poet then recounts life in a beautiful, wide meadow, which knows the value of water very well in the development of deserts, and promotes the idea of building a "beautiful life" there. Then he appeals to The wide meadow and the high mountains:

What will happen to us,
 If sadness leaves from our chests.
 This grief does not go away without water,
 Wounds do not heal without water ...
 If I take strength from your water,
 If I take revenge on a foolish wind,
 Humiliated for many years,
 And turned to stone
 My chest would be prosperous,
 Beautiful life will begin ...
 Accept my request, the mountain,
 Give me your water, my friend!

The high mountain, too, mourns its despair, its inability to carry water to a wide meadow. The poet now turns the children's attention to something else - to the person who has consciousness, power in the world, and his definition. Zafar Diyor expressed the power of man in simple, meaningful, juicy, expressive phrases that quickly reach the hearts of children:

It is courage and skill,
 This strength, courage is the companion of Man,
 It is their characteristic companion.
 All beings are nature (These words are true)
 A person who obeys a flower will hold a flower.

When the poet thinks about the intellect and power of man, he tries to exaggerate, describing man as a force that subjugates even nature. In a word, nature is ruthlessly taking revenge for the chaotic behavior of human beings. The work encourages readers to be diligent, creative, to have feelings of love in their relationship with nature. In expressing this opinion, the poet uses a new method - the revitalization of mountains and meadows:

"Hey, comrade, comrade ..."
 See how wide the meadow is
 It is ill with thirsty ,

Turning off his voice,
Turn it into a garden,
And Rejoice it in eternity.

So the epic expressed the ancient dream of our people - a dream to turn deserts into gardens.

Zafar Diyor worked a lot and creatively on the ideological and artistic improvement of the epic. The compositional structure of the work is distinguished by its proximity to a fairy tale. The poet skillfully used simple, beautiful visual means to make the work magical, romantic, widely impressive, educated. "If we drink enough water," "Give water, give me water," "Take off flower from my chest" about an endless hollow, desert, thirst for water and his dream; desert and a cure for the wind "The most angry, the strongest, the rock hardens like a stone, I lie hot like copper"; Poems rich in quality means, such as "Growth like a platan, beauty like a Gurugli," are a confirmation of our opinion. This work is related to the education of young readers in the spirit of love for work. "Fiction," wrote Zafar Diyar in one of his articles, "is an important educational tool in restoring the human spirit. A real work of art develops the mind of a child, expands his worldview. He guides him to meditation, reasoning, and creative work. This noble goal is served by the large-scale works of Zafar Dier, such as his poems. In the "History of a high mountain, a wide meadow and a brave comrade," the poet praises such qualities of the Uzbek people as hard work and perseverance. Thanks to these qualities, they control rivers, bring water to thirsty lands and turn them into arable lands, gardens, and show diligence and courage in this work.

Many works by Zafar Diyor are devoted to the topic of labor. One of these works is The Epic of the Little Gardener. In the epic, children and young people are called to plant trees and care for them, the joy and importance of work are celebrated. This idea is expressed in the image of Shotursun. He cares for fruit trees with the father of a small hero, loves to cultivate ties with "Little Ketmon in his hand," protecting himself in childbirth. Shotursun, who began work with great zeal and enthusiasm, looked after an early ripe apple bush, which gave a rich harvest. The child is lazy for a year and doesn't look at the apple. The poet's skill is honed, the apple is animated, and in his words he conveys an idea that will serve as an example for children:

This year, however, Shotursun is not so onerous;
I said you wouldn't give up laziness so much.
You did not ask about my condition, you did not justify my body;
Insects rob, Fruit early in the morning.

Such a tragic state of the apple greatly affects Shotursun, and he is fully aware of his shortcomings. In the language of the apple, he works hard, saying: "I am now the enemy of the lazy who do not like work." Zafar Diyor instills in the student a love for Shotursun and urges him to follow his example.

Poetic tales of the poet are designed to have an educational effect on young people, condemning the negative habits and inappropriate behavior of some children. Some children break young shoots and tree branches, thinking that they harm people and nature. Shadi in The New Tale is one of these children, but later he realizes his mistakes and is friend with nature.

Nature is an invaluable treasure with which our life is beautiful, our life flourishes. Therefore, let us always take care of him and monitor his cleanliness. It's our human duty. So, teachers, let each of us teach the younger generation to be kind to Mother Nature. Let us strengthen environmental education in

families, kindergartens, schools, neighbourhoods and villages. We need to keep it clean and take care of flower beds and trees. If we take as a rule not to harm natural beauties, we will take great care of the future of generations and the longevity of life. It is the sacred duty of all of us to preserve and use nature wisely. In the end, mother nature is not an inheritance from our ancestors, but wealth passed down from generation to generation, and we must leave it for the future!

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