

THE ROLE OF LITERATURE IN THE FORMATION OF YOUTH CULTURE

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Abstract: the article describes the important role of literature of the young generation, education in the spirit of patriotism, high civic consciousness, devotion to ideals, and others. The article also presents the works of great poets and their invaluable heritage, which are imbued with the ideas of humanism and philanthropy.

Key words: Alisher Navai, Alpamysh, Gorogly, Baburname, Layli and Majnun, Iskander's Wall.

“You cannot separate teaching from education, and education from teaching is an oriental view and oriental philosophy.” This thought is a leitmotif in the work of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov “Yuksak ma’naviyat-yengilmas kuch” (“High spirituality is an invincible force”). He focuses particular attention on the words of the great Uzbek enlightener and teacher Abdulla Avloni: “Upbringing for us is a matter of life or death, salvation or death, happiness or misfortune”, because they express in a concentrated form the great importance of upbringing in the formation of a comprehensively developed generation, able to take responsibility for the fate of the country, the future of the people.

In our country, special attention is paid to the upbringing of the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, high citizenship, devotion to the ideals of independence. Literature plays an important role in this process, since it presents us in artistic form the true examples of courage and courage, honesty, and loyalty. The heroic epic “Alpamysh”, the millennium of which was widely celebrated, glorifies precisely these qualities. Many generations of our ancestors were brought up on the example of the heroes of this immortal work, the pearl of oral folk art, the invincible hero Alpamysh and the beautiful Aibarchin. Such dastans as “Gorogly”, “Kuntugmysh”, “Avazkhon”, which tell about courage, invincibility of spirit,

have lived in the memory of the people for centuries and are performed by folk bakhshi at celebrations and weddings.

The education of the younger generation is central to the work of the great poet and educator Alisher Navoi. His invaluable poetic heritage, imbued with the ideas of humanism and philanthropy, has been stirring the minds of readers all over the world for several centuries. The genius of Navoi is almost universal: a poet, scientist, musician, a great connoisseur and patron of architecture, painting and art crafts.

The largest poetic work of Alisher Navoi is “Khamsa” (“The Five”). It opens with the poem “Khayrat ul-abror” (“The amazement of good people”), in which the poet sings the eternal values, expresses the aspirations and hopes of his people.

The next poem of “Khamsa” is “Farhad and Shirin”. This is a hymn to the work of the people; in it, the poet writes with inspiration about the great feeling of love, capable of overcoming all obstacles in its path.

The plot of the third poem “Leyla and Majnun” is based on an old Arab legend about the unhappy love of the young poet Kais and the beautiful Leyli. Alisher Navoi’s story of love of two young hearts is filled with high humanistic content.

The poem “The Seven Planets”, which tells about King Bahram and the dancer Dilorom, ends with the death of Bahram. It has a certain edifying meaning: this is Navoi’s warning, his appeal to the rulers about the deep influence of the “swamp of entertainment and pleasure”, about the need to rule the state on the basis of justice and love of the people.

In the last poem “Khamsa” “Iskander's Wall” the poet again turns to the story of a just and reasonable sovereign who cares about the welfare of his subjects.

The humanistic basis of Alisher Navoi’s creativity is close, understandable and dear to the people. It is no accident that his works are read and re-read with great interest by representatives of both the older and younger generations; they were embodied on theatrical stages, and excellent feature films were shot based on them, which have become masterpieces of cinema.

In the history of culture and literature of our people, a special place belongs to the contemporary of the great Alisher Navoi, Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur. A prominent statesman, historian, he was an excellent poet and prose writer.

Babur's creative heritage is enormous, but the first place among his works, both in volume and importance, is undoubtedly "Baburname" - a work that has no equal in the value of the material it contains, and in the style of presentation. It is completely independent, original from beginning to end. "Baburname" testifies to the fact that its author was a very gifted person, with various interests, the owner of a subtle mind and great will.

In this book, Babur truthfully tells about the events that he witnessed in his time. So, telling about the campaign of one of the rulers of that era, Sultan Hussein, to Hisar in 1494, he appears before us not only as a chronicler, but also as a talented military analyst. Criticizing the troops of Sultan Hussein for indecision during the siege of the fortress of Khisravshah, as a result of which Hussein was defeated by a petty appanage prince, Babur speaks of the need to unite forces, to end civil strife that led the once mighty country to complete collapse. Addressing the next generations, he edifyingly writes that only by consolidating all forces can one stop the enemy and achieve the desired goal.

In Babur's works, the theme of the Motherland occupies one of the first places. The poet deeply loved his homeland, from which he was forever separated. The long years of stay in Afghanistan and India could not erase from his memory the violent rivers and the charm of the coolness of the Motherland.

On October 4, 1994, while visiting the National Park named after Babur in Andijan, Islam Karimov wrote the following words in the Book of Memory: "In the name of our ancestor Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, we should be infinitely proud. the great future to look with confidence and faith."

The images of Alisher Navoi and Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, whose works are an inexhaustible source of spirituality for us, are conveyed to us by the novels of Oybek "Navoi", Pirimkul Kadyrov "Starry Nights" and the play of Uygun and Izzat Sultan "Alisher Navoi", based on the beautiful plots of which were filmed tapes and staged performances that have become the favorite works of our people.

The further development of Uzbek literature is associated with the names of such famous poets as Atoi, Saifi, Ahmad Husayni, Amiri, who worked in the 15th century.

In their gazelles, they sang lofty human feelings. The poet Sakkoki, who created the qasid style in Uzbek literature, glorifies the idea of an enlightened, just ruler in his works and glorifies one of the most outstanding thinkers of the Middle Ages, Ulugbek.

An introduction to the wonderful world of literature cannot be limited only to classical literature. No less valuable for us is the work of the enlightened Jadids, the famous writers Abdulla Avloni, Behbudi, Fitrat, Chulpan, Abdulla Qadiri and many others who made a huge contribution to the development of national literature, who did a lot for our people to gain independence. With their works, they called the people to enlightenment, to freedom. They live and will live forever as a guiding star, illuminating our way to the future.

With the beginning of the 20th century, new talented poets and writers appeared. Initially, under the influence of "revolutionary" ideas, a new galaxy of writers - Sadriddin Aini, Avaz Otari, Hamza Khakimzade Niyazi and others - had a definite influence on the emergence of a new direction in Uzbek literature. A particularly vivid expression of the revolutionary spirit, the desire for a new life, the ideas of creation were found in the works of such writers as Abdullah Qadiri, Abdullah Avloni, and others. Against the background of the events in the Kokand Khanate and the Tashkent Bekdom, Abdulla Qadiri, in his moving novel "Utgan Kunlar" ("Days bygone"), through the tragic love of Atabek and Kumushbibi, talentedly described the life of Uzbeks in the 19th century. In his second novel "Mehrabadan Chayan" ("Scorpion from the Altar") the oppression of the soulless khans and injustice on the part of local emirs are exposed.

Among the literary people, new literary names appeared, which in artistic form spoke of the inevitability of the coming changes, worthily continued the baton of the older generation of writers. Among them were Rauf Parfi, Tahir Malik, Murod Muhammad Dust, Togay Murod, Erkin Azam, Muhammad Yusuf and others. In their works, these authors showed a modern hero who is not indifferent to the fate of his people and Motherland, and raised the moral and ethical problems that society faced. These poets and writers are fortunate enough to create their works today.

In the work of Tahir Malik, a special place is occupied by the theme of the moral and ethical image of the hero of our time. His works are positively received by readers and especially young people.

The author of "The First Swallow", "The Last Bullet" is actively developing the themes of spiritual and moral improvement of man today and is in constant search for the image of a harmoniously developed hero of our time. His works "The Wall of the Devil", "Human Property" tell about the eternal struggle between good and evil, paint the moral image of a modern man living in the rapid rhythm of rapidly changing reality with its temptations and shortcomings, but still remains a Man. Tahira Malik was worried about the problem of educating young people. In the work "Farewell, Childhood" he criticizes the indifference of those adults whose inaction leads children to unjustified mistakes that often break their lives. The author kind of warns us: "People, look around! Do not be indifferent to those who are in trouble. Help them!" Using the example of his heroes, we must draw conclusions for ourselves, warn others against a rash step, for which they have to pay with the most valuable that they have - life or freedom.

One of the brightest poets of modern Uzbek literature is Muhammad Yusuf. In his lyric works, he sang love for the Motherland, people, native language, and his poem "Uzbekistan", as Ozod Sharafutdinov noted, has truly become a hymn of youth.

Such works, undoubtedly, greatly influence the life and civic position of young people, forming in her a sense of patriotism and loyalty to her people.

Today we live in the information age. Young people are bombarded with a huge amount of information of a different nature, often destructively affecting their consciousness, worldview, and there is a process of imposing ideas of low-grade "mass culture" alien to the mentality of our people from outside. To protect the younger generation from these threats, it is necessary to form an ideological "immunity" among young people, to more actively promote the creative, peaceful ideas of Uzbek and world literature. For this, writers and poets need to more actively engage in a live dialogue with the youth audience. A harmoniously developed generation cannot limit itself to knowing only its own literature, it

must become familiar with the great examples of world literature and art, outstanding works of Western and Eastern literature.

The work of introducing young people to the masterpieces of domestic and foreign literature should provide for a variety of forms: these are creative meetings of writers and poets with young people, the activities of literary circles, the preparation of TV and radio programs, the search for young talents who show their abilities to literary creativity, and it should be systematic and purposeful.

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