

**ANTHEM OF MOTHER NATURE AND MOTHERLAND BY TURSUNBOY  
ADASHBOYEV**

**Nuraliyeva Noila**

*Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages*

**Yusupov Otabek Yakubovich**

**Iskandarova Nilufar Tohirovna**

*Scientific supervisor*

**Abstract:** *This scientific article sheds light on the life and work of Tursunboy Adashboyev, as well as the processes of reflection of the anthem of the homeland and nature in his work.*

**Key words:** *"Kamal's apple", national anthem, patriotism, nature conservation, symbol of birds, collection of memories...*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Poet Tursunboy Adashboev was born on January 1, 1939 in the village of Safed Bulon, Ola-Buqa District, Jalalabad Region, Kyrgyzstan. After graduating from high school, he studied at the Faculty of Journalism (1962-1968) of ToshSU (now UzMU). He also studied at the Institute of Literature in Moscow.

At first, Tursunboy Adashboev worked in the editorial office of "Kyrgyzistan Haqiyat" newspaper, in the Union of Writers of Osh region. He has always actively participated in the mass media of Uzbekistan, his poetic and prose works have been published in Uzbek. T. Adashboev worked as an editor, department head, and deputy editor-in-chief in "Cholpon" publishing house from 1987 to 1999. On the eve of retirement, he became a literary consultant at the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan for 2 years.

Tursunboy Adashboev "Kamol's apple" (1965), "We travelers" (1967), "Olatog-lolatog" (1978), "I send the sun" (1982), "The legend of Arslonbob" (1988), "Three bushes and a mysterious pumpkin" (1990), the author of 20 poetry collections, such as Topishmagli Alifbe (1997). He translated about 30 works of Kyrgyz literature. Among them are works such as the prose narrative of "Manas" and the novel "Broken Sword". Tursunboy Adashboev is the recipient of the "Outstanding Public Education of Uzbekistan" (1993), "Honored Artist of Kyrgyzstan" (1999), the Order of "Friendship" (1999), the Order of "Manas" (1995).

Tursunboy Adashboev delicately expresses the child's psyche in a humorous way. His work written for adults is also unique. Tursunboy Adashboev is a master of literary parodies. If we look at the history of great writers, we can see that the birth of talent was different for everyone.

### **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

Children's favorite poet Tursunboy Adashboyev remembers with nostalgia that he was 12-13 years old, when he began to pair words with words and put his enthusiasm and enthusiasm on paper.

He was still a student at TashSU (now the National University of Uzbekistan) when his first collection of poems called "Kamal's Apple" was published. , had the opportunity to get acquainted with rare examples of world children's literature. He participated in creative debates with equal children's poets and translators from the territory of the former union.

When it comes to the leading feature of T. Adashboyev's work, first of all, it is worth noting that he is not complacent with his achievements, and that he is passionately inquisitive. After all, after reaching a certain level, some artists do not hesitate to improve their skills, as a result, they cannot go beyond self-repetition. T. Adashboyev deeply feels that this path is extremely dangerous for the artist. The poet, who believes that giving in to creative composure, not being able to go out of his shell, is a condition of artistic skill, also strictly adheres to his beliefs in his artistic creation. does. If in his many poems about innocent childhood, Motherland, Mother Nature included in his collections "Kamal's apple", "We are travelers", "I will be Olatoglyk", "Trumpet", "Arslonbob waterfall" the magnificence of the image style is evident in most of his works published in recent years, such as "Three Frogs and a Mysterious Pumpkin", "My Dreams - Double Wings", "The Golden Vulture", "Lofs of Latifboy" It can be assessed that the expression of the philosophy of life, which is mixed with light humor and play, in a childish language, but in a way that encourages adults to think, is the product of self-work and tireless research.

Lying on the floor, pressing the egg,  
Covered with wormwood.

A black beetle makes a hole,  
He crawled to the ground.

We saw a pile of lumps  
Run to finish work.

Sugur is under a juniper  
Turar turns the rosary.

Grasshoppers are made of reeds  
He makes a flute.

To the price in Kokan  
Sona dutor clicks...

«Toldi Bulak»

The waxing of the egg-laying woodpecker, the black beetle's barking, the cackling of the woodpecker, the firefly's rosary sitting under the fir tree, the grasshopper's reed flute, and the chirping of the hornet's song – the field – the artistic depiction of the nature scene in the steppe as an example of its creatures



creates bright feelings in the heart of the young reader, connects his imagination and consciousness to the manifestations of mother nature. An adult reader, who has seen, observed and witnessed those scenes many times, will be surprised by his inattention. The critical look of the lyrical hero and his warm attitude towards nature are also transferred to him. It is important to note that that nature, that country is his Motherland. Creating such a mood in the student gives life to feelings of love and loyalty to the Motherland.

«Our house was cold,» writes the poetess Kavsar Turdiyeva. – «Dom» has not started to warm up yet. My younger son drew a picture of the crimson sun on the window glass with paints. For some reason I remembered Tursunboy Adashboyev's poem «I send the sun». Psychologisms and national spirit characteristic of Tursunboy brother's work are exaggerated in the poem, which ends with «I will send the sun, I will send it in my next letter».

The skill of a children's writer is not only to see and perceive the world through the eyes of children, but also to present this perception to a wide audience of readers in this way. In my opinion, T. Adashboyev's artistic skill is determined by the fact that he sees and perceives the world through the eyes of children and conveys it to the reader in this way. The gardeners shave the hair of the tall trees, the graceful trees wear white socks («Hasharda»), the spring hangs the winter from the nose («Sumalak»), the lightning strikes walnuts in the blue («When Spring Comes»), the water falling from the Askar mountain splashing on the rocks, the blue stinging of the pine tree, the snow peak resembling the Kyrgyz head («Sarichelak»), the melting of the bear's fur, and the rabbit's fur from the white tweed. , the wind combing the hair of the green combed firs and the knotting of the white birches («Winter») are actually the product of children's imagination and perception. Creative traditions of world children's literature serve as an inexhaustible source of inspiration, a school of experience. That is why he honorably mentions his teachers as «the gardeners who brought me up to adulthood», and respectfully mentions the work of world children's poets as «the fountains from which I drank.»

As a child of nature, man is interested in knowing its secrets from childhood. The conditions of grass and trees, from the time they turn green to the time they run and freeze, and in general, the unique law of the harmony of the sun, water, soil, and air, have been interesting to mankind since childhood. Will come.

In the works of Tursunboy Adashboyev, who has been consistently continuing the creative traditions of Quddus Muhammadi and Qudrat Hikmat related to the depiction of such mysteries in nature, every situation and landscape in nature acquires a miraculous quality. The little boy, who is the ambassador of spring, considers himself a piece of the sun. In autumn, «white single birches» wear golden crowns, goldfinches call birds.

An intelligent reader who has observed the work of T. Adashboyev, mother nature is an inexhaustible source of inspiration for him, and he witnesses that a special world has been created in the imagination of the creator, immersed in childish wonders, due to every situation and scene related to the living and inanimate total existence in nature. . It is important that this artistic world created in the imagination of the poet does not leave others indifferent.

**BOOKS:**

1. Literary theory, Volumes 1 and 2. 1979.
2. Izzat Sultan. Literary theory. 1980 year
3. H. Hamidov and chief. Dictionary of literary terms. 1983.

