



## **FORMAL RESEARCH IN CHILDREN'S POETRY AND ITS ARTISTIC-AESTHETIC FUNCTION**

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<b>Received:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> February 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> March 2023 <b>Published:</b> 17 <sup>th</sup> April 2023	In the article, the form and content updates of children's poetry are studied on the example of Abdurahman Akbar's poems based on geometric figures, poems based on digital and word games. Also, the poems that are acceptable to be studied in children's literature from a philosophical and educational point of view are analyzed on the basis of following and originality. In the analysis, the structural method was used in the study of the structure of poetic elements in the artistic text, and the formal method was used in the study of artistic, formal compositional elements as the most important theoretical-aesthetic category.

**Keywords:** Abdurahman Akbar, form and content, visual poetry, pictorial, digital poems.

Everything in reality has its appearance (form) and the essence (content) understood through this form. The categories of form and content are of general philosophical nature, they are important scientific abstractions in the perception of reality (thing). Today, when it comes to children's poetry, the reader's attention is drawn to the form and content color in this process. Abdurahman Akbar is a poet who has earned his place in our literature with such researches. His creative research makes a significant contribution to the development of children's poetry. M. Gurbaniozov in the article "Some features of contemporary children's poetry" "Today's children's poetry has become a field of new methodological, form-content researches, and the renewed attitude to words, creativity and faith has become its most important feature". correctly admits. After all, it is not enough to write a poem for children and please them. That is why the famous children's poet Samuil Marshak said, "Who said that making a small watch is easier than making a big one?" [1.158-159] The Russian critic B. T. Belinsky said: "In order to talk with children through images, you need to be a child yourself, you need to be able to love them and deeply understand their differences" [2.108-110]. A. Akbar's poems, concise in form and profound in content, are significant because they vividly reflect children's nature and psyche. His poems "Poetic Lessons from Pictures" consist of observational lessons that introduce the reader to forms and give aesthetic pleasure

Enter without making your notebook.

Write without haste

1

No, it's short,  
Long live his life.

1

This other word is very true,

A little disappointed

Left again without haste

Draw a loop from below

What did I draw?

Don't ask me.

Next to the hangers

Get out, partner.

He says blessed

Everyone who saw your picture

These are the lines

A beautiful fir tree from "Bir". [3.87-88] <sup>1</sup>

These educational poems, created on the basis of visual research, play a major role in enriching the child's knowledge and worldview along with the aesthetic effect. In enriching the knowledge and spirituality of the young generation, it is important to teach lessons based on the integration of sciences. This educational poem is also unique because it reflects the concepts of mathematics and visual arts. Teaching a child to understand existence at the intersection of sciences is also a pleasure for the child himself. A child who learns to draw easily by reading a poem develops a comparative understanding and master the task step by step without difficulty.

<sup>1</sup> Qarang: Barcha she'rlar shu asardan olingan.



Educational poems serve to awaken a child's creative thinking and inventiveness. Poems dedicated to the perception of the world and nature teach children to think, to think, help them to expand their ideas about the universe and man, thus preparing young people for initiative, research, and at the same time for a big and real life.

In the poetry of A. Akbar, it is more important to say the words than to say them. It is obvious to interest the child, to attract his attention, to encourage him to think and observe.

We can see this in the poem of Lesson 3.

One stone



Two stone



Three stone



Ten stone stone

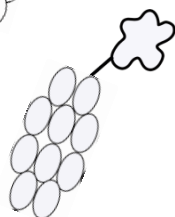


That I drew so many stones

Don't brag, Yuldash!

Do not garden well,

Draw grapes - one head. [4.89-90]



Today's poetry is created for thought. They have a special power that affects the mind and encourages thinking, rather than the flow of emotions typical of the lyrical genre. This feature is also reflected in children's literature, which is a good thing. This is a proof that children's literature is not only education, but art. A simple narrative style and the possibility of visual perception are proof of the presence of artistic synthesis in children's literature.

Pigeons need grain, / Pigeons need grain!

Davron repeats these four words a thousand times every night.

Relieves Davronboy from his worries /

Mosh cat spins

He went up to the roof in the evening /

Paqkos let down the pigeons.

After reading this poem until the end, children will think about "why is it called that way" and in the last stanza of the poem they will understand that "Mosh" is about a cat. He learns that the word "Shom"

can be reversed as "Mosh". By means of word games, the child's worldview expands, his thinking improves, and at the same time, it also has an educational effect. [7.5.561].

It is known that children attach importance to the external signs of things, that is, objects, and often these characteristics are embodied in front of their eyes. A. Akbar creates innovative poems reflecting the shape of objects, paying special attention to these aspects of children. Searches of form and content in children's poetry have created digital, figurative, pictorial, prose poems with special emphasis on words. Such renewal and research increases literacy, encourages the child to be clever, ingenuity, improves the ability to think, expands the worldview, because today's demand is to raise the young generation as a well-rounded person.

To sum up, A. Akbar's work has been thematically, genreally and stylistically enriched based on form and content updates and acquired the following peculiarities: - digital poems; - poems with pictures and geometric figures; - poetic stories; - poems consisting of words with capital letters; - poems with verses written in the form of different stairs; - poems with reversed titles; - question and riddle poems; - omonyms are poems consisting of words and in the form of a game. These poems not only have a didactic essence, but also have a great artistic and aesthetic value. The use of non-traditional image methods with the help of words and numbers reveals its educational side, expands the mind, knowledge and worldview of the young reader, contributes to the development of a taste for reading.

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