



EDUCATIONAL AND UPBRINGAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: This article discusses the importance of children's literature in children's education. We have talked about the role of children's literature in educating our children to be broad-minded and independent people, drawing conclusions about life by introducing them to works of educational importance from a young age.

Keywords: children's literature, education, folklore, hadith, human qualities, spirituality, thought.

Introduction

Fictional literature enables the formation of beautiful interactions and relationships in people's lives, in particular, to understand the essence of the universe and the events related to people from a young age, to feel the colorful aspects of human emotions, to think about the essence of human qualities and defects, as well as reflection.

If we want to build a strong society, first of all we need to prepare its foundation. The foundations of our society are, of course, young people and children. Providing them with proper upbringing and quality education from a young age is a focus for the future. So, how to instill good education in children? Of course, it is through literature.

"The Uzbek people have been a hardworking and literate people since ancient times. To achieve this, he paid great attention to the upbringing of his children. In education and upbringing, children were influenced more by folk art. Rich and colorful examples of folk oral creativity serve as a rich source for the emergence and development of written literature," he says. In fact, we think that if we prove our point with one example - a fairy tale or a proverb, we have a thousand words in educating children.

Children's literature, like other literatures, goes back to folk oral creativity, before the emergence of written literature. People's songs and lyrics passed from mouth to mouth, etc., embody their dreams, overcoming difficulties with patience and endurance, and their desire to achieve a beautiful life. They wanted to see such lives at least in their children and instilled them in their minds through poems. One of them is that the child has been listening lullaby since birth. This also gives spiritual nourishment to the child. Through this lullaby song, the mother hopes that her child will grow up to be a good person. The child sleeps peacefully with this song.

Proverbs also play an important role in folklore. This is the result of folk wisdom. Proverbs have a great place in child education. Proverbs on various topics form positive qualities in children, such as love for the country, love for parents, respect for adults, hardworking, and form their thoughts, such as drawing the necessary conclusions from bad vices. For example,

He cries for seven years after losing his land,

He cries until he dies when he loses his countrymen.

If a person loses his land, he forgets it after a while and takes a new one, but if he loses his compatriots, if he loses his place of birth, he cannot bear it. He misses the air, water and people of that place all his life. In this way, it is instilled in the minds of children that the Motherland, country, and motherland are so dear and precious that nothing can replace them.

In addition, fairy tales are one of the most colorful genres of folklore. Most of the fairy tales have a figurative character, they show the actions, positive and negative qualities of people. For example, if we take the fairy tale "Three brave brothers", children learn such qualities as reading it, hearing it, speaking correctly, being hardworking, brave, and not betraying someone's trust. They feel in their hearts that they will surely achieve a good life and live a happy life if they are as good as their brothers and do not fear obstacles and do not give up on the way to their goals. Riddles and tongue twisters what saying quickly are also rich in such educational conclusions.

The role of our hadiths in the education of children is also incomparable. In this regard, the services of parents and teachers are great. If we read hadiths and explain to children about our religion, the forbidden vices and useful qualities of our religion, our children will learn about them from a young age. They grow up in this spirit. He grows up aware of human qualities such as respect for parents, neighborly manners, kinship, kindness, helping widows and charity. Imam Bukhari's hadiths, which are also included in school textbooks, are a very reliable source.

Examples of children's literature can be found in the work of Alisher Navoi. His thoughts on science, enlightenment, manners are expressed in his scientific-philosophical and didactic works. In particular, several chapters of the work "Hayrat ul-Abror" contained in "Khamasa" are devoted to the issue of ethics and education. In the sixth article of this saga, Navoi shares his valuable thoughts on education. The language of Navoi's works is somewhat more complicated. We can say that children today do not understand. Of course, if children are given the language of that time as well as today's translation, they will draw the necessary conclusions when they read or are told a story by the teacher.

For example, the 10th article of "Hayrat ul-Abror" is about straightness and crookedness. In this chapter, Navoi explains straightness and crookedness with life examples and cites the story "Lion and Durroj" as proof of his words. Through this story, he reveals that the consequences of telling a lie are bad, that one day someone who tells a lie will bring trouble to his head, and creates a little moral understanding in children against this evil. Thus, Navoi is a writer who instilled in many of his works ideas about education along with other issues and left a rich immortal legacy.

In the following years, the great work in children's literature was further enriched by jadids. They made an effort to educate our people, to provide knowledge in a new way. In this way, they wrote new types of textbooks and manuals for schools. They opened new schools and theaters.

In this way, the services of Behbudi, Fitrat, Hamza, Abdulla Avloni and others are incomparable. If we take only Avloni, he created textbooks such as "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher", and "Reading" for the folk pedagogy of that time. In particular, in his work "The Second Teacher", the virtues of children's manners such as honesty, truthfulness, and hard work are beautifully described in poems, parables, and fairy tales.

For example, proverbs such as "Close friend", "False friend", "Khurus and wolf" show the virtues and other vices of friendship and truthfulness in people. In the story "Close Friend", two friends fall into the water, and when the rescuer comes, they ask him to save the first friend without thinking, this is, in fact, true humanity is loyalty to a friend. Children have also been shown to accumulate these qualities when they make friends.

In general, Avloni's works have become a good example of children's literature due to their meaningfulness, the use of various parables and stories, and their artistic impact.

"Children's reading can be divided into the following groups according to the pedagogical and psychological characteristics of students:

1. Reading of children of preschool age (from 2 to 7 years old);
2. Reading of small children of school age (from 7 to 11-12 years old);
3. Reading of children of middle and older age (from 13 to 15-17 years old)".

As we can see, when teaching literature to children, it is necessary to choose them taking into account their age and psychological characteristics. If we, that is, parents, teachers, educators, tell stories to children of the first age because they do not yet know how to read, examples of folk art, we will prepare the ground for their second-year studies, and they will make the necessary educational conclusions for themselves. The scope of literature for second-year students will expand a little. They read the works of representatives of written literature along with folklore and begin to draw their own conclusions. Children of this age can read concise stories, fairy tales, poetic tales. For example, a child of primary school age can easily read Shukur Sadulla's poetic tale "Naive dog" and draw conclusions. It is also known from the title that the work urges not to put off today's work for tomorrow:

He could not stand it, he knocked on the door,
The cat looked out the window,
Sorry, said the begging dog,
The cat said - please do not go.
You have not made friends all summer.
You did not say a word.
I spent a year wandering around the country,
He was not tall enough to work.
I am surprised you did not build a house.
You did not keep your promise.

As they say, it will snow for the rest of the work, so the dog will be homeless in the frosty days of winter without building a home. In the first year, all the animals help him. In the second year, he does not do it again, and this time he ends up alone on the street. These exemplary works are one of the best tools for raising our children to be hardworking from a young age.

Today, in our country, there is a lot of attention to book reading and reading culture. In particular, the decision of the President of September 14, 2017 № PD-3271 established state support for the distribution and publication of book products, especially the publication of children's literature. In addition, "Young Reader" and several competitions were held. Of course, all of this is aimed at raising the culture of reading in our country, starting with young people. The book is the greatest source of education. As Shakespeare said, "Books made me, not me." Yes, the book creates, educates and develops a person. In particular, increasing the interest of our children in books from a young age is a huge task for parents, teachers, educators, and the whole society.

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