

## ANALYSIS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF WORLD AND CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the role and importance of children's literature in child development, genres and features of children's literature, Uzbek and world children's literature, modern children's literature and its development history, the role of children's literature in child education.

**Keywords:** Children's literature, Uzbek and world children's literature, modern children's literature, genres of children's literature.

Children's literature is a special type of literature intended for children under 16 years of age. It performs important educational tasks, helps to develop and form the child's ideas about the world.

Importance of children's literature:

- Children's literature plays an important role in a child's development. He helps her;
- The child forms his inner world. Through books, the child gets acquainted with various feelings, experiences and life situations. It helps him to better understand himself and the people around him.

- Develops imagination and creativity. Books stimulate a child's imagination and creativity. They help him to see the world in a new way, to create his own stories and images.

- Increases knowledge about the world. Children's literature introduces the child to history, nature, science and art. This will help him expand his worldview and gain new knowledge.

The role of children's literature in child education

Children's literature also plays an important role in child education. He helps her. Also:

- Formation of moral values. Books introduce children to concepts such as good, evil, justice, and friendship. This helps to form his moral rules.

- Development of independence and responsibility. Children's book characters often face challenges and obstacles that they have to overcome. It helps the child learn to overcome difficulties and take responsibility for his actions.

- To develop love for reading. Children's literature can become a source of joy and pleasure for a child. If a child likes to read, it will help him to learn and develop successfully in the future.

Features of children's literature include:

- Children's literature is aimed at children, so it should be suitable for their age and psychological characteristics. Children's literature should reflect the interests, needs and experiences of children.

- Children's literature should be educational. It should form such positive qualities as kindness, sensitivity, fairness, hard work, and love for the Motherland in children.

- Children's literature should be colorful. It should expand children's worldview, give them knowledge about the world around them.

- Children's literature should be fiction. It should be written in bright and figurative language to arouse interest and emotions in children.

*Bolalar adabiyotining janrlari:*

Children's literature covers a variety of genres, including:

- Fairy tales are one of the most popular genres of children's literature. Fairy tales introduce children to the world of magic and miracles, teach them goodness and justice.

- Short stories are realistic works that tell about children's lives, their adventures and experiences.
- Novellas are longer works that cover a wider range of topics and issues.
- Plays are works intended for performance on stage.
- Poems are one of the most favorite genres for children. Poems help children express their feelings and emotions.

The formation of children's literature in almost all nations is closely related to the enlightenment and reforms of the school-education system. The stabilization of Uzbek children's literature also goes back to the enlightenment movement of the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

Saidrasul Azizi, Munavvarqori, Abdulla Avloni, Hamza Hakimzada Niyozzi and dozens of other enlighteners created about fifty alphabet and reading books for students of Uzbek schools in the "Yangi usul" ("usuli jadidiya") are literally bright examples of Uzbek children's literature.

Viewing children's literature as works specially created for children, defining its specific principles is characteristic of the beginning of the 20th century.

Uzbek children's literature has developed under the influence of the advanced traditions of world children's literature. Rare samples of world children's literature have been translated into Uzbek, such as "Gulliver's Travels" (J. Swift), "Robinson Crusoe" (D. Defoe), "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (Bicher Stowe), "Sona" (E. Voynich) rare works of literature became the property of Uzbek children.

Translation of the best examples of Eastern literature from Arabic and Persian is one direction in the translation of children's literature, while Uzbekizing examples of Western literature, especially Russian literature, is the second direction. Fables by I. A. Krylov, "The Tale of the Fisherman and the Fish" by A. S. Pushkin, K. D. Ushinsky and L.N. A number of Tolstoy's stories, fairy tales and others were translated in the same period and included in the alphabet and reading books of the new schools. The authors mastered the specific features of realistic children's literature more perfectly through the means of translation, and a group of writers for children was formed.

In the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, Hamid Olimjon, Gafur Ghulam, Ghairati, Shakir Suleiman, Ilyas Muslim, Gulam Zafari, Ainiy, Elbek, Zafar Diyar, Sultan Jora, Kudrat Hikmat, Quddus Muhammadi, Shukur Sadulla, Hakim Nazir, Polat Momin and the works of other creators were of great importance in the development of Uzbek children's literature, in its formation as a special literature.

Modern children's literature is colorful and colorful. It includes works of various genres, styles and directions. Modern children's writers create interesting and useful books for children, which help to develop and form their ideas about the world.

The genre of children's literature began to form in the 18th century with the rise of the middle class in Europe and the popularization of John Locke's philosophy.

In 1744, John Newbery published the first children's entertainment book, The Wonderful Little Pocket Book, featuring rhymes, pictures, games, and colorful covers. Such a book was presented as a gift.

Newbery believed in the need to distribute children's books and was a major publisher of them in his day. He published his own work and that of other authors (such as Samuel Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith).

Another philosopher who influenced the development of children's literature was Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who expressed the idea of educating children according to their natural interests. Famous examples supporting Rousseau's idea are Thomas Day's four-volume History of Sandford and Merton

(1783–1789) and Mary and Richard Lowell Edgeworth's *Education: The History of Harry and Lucy* (1780).

Mary Martha Sherwood wrote more than four hundred works for children, and she achieved great success until the golden age of children's literature.

In the early 19th century, Danish author and poet Hans Christian Andersen traveled around Europe and collected a collection of popular folk tales. He took the example of the Brothers Grimm, who collected German folk tales.

As scientists, the Grimm brothers showed a scientific interest in stories and sought to accurately record their changes and sources.

A similar initiative was shown by Norwegian scientists Peter Kristen Asbjornsen and Jørgen Mu, who collected and published "Norwegian folk tales". Their work not only preserved folklore, but also helped create the literary Norwegian language.

*Characteristic features of children's literature:*

- Children play the main role.
- The theme is appropriate for children's age.
- Relatively small size, many drawings (especially in books for young children).
- Written simply and clearly.
- Lots of dialogue and action.
- Many adventures.
- Happy ending (victory of good over evil).
- Raising a child

There are several awards for children's literature in different countries:

- The Golden Baobab in Africa is held annually among African children's writers.
- Children's Book Council of Australia in Australia
- Governor General's Award in Canada in French and English.
- China presented the National Achievement Award for Children's Literature
- In the Philippines, the Carlos Palanca Memorial Prize for Literature has been awarded since 1989 for children's books in English and Filipino. Poetry nominations have been held since 2009.

• In Great Britain and the Commonwealth of Nations, since 1936, the Carnegie Medal for Children's and Juvenile Literature has been awarded every year; Kate Greenaway Medal for Painting. There's also the Guardian Children's Fiction Award.

• Major awards for children's literature in the United States are presented by the American Library Association and the Children's Library Service Association. Including the John Newbery Medal, Michael L. Prince Award (Juvenile Literature), Caldecott Medal (Picture), Golden Kite Award (various categories), Siebert Medal (Textbooks), Geisel Award (Young Readers), Children's Literature Heritage Award (distinguished contribution to children's literature), Mildred L. Batchelder Award (outstanding book translated into English and published in the United States), Coretta Scott King Award (African-American writers), Belpre Medal (Hispanic writers). Other awards include the National Book Award (for young people's literature), the Orbis Pictus Award (for children's non-fiction).

**Summary:** Children's literature is an important element of a child's life. It helps him develop and shape his inner world. Parents should pay attention to choosing children's literature so that it is not only interesting, but also useful for their children. Children's literature is a valuable tool in the education of children. It helps children grow up healthy and happy. It also helps them to grow and develop, to discover a new world and to form their life values.

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