



PECULIARITIES OF MODERN UZBEK CHILDREN`S LITERATURE

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Abstract

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has repeatedly emphasized the need for special attention to the development of children's literature, which is of extremely great importance, saying that the formation of a free-thinking personality and reading culture begins from childhood [1]. From these positions, it is important to study artistic and aesthetic values and the educational value of children's literature.

Keywords: Uzbek children's literature, psychologism, Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev's stories, fantasy genre, freedom of creativity, humor, educational component.

Introduction

In the Uzbek children's literature of the period of independence, the influence of national pedagogy, oral folk art is traced, which leads to the strengthening of the national color in the works, the awareness of folk wisdom, the upbringing of positive qualities, the enrichment of the speech of children with national concepts and terms. The coverage of spiritual and educational problems of the socio-political environment with the help of human emotions and experiences is observed in the works of Uzbek fiction.

Research methods

In order to create fiction, it is necessary to study the child's psyche in depth. In the literature of any nation, knowledge of psychology, understanding it and conveying it to the reader through unique words plays a key role. As a result a large part of child psychology is conveyed to younger readers through fiction. A great feature of children's literature is that it is inextricably linked to the age, history and social environment of the reader.

Results and discussions

The aspects that indicate that Uzbek prose for children in the years of independence is freed from various clichés, schematism, and in the process of character formation, a realistic depiction against the background of life events begins to prevail. Khudoiberdi





Tokhtaboyev's stories, intended for children of different ages, are a vivid reflection of the processes of renewal in Uzbek children's prose, the search for writers in the field of form and content. It should be especially noted that the freedom of creativity in the years of independence gave ample opportunities for artistic and aesthetic search in literature, including children's literature. Rapid changes and innovations in public life are reflected in Uzbek children's literature.

Conclusion

The main thing in a children's book is, in the opinion of many editors, scholars and writers, an attractive form for the child. The educational component should be, of course, ethics, as in other literatures, but without taking a dominant position. First, the purpose of such literature is to arouse any associations in the child, to fill his mind with vivid images, to consciously form attitudes to positive and negative characters and actions, to give a set of templates, to guide the child to the actions and decisions of book heroes, a similar life situation; develop imagination with an engaging plot, enrich vocabulary, and ultimately evoke a love for serious, more philosophical literature for adults.

Introduction

In the Uzbek children's literature of the period of independence, the influence of national pedagogy, oral folk art is traced, which leads to the strengthening of the national color in the works, the awareness of folk wisdom, the upbringing of positive qualities, the enrichment of the speech of children with national concepts and terms. Thus, K. Yuldashev writes: "Today's literature does not oblige itself to show people the way, does not lecture the reader, does not pretend to be a teacher. It awakens the reader's attitude with the subtlety and grace of the description, the unexpectedness of the expressions. It should be noted that the beauty of the literature of independence is not outside, but in the depths of the text." [2, p. 21].

Child psychology plays an important role in children's literature. One of the most beautiful, sincere and unique features of our literature is, of course, psychologism, which reveals the character of a person, his inner world through his psyche. Psychological processes are the formation and development of spiritual, educational, emotional, speech situations in children, the development of psychological characteristics, the development of various types of activities, such as reading, work, playing games, human learning, formation in children. The coverage of spiritual and educational problems of the socio-political environment with the help of human emotions and experiences is observed in the works of Uzbek fiction. Among the great representatives of Uzbek literature are





Alisher Navoi, Yusuf Khos Khojib, who were the first to depict human's psychology. Child psychology is the study of the basic and specific features of the psychological development of children, how the same processes occur at different ages, driving forces and laws. Therefore, child psychology is often called youth psychology. In fact, child psychology also evolved from general psychology. In this case, several research methods are used. However, their use has its own peculiarities. When studying small, youthful personality traits of a child, the main research is called transverse and longitudinal. In our first case, one and the same mental process is carried out simultaneously in children belonging to different age groups; in our second case, the mental characteristics of children taken separately have been studied for many years.

At the same time, one can observe the general course of development of child psychology. Child psychology plays a very important role in their upbringing. Knowledge of child psychology is of great help in children's literature and in their upbringing. When studying child psychology, psychologists and researchers need to follow a number of rules and principles. One of them is the sincerity rule. The emergence of new and different features in the mind of the child. It is necessary to study all the things, events and conditions that ensure the manifestation of each of its qualities. For example, if a child is not interested and during a lesson watches another classmate, it is important to find out the reason of it. It is important to know why his friend attracted his attention: probably his friend's clothes were damaged or he liked them very much, or whether he was bored, so it is a matter of the child's psyche.

Method

In order to create fiction, it is necessary to study the child's psyche in depth. In English children's literature, John Locke wrote: "Long discourses, and philosophical readings, at best, amaze and confound, but do not instruct children. When I say, therefore, that they must be treated as rational creatures, I mean that you must make them sensible, by the mildness of your carriage, and in the composure even in the correction of them, that what you do is reasonable in you, and useful and necessary for them; and that it is not out of caprichio, passion or fancy, that you command or forbid them anything." [3. Sec. 81]

He also made a great contribution to English children's literature. In the literature of any nation, knowledge of psychology, understanding it and conveying it to the reader through unique words plays a key role. As a result a large part of child psychology is conveyed to younger readers through fiction. A great feature of children's literature is that it is inextricably linked to the age, history and social environment of the reader. For example, if we look at the age of the child, we see exhibitions for children aged 4-5 years, books





decorated with very colorful pictures, that is, they can understand the content with pictures. For older children, we can recommend books rich in poetry, riddles, proverbs and sayings.

Children's literature is an integral part of general literature, and it has its own characteristics and interests of readers. Therefore, it is distinguished by its artistic and originality, which is in the interests of children and in line with the psychology of children. Functional types of children's literature include educational, moral, and entertainment works. Children's literature is the art of speech as part of general literature. A. M. Gorky stated that the scope of all our literature "sovereign" children's literature. Although, the principles, tasks, artistic methods of literature for adults and children's literature are the same, the latter has only the peculiarities of children's literature. It is determined by the learning objectives and the age of the reader. It means taking into account the basic distinguishing features, the founders of children's literature are famous poets and writers, critics and teachers who talk about the peculiarities of children's literature as a word art. They realized that children's literature is a real art, not a didactic tool.

According to V. G. Belinsky, literature for children is distinguished by the "true art of creation", that is, be a phoneme of art and be the author of children's books. This assignment determines the important functions that need to be performed in society. There is a specific type of emotion that arises when reading these works of art. Children can enjoy the aesthetics of reading no less than adults. Children's literature is very strange, because almost 60% of children's literature is about adventure.

Results

Stories have been created that fully respond to children's age, interests, psyche, and worldview. Anvar Obidjon, Abusaid Kochimov, Safar Barnoyev, Ergash Raimov, Nodir Nazarov, Mahmud Murodov, Oqiljon Husanov, Sabir Yunusov, Farkhod Musajon, Turgunboy Goipov, Hakim Nazir, Yakubjon Shukurov, Khudoiberdi Tukhtaboyev and other Uzbek writers' story collections that represent children psychology have been published.

If we look at English children's literature, we can see that the fantasy genre is significantly superior to other genres. The word fantasy actually means fantasy. This genre takes place in a magical world that is completely different from the "real" world we live in. This magical world has its own rules of law, which apply to simple logic and the laws of nature. There is no scientific explanation for the laws of the world in which events take place in the fantasy genre. This genre of literature is different from other genres in that it is a great



tool for moving away from the worries of everyday life and looking for different interpretation of life.

During the long history of fantasy literature, many of its subgenres have been formed, and its subgenres specific to children's literature are: 1) the fantasy of heroes with strange and supernatural powers; 2) epic fantasy; 3) Gothic (scary, black) fantasy; 4) funny fantasy; 5) fantasy of animals and toys.

The aspects that indicate that Uzbek prose for children in the years of independence is freed from various clichés, schematism, and in the process of character formation, a realistic depiction against the background of life events begins to prevail. Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev's stories, intended for children of different ages, are a vivid reflection of the processes of renewal in Uzbek children's prose, the search for writers in the field of form and content. It should be especially noted that the freedom of creativity in the years of independence gave ample opportunities for artistic and aesthetic search in literature, including children's literature. Rapid changes and innovations in public life are reflected in Uzbek children's literature.

Discussion

One of the bright representatives of Uzbek fantasy genre is Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev. In his novels, he argues that if the whole nation unites as one in the fight against predators and swindlers, and if they take full control of this matter, the Odil battalions will be defeated and they will have no name left. "Riding the Yellow Giant" and its continuation "Death of the Yellow Giant" are the best examples of the novels written in the juicy and playful language, which is characterized by simplicity.

The character of the protagonist is evident in his words. The science fiction-adventure genre is one of the most interesting genres of children's literature. Such works have a strong impact on the minds and psychology of children; teach them to read, study, research, help to educate the active builders of our society. At the heart of the novel "The Golden Head of the Avengers" is the fate of the protagonist - a historical figure, the people's avenger Namaz. But from time to time he gave information about his life. This information will help the reader to understand his character. Prayer is mature not only physically but also mentally. He is embodied as a vindictive, fearless, enterprising, open-minded hero for the truth. He gathered brave young men like himself around him and encouraged them to fight against the oppressors. For his honesty, courage, justice, and attitude to orphan hood, Namaz was loved by the people and compared to Gorogly: "Goroglybek embodied in the face of Namaz. The courage of Namaz will live forever in the hearts of the people". Talented children's writer Khudoiberdi Tukhtaboyev's "Sir





ochildi" ("Mystery Revealed") is a little story about brothers Omonboy and Davronboy bringing gas to the village. The emergence of such great works as "Besh bolali yigitcha" ("A boy with five children",), "Shirin qovunlar mamlakatida yoki sehrgarlar jangi" ("In the land of sweet melons or a war of wizards"), "Mungli ko'zlar" ("Sad eyes"), "Jannati odamlar" ("Paradise People") is an achievement of Uzbek children's literature. The author is constantly searching in order to create more educated works for children.

Let's have a look at his one of the most famous "Riding the Yellow Giant", where the main hero Hoshimjon, encouraged by the work of the magic hat, began to test it at the school where he studied. As a result, he started improving his grades. However, due to his haste, he was revealed as he was cheating copying from his classmates. Teachers scolded him and called him to order. They said that it was impossible to have a profession without education and good grades. "If you don't study, you can't be even a zootechnician, you can't be even a herdsman." – Teachers said. But Hoshimjon, who believed in the power of the magic cap, stubbornly closed the door and left the school.

As we see the novel of Khudoiberdi Tukhtaboyev, one of the leaders of Uzbek literature, "Riding the Yellow Giant" and its sequel, "The Death of the Yellow Giant", is very interesting and famous. Through his work "Riding the Yellow Giant" the writer teaches children showing the consequences of ignorance. The novels of the writer "Riding the Yellow Giant" and its logical continuation "The death of the Yellow Giant" on the scale of literature, too, became the best example of an adventure work created for children not only in Uzbek literature but in world literature as well. The adventures of Hashimjan and the heroism he achieved with the help of his magic cap are depicted in an interesting way. Hashimjan finds a magic hat made of white wool in an abandoned house. He first tries his magic at home. When he is fully convinced of the magic power of the cap, he first uses it to expose the aunt of the fortune teller in the village. A classmate who cheats with his mother persuades Mirabid's master to repent, and the fortune-teller annoys customers by changing the medicines in the bags. He leaves his school in his native village. At first it seems that things are going well - with the help of a magic cap he gives a lot of pleasure to the lazy, very lazy people. He punishes them according to their deeds. He is a crazy, cunning, a little loafer, but in fact he is a kind, pure-hearted boy. He always strives for goodness and kindness. He possesses them to some extent, but because of his ignorance and inexperience, he fails. He forgets that in addition to the magic cap, knowledge is needed and only thus he will be able to achieve any goal. That's why no matter what profession you try, your business will go wrong. If you read the novels "Riding the Yellow Giant", "Death of the Yellow Giant" in full, you will know the reasons why Hoshimjon,



who tries different specialties and professions due to the magic cap, gets failure every time.

The periodical press, the hot creative environment in the editorial office, diligent reading, study, and self-improvement are the factors that inspired Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev to write and played an important role in the formation of his talent, and gave his works an irreplaceable color and shine. There are a lot of people of different character in life. Some do not even realize that has done evil instead of goodness. Some think they are very useful to the community, but in fact they are a harmful. Some get involved in everything they don't know, come forward, give promises without keeping them, but still sure that they right, that they have to do it. The story to a wide audience "Dear, say your condition" ("Jonginam, shartningni ayt") is dedicated to such people. Khudoiberdi Tukhtaboyev worked as a feuilletonist for many years and diligently studied people's heartaches and sorrows. He sought to know in detail the behaviors of the individuals who caused such complaints. He wrote many feuilletons about people who were left behind, who were immersed in the swamp of so-called vices, who were greedy for wealth and the world. It is safe to say that his work "Riding the Yellow Giant" and "The Death of the Yellow Giant" are based on a generalization of this evidence. As you know, our Uzbek comic stories can be counted on fingers. Not much has been created in this genre for a long time after "The Resurrected Dead" ("Tirilgan murda") and "The Naughty Child" ("Shum bola"). In the following years, Khudoiberdi Tukhtaboyev continued the traditions of Abdulla Qodiri and Gafur Gulam and tried to fill this "gap". When Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev writes for children, of course, he writes with his readers in mind. "What you say to a six-year-old should definitely be different from what you say to a fourteen-year-old," he says. This is one of the main reasons why the author's works for children and adolescents are interesting, educating, and engaging. That's why Khudoiberdim Tokhtaboyev's first humorous-adventure story "The Magic Hat" based on children's life soon gained children's respect and was well-received by the public.

"Riding the Yellow Giant" is based on an interesting plot. The narrator of the work is Hoshimjon, a participant and witness of all the events in it, and the stories are told in his language. Through Hoshimjon's story, the author reveals his life's adventures, his uniqueness, and his state of mind. We also see that the character of Hoshimjon embodies the qualities of Hodja Nasriddin and the clever children in folk tales who "come out of the mill." Children who are lazy, looking for an easy way out of life and lost in spite of living in the time when all the opportunities for man to reach the pinnacle of science and achieve his dreams noble intentions are created, are shown in Hoshimjon example and laughed at. Hoshimjon is a child from a peasant family, whose joy spoils the world. He wants to



achieve many things in his life in an easy way without hard work and difficulties. He thinks that even without hard work and knowledge, a person can achieve what he wants and gain great prestige. Hoshimjon, who is adamant in his opinion, goes in search of the magic cap in the fairy tale told by his grandmother in order to fulfill his wish. After a long search, he finds a magic hat in an abandoned barn that will help him do whatever he wants without any hassle. Now he feels like he can achieve his dreams. The director, who refused to remove the "excess" subjects from the curriculum, was able to become a professional, a famous person, to be famous with orders full of breasts, to have a great reputation, even without teaching his "hard-working" teachers. He sets out on a journey with a magic cap. So his adventures begin. Unfortunately, the magic cap can't help Hoshimjon in this matter. The possibilities provided by the magic cap always lead to unintended consequences. When Hoshimjon's happiness was at stake, things went awry. He worked as an agronomist in the state farm, as a "poet," as a construction engineer, as an artist in a puppet theater, and as a famous traveler, he wanted to travel all over the world. But the lack of knowledge and experience everywhere makes things difficult. No matter where Hoshimjon goes, no matter what he does, he will be ashamed in the end. His agronomic and engineering "activities" lead to crime, he is about to be imprisoned, he is disgraced to be a poet, the "great artist" is expelled from the theater. He wants to achieve a lot without studying, without working, without working on himself, but he can't achieve anything, because of his ignorance. The writer tried to reveal the image of Hoshimjon with all its facets. Children's playfulness, simplicity, innocence, pride, eloquence, slander, a little boastfulness, and even the habit of trying to differentiate oneself from others. , imitation of children, courage, dexterity and mental alertness, avoidance of sadness and depression are characteristic features of Hoshimjon's behavior. As you read the book, you will learn about Hoshimjon's new adventures, the magic cap will come to the rescue again, and he will show wonderful prophecies. He helps Hoshimjon to expose thieves, slanderers, and swindlers on serious matters. Now he is seriously thinking about becoming a manager, a person who will benefit the society, he is worried about getting a profession. There will be a barber in the beginning. "You know, if I make a commitment to a job, I have a habit of not letting it go until I finish it. I will achieve my goal even if it hurts my soul," [4. p.225] he says. Then he entered police academy and, after graduating, went on to work as a police officer. All the events and adventures in the book start from this militaristic point of view of Hoshimjon, all the rumors continue in connection with this profession of the protagonist. In the novel the police colonel Salimjon, his assistant Hoshimjon are symbols of goodness and kindness, and a symbol of evil and antiquity is represented by the Battle of Odil. There is a relentless



fierce struggle between them. Righteous is extremely cunning. He put a lot of heavy bargains on Salimjon's head, set his house on fire, held a pistol in the hand of his only child, and led him to commit a crime. At the end of the novel, the Righteous Battalion and his comrades, who have been engaged in harming good people and their lives, will be legally defeated, and truth, justice and goodness will prevail.

It should be stated, that another feature of children's literature is its richness of action. Hence, the demand for plot in children's literature, which in its turn requires speed, interest, fantasy and humor.

In Eastern literature, works classified under such names as "pandnoma", "mav izatnoma", "nasihatnoma", "ethics books" are the first examples of children's literature. In the 50s and 60s, Gafur Ghulam's "Shum bola", Oybek's "Bolalik", Abdulla Qahhor's "Tales from the past", Nazir Safarov's "Korgankechirganlarim" became a worthy contribution to the development of prose children's literature. Khudoiberdi Tokhtaboyev's "Magic Hat", "Riding the Yellow Giant", "Death of the Yellow Giant" were also among the best works. They have been translated into many foreign languages. Hakim Nazir's short stories "Sunless Lightning" ("Sunmas chaqmoqlar"), "Burning River" ("Yonar daryo"), "Little" ("Kichkintoy") and "Falcon's Wings" ("Lochin qanotlari") were notable for their coverage of current issues and the uniqueness of the artistic image.

In children's literature, along with fiction, enlightenment also plays a leading role. Because examples of children's literature serve to educate young people in the spirit of human qualities. The principles of development of children's literature of all periods are reflected, first of all, in enlightenment and education. However, as children's literature develops, so does its desire to acquire elements of pure art and its interaction with the principles of universal literary development. In the early 1930s, Uzbek children's literature was dominated by more enlightenment ideas, in the 1930s, the principles of realistic literature prevailed in children's literature, and in the 50s-60s, elements of adventure fiction became more prevalent in children's literature. The rise of psychologism in children's literature in the 1980s has a tendency to portray the young protagonist not as a child, but as a person who is rapidly entering life and has his or her own views. [6.p.1]

Conclusion

Thus, the main thing in a children's book is, in the opinion of many editors, scholars and writers, an attractive form for the child. The educational component should be, of course, ethics, as in other literatures, but without taking a dominant position. First, the purpose of such literature is to arouse any associations in the child, to fill his mind with vivid





images, to consciously form attitudes to positive and negative characters and actions, to give a set of templates, to guide the child to the actions and decisions of book heroes, a similar life situation; develop imagination with an engaging plot, enrich vocabulary, and ultimately evoke a love for serious, more philosophical literature for adults. [7. p. 361] The main and direct object of reflection and reproduction is human psychology, which performs the function of a specific internal value, and psychology is the development of methods and forms of its integration and disclosure (psychological analysis) in a specific and purposeful way. "Researchers have suggested that author, reader, and protagonist psychology are often understood and distinguished as 'psychology ... the study of the spiritual lives of protagonists in deep contradictions.' The complexity of the categorical definition is linked to the formal and meaningful qualities of psychology. And if the vast majority of literary critics (including A.I. Pavlovsky, F.M. Khatipov, A.B. Esin) saw in it a way of artistic depiction of the inner world of the protagonists, then when trying to determine its place in the modern theoretical system difficulties arose in literary concepts and in the multilevel system of the work.

Children's literature is an integral part of general literature, it has its own characteristics, is focused on the interests of reader-children and is therefore distinguished by its artistic originality, which corresponds to the psychology of children. Functional types of children's literature include educational, cognitive, moral, and entertainment works. Children's literature is word art as part of general literature.

Today it is viewed not as a means of education and propaganda, but as an artistic and aesthetic phenomenon. Writers are freed from the obligation to bring to the minds of people a certain ideology and to make "literary orders." Freedom of creativity is becoming a leading factor in the manifestation of the artistic and aesthetic foundations of the formation of children's literature.

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