

## SCIENTISTS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

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**Abstract:** *Children's literature is a collection of artistic, scientific, scientific-popular and journalistic works created for children and teenagers. The main part of these are artistic works. Children's literature of the world, including the Uzbek people, begins with examples of oral creations, most of which are intended for children, such as quick sayings, riddles, game songs, narratives, legends, fairy tales, proverbs, parables, and epics.*

**Key words:** *children's literature, fairy tales, imaginative, childhood, short story, create.*

The peculiarity of children's literature is that children's literature is a changing phenomenon, which is directly related to the age of the reader, historical period and social environment. Considering the age of the reader is one of the main features of children's literature. Another feature of children's literature is its richness of action. From this comes the demand for the plot in children's literature. It requires quick, interesting, imaginative, humorous resolution of events. In all children's works, the worldview, thinking, thoughts, dreams, and aesthetic attitude of the young generation find their expression. Although writers create most of them, reality is interpreted and researched from the point of view of children, told and evaluated in children's language. Consequently, Uzbek children's literature, which began to show the same characteristics, was formed in the 20th century and acquired a special direction as a separate branch of general literature.

In the 1950s and 1960s, Gafur Ghulam's stories "Shum Bola", Oybek's "Childhood", Abdulla Kahhor's "Tales from the Past", Nazir Safarov's "What I Saw and Forgiven" contributed to the development of prose children's literature. Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev's works "Magic Cap" (Sehrlı qalpoqcha), "Riding the yellow giant" (Sariq devni minib), "Death of Yellow Giant" (Sariq devni o'limi) were among the works. These products are translated into many languages. Hakim Nazir's novel "Son'mas chaqmoqlar" (Endless lightning bolts), "Yonar daryo" (Burning river), "Kichkintoy", "Falcon Wings" drew attention with its depiction of the problems of the time and its unique artistic features.

R. Umurzakov, who thought about the image of a child in 20th century Uzbek short stories, writes: "The hero of the story is Shum Bola, a 14-15-year-old teenager whose real name is hidden. He moves his characters to an adventure or moves the events to the throne. Realizing this, the author gives his hero great mental freedom. Providing mental freedom in an artistic work is considered an important basis of artistry." The national and cultural importance of the motif of orphanhood in the story is determined by this. Although these works were written during the most complicated years of the socio-political life of the period, when the tragedies of repression and cult of personality were taking place, their artistic excellence is the colorful interpretation of the subject and reality, the style of the story, and the thinking of the characters is determined by That is, it is precisely the

characters of the work, the reflection of serious problems in life through the eyes of young heroes, the striving of a child-teenager to protect their rights, or the problem of society's attitude to childhood that becomes the main issue, that underpins the improvement of poetic thinking.

Aibek's story "Childhood" is written in the memoir genre. The main character of this autobiographical story is the writer himself - Musaboy. In the work, the biography of Musaboy is described in an integral connection with the life of the people and the events of the time. In the short story, Musaboy's childhood is told, and broad scenes of the people's life of those years are drawn. That is why, by reading "Childhood", one can learn a lot about that time, about the difficult life, social struggle, dreams and traditions of our people. The events reflected in the story "Childhood" are combined into one plot line and connected with each other. Readers were pleased with the smoothness of the narrative style, richness of lyricism, consistency of the logic of events, clarity of images, smooth and attractive language. By writing the short story "Childhood", Oybek demonstrated how deeply he knows the world of children and the psychology of children. Because in this story, the subtle aspects of children's character and mentality are skillfully revealed. The same quality, more precisely, the characteristic of deeply feeling the character of children, their consciousness and the scope of their interests, is also evident in Oibek's last short story "Alisher's Childhood" was.

Abdulla Qahhor is a writer who occupies a great place in Uzbek literature of the 20th century. With his works, he ruthlessly revealed the vices and shortcomings of the society of that time. The sharpness and vitality of the writer's works can be explained by the fact that the writer studied life in depth, saw some of the events in his works with his own eyes, and some of the events happened to him. One of such works of the writer is the short story "Tales from the Past". In the center of the story is the writer himself, who narrates the events of his childhood, preserving the language features of that time in such a state. The short story is considered an autobiographical work. "Tales from the past" occupies an important place in the creative heritage of Abdulla Kahhor, a great representative of Uzbek literature. This work not only tells about the writer's childhood, but also talks about the difficult life of the nation's children at the beginning of the last century. Not only children, the illiteracy of the older generation, the tragedies of the time are vividly and clearly depicted. In his works, the best aspects of the Uzbek people are manifested - a healthy mind, spiritual maturity, wide observation, and life wisdom adapted to humor. The work that I am going to talk about today "Tales from the Past" became a favorite work of its time. In "Tales from the Past", the author talks about people who left a deep mark on his memory.

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.

In short, the contribution of writers to the development of children's literature, which is considered the beginning of literature and the threshold of general reading, is worthy of praise. After all, to clarify the important features of the process through the comparative

study of Uzbek children's literature and folklore, its historical development and new principles with world children's literature; aesthetic, moral-educational, socio-political education of students through the analysis of works reflecting the interests of children of the new century, mental and spiritual world, and their attitude to social life formation is important.

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