

THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE AND FOLK TALES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Аннотация

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается детская литература, в частности, важная роль народных сказок — одного из ярких примеров устного народного творчества узбекского и английского народов — в воспитании подрастающего поколения.

Annotation

This article discusses children's literature, focusing on the important role of folk tales — a vivid example of the oral traditions of Uzbek and English peoples — in the upbringing of the young generation.

Ключевые слова

воспитание, сказка, сюжет, эстетический вкус, фольклор, колыбельная, песня, народное устное творчество, реализм, дастан, предание, легенда, пословица, поговорка, книга.

Key words

education, fairy tale, plot, aesthetic taste, folklore, lullaby, song, oral folk art, realism, dastan (epic), legend, myth, proverb, saying, book.

Children's literature is a means of word art and education. Any work of art written for children should be appropriate to their age and level, evoke thoughts in the hearts of readers, be rich in vivid images, inspire lofty ideas, and great and brilliant deeds. Most importantly, the topics should be expressed in understandable, simple, and interesting language.

Children's literature is a powerful tool of our independent country in educating young people as people of faith and love for their homeland. The book helps to form a child's worldview, educates his character. It increases his love for science.

Another feature of children's literature is its richness in action, which also leads to the demand for a plot in children's literature[1].

Folklore has always been considered a source of creativity. That is why humanity has expressed its high hopes, dreams, joys, and struggles in songs, legends, fairy tales, and epics. Folk oral art is also remarkable for its diversity of content, its imbued with lofty ideas, and its inextricable connection with the life and work of the people, in short, with all aspects of their lives. Children's folklore is often created by adults (alla), and in some cases, children themselves compose

songs, rhymes, and rhymes based on their toys. All of this together promotes good upbringing. [2]

Children's literature is a set of artistic, scientific, popular science and journalistic works created for children and adolescents. The main part of them is made up of works of art. Children's literature of the peoples of the world, including the Uzbek people, begins with examples of oral creativity, most of which are intended for children, such as quick sayings, riddles, play songs, narratives, legends, fairy tales, proverbs, parables and epics. Children's literature can be divided into works created directly for children and works that, although not actually intended for children, later passed into children's literature.

Fairy tale is one of the main genres of folk oral poetic creativity; an epic work of magical-adventure and everyday character based on fabric and fiction. It is mainly created in prose. It appears in its mature form in M. Kashgari's work "Devonu lugotit turk" and means an oral narration of an event. The fairy tale is called matal among the Uzbeks of Surkhandarya, Samarkand, Fergana, ushuk in the districts and villages around Bukhara, varsaki in Khorezm, chopchak in the city of Tashkent and its surroundings. The fairy tale differs from other genres of folklore in that it depicts the reality of life on the basis of imaginary and real fictions, is based on spells and magic tools, takes place in wonderful and unusual situations, and is characterized by the extraordinary courage of the heroes. In fairy tales, fiction is an important criterion, forms the basis of plot events, provides a conflict resolution of the dynamic movement in the plot line. Various examples of fiction perform an educational and aesthetic function, serve as a genre component, and serve as a unique means of artistic representation. Fiction describes events and phenomena in the form of events that cannot or do not exist in life.

According to the participation of fantasy and real-life fiction, their role and function in the plot, fairy tales can be divided into 2 groups - fairy tales based on fantasy fiction, and fairy tales based on real-life fiction[4]. The plot of a fairy tale based on fantasy fiction is miraculous, magical; the plot of a fairy tale based on real-life fiction is realistic, depicting real events. The fairy tale mainly tells three goals. The first one describes the courage of the ideal hero, opposing evil forces and protecting the interests of the people, the second one mainly describes the main character's falling in love with and marrying a foreign princess or prince, finding a cure for the sick, freeing people kidnapped by dragons and giants, and the third one describes the fight against injustice and oppression. The first goal is achieved through the active actions and supernatural power of the hero, the second goal is achieved through the use of magical tools that help the passive hero, and the third goal is achieved through the intelligence and entrepreneurship of the protagonist.

Fairy tales are one of the most widespread genres of folk oral literature, which has been passed down from generation to generation since ancient times. Fairy tales are considered a separate genre of children's folklore and differ from other genres in a number of their own characteristics. At the same time, fairy tales

characteristic of different peoples can also be distinguished by their characteristics[5].

Linguists T. Kuznetsova and O. Orlova, analyzing fairy tales created in the United States in the first half of the 20th century, note that the harmony of fantasy and realism is characteristic of many American writers, in which real life and the magical world merge, and this feature is more characteristic of teenage literature. The authors also note that in European literature, especially based on the folklore of Great Britain, fairy tales are built on a fantasy basis, and realism is not noticeable in them, thereby distinguishing European and American fairy tales from each other[3].

Children's literature is an important educational tool for the younger generation to become spiritually mature, patriotic, knowledgeable, and committed to goodness. It shapes a child's worldview, thinking, and aesthetic taste. In particular, the richness of action and interesting plots of children's literature encourage them to read and learn. Folk oral works, in particular fairy tales, are an integral part of children's literature. Through fairy tales, children are instilled with positive qualities such as goodness, justice, courage, and intelligence. Plots based on fiction and fantasy enrich children's imagination and inspire them to dream big.

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