



The Most Striking Genres of American Children's Literature in XIX-XX Centuries

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Abstract: This article analyzes children literature of the world and its genres and explains the most striking features and genres of American children's literature in XIX-XX century.

Keywords: children's literature, genre, fairy tale, legend, myth, fiction, biographical work, historical work, folklore, humor, textile, drama, comic, novel, poem, story, science fiction, historical novel.

Introduction:

From time immemorial, children's literature has been an integral and diverse part of the literature of the peoples of the world. Not only in terms of subject matter, but also in terms of genres, children's literature can easily compete with adult literature. American children's literature is also influenced by English children's literature. It is fundamentally different from the children's literature of other nations, both with the themes of reflection and with the genres of adult literature. Children's literature is a collection of artistic, scientific, scientific-popular and journalistic works created for children and teenagers. The main part of these is artistic works. The children's literature of the peoples of the world, including the American people, begins with the examples of written works created for children, such as fairy tales, songs, narratives, legends, fairy tales, biographical, historical and historical tales.

Literature review

Children's literature or juvenile literature includes stories, books, magazines, and poems that are created for children. Modern children's literature is classified in two different ways: genre or the intended age of the reader. Children's literature can be traced to traditional stories like fairy tales, that have only been identified as children's literature in the eighteenth century, and songs, part of a wider oral tradition, that adults shared with children before publishing existed. The development of early children's literature, before printing was invented, is difficult to trace. Even after printing became widespread, many classic "children's" tales were originally created for adults and later adapted for a younger audience. Since the fifteenth century much literature has been aimed specifically at children, often with a moral or religious message. Children's literature has been shaped by religious sources, like Puritan traditions, or by more philosophical and scientific standpoints with the influences of Charles Darwin and John Locke. The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are known as the "Golden Age of Children's Literature" because many classic children's books were published then.

Analysis

Children's literature is divided into works that were created directly for children and which, although not actually intended for children, later became children's literature. A characteristic feature of 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. In preschool children, it is based on showmanship, seemingly simple

conflicts between the forces of good and evil, while in literature created for teenagers, the psyche of complex people in complex lives begins to open up.

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. From early translations of fairy tales to new graphic novels in the same genre, the types have not changed over the centuries. Keeping them unchanged is not an easy task, because there is so much variety in children's literature, and focusing on certain genres in the field of children's literature always leaves one open to neglecting others. Children's literature exposes the reader to fantasy, folk, and fairy tale elements, the history of fairy tales, how to analyze fairy tales and why they are important in teaching children's literature, fairy tales and other animal tales, myths and legends. Narratives, rhymes and poems, school stories, dramas, religious texts, and comics and graphic novels are rare examples of children's literature.

The genre of children's literature has evolved and changed over the past few centuries, from stories that are mostly didactic in nature, promoting a certain moral standard through the virtues and misdeeds of the characters. Started Overtime, elements of fantasy, absurdism, silliness, and realism began to appear more in the genre, and the original goals and themes moved away from morality and ethics only, toward adventure, imagination, change, and individuality. How many genres are given and most of them are written in these genres.

Examples of genre/form headings:

- ✓ Biographies
- ✓ Biography
- ✓ Children's poetry
- ✓ Children's stories
- ✓ Fables
- ✓ Fairy tales
- ✓ Fantasy fiction
- ✓ Fiction
- ✓ Folklore
- ✓ Historical fiction
- ✓ History
- ✓ Juvenile works
- ✓ Juvenile fiction
- ✓ Science fiction
- ✓ Young adult fiction

Discussion

The genre of children's literature has been established and reshaped over the past few centuries, beginning with stories which were primarily didactic in nature, preaching a certain moral standard through characters' good deeds and wrongdoings. Overtime, elements of fantasy, absurdism, silliness, and realism became more prominent in the genre, and the underlying intents and themes moved away from solely ethics and morality and toward adventure, imagination, transformation, and individuality. Highlighted below are a myriad of children's literature selections written by the following American authors: George P. Webster (& Washington Irving), Jacob Abbott, Horatio Alger, Martha Finley, Clement Clarke Moore, Boy Scouts of America, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Margaret Sidney, Ernest Thompson Seton, and Louisa May Alcott.

Early Childhood Books(written for children birth through age 6)

- Concept—picture books that present numerous examples of a particular concept, such as the common colors
- Alphabet—a concept book that presents letters of the alphabet
- Counting—a concept book that presents the counting numbers
- General—concept books that present other common concepts such as colors and opposites
- Pattern books—predictable books that contain repetitive words, phrases, questions, or structure
- Wordless books— books in which the story is revealed through a sequence of illustrations with no— or very few—words
- Traditional Literature (songs, and rhymes with unknown authorship that were passed down orally through generations)
- Myths—traditional religious stories that provide explanations for natural phenomena, usually containing deities as characters
- Fables—very brief traditional stories that teach a lesson about behavior, usually with animal characters
- Ballads—traditional stories that were sung as narrative poems
- Legends—traditional stories that combine history and myth, based in part on real people or historical events (e.g., Joan of Arc)
- Tall tales—exaggerated stories with gigantic, extravagant, and flamboyant characters (e.g., Paul Bunyan)
- Fairy tales —traditional stories written for entertainment, usually with magic and fantastical characters
- Traditional rhymes —traditional verses intended for very young children
- Fiction-literary works designed to entertain; the content being produced by the imagination of an identifiable author(s)
- Fantasy— fiction story with highly fanciful or supernatural elements that would be impossible in real life
- Animal fantasy —fantasy in which the main characters are anthropomorphic animals that display human characteristics
- Contemporary realistic fiction— fictional story set in modern times with events that could possibly occur
- Historical fiction— realistic story in a real world setting in the historical past with events that are partly historical but largely imaginative
- Biography and Autobiography -nonfiction works describing the life (or part of the life) of a real individual
- Informational Books- trade books with the primary purpose of informing the reader by providing an in-depth explanation of factual material
- Poetry and Verse-verse in which word images are selected and expressed to create strong, often beautiful impressions.
- Modern children's literature is divided into 2 types: genre and age of the student. Currently, in many children's magazines, you can observe the works of young writers. Children's magazines consist of poems, fantastic works, cartoons, essays and various letters. Is it because literature reflects the ideas of the time. The masterpieces of children's literature also drew on the views of the time and were often formed on the basis of adult literature.

Conclusion

American children's literature differs from other literature in terms of diversity. children's writers reflected more critical thinking, consistency, thematic sequence, and individuality in their works. In this regard, American children's literature is easy to read, the topic is fluent and concise. The era also influenced the genre.

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