

The Importance of Foreign Literature in Current Uzbek Literature

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Abstract: This article is about the place and importance of foreign literature in Uzbek literature. Literature is a means of mental and spiritual development of a person. Through world literature, students can get a lot of information about this in detail.

Key words: foreign literature, oriental literature, medium, poetry, place of literature.

Introduction:

Books are one of the main factors in educating young people as mature and mature people. Every state and society, in building its future, strengthens its reforms and laws in the education of children, in the acquisition of knowledge, in the field of interest, in the creation of its future. Children's literature is a collection of artistic, scientific, popular scientific and journalistic works created for children and teenagers. The main part of these are artistic works. The children's literature of the peoples of the world, including the Uzbek people, includes examples of oral creations, most of which are intended for children, such as rhymes, riddles, game songs, narratives, legends, tales, matals, parables, and epics. Children's literature can be divided into works that were created directly for children and works that were not originally intended for children, but later became children's literature.

Research materials and methodology

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. Uzbek children's literature has developed under the influence of advanced traditions of world children's literature. Rare examples of world children's literature were translated into Uzbek. Uzbek children also love to read such rare works of world literature as "Gulliver's Travels" (J. Swift), "Robinson Crusoe" (D. Defoe), "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (Bicher Stowe), "Sona" (E. Voynich). are his works.

Research results: translation of the best examples of Eastern literature from Arabic and Persian is one direction in the translation of children's literature, while Uzbekization of Western literature, especially Russian literature, is the second direction. I. A. Krylov's parables, A. S. Pushkin's work "Fisherman and fish aertak", 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, Quدرات Hikmat, Quddus Muhammadi, Shukur Sa'dulla, Hakim Nazir, Polat Momin. and the works of other creators became important in the development of Uzbek children's literature, in its formation as a special literature. In Uzbek children's literature, the genre of literary fairy tales has developed in particular.

Discussion: In our independent country, children's literature, which is an integral part of adult literature, has a great role and importance in the development and enrichment of children's literature. After all, every young reader who has read the translated works will have an enriched idea and imagination about the world, they will become familiar with the living conditions, customs, labors, and aspirations of that people. The experiences of Tom Sawyer, who passed from hand to hand, from tongue to tongue, like a fairy tale over the centuries, "The Prince and the Kid" (M. Twain), "Captain Grant's Children", "Austin-Austin" (S. J. Verne), "Don Quixote" (J. Cervantes) arouse the interest of young souls in relation to the world. "Mowgli" (R. Kipling), "The Little Prince" (A. De Saint-Exupéry), "Big and Little Carlson" (A. Lindgren), "Tashkent - the city of bread" (A. Neverov), "created in the 20th century" Winnie the Pooh" (A. Milne), "The Tale of the Stupid Mouse" (S. Marshak), "The Three Frogs" (Y. Olesha), "Merry Gloves" (B. Kerboboev), "Doctor Aybolit" (K. Chukovsky), "Temur and his team" (A. Gaidar), "Adventures of Cipollino" (J. Rodari), "Uncle Styopa" (S. Mikhalkov), "Who am I?" (V. Mayakovsky), "In the City of the Unknown Sun" (N. Nosov), such works that travel around the world leave a great impression on children of Uzbek readers.

Conclusion: the above-mentioned works teach the young reader something and encourage him to do something. in most of these works, love for the motherland, sacrificing one's life for its freedom and happiness ("doctor aybolit"), serving people, providing grateful help ("temur and his team"), being careful with oneself, not revealing one's inner secrets to others ("little red riding hood"), noble ideas such as exemplary reading, being a professional ("kim bolsam ekan?"), being alert, an entrepreneur, and striving for fun ("kuvnoq japbakkar") will increase children's interest and passion for translated works. students love to read the works of a number of world literature writers such as johnny rodari, hans christian andersen, aesop, jonathan swift, which are included in school textbooks. it would not be wrong to say that the works of these writers are unique works capable of providing comprehensive education and training to children. the role and importance of world literature in uzbek literature is incomparable. because world literature develops students' thinking, motivates and factors in their comprehensive development.

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