

National mentality in children's literature

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Annotation: This article addresses issues of national mentality of Uzbek children's literature. It also covers the development of children's literature and its national significance.

The Uzbek views of children, philosophical scientific comments on the national values of children's literature are expressed

Keywords: Children, children's literature, traditions, cultural richness

Introduction

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 works of art. Children's literature of the peoples of the world, including the Uzbek people, begins with examples of oral creations, most of which are intended for children, such as rhymes, riddles, game songs, legends, myths, fairy tales, proverbs and parables. In children's literature, there is a huge hint of the tiny hearts of every young dwarf and who they want to be in the future. The heartfelt example of the children is that you read what you write on it. In medicine, the world-renowned scientist Ibn Sino stressed the need to care for children, to bring them up before they are born, and that this upbringing has a positive effect on the miracle that takes place in the mother's womb. This is because the first-born child receives both physical, physiological and spiritual nutrients from his mother.

Analysis and methodology

The Uzbek people have always paid special attention to the education of tomorrow's owners. This was clearly reflected in their national mentality. The Uzbek people love children. In addition to the major and minor genres of children's literature, folklore and national traditions that shape the national mentality are the main starting point. It is also the basis for the formation of national views on the mind of the child. Later in their minds, the artist's works created in a special national spirit form a broader imagination and understanding. Children of pre-school age and during this period enjoy national games, folklore and fairy tales, stories. In the analytical methodology of children's literature, the literature and the mentality of their development are closely intertwined. An example of this is the work of the great Uzbek writer Oybek "Childhood". In the play, the writer artistically expresses the circumstances of his childhood, as well as the life, lifestyle, culture, customs and national values of the members of the society around him. Also, in the formation of the national mentality, the literature on child development has a significant impact on consciousness. This can also be seen in the physiological, psychological and biological development of the child

Physiological formation:

As a child grows older, historical and modern values are formed. Throughout his life, the process of education and upbringing, human relationships, and the books he reads are important. For example, genres such as "alla" folk songs, Uzbek folk tales, poems written for children, and parables are widely used in preschool children. Children from 3 to 7 years old mainly enjoy folklore. Folklore is the environment that surrounds a child from birth and develops according to it. Therefore, it is the most popular examples of folklore for children to find their identity. Both psychological and physical (biological) development are among the most important factors in physiological formation.

In physical (biological) formation, children are engaged in physical activity. To children, the national mentality of folklore is manifested through folk games associated with physical activity. The child begins to play Uzbek folk games at the age of 7-9. Uzbek folk games include: "Hakkachilik", "Oq terakmi, kok terak", "Kim aldi-yo, shuginani-yo", "Arkan tartishuv", "Berkinmachoq", "Quvlashmachoq" and others. While these games are action games, they are relevant to the national mentality of children's literature with the singing of folk songs in the poetic genre. For example, in the game "White poplar, blue poplar" children tell one of the examples of folklore: White poplar blue poplar, Who do you need from us ... In addition, now they develop independent reading skills and begin to understand the world according to their concepts

Psychological formation

Although in psychological formation the child as a human being is organizationally similar to adults, in terms of the content of its mental processes and personal psychological characteristics, it differs from adults. Interesting genres and works of children's literature play an important role in the manifestation, development and improvement of mental processes in children of different ages, such as intuition, cognition, attention, memory, speech, thinking, emotion, imagination and will. For example, literary genres — poetry, story, and drama — include different types of children's literature.

Poetry

Poetry is very appealing to children because of its playful and musical character based on rhythm and rhyme. It is a genre that helps to practice memory due to sources such as alliteration, songs and rhymes. Along with, children's poetry helps to develop diction and intonation. In the poetry of Uzbek children, it is characterized by national innocence, cheerfulness and richness of humor. For example, we can cite the following poem by Abdullajon Akhmatov:

Mommy-mommy
What do you say?
I did not hear
I did not hear
I 'm seek caps
Need me maps
It is not near
It is not near,

Fairy tales

Fairy tales, on the other hand, enliven his imaginary dreams and give him strength for the goals he sets for himself. Fairy tales make up the bulk of traditional literature. Examples of fairy tales: legends, science fiction, comedy and others. Fairy tales are the first literary genre to help children become perfect human beings

Stories

Stories, together with didactic teachings, serve the flexibility of the national idea. Fairy tales shape the ability to think and think comprehensively. It helps to reveal human views and nationalism inherent in humanism

Picture books

Picture books, which have a descriptive look at children's literature, increase children's interest in the world. Paintings, picture alphabets, picture tales are the main part of picture books

Puppet theaters

In puppet theater, a composition of puppets is used, which allows artistic characters to become lively actions and words. Shadows or traditional types of puppets are used in theaters. In the theater, many children watch theatrical performances and dramatic performances of folk tales.

Comics and animations

Cartoons or comics are the most interesting graphic novels for children because they help them to read easily and absorb the correct spelling of words by connecting the drawings with the comic book bubbles. Among our national cartoons, "Semurg happens bird", "Hunarmand Shahzoda", "Zumrad va Qimmat", "Turonbotir", "Sehrli Kilich", "Kenja Botir" are the most popular children's animated films. Such genres are more common in children's literature. The development of the national mentality covers all areas of national literature and literature

The result

The themes of youth, school life, mother nature, friendship of peoples, love of science, crafts and technology are widely covered in children's literature. Initially, the stages of upbringing that begin in the family are then connected to the life of an entire nation through invisible chains. This, in a sense, also determines the future of the nation. The influence of children's literature should be strong enough to fill the gaps in the mind with good ideas, to bring up children in the national spirit. Child psychology is based on a mechanism that follows the ideal hero he sees, wants to be like him, begins to behave like that hero, moves passages from his speech to his own speech, begins to act consciously and unconsciously to imitate him. As a result, in the language of little girls, we often come across the phrase "I look like an emerald, grandmother, mother." (Zumrad good girl is a positive hero of the Uzbek folk tale) Even our little girls, who want to be like Zumrad good girl, try to help their mother with household chores and praise her as much as possible. And our children want to be like Ziyod hero, to have a name like him (a positive hero of the Uzbek folk tale).

Conclusion

In creating children's literature, first of all, it is necessary to know the life of the people, to form artistic images with a philosophical worldview. Examples of folklore, based on national traditions, facilitate the development of children. In general, children's literature promotes the development of the native language in children, the growth of memory and consciousness, the formation of noble qualities. Develops motivational attitudes, deep thinking ability, thinking. It nurtures emotions based on events. Children's literature is an invaluable helper that can be a wing to these children's dreams.

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