

IMAGE OF HISTORICAL PERSONS IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE (MIRKARIM OSIM "AL-JABRNING TUG'ILISHI", "ZULMAT ICHRA NUR" ANALYSIS OF WORKS)

Rahimjonova Rano Muhammadulla qizi

Andijan State University Pedagogical Institute Masters

ANNOTATION

This article serves the benefits of the use of historical figures in children's literature, the formation of our historical development in the minds of students, the enrichment of various universal qualities. When young readers read such works, they learn that our ancestors walked the path, relied on their knowledge even in difficult situations, and had strong knowledge and deep intellect. The study of such works raises aesthetic, spiritual, and moral qualities in the minds of students. And they draw the necessary conclusions for themselves.

Keywords: Uzbek children's literature, Navoi, patriotism, innovation, technology, images of historical figures, works, ancestors, young readers, books.

INTRODUCTION

After gaining the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the views on the progress in social life, achievements of science, values, prospects were discussed. A vivid expression of this we can see in the field of literary science, as well as in children's literature, which is an integral part of it. Every nation that considers the education of young people important, works intended for the education of children in the history of the people have existed since ancient times. In the Uzbek children's literature, whose past dates back to a long history, in the samples of Oriental written literature, there are works that integrate different spiritual and educational views, which are recognized by such names as "pandname", "moral books". In the development of Uzbek children's literature, social reality, folk oghzaki creativity, didactic literature, classical children's reading are important. In this regard, it is worth noting that the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan SH.M.Mirziyoyev's decision "on the program of measures to develop the system of publication and distribution of Book products, increasing the reading and reading culture, and promoting the Book Culture" on September 13, 2017, also clarifies the need to formulate the reading skills of young people from childhood in order to raise the reading skills. It is also noteworthy that, as noted in various speeches and lectures of the president of our country, important tasks are determined to combat ignorance in the field of culture, to teach our youth to understand art, to form their aesthetic world on a healthy basis. [1]

Since the students do not study literature in all educational systems on the basis of harmony, the hearts of the younger generation can not be perfected by human qualities since childhood. After all, attention to Uzbek children's literature plays an important role in the formation of aesthetic, moral-educational, social education in the readers through the analysis of works reflecting the spiritual, spiritual world of children of the new century, their attitude to social life.

The fact is that the concept of children's literature is a word art, intended for children and adolescents of different ages. In such works, the worldview, thinking, thoughts, dreams, aesthetic relations of the younger generation are expressed. Such works are written by many

(adults), but children are told from the point of view of interpretation, and children are told from the language. Uzbek children's literature, which began to show such characteristics, began to form in 20-30-ies of the XX century. A.Avlani, H.H.Niyazi, Shokir Suleiman, Zeal, D.Oppokova and others made their contributions. The formation of the human psyche in the artistic literature of his personality began to be noticeable even in children's literature. Children's literature begins to teach in young souls to be in a negative and positive attitude to the whole world in the formation of nobility, patriotism, aesthetic culture. One of our writers on this place is N.Fozilov said: "children's literature-fine literature". [2] Indeed, children's literature is considered a delicate literature. Because, if one thinks, the head of adult literature, respectfully, is literature. In fact, the child's disappointment is also subtle. It can not be broken. And children always need attention. Only then do they sprout. In the early years of independence, a wider study of the problems of the history of Uzbek children's literature began, and new research on the theme, ideological and artistic relevance of children's works began to emerge. On the issues of studying the history of Uzbek children's literature O.Safarov, S.Matchonov, R.Barakayev, G.Jo ' rayeva, H.In the results of the research Nusratova and others, it is said that it is necessary to pay attention to the features of Uzbek children's literature, the science that reflects children's literature, as well as the level of its study. For example, professor O.Safarov, in anticipation of eliminating shortcomings in this regard, wrote: "trainers who do not know or deeply master the basics of children's literature can not be able to instill pride of independence, Vatan kindness ,care for the feelings of feeling beauty in the hearts of the Navkiran generation". [3]

Analysis of literature on the topic. At present, a wide study of scientific activity in the field of Uzbek children's literature with scientific works and articles is rapidly developing. On this basis, Sherali Turgunov made an in-depth analysis of the theme" the phenomenon of postfoliation in children's folklore", Safa Matchonov, A.Saatova's scientific articles on the theme" interpretation of nature and spirit in children's poetry", Zafar Mamatalimov's scientific articles such as" Alphabet and poems in Uzbek children's literature "are considered to be relevant for today, Rakhmatulla Barakayev's" artistic image in today's Uzbek children's poetry " are of great importance. However, the topic that we are going to study today is not yet published scientific works or scientific articles on the topic "the picture of historical figures in the prose of children's literature". In view of the scientific analysis of the topic, I reviewed Elmurod Nasrullayev's scientific article "the embodiment of Navoi in Uzbek folk tales". The article says that the artistic image of Alisher Navoi first entered our national literature through the oral creativity of the people as a poet and Minister. To reveal some aspects of the image of Navoi, folklore works were created that shed light on features that were not reflected in his works and became the leader of the oral creativity of all Eastern peoples tamail. In his scientific article Elmurod Nasrullayev with Oybek A.Dych gave examples from the critique-biographical essay "Alisher Navoi", which he co-wrote. In it "centuries passed, but the memory of the people preserved the Navoi form. The song of the peoples of Central Asia, afsona, narrates about the great poet. As the poet's image, who fought for the happiness of the people, was created in his own way, he added Fantastic details to the life evidence and miraculously changed it. All the information in the biography of Navoi was reflected in the folk fantasy and legends were born"" [4]

Navoi, created in the oral creativity of the people, is an embodiment created with the concept of the people. People who sincerely loved him, cherished his works, always imagined him as a great man, a wise statesman, a talented scientist, poet, a people's child who defended widows. Works about him are created. As a result, Navoi became a people's hero. E.Nasrullayev refers mainly to the genre of fairy tales in the oral creativity of the people. That is M.Jo rayev analyzed Navoi in his work, which was published under the name "El desa Navoi". In the fairy tale "Navoi and the shepherd" in the work, Navoi's wisdom, nobility, entrepreneurship of the poet are clearly demonstrated. In the fairy tale it is said that Navoi was promoted to the post of minister due to entrepreneurship. The article also gives an analysis of other fairy tales, in which the great poet is praised as a folk, wise figure. Events in fairy tales serve to convey an educational idea. Nasrullayev expressed such thoughts in his article. In my opinion, not only in the oral creativity of the people, but also in children's literature as a whole, the application of the image of historical figures changes the mind, outlook, consciousness of young readers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Comparative, historical.....

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In all secondary schools, the use of innovative technologies in children's literature, the introduction of innovations in students, the formation of new ideas, ideas in them will serve. In fact, in the lexical sense, "innovation" means "introduction of innovation". And pedagogical technology is a skill in performing the function of Education. It will be the basis for the formation of knowledge and skills of students through convenient methods. As a vivid expression of my words, we will try to analyze the works of adib Mirkarim Osim, who contributed to Uzbek children's literature. Initially, we will talk about the work "the birth of Al-Jabr". Mirkarim Osim has worked in a unique style in the genre of historical narratives and stories. Adib evokes the history of the Uzbek people and feelings of great national pride in colonial conditions. In the works of ADIB, such ancestors as Khorezmi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Ulugbek, Mashrab, Navoi had a vivid expression. When the writer takes such heroes into a pen, he really describes the most important events that occurred and were written in historical sources. The work is based on the accounts and legends about al-Khwarizmi, the great genius of our nation. The story "the birth of Al-Jabr" increases the historical, spiritual knowledge of the reader. In it, the scientific activity of the great scientist, social and political events of that time, universal qualities are expressed in vivid images. During the reading of the work, the reader learns such qualities as self-confidence, patriotism, universal qualities, kindness, self-sacrifice. They receive information about what kind of person our ancestors were, what kind of work they carried out and how they achieved such achievements in such ways. So, we can find out through the story of Mirkarim Osim, that the science of Algebra was originally created by Khorezmi. In the game Khorezmi is working on an Indian account. In fact, they say that they are deficient. They enter "1" and "0" into the numbers they create, creating a count of "10". Initially, the work he created is a scientist of his time-he does not go through the discussion of the council between the fuzalos. Because the ancestors of Khorezmi are those who follow the zardusht religion. From the generation of fire worshippers, it is expressed that they are called.

Therefore, they say that he created the Indian account as a criticism. Khorezmi does not pay attention to such criticism. Make the work you started more perfect, put it on the board again. It is known that the name of the work is "Al-jabr". Fergani expressed a positive opinion on this and called the work "the thorny road". Everyone welcomes. And so it is said that this science was created. Another historical work of ADIB we will talk about" light in the dark". Our people can learn about our great-grandfather Alisher Navoi through many historical works. In this game, we begin to recognize Alisher from the age of 4. Despite the fact that Navoi is still small, he is very interested in reading books and poetry. He is older in a creative environment since childhood. Huseyn, the future owner of the throne of Khorasan, is 2 years older than the International Jackal. Alisher was interested in memorizing poetry, reading books, shooting an International Toy Ram, shooting from a bow. As can be seen from the work, we will find out in what environment they grow up and how they live their lives. The spirit, nature of the Jackal is clearly distinguished from his peers. When we read the work, we see how deep the Navoi possessed the mind, the experience, the person found a language that could be reached both with the simple peasant and with the Kings of the Times, and solved the problems wisely.

Summary and suggestions. The use of the form of historical figures in Uzbek children's literature is very important for the younger generation. Because they will have information about what our ancestors did, under what conditions they lived, they did not create such opportunities for them, but received knowledge in this case. Another important aspect is that when reading the work, students learn such universal qualities as patriotism, diligence, kindness, selflessness and the like. The enthusiasm will increase even more.

It is desirable that the works with the use of the symbols of our ancestors were included in children's literature even more.

Broad coverage of interpretation of historical figures in children's literature on the basis of age in school textbooks

The use of the symbol of historical figures in works contributes to a further increase in educational significance.

LIST OF LITERATURE

1. Mirziyoyev cityM. Development of literature and art, culture-a solid foundation for raising the spiritual world of our people (lecture with creative intelligentsia, representatives of Uzbekistan) /// literature and art of Uzbekistan, August 4, 2017.
2. Nasrullayev E. An article entitled "The image of Navoi in Uzbek folk tales". Uzbek language and literature 3//2018 105-109 the page.
3. Jamilova B.S "Uzbek children's literation" Tashkent. "Publisher". 2019.8-b.4. Safarov A. Problems of the science of "children's literature" in the higher educational institution // language and literature education, 1994, 2-3-s, 4-6 pages. Literature. Textbook for the 5th grade of general secondary schools. Publishing house" east". Tashkent -2020. 93-105-Page