

**CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESCHOOL AND PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN'S
LITERATURE**

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Annotation: The article presents the specific features of fiction intended for children of preschool and primary school age. However, although the tasks and methods are the same for all types of literature, children's literature is characterized only by its own characteristics. Its characteristics are determined by educational goals and the age of students. Its main distinguishing feature is the harmonious combination of art with pedagogic requirements. This requirement means, in particular, taking into account the interests, cognitive abilities and age characteristics of children. The purpose of children's literature is to be educational reading at the same time. This goal defines the important tasks that society is called to perform. It is related to the specific kind of emotions that arise when reading literary works. Children are able to get aesthetic pleasure from what they read no less than adults. They joyfully dive into the fantastic world of fairy tales and adventures, sympathize with the heroes, feel the poetic rhythm, enjoy sound and verbal games.

Keywords: Fiction, children's literature, books, plot, children, age, poetry, school, characters.

Today, in the age of advanced information technology, it seems that there is no need to introduce children to fiction. However, practice shows that literature was still strong enough to withstand the aggression of the Internet and was able to adapt to modern reality - electronic books appeared. Literature as a kind of science has its own types and characteristics. Children's literature stands out among them. It is a part of general literature and has its own artistic character, which corresponds to the psychology of children. Children's literature can be divided into several functional types - educational, cognitive, moral, entertainment. It, like adult literature, is an art of words. They also understand humor and humor well. Without understanding the conventions of the fictional world created by the author, children strongly believe in what is happening, but such belief is the real triumph of literary fiction. The cognitive task of literature is to introduce the reader to the world of people and events. The writer talks about the laws of human life, people and their heroes, even while taking the young reader into the world of the impossible with the help of fiction. This is done through highly artistic images characteristic of all literature, because literature perceives and illuminates the world in accordance with certain values. Here we are talking about universal and universal values, as well as local values associated with a certain time and literature. It should not be forgotten that children's literature performed a didactic task from the beginning. This means that its tasks determine its important role in society - the development and upbringing of children through the means of artistic expression. Children's literature depends on a number of ideological, religious and pedagogical views that exist in society. When talking about the age characteristics of children's literature, we can distinguish several groups depending on the age of the reader. At the same time, it repeats the generally accepted age stages of human personality development:

- 1) Kindergarten, that is, children of preschool age, listening and watching books, mastering various literature;
- 2) preschool age. At this time, children are just learning to read, but mostly remain listeners, they prefer texts with pictures, they like to comment on pictures and texts;
- 3) Junior high school students aged 6 to 10, as a rule, these are primary school students. At this age, they prefer short literary texts with pictures, familiar words and concepts;
- 4) Juniors from 10 to 13 years old. At this age, children usually read stories with interest from the lives of their peers.
- 5) teenagers (adolescence) - 13-16 years old. Children's adventure literature is more suitable for this period. By reading them, young readers will familiarize themselves with the heroes of the book. 6) youth - 16-19 years old. At this age, all characteristics are formed in children, they choose according to personal preferences. As a type, literature for each period has its own characteristics. Children's literature consists of short sentences, couplets or quatrains. Often such books are bright pictures with rhymes that define the image. Writing short, seemingly simple works requires the author to master the art of words. It is not for nothing that the best children's poems heard at a young age are often remembered for a lifetime. They become the first experience of communicating with the art of words.

People often introduce their children to the world of fiction through them. Another characteristic of literature for this period is its presentation in the form of poetry. This form was not chosen by chance: the child's mind is already familiar with rhythm and rhyme, and therefore it is easier for him to perceive the information taught in this form. At the same time, it gives the child a holistic, complete picture organized in a rhythmic way and attracts him to his individual perception of the world.

Another characteristic feature is the quick turn of events and the interesting nature of the plot. Revealing the character of the characters in the work should be done objectively and visibly through their actions and actions, because the child is most attracted to the actions of the main character. Writers should consider that they should not romanticize negative characters in their books, as this may create negative attitudes that young readers may harbor. In addition, there are requirements for the language of such books - they should help enrich the vocabulary of junior schoolchildren. Literary language, clear, figurative, emotional, warmed by lyricism, often corresponds to the characteristics of children's perception. So, we can talk about the specific features of children's literature on the basis of its engagement with the developing mind and accompanying it during the period of intensive growth. Among the main features of children's literature, we can note its informational and emotional richness, and its form of entertainment. and a unique combination of didactic and artistic components. Parents and teachers at school should pay close attention to the child's choice of fiction, if possible, discuss with him the plot of the book and the behavior of the main characters, give explanations for their actions and words. Through all these actions, the child's moral education takes place, he receives an attitude that can be useful in his adult life.

After the child turns three years old, his reading range changes a little - books with the simplest short poems gradually fade into the background, they include more complex poems based on

game plots will be replaced with books received. Along with the expansion of the young reader's worldview, the range of topics also expands, he continues to get acquainted with the world around him. Poetic fairy tales become a favorite genre of preschool children, the best example of such literature can be called the fairy tales of K. Chukovsky - they are written in a language that children can perceive, in the form of a game, about complex categories, where the future member of human society lives how the world works.

At the same time, preschool children are also introduced to folk tales, first of all, tales about animals, then tales with complex plot twists, transformations and journeys, and an unchanging happy ending, the victory of good over evil. Gradually, books begin to play an increasingly important role in a child's life. Learns to read independently, requires stories, poems, fairy tales about peers, about nature, animals, technology, about the life of different countries and peoples. Therefore, the originality of literature for primary school students is determined by the growth of young readers' minds and the expansion of the range of interests. Literary works created for children are saturated with new information of a more complex order, in this regard, their volume increases, the plot and literary styles become more complicated, and new themes appear. Poems are replaced by stories with a fairy tale plot, stories about the nature and habits of animals, school life and peers of young readers. The uniqueness of children's literature for a certain age period should be reflected not in the selection of special "children's" topics, even in topics slightly separated from real life, but in the specific features of the composition and language of the works. In children's books, the plot has a clearly defined core, around which the whole story is built, it does not give sharp deviations.

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**INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

SJIF 2019: 5.222 2020: 5.552 2021: 5.637 2022:5.479 2023:6.563

eISSN 2394-6334 <https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd> Volume 11, issue 01 (2024)

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