

The use and interpretation of terminology in children literature

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Annotation

The article provides an overview of the terminology used in children's literature, as well as opinions and considerations. The author also commented on some of the terms used in children's literature.

Key words. Children's literature, dictionary, commentary, term and terminology, proverb, adage, anecdotes, story, pattern, riddle.

Introduction

The people of our country have grown up with wonderful talents and therefore, they have become professional artists, artisans, narrators and bricklayers. Traces and echoes of such a distant history are preserved in folk tales, verses and in mother's songs. Intelligence of the people, their wishes of dreams, spirit and wills have been impregnated in articles and whimsical, fairy tales and legends, anecdotes and chicks and as well as in heroic epics. All of these have been used effectively in the mental and physical development of the child and roared of the heart. From the day the child is born, he will hear his mother's jollity, sweetheart and will be gradually brought up with colorful tones and diversity of words. Gradually, fairy tales, sermons, anecdotes, proverbs, riddles and fables, as well as large number of children's fiction have appeared in the adult and youngsters' literature and therefore, thanks to the fruitful influence of this literature the spiritual world of children has been created. This poetry reflects all aspects of the child's spirit, taking into account the age of the kids.

Hence, the terminology issue is great importance of Uzbek kids in this regard. Naturally, the terms are different both among researchers and among different nations. The names of the people in this work are not definitions and thus, we should not forget that rites and traditions have become a habit. While this is so, we should continue to find practical confirmation of the terms we use.

Finally, following the classification of Uzbek children's literature, we primarily rely on two major sources:

Materials of rich oral art of the Uzbek people; theoretically and methodically, the scientific discoveries of Russian folk literature and the most advanced Russian literary criticism;

This means that the ancient children's literature of the Uzbek people consists mainly of adult children, songs, fairy tales, riddles, puzzles and fairy tales.

It should be noted that this does not contradict the views of the children of the Russian and other fraternal peoples, and they serve to fill them in certain place.

Main

body

“Adabiyot” (literature) – the abundance of the word of “adab”. 1. The complex of works, which summarizes the achievements in the field of science and practice, including (technical literature, agricultural literature, political literature, etc.). 2. One kind of art (also called fiction) reflects reality through words. It is well known that before literature was written orally, it was written in the form of a letter. The literary word has the ability to express a person's emotions wider and deeper, so it is the most popular form of art.

The essence of the word "Adabiyot" (Arabic "Adab") means good behavior, discipline, gentleness, a sense of a correct understanding of life and lifestyle. The word “odob” in Uzbek language is a plural form of the word adab. The essence of the word "Adabiyot" (Arabic "Adab") means good behavior, discipline, gentleness, a sense of a correct understanding of life and lifestyle. The word “odob” in Uzbek language is a plural form of the word adab. In particular, turning to the back to the twelfth century and it was called "scientific literature" or "scientific science." It is intended for teaching artistic means, methods and types of speech. During the period, the word literally means books, brochures and articles that are read by the majority.

Literary criticism of literature implies that it is ideological and literary. Each literature is national and, therefore, the essence of nationality in the historical life and spirit of each nation. A new era in people's lives raises literature to a new level. So, in general, the ideal interpretation of terms of literary criticism, the essence of which is explained by several important reasons:

literary terms are characterized by ambiguity and stability of the semantic boundary, for example, many literary terms still do not have a well-known meaning; Therefore, some terms of literary criticism are often difficult to distinguish from sociopolitical and journalistic terms. The scope of use of literary terms is very limited by the ratio of this method to the scope of application. Literary is very rare. Many of them are still unknown to those who did not pass the regular glossary and do not have qualifications for those who do not specialize in this area. In this regard, literary criticism is close to the linguistic terminology of generally accepted international terms.

The peculiarities of the terms of the literature indicate that sometimes this does not make it clear to literary critics and literature teachers, since L.R. Tindler indicates that one “average” Stock (that is, understanding of phrases) is 10% (percent) of the total content of the English dictionary.

The genre of “Masal” - the genre of a fable is a series of small epic stories representing reality in the form of educational or explanatory exposures with deeper personalities. Genre from ancient peoples.

In ancient Greece, it existed in the 6th century BC, and it is associated with a man named Aesop. One of the ancient Greeks descended on Hesiod (the end of the eighth century BC and the beginning of the VII century). There are vivid examples in the widespread “Kalila and Dimna”.

The genre of the fable was transmitted through the folklore of all popular literature, although the didactic character prevailed in primitive tales, but later this superiority increased.

The genre of Russian literature in the eighth century was pushed to the highest peak in the works of Kantimer, Sumarokov, Dimitriev, and then I. A. Krylov. For many years after Krylov, the genre of Russian literature is being revived. For this reason, D. Beddy, S. Ya. Marshak and the role of the GMS is unmatched.

Riddle (conundrum). This is one of the genres of oral folklore of all peoples of the world, the ancient and popular genre of folklore, in which nature, things and phenomena surrounding humanity are understood in the minds of people at different stages of the development of society, in the form of art. The essence of the content is that its composition, structure and structure are different. There is definitely something - an animal, bird, plant, work tool, nature or nature. The expression of a particular character in the form of artistic images is the basis for hiding everything in a riddle.

The object of reproduction were specific rules of lawmaking and resolution. For example, the riddle assumes that the mysterious mystery of the riddle requires the "city". The word "city" is used in the sense of the right of distortion. Communities will have one or two objects depending on their structure. Since new orders were created at all stages of human society, after the sociological revolution of Great October, some mysteries about a new life and a new marriage also arose. Relationships have not lost their educational value. This is a common practice among children, which teaches children to develop mental abilities, to be cunning, to be cunning.

Latifa (anecdote) (Arabic word - subtle, delightful, elegant) is one of the genres of folklore and literature in Latif, Persian-Tajik, Uzbek and other countries. Anecdotes in literary literature are presented in the form of small stories about people who are exemplary in their lives, actions and behavior, for example: “Latoyofut-tavaif” Mavloni Ali Safi. “Bahoriston” by Abdurakhmon Jamia, “Historical Anbi'yo and Khakami” by Alisher Navoi can be a typical example of anecdotes in written literature. In folk lions, sharp rhythms and comic prowess prevail. Uzbek often laughs Afandi, Mashrab, Tajik lyrics Mushfik, and Kazakh ancestors of Aldarkos. These were the heroes of popular laughter. Sometimes In the name of the TEMPLE said.

Maqol (proverb). In short, briefly, one of the most enduring folklore genres widely used in speech is based on the centuries-old experience of people. The texts reflect the idea as a relative final judgment. The texts are used in the speech process, in the context of a specific situation, so much to illustrate the difference. Thus, the article is often used in works of art. in nature, in speech or image. Texts can be divided into two ways: a) on the basis of centuries-old socio-economic, socio-political experience and observations of people; b) it is

based on the wide dissemination and popularization of the poetic ideas of a poet or a writer among the people. In addition to other nations, Turkish folk songs were found in ancient times, and their original patterns came to us through the work of Devon lug'otit-turk by Mahmud Koshgari. Today, folk stories are collected and many times. Pictures are relatively slow, but there are many periods in consumption, so proverbs are an excellent example of creative thinking.

Ertak, Chopchak (Fairy Tale) - an epic genre characteristic of folklore. Folk tales are an ancient genre of oral traditions of all nations. In folk tales - worldview, national character, one-class relationships, Arabian tales, known as "A Thousand and One Nights", are popular in Dunjo. The existence of such fairy tales in the center of the world is scientifically different. Some of them are trying to prove the similarity of their lifestyle. At the same time, such stories show that people had ancient cultural and economic ties and the development of historical development in a certain order.

Folk tales are divided into fictional, satirical, humorous, familiar and seductive tales; thoughts can be fictional, satirical, and even simultaneous. Another type of fairy tale is different from the system of images.

Fairy tales are especially popular in the era of illiteracy among people. Folk tales, which are examples of literary works, are created very little in modern times. Their writers are studied and considered by scientists. Folk tales published in the form of folk tales. For children and adults, literary representatives also turned to the tale to express their ideas and ideas. The names of A.S. Pushkin, Saltikova-Shhetrin, and Andersen from such writers are popular. There are some fairy tales in the literature based on oral folklore, for example: H. Olimjon, "Aigul and Bakshtior" and the tale of Sultan Johr "The Blue Carpet".

Topishmoq. (Thesis). In the genre of folklore, some of the sounds of speech or sounds are complex in the word and phrase. White cap with a white cap, blue cap, white cap. The migration to the grass is like a deep pit.

Expressions can help small and school-aged children to correct some of the sounds in their speech, correct literary pronunciation, and strengthen literary pronunciation.

Conclusion

To sum up, we can say that the conditions of literary criticism are inextricably linked with the development of literary literature and literature. Some terms are no longer used historical and social reasons and replace them with other terms, and new literary events are built around new terms. Literary, scientific and cultural ties between nations enrich the foundation of literary terms and form common terms. The terminology used in modern literature and literature of Uzbekistan is also the result of such a long and complex process. These terms refer to the Uzbek classical literature, folk tales, folk tales, poems, poems, poems, poems, poems and verses. Press, books published the first Uzbek intellectuals, who appeared after the October Revolution, gained both theoretical and methodological experience in the field of advanced Russian literary criticism. In particular, he had considerable experience in studying Russian folk literature.

In particular, the scientific-informational and practical organizational work of G. Vinogradov, K. Chukovsky, A. A. Divaev, who had extensive experience in studying Russian folk literature, became an example for Uzbek scholars. We rely on the terminology of children's literature, based on the above considerations.

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