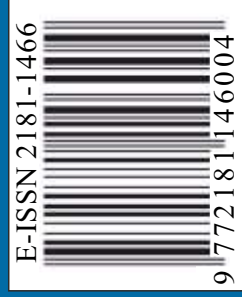




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CONTENTS

EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES		
Urolov Sh., Nurolliyev N., Eshboboyev S., Rakhmatov S., Egamberdiyeva I.	Synthesis of zinc oxide nanorodes by hydrothermal method at low temperature.....	2
LINGUISTICS		
Sharipov S.S.	The main aspects of the development and historical and chronological features of translated lexicography in Uzbekistan.....	16
Sobirova Z.R., Umarov U.A.	The development of english children’s literature and its representatives.....	29
LITERARY CRITICISM		
Murtazayeva F.R.	The evolution of artistic psychologism in works of russian and uzbek writers.....	37
Hamroyeva O.J.	Classification of fine arts in "Hadoyiq us-sikhr".....	47
Zoirova A.; Bagautdinova N.	The identification of writer in creating gender discourse in feminist writers’ works.....	57
Kuvanova Sh.O.	Fundamentals of the motive of "freedom" in Franz Kafka's novel "America".....	68
Norova N.B.	Artistic skills in Usmon Kuchkor poetry.....	77
“NAVOIY GULSHANI”		
Turaeva U.R.	Commentary on the art of preaching and public speaking in Alisher Navoi's "Mahbub-ul Qulub".....	89
PEDAGOGICS		
Nadirova Z.P.	Memory in the process of scientific research and the role of breaks in it.....	93
Valiev U.K.	The role and significance of the act in teaching semiconductor physics in higher and secondary special educational institutions.....	104
HISTORICAL STUDIES		
Zaripov J.G.	Fundamentals of migration source studies of the uzbek ussr (based on archival materials of Uzbekistan).....	120
Sadullaeva V.I.	Late XIX - early XX century historywriting in Bukhara emirate.....	131

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH CHILDREN'S LITERATURE AND ITS REPRESENTATIVES

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Abstract:

Introduction. *This article deals with the history of English children's literature and its development and gives information about its representatives such as Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, Walter Scott, Arthur Conan Doyle . English children's literature is closely connected with the folklore, the oldest literary monuments, myths and legends, songs, the moral and educational essence of such works, didactic principles and works dedicated to the children. Main examples of these include the old English poem "Beowulf", Daniel Defoe's "The Adventures of Robinson", Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes", "Stone's relatives", "Death of Arthur", "The White Squad", Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's travels".*

Research methods. *English children's literature can be traced to traditional stories such as fairy tales which have only been identified as children's literature in the eighteenth century, and songs, part of a wider oral tradition, that adults shared with children before publishing existed. The development of early children's literature, before printing was invented, is difficult to trace. Even after printing became widespread, many classic "children's" tales were originally created for adults and later adapted for a younger audience. Romanticism also revealed the discovery of childhood as a period of self-awareness in spiritual development.*

Results. *In the works of the Romantics, childhood is interpreted as a priceless inner world of man, as well as a period that captivates adults with its deep essence and wonders. And greatness is described as a time when the most sincere and childlike innocence is abandoned. Admittedly, Romanticism not only discovered childhood, but also bequeathed it to man as the purest example of perfection and a symbol of compassion.*

Discussions. *With the development of realistic principles and the deepening of psychology, the image of a comprehensive, multifaceted childhood in children's literature was strengthened. In it, the writers reveal the beginning of human development, reaching the depths of the young man's character, gradually*

penetrating the complexities of the child's inner world, his formation as a person in balance and conflict, in the struggle of bright and dark moments of life.

Conclusion. *As a result, younger readers are now able to capture both the book and the artwork depicting the lives of their peers. Therefore, this process is an important factor in the transformation of children's literature into an independent network of "big" literature. The main tool for determining the creativity of the best writers is confidence in childhood, respect for the growing person, the ability to see all the opportunities, sources and key factors of development.*

Keywords. *New children's reading, 'adult' children's books, 'Robin Hood', 'Beowulf', alliteration poems, Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, Walter Scott, Arthur Conan Doyle, 'Robinson Crusoe', Anglo-Saxon, knight, ballad, classic adventure, realistic fiction, supernatural adventure, historical novel, detective genre.*

Introduction. British children's literature has never been special children's literature and has always been used as a treasure trove of metaphors and images for adult literature. It should be noted that throughout the deep history of the district Albion there is a supernatural habit: children read the book "adults" with interest (the classic example - Daniel Defoe's "The Adventures of Robinson"), and adults eagerly read books for children. Such "adult" children's books include the old English poem "Beowulf" and the legends of the knights around the Round Table. It is worth noting that Britain, like other countries, has gone through difficult historical periods. In the words of Pak, the protagonist of R. Kipling's tale, the gods came and went to Albion, and with them came the cultures of different peoples. The history of the ancient land is full of hardships: it has been repeatedly occupied and looted. First these were the Romans led by Caesar, then the Pict and Scots, and then the Anglo-Saxons led by Genget and Gorz.

Materials and methods. In the ninth century, the seven counties (states) of the Anglo-Saxons were united under the leadership of King Egbert and became commonly known as England. As an example of a single Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry, the epic "Beowulf", which has preserved the reality of folk traditions, has reached us and has spread around the world in thousands of stories and songs for children. Feature films and cartoons were made on the basis of the epic, and fantastic stories and novels for children and teenagers were written using its materials. The plot of the epic is divided into two, the image of the protagonist and his heroism: in the first part about the Beowulf swamp creature Grendel and his fierce, ugly mother, in the second part - a happy, prosperous rule of the state for fifty years, then with a fiery dragon injured and ended his life. There is reason to believe that the work is derived from folklore. Many researchers believe that the protagonist of the epic is very similar to the fairy-tale hero of the bear, as evidenced by the fact that his name Beowulf means "bee wolf" (bear) in ancient English. In the first part of the central episodes there is a parallel with the ancient Icelandic sagas, which indicates that the work is very ancient, while the second part is in harmony with the universal tales. Most scholars say that Beowulf was created before England converted to Christianity, while modern

scholars suggest that the work was written by Christian clerics in the eighth or ninth century. This is evidenced by the large number of passages from the Old Torah that impede the integrity of the work.

"Beowulf" is written in the form of alliteration poems and has been translated into modern English several times, but William Morris (1895) and Archibald Strong (1925) have been recognized as the best translators. It is no exaggeration to say that the legends of Carol Arthur's knights did not leave any teenager indifferent. Carol Arthur is mentioned in works of the late 5th and early 6th centuries, and is said to be the historical genius of the legendary heroic Celts, who were at the forefront of the struggle against the Anglo-Saxons who invaded Britain. In later works, Arthur's image was slightly altered, and he was portrayed as the wise son of King Uterus Pentagor, who was later portrayed as a knight. The knightly tradition originated in Provence in southern France and served as a model for other nations. In a knightly environment, certain rules of courtesy (very gentleness, politeness, courtesy) have emerged - certain rules that knights must follow in their behavior, such as being very polite, Ideas such as love of the Lady of the Hall, respect for her countrymen and help from the poor, courage, selflessness and devotion to the Holy Church were reflected in the knightly novels. The first knightly novels in English appeared in the XIII century. In the 14th century, the poem "Death of Arthur" was created in Northern England or Scotland (it is possible that it was a poetic reworked form of Galfred Monmutsky in Latin history). There are several versions of the epics about Carol Atrur, all of which contain elements of fairy tales, and the plot of the novels are religious-mystical motifs about St. Greale. The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were the heyday of English and Scottish folk poetry. Songs and ballads are the most common forms. Ballads played an important role in the development of children's literature and the whole of English literature with the advent of works about the legendary hero, the brave pirate Robin Hood, who wrote a lot for teenagers. An unauthorized epic work, created with a combination of lyrical and dramatic elements, sometimes intended to be sung to the accompaniment of musical instruments, is called a ballad. The origins of the ballads are varied. These include Christian legends, ancient epic songs, knightly novels, and even ancient plots. In the description of all ballads, the plates play a key role, that is, the reality jumps and moves without a pre-introduction statement. This fact is the basis for interpreting the audience as pre-prepared, that is, an audience that is already familiar with the beginning of the work. Historical ballads about real historical figures, which exist in the context of real events, form the largest group. The protagonists of the ballad are diverse, the most famous of which is about the ruthless pirate Robin Hood. Ballads about Robin Hood were copied during the XV-XVI centuries and collected in a single collection, cycles. One of the chronicles of 1266 reads: "... Among the people who lost their private property, the robber Robert Good (from the author: as stated in the chronicle) was very popular, he was very popular and his people He enjoyed acting as a hero in theater and theater performances, and sang as one of England's favorite historical heroes of tourist singers. John Mary's Latin History of Great Britain in 1521 tells the story of Robin Hood and his wonderful assistant, John the Lion, who lived during the reign of Heart Richard. According to the historian, Robin Hood was the leader of

hundreds of volunteer snipers, and the state army could not match them. The robbers only robbed the rich, protected the poor, and did no harm to women. The interpretation of Robin Hood, a wrestler who fought against the Dutch in the first half of the 19th century, was very popular. This view was put forward by Walter Scott (in the novel *Ivango*) and the French historian Auguste Thierry (in his works such as *Robin Hood and The Conquest of England by the Normans*). In Russian, there are two wonderful translations of Yskott Lin's "Robin Hood and His Freedom" and A. Gershenzod and I. Tokmakova - about the generous bandit.

In some ballads, they come out of the graves of the dead to help their loved ones, or to break their promises and calm them down. There are even reports that after the death of their loved ones, they found peace with each other in that world, and roses or nectarines sprouted from their graves. Ballads of this type belong to the group of fairy-tale or fantastic ballads. It is precisely these works that later captivated European romantics, including writers such as Tennyson, Caldrige, South, Wild, and Kipling. In Russia, English and Scottish ballads were performed by A. Pushkin and V. Zhukovsky, N. Gumelyov and R. Rozhdestvensky, A.K. Translated by Tolstoy and S. Marshak.

In the 16th century, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with the advent of printing presses, children's books began to appear in England. Their main task was to teach the child to behave well and decently in society. Most of these books have been translated from Latin. "The child was corrupted in his original upbringing ..." the reckoning church reckoned. It was this emphasis that defined the currents of English children's literature in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. Dry didactics and discipline pervaded children's literature at that time. In 1702, Thomas White, the Minister of Religious Affairs for Children, published a pamphlet called 'The Little Book for Young Children', in which he recommended that "children should not be taught nonsense books and ballads, but should be taught the Bible." Many books are a collection of tips - often the advice of good fathers to their obedient children. However, from the first books, rhyming riddles, alphabets and games were written in children's textbooks.

Results. In the 18th century, books were published about the adventures of Robinson Crusoe and Gulliver, which are still loved and read by children. Daniel Defoe and Jonathan Swift are among the best writers of Renaissance children's literature, although they did not actually write for children at all. Daniel Defoe (1660-1731) is not only a great writer, but also a great publisher, whose works have been praised and admired by Russo, W. Goethe, and U. Payne. During his thirty years of creative activity, Defoe wrote political pamphlets under his own name and several other scientific works on law and philosophy, pamphlets on economics, manuals for traders, tips on how to behave in society. , wrote an epic about art, the general history of handicrafts and others. Despite being the author of more than four hundred novels, essays, a well-known journalist and publisher, for a lifetime he became known to readers of all countries as the author of a great work. From the first years of its publication (four editions of the book were published in five months), it became so popular that Defoe had to write the second and third parts of "Robinson Crusoe". But the kids just fell in love with the first novel. There are wonderful copies in Russian,

translated by M. Shishmaryova and K. Chukovsky. "Robinson Crusoe" is based on the best traditions of the adventure novel and meets all the requirements of the genre. It includes the sinking of the ship and the persecution, as well as pirates and pirates, as well as shootings and refugees.

For a long time, however, critics have hailed it as a work that glorifies only the fervent energy of the conscious and purposeful man and the spiritual power of his labor, and, in general, elevates the social order in eighteenth-century England. The success of "Robinson Crusoe" is primarily due to the great interest in the life of the hero, who fell on a deserted island, which aroused the same interest in students in the XVII and subsequent centuries. There is a real story about Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish sailor who was left alone for four years and four months. At the heart of the work is a hero who can withstand any hardship and tragedy. Researchers believe that the success of the book is also in the image of the hero and the tragedy that befell him. "Robinson Crusoe" is not only his life, he is best known for his editions, imitations, and counterfeit copies in Russian, French, German, Scottish, Dutch, and Greek. In Russia, Robinson Crusoe was published in 1762 in St. Petersburg in two parts. In 1785 it was published in N.I. Novikov's magazine "Children's Reading for the Mind and Heart" ("Детское чтение для сердца и разума"), in 1819 the first issue of S.N. Glinka's "New Children's Reading" with "Robinson Crusoe" was published. In the nineteenth century in Russia, this work was read not only in Russian, but also in other languages in various reworked stories and passages. A new Russian translation of the work was published in Leo Tolstoy's pedagogical journal 'Yasnaya Polyana'. It is possible that this work was not translated by Tolstoy himself, but it was reprinted several times in the magazine under his name. It should be noted that Defoe's first attempt at English literature was a "Gothic" work - "The Ghost of Mrs. Will", a work written in the form of irony (irony) typical of English literature.

Another representative of English children's literature, Jonathan Swift (1667 - 1745) was at odds with the political views of his contemporaries Defoe in the social order that existed in England. His famous work "Gulliver" is nothing but a sharp satire against the aristocratic society and state system. The full title of the work is: "First the surgeon, then the captain of several ships Lemuel Gulliver's travels to various distant countries of the world". Aimed at sharp irony and ridicule of the political system of England, the work first of all attracts children with its form. It is safe to say that this work has something to do with François Rabelais' "realistic" fiction and folklore. Gulliver's supernatural adventures, his landing in the land of the Lilliputians and the giants, the incredible texture and incredibility of the events, may not make the children very happy, may not steal their minds as they read. However, at the same time it teaches to respect the opinions and worldviews of others, to put goodness and kindness in the traditions of others, to sympathize with the pain of others. "I write with an honorable purpose to enlighten and educate humanity," Swift wrote.

Discussions. Walter Scott (1771 -1832) is recognized as the founder of the true classic historical novel. He was the first to include living people (mostly his fictional characters) in the description of history, and this led to the creation of works that are of interest to all segments of society. Sir Walter Scott, a lawyer from Edenburg, a

collector of folk ballads, and the owner of a luxurious Gothic mansion, wrote 26 novels, several collections of poetry, four plays, endless translations, literary reworked translations, and a magazine. articles, review feuilletons, brilliant historical research. Today, Scott's work is considered a treasure trove of teenage literature, while his works have been read by Byron and Goethe, Heine and Stendhal. Pushkin called him a "Scottish magician", while Balzac called him his mentor. Walter Scott was born in Edenburg, Scotland, to a family of well-known Scottish lawyers. He is proud to be one of the most famous dynasties of both father and mother. In February 1772, Scott became paralyzed and lost one of his right legs. All attempts at treatment are ineffective, and he is crippled for life. Scott himself attributes this illness to his inability to play and move with other children, which has led him to read "magic and horror" since he was a child. Due to his illness, he spent his youth at his grandfather's house outside the city. These periods will remain in his memory for a lifetime. Aunt Janet would read him ballads of historical heroism and magic, and Scott would immediately remember them. In 1814, Scott wrote novels that brought him mostly worldly fame. Through his novels, we are told the whole history of England and Scotland. In Scott's work there is a transition from romanticism to realism. For the first time in his works, public administration and public life are viewed not through the eyes of kings and queens, but through the eyes of artistic heroes. Walter Scott entered the history of world literature as the founder of the historical novel and as the best master of this genre.

For a long time, however, critics have hailed it as a work that glorifies only the fervent energy of the conscious and purposeful man and the spiritual power of his labor, and, in general, elevates the social order in eighteenth-century England. The success of "Robinson Crusoe" is primarily due to the great interest in the life of the hero, who fell on a deserted island, which aroused the same interest in students in the XVII and subsequent centuries. There is a real story about Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish sailor who was left alone for four years and four months. At the heart of the work is a hero who can withstand any hardship and tragedy. Researchers believe that the success of the book is also in the image of the hero and the tragedy that befell him. "Robinson Crusoe" is not only his life, he is best known for his editions, imitations, and counterfeit copies in Russian, French, German, Scottish, Dutch, and Greek. In Russia, Robinson Crusoe was published in 1762 in St. Petersburg in two parts. In 1785 it was published in N.I. Novikov's magazine "Children's Reading for the Mind and Heart" ("Детское чтение для сердца и разума"), in 1819 the first issue of S.N. Glinka's "New Children's Reading" with "Robinson Crusoe" was published. In the nineteenth century in Russia, this work was read not only in Russian, but also in other languages in various reworked stories and passages. A new Russian translation of the work was published in Leo Tolstoy's pedagogical journal 'Yasnaya Polyana'. It is possible that this work was not translated by Tolstoy himself, but it was reprinted several times in the magazine under his name. It should be noted that Defoe's first attempt at English literature was a "Gothic" work - "The Ghost of Mrs. Will", a work written in the form of irony (irony) typical of English literature.

Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 -1930) is the founder of the detective genre, the author of a number of science fiction, historical works, numerous stories, short

stories, poems. He created the image of Sherlock Holmes, a great tyrant, who, with his unparalleled talent, exposed the most confusing crimes and became a defender of the victims and oppressors. Sherlock Holmes first appears in *Dawn Etudes*. Holmes and Dr. Watson are the protagonists of his later works, such as *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, *The Dog Baskerville*, *The Return of Sherlock Holmes*, and *The Events of Sherlock Holmes' Judicial Practice*. Sherlock Holmes can be included in the list of literary heroes that everyone knows without hesitation. As H. Pearson, one of Conan Doyle's biographers, put it, "There are only three fictional characters in English literature today, just like Holmes, in the hearts and minds of ordinary street people: Romeo, Sherlock and Robinson Crusoe." There is also the fact that when the writer tried to quietly kill his own hero, he was buried in letters of protest and excitement, and tried to revive Conan Doyle's protagonist and bring him back to life.

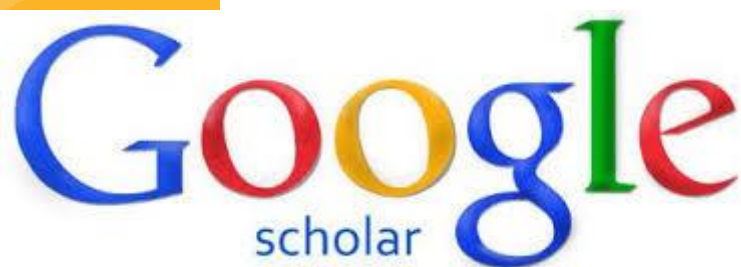
Conan Doyle also wrote a number of talented science fiction works, based on the extraordinary discoveries of scientists. In addition to the famous detective, he wrote about seventy novels, which he considered more important than the stories of Sherlock Holmes ("Stone's relatives", "Death of Arthur", "The White Squad", etc.). Conan Doyle was born into an Irish artist family of British descent. Arthur started writing interesting stories as a child - in school, but in the future he decided to devote himself not to writing, but to medicine. In 1881, Conan Doyle received a bachelor's degree in medicine and earned a living as a judge. However, the work of writing gradually took up more time, and the income from it was enough to support a good life. Thus, from 1890, Conan Doyle devoted his life to writing. Although the prototype of Conan Doyle's protagonists is in real life - Joseph Bell, Holmes has more in common with the author. The writer said in one of his interviews: "Sherlock Holmes ... - it's me." Sherlock Holmes is a man of strong logical thinking, rich imagination and unique observation. These abilities help him to unravel the complexity of the events that have plagued him. Doyle proved that these abilities were also present: in 1906, he published a number of articles in the *Daily Telegraph* and was able to justify the unjust imprisonment of George Dalj. Conan Doyle entered the history of literature and reading teenage literature, first of all, as a creator of the detective genre.

Conclusion. The twentieth century has also changed children's literature with its sharp social problems, sharp contradictions, and political views. The horrors of the world penetrated the pages of the little reader's work. Their protagonists are social creatures who, in their own way, oppose the atrocities committed against man, demanding their rights to friendship and love, and calling on the elders to understand them. The problems of the time began to permeate not only realistic works, but also fairy tales. Although they have retreated a little from their genre, they still hope that good will triumph over evil, and they are constantly fighting for it. The age of science and technology has created a vital problem for human society around the world - the preservation of life on Earth. That is why books on environmental issues, the world around us, and the flora and fauna play an important role in modern children's literature. Naturalist writers from all over the world set themselves the task of cultivating in children a spirit of care and love for nature and all living things. Today, English children's literature has developed in a variety of genres and themes. Some of

the best-known writers have dedicated their talents and activities to it. Because they understand that the future of humanity is in the hands of a growing generation.

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