

Q. MUHAMMADIY BIOGRAPHY AND CREATIVE ACTIVITY

Kubaymuradova Shakhrizoda Qakhramanovna

Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: *In our country, every year, limitless areas of science are chosen and developed with one of a kind attention. This year, physics and distant places languages have been identified as such priority areas. Uzbekistan's coverage of openness, its energetic entry into the world market, and the expansion of international cooperation in all fields make higher the need-to-know overseas languages.*

Introduction: The tasks of work. The course work includes the following tasks:

- ✓ Study of the theoretical overview of children literature;
- ✓ Studying the timeline and authors of Uzbek children literature;
- ✓ Introduction with the lifeway and works of Quddus Muhammadiy;
- ✓ Researching the critical analysis of the creativity works of Q. Muhammadiy

The theoretical value of the work is studying theoretical and analytical aspects of world children and Uzbek children literature, the lifeway of Quddus Muhammadiy and his poems

The practical value of the work is to analyze the importance the poems of Quddus Muhammadiy in Uzbek children literature, the literary analysis of his works, making finally conclusion based on above researching.

The subject of the given coursework paper includes the examples of Uzbek literature, the biography and works of Quddus Muhammadiy.

The object of the work is to study of the biography of Quddus Muhammadiy and his poets.

The background of children literature

Children's literature, or young adult literature, includes stories, books, magazines, and poems written for children. Contemporary children's literature can be categorized in two different ways.

Children's literature can be traced back to traditional stories such as fairy tales, which were not recognized as children's literature until the 18th century, and songs, which were part of a wider oral tradition shared by adults with children before they were published. It is difficult to trace the development of early children's literature before the invention of the printing press. Even after print became popular, many classic "children's" fairy tales were originally written for adults and later adapted for younger audiences. From the 15th century onwards, much literature has been written specifically for children and often contains moral or religious messages. Children's literature has been shaped by religious sources, such as the Puritan tradition, and by more philosophical and scientific perspectives, influenced by Charles Darwin and John Locke. The late 19th century and

his early 20th century is known as the "Golden Age of Children's Literature" due to the publication of many classic children's books.

There is no single or universally accepted definition of children's literature. It can be broadly defined as a body of written work and accompanying illustrations created to entertain or educate young people. The genre encompasses a wide range of works, including acknowledged classics of world literature, picture books and easy-to-read stories written exclusively for children, and fairy tales, lullabies, fables, folk songs, and other primarily orally transmitted materials or more specifically defined as fiction, non-fiction, poetry, or drama intended for and used by children and young people.

One writer on children's literature defines it as "all books written for children, excluding works such as comic books, joke books, cartoon books, and non-fiction works that are not intended to be read from front to back, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference materials". However, others would argue that children's comics should also be included.

"Children are drawn to the knowledge of letters. We also propose the production of picture books for children.

In the 19th century, several children's books became popular as classroom reading materials. Among them were Aesop's Fables and Jean de La Fontaine's Fables, Charles Perrault's 1697 Story of Mother Goose. The popularity of these texts led to the emergence of many 19th-century children's fantasy and fairy tales, featuring magical objects and talking animals.

Another of his influences on this change in attitude came from Puritanism, which emphasized the importance of individual salvation. Puritans became concerned with the spiritual well-being of children, and there was a surge in the publication of "good God books" aimed directly at children. Although some of the most popular works were by James Janeway. The movement's most enduring book, still read today, especially in its modernized version, is John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress* (1678).

The history and overview of Uzbek children literature

Children's literature is a set of art, scientific, scientific, scientific, scientific works created for children and adolescents. The main part of these is works of art. Most of the world's nations, including the Uzbek children's literature, are designed to quickly, puzzles, game jackets, legend, narrative, correspondence, fable, and illosty, and the summary of other crafts. Children's literature directly to children and are actually children, if children are not designated, then can then be divided into works that children literature.

A distinctive feature of the Children's Literature is a differentiated phenomenon, which is direct linked to the age, historical period and the social environment. The age of reader is one of the main features of children's literature. Maide, depending on the contradictions of the forces of goodness, goodness, and evil in preschoolers, when the forces created for adons, begins to open the minds of complex people in the literature.

Another feature of the children's literature is the wealth of his action. From this it is also inhabited by children's literature. It requires fast, fun, fantasy, humor.

In the Eastern written literature, the first examples of children's literature, such as "Pandara", "Maccuratus", "Advocacy", "Morality", "Book", is the first samples of children's literature. These are the works of "Gulistan" and "Buston", the Kaykovus's Kaykovus (Saidatnaire Cabinkovus. These have entered the literature of Uzbek children through translation. The works of Alisher Navoi, Mantash Uttay and Maiftoh Ulkulub, Majbat, and Gulbani literature are the Maqolat, the Spirit of Pandnashat Throughout the sters are serving the younger generation in the spirit of good humans.

The formation of children's literature is mainly linked to almost all nations. The stabilization of Uzbek children's literature also goes back to enlightenment movement in the early 20th century. Saidrasul, Munawar, Abdullah Avloni, "New Methodific" ("Method of Abdullah" ("Method of Abdullah" ("Method of Abdullah" ("Method of Abdullah, and the books of the "Method Jadidia") The roof of Uzbek children's literature. is bright examples of the sense. The selection of children's literature as specialized works for children, the definition of its own principles is specific to the early 20th century.

Uzbek Children's Literature has developed under the influence of the traditions of world children's literature. Rare samples of World Children's Literature have been translated into Uzbek, "Robinzon Cruzo" (D. Defo), "Ro Tom Non-Kutade" (Biichsto), "Soubles" (Sunna) Like E. Wownich) Undirch works of the world literature, Uzbek children have the property.

Uzbekistan organized the best samples of Oriental literature in Arabic and Persian literature, and Uzbekistan organized a second direction. I. S. S. Pushkin's "Balaky and Fish Fish" work, K. D. Textinish and L.N. During Tolstoy's number of stories, tales, and other period, the translated and new schools were included in the books and readers of the new way. The artists further mastered the specifics of realistic literature, which was formed for children, the writer's group of writer. Hamid Olimjon, Gaugo, Shokir Solomon, Gula, Shokir Solomon, Sultan, Elban, Zafar, Ayni, Elban, Zafar, Jul'ah Jughizmadi, Jerusalem Muhammadi, Thankfully, Sultan Muhammadi. The works of Sadulla, Hakim Nazir, Populeans and other creatures were important in the development of Uzbek children's literature, the formation of special literature.

In Uzbek children's literature, a genre of literary fairy tale developed. Oygul and Bakhtiyor, "Three Bears", "The New Table", "The New Table", "Tashkil Khan", literary fairy tales are among the traditions of the Politore, in shape and content. In the 1930s, Uzbek children's poetry increased, and its topic expanded.

In the 40-60s, Uzbek Children's Literature has further developed, with Nosir Fozilov, Khudoiberdi Qabayev, Talib, Farhod Musananov, Latif Mahmudov and other commission. Representatives of adult literature, such as Kagunir, Mirtemir, Askad Autonomous, Said Ahmad, Shuhrat, Mirzakalon Ismailiy, Migrant, created children.

The Five Books of Jerusalem, consisting of a loving and cheerful life of the Nature and Vegetables, the colorfulness of themes and noteworthy with the perfection of the image.

REFERENS:

1. "Children's Literature" (Teacher Publishing House, Tashkent, 2013).
2. "Uzbek writers" (S. Mirvaliyev, R. Shokirova. Tashkent, Gafur Ghulam publishing house of literature and art, 2016).
3. Barakayev R. Jonahonim poetry. - T.: Cholpon, 1996.
4. Barakayev R. Uzbek children's literature and works of A. Avloni. - T.: Science, 2004.
5. Bradley, Johanna (2007). From Chapbooks to Plum Cake: The History of Children's Literature. ISBN 978-0-549-34070-6.
6. Ibragimova Z. Anvar Obidjon is a children's poet. - T.: New age generation, 2006.

