

The Role And Educational Significance Of Folk Literature Examples As Children's Literature

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Abstract: This article discusses the importance of folk oral works as children's literature, their role in the upbringing of the younger generation, and their impact on spiritual, moral, aesthetic, and intellectual development. The role of genres such as fairy tales, riddles, proverbs, quick sayings, and alla in shaping children's worldview is analyzed scientifically and theoretically.

Keywords: Folk oral works, children's literature, upbringing, fairy tales, proverbs, riddles, national values.

Introduction: Folk folk literature is an important source of the nation's historical memory, spiritual wealth and educational experience. In particular, its significance as children's literature is incomparable, and it plays an important role in the moral development of the younger generation, in the formation of aesthetic taste and in the upbringing of respect for national values. The rich examples of Uzbek folk oral art embody simple, touching and vital ideas suitable for the children's psyche.

Most of the examples of folk oral art were created directly for children or adapted to their age characteristics. Genres such as alla, erkalatma, tez edit, and rizmakom develop children's speech, strengthen their memory, and expand their thinking.

Fairy tales are the most ancient and popular type of children's literature, in which such contrasting concepts as good and evil, justice and tyranny, hard work and laziness are expressed through images. This serves to help children understand moral standards.

Uzbek folk oral art is the cultural heritage of the Uzbek people created by creative children for centuries. This heritage consists of proverbs, sayings, anecdotes, songs, fairy tales, epics, and works in other genres. The historical roots of our people's oral tradition go back to the mythical worldview of the Turkic peoples who lived in Central Asia. These mythical views are also expressed in literary works such as the Orkhon-Enasoy inscriptions, "Oguznoma", "Kitobi dadam Korkut,

"Devonu lugatit-turk" compiled by Kashgari, "Hibat ul-haqoyiq" by Ahmad Yugnaki, and "Kutadgu bilig" by Yusuf Khos Hojib. Doston is one of the most widespread and major genres of Uzbek folklore.

Its creation is closely related to the spiritual and everyday image of our people, their socio-political struggles, moral and aesthetic views, ideas about justice and righteousness, heroism and patriotism. The word "doston" is used in the sense of a story, narrative, adventure, praise and description, fame, and popularity. According to the folklorist scholar Muhammadnodir Saidov, a doston is a complex work of art, and for it to be a doston, the following must be present:

- a) A known literary text;
- b) Music suitable for the text;
- c) The singer must be a good singer;
- d) The singer must know how to play one of the musical instruments - the sax;
- e) The singer must have poetic talent and a strong memory.

One of these definitions complements the other. That is why epics are considered a syncretic - a mixed genre. Performers of folk epics are called by different names in different regions of Uzbekistan. For example, in some places of Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya, bakhshi, yuzbashi, among the Uzbeks of South Tajikistan, jirov, jirchi, irchi, aqin, akhun, sannoch or sannovchi, poet,

khalfa, kampir and so on. Bakhshis are famous, talented, poetic people as performers of epics. According to Hodi Zarif, the word bakhshi is derived from the Mongolian and Buryat words bakhsha, bagsha, and means master, enlightener. In Uzbeks, bakhshi is an artist who sings, memorizes, and passes on folk epics from generation to generation.

The educational value of folk oral art examples is manifested in the following aspects:

1. Moral education

Proverbs and fairy tales promote such qualities as honesty, truthfulness, diligence, respect for elders, and love for younger ones. For example, proverbs such as “He who works is satisfied” encourage children to work.

2. Spiritual and national education

Through oral art examples, children get acquainted with national customs, traditions, and values. This forms a sense of national identity in them.

3. Aesthetic education

The imagery and melody in rhymes, songs, and fairy tales develop children's artistic taste and ability to feel beauty.

4. Intellectual development

Riddles develop children's logical thinking and the ability to draw independent conclusions. In this process, the child's thinking is actively activated.

CONCLUSION

Examples of folk oral art are an integral part of children's literature, and their educational value is incomparable. They serve as an important tool in raising children as spiritually mature, moral, and loyal people to national values. Therefore, the widespread application of folk oral art in the educational process is one of the urgent tasks of today.

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