



## The Importance of Mother Tongue and Children's Literature in Primary School

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### ABSTRACT

In the following points, we provide information about the internal potential of students' native language, its diversity, and the current status of the development of our native language.

### Keywords:

Mother tongue, literature, state language, speech, works of art, conversations, literary speech.

Mother tongue is one of the main features of a nation. There are many nations in the world. Every nation is distinguished, first of all, by its language, national customs and traditions, unique way of life. Consequently, the role and importance of language in the expression of the identity of the people, the nation is incomparable.

President Islam Karimov in his book "High spirituality is an invincible force" emphasizes this: "Self-awareness, the expression of national consciousness and thinking, the spiritual connection between generations is a language. appears through. All the virtues are absorbed into the human heart, first of all, by the unique charm of the mother goddess, the mother tongue. The mother tongue is the soul of the nation.

For centuries, the Uzbek people have been making a great contribution to world civilization and the development of universal values. The role of our native language is great. Because if it is not a language, Mahmud Kashgari's book "Devoni lug'atit-turk", Ahmad Yassavi's hikmats, Alisher Navoi's "Khamsa", Babur Mirzo's "Bobumoma", Abdullah Qadiri's

novels, Cholpon and Abdulla Aripov's o 'tli poetry would not have been created. That is why our native language has become a symbol of the spirit of our nation.

Mother tongue is a source of noble qualities, high feelings. It has a unique place in human perfection. Because our mothers tell us in this language, inculcate in our minds the knowledge and concepts necessary for human life, our manners and morals, our character are formed on the basis of the teachings and advice given through the language. In particular, the formation of human thinking is directly related to language. Because when we think about the properties of something, we understand its specific aspects based on concepts, ideas, and imaginations, each of which is expressed in a specific word. For example, to distinguish the greenery of a tree, we must know the meaning of the word green. The more we know the word, the more we know the world, the more our mind grows, the more our consciousness rises.

The native language is a mirror that reflects our ancient history, vital values, religion, worldview of our people, the evolution of emotions, that is, the gradual development,

the transmission of ancestral heritage to future generations. Therefore, a nation that has lost its language will also lose its identity and face spiritual decline.

Language is one of the greatest values of a nation. Therefore, it is important to restore the value of the language, to increase its prestige in the people's desire for freedom and self-realization. This is evidenced by the fact that Alisher Navoi fought for the prestige of the Uzbek language during the Timurids. As a result of the great attention paid to the development of the Uzbek language after gaining independence, the Constitution, the Law "On the State Language" established the status of the Uzbek language as the state language, the legal basis for its development. Thus, the Uzbek language has become one of the sacred symbols of our independent state, which is protected by law, along with the flag, coat of arms, anthem, Constitution. It was an expression of the beginning of a new era in the development of our native language.

Today, the most important documents of our state are written in Uzbek. Our native language is widely used in interstate dialogues, in prestigious forums and international conferences. During the years of independence, it has become a source of national pride, a symbol of our independence. The day when the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language is celebrated in our country as a language holiday.

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**CHILDREN'S LITERATURE** is a collection of works of art, science, popular science, and journalism for children and adolescents. The main part of them is works of art. Children's literature of the peoples of the

world, including the Uzbek people, begins with many examples of children's oral creations, such as rhymes, riddles, game songs, legends, myths, fairy tales, proverbs, parables and epics. Children's literature can be divided into works that were created directly for children and were not originally intended for children, but later became children's literature.

A distinctive feature of children's literature is the changing phenomenon, which is directly related to the age of the reader, the historical period and the social environment. Taking into account the age of the reader is one of the most important features of children's literature. While fluidity is based on the simple contradictions between the forces of goodness and evil in preschoolers, the literature for teenagers begins to reveal the psyche of complex people in complex lives.

We know that today great importance is attached to literature and our native language. The birds have opened the doors of great opportunity not only for our student youth. As our talented writer Abdullah Qahhor said: "Literature is stronger than the atom, but its power should not be wasted on chopping wood." It is a pity that they do not use it properly. There is no law for those who violate their own language, but there is a law for those who violate traffic rules. When we violate traffic rules, our lives are in danger is misuse a threat to our lives, to our spirituality?

Why does the police whistle at someone who disrupts street traffic, and no one whistles at people who disrupt an entire language? When will this question of our writer Abdullah Qahhor be answered?

"Where is our language being corrupted?" Ask yourself a question and take to the streets. When you go to work or study, if you are happy to see beautiful buildings and multi-storey buildings built along the way, you will see names that are foreign to our language. 'rib, your taste buds. If you go to the market, you will hardly find Uzbek words in the names of products made in our country. Do entrepreneurs want to attract the attention of buyers through such names or is our language so poor?

Why do so many today, especially our young people, add different words from foreign languages to their speech or do they know that language well? They may know better, but... Is our language so poor or is it also a sign of culture? Unfortunately, such questions make us think deeply. A person who respects his mother tongue will never distort the language. To what extent do today's cultured and modern youth in quotes know our language? At a time when Uzbek is being studied in many foreign countries, how true is it that the real owners of the language distort it?

In the heart of a person who does not love his mother tongue and does not understand its value, there is no love for the country and the Motherland. The more we preserve, enhance and contribute to the development of our language, the more other nations will respect our language and the stronger its place and foundation in the world community. After all, "The mirror life of every nation that shows its existence in the world is language and literature," "To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation."

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