



THE MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF FAIRY TALES

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
Fairy tale is an imaginative story or piece of literature told in a variety of media. Stories, which are based on magic and fantastical settings, plots, characters, and happy endings. A quality fairy tale tells a compelling story with a timeless theme. It can further be characterized by looking at the story elements (characters, plot, setting, theme, style, tone, and point of view) with quality characteristics and how they are combined to tell a story.	phrase, teach lessons, great importance, local views, pedagogical idea.

Fairy tales are short stories often intended for children, and include magical creatures, people, and places. As with other types of stories, fairy tales include a beginning, middle, and end, protagonists and antagonists, some type of conflict and resolution. However, fairy tales have magical elements such as talking animals or objects and an enchanted setting such as a kingdom far away or a forest. Fairy tales often start with the phrase, "Once upon a time", and have happy endings. The good characters always triumph over the evil characters, there are lessons taught, and there is always the promise of a happily ever after. Fairy tales differ from fantasy fiction in that they assume that the magical aspect is just the way things are, and not an explicit part of the story. Also, fairy tales often have morals, whereas fantasy stories may or may not.

Today, fairy tales are still in oral form, but are more commonly in published works and even made into movies. They are often used to teach lessons and entertain people of all ages. The fairy tale genre is often studied in school, and can be used to teach point of view in writing, where students are asked to rewrite a popular tale from another character's point of view, often changing the story dramatically. Since fairy tales have distinct settings, characters, and plots, they are often studied in reading classes as well. Fairy tales are still written today, but many of the stories that we know and love have been around for many, many years.

The fairy tale, in general, is interesting. But in deep ancient times, the tale had a different meaning, as it was assumed, an epic story: about powerful beings, about gods and their struggle. With the loss of an important meaning (when people began to forget about their pagan beliefs), he lost his former poetic appearance, mainly in fairy tales - prose, but traces of the measuring warehouse were preserved, especially in "words" ("a fairy tale will soon be told, but will not end soon").

Folk tales are of great importance in the life of every person and the whole people. An important role of fairy tales is a valuable storehouse of all that they have experienced, a mirror that has forever preserved the reflection of past lives.

We owe the materials of people's lives to the oral fairy tales of the people, their fairy tales, songs and legends in order to preserve their worldview. How important these pearls are is shown by their amazing life force, which has been preserved for centuries and has reached our days in its entire appearance.

Fairy tales and legends embody such a simple humanity, on the basis of which there were so many common views that they turned from one people to another and deeply rooted everywhere, grown in a new place in accordance with local views, conditions and habits.

The main advantage of the fairy tale is that it will always be on the side of the right, fair, good things. And at the same time, a fairy tale is an uncompromising "fighter" with evil, deceitful, false, aggressive. The tale tells an impeccable story about important moral categories - good and evil.

Uzbek folk tales are the main principle of Uzbek culture and Uzbek literature.

The significance of fairy tales lies in the fact that they give children the opportunity to get acquainted with the life and life of the Uzbek people. Uzbek folk tale is a faithful assistant in the development of a person's language and speech skills. Epithets in fairy tales, speech twists lie in their classical and deep content. Fairy tales expand a person's worldview, allow you to increase vocabulary.

An important task was entrusted to a fairy tale - to educate the younger generation.

Fairy tales are an important educational tool developed and tested by the people for centuries. Life, the practice of folk education have reliably proven the pedagogical significance of fairy tales. Children and fairy tales are inseparable, they are created for each other, so acquaintance with the fairy tales of their own people should be in the process of education and upbringing for each child.

The educational role of fairy tales is great. There is a saying that the pedagogical meaning of fairy tales lies in the emotional and aesthetic plane, but not cognitive. A person cannot agree to this. The very opposite of cognitive activity to emotion is fundamentally wrong: the emotional sphere and cognitive activity are inseparable, without emotion, as you know, it is impossible to know the truth.

Fairy tales lead listeners to thinking, thinking, depending on the theme and content. Often the child concludes: "this does not happen in life." Involuntarily the question arises: "what happens in life?" His conversation with a boy, which includes the answer to this question, already makes sense. But in fairy tales there is information that provides direct information. It should be noted that the cognitive meaning of fairy tales, in particular, concerns individual details of folk traditions and customs, even everyday little things.

Work with a fairy tale is carried out in different forms: reading fairy tales, retelling them, discussing the behavior of fairy-tale characters and the reasons for their failures or failures, theatrical demonstration of fairy tales, an expert selection of fairy tales, exhibitions children's drawings based on fairy tales and much more.

A distinctive feature of the didactics of fairy tales is that they teach "lesson to good friends" not with general reflections and teachings, but through vivid images and confident actions. Therefore, didacticism does not at least reduce the artistry of fairy tales. This or that instructive experience develops as if completely independently in the minds of the audience. This is the source of the pedagogical effectiveness of fairy tales. Almost all fairy tales contain some elements of didactics, but at the same time there are fairy tales that are completely devoted to this or that moral problem, for example, Chuvash fairy tales "smart boy", "what is studied in youth - Stone, what is learned in old age

- in snow ", " you cannot go far to lies ", " old man - four people", etc. There are a lot of similar fairy tales among all peoples.

Thanks to the above-mentioned features, fairy tales of all peoples are an effective means of Education. About the educational significance of fairy tales A.S. Pushkin: "... in the evening I listen to fairy tales and reward the shortcomings of my damned upbringing." Fairy tales are a treasure trove of pedagogical ideas, vivid examples of folk pedagogical genius.

For example, in the Chuvash fairy tale "The Old Man Who does not respect and does not love himself" it is said that the bride, not listening to her mother-in-law, decided to cook porridge, and not millet, but not in millet and water, but only in butter. What happened to this? As soon as he opened the lid, millet grains jumped out, not boiled, but fried, hit his eyes and blinded him forever. The main thing in a fairy tale is, of course, a moral conclusion: you need to listen to the voices of the Old, take into account their everyday experiences, otherwise you will punish. But for children, it also contains cognitive material: it is fried in oil, not boiled, so it is absurd to cook porridge without water, only in oil. Usually children are not told about this, because no one in life does this, but in a fairy tale children are instructed that everything has its place, everything should be in order.

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