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INTRODUCTION

In the educational system of Uzbekistan teaching English is being improved to the new quality degree based on new informative communication and pedagogical technologies which are worth demands of new period. Taken decisions which are made in order to perfect absolutely to prepare system of specialists who can speak in foreign language completely, to provide continuousness of educational operations are intensifying attention of learning language. Such attention is demanding from teachers in educational process to know how to utilize modern pedagogic and innovative technologies in an effective way as well as know productive ways of developing communication skills of learners in foreign language.

Our President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev is paying much attention to improve literature, culture and art greatly. As he mentions in his speech “Speaking about the development of the cultural and humanitarian sphere, first of all, it should be noted that this year 12 important documents related to the issues of culture, foreign language and literature were adopted. In order to increase the role and significance of creative unions in the life of the country, to strengthen their material and technical base, the Public Fund for Support of Creative Persons of Uzbekistan has been established”.¹ With the approval of Presidential Decree «On measures for the further development of the higher education system» as of April 20, 2017 № 2909 there have been a lot of improvements and changes in Higher Education System. This gave a way to professionals of this sphere to search for new methods, techniques, create informative and literary sources, using new information technologies and others in education system.

This manual is intended to develop students’ knowledge on literature, literary studies, universal themes in children’s literature throughout the ages in Fiction, Poetry and Drama. Readers have the chance to see how great writers have viewed the same issue at different times and in greatly differing contexts.

This manual is divided into four parts: Part 1 introduces introduction to literature, literary analysis and idea of the book. It offers an overview of the children's literature. In Part 2 discussion about plot, setting and structure is revealed. At the end of each part has an interdisciplinary project which links what you have learned in the part to other subjects and it makes you think about the links between literature and other art forms. Special thanks to my student O`.B. Makhmudova for assisting me to collect the information. So, we hope this manual opens a path to formulate comprehensive definition of literature.

PART 1. THEORETICAL PART

THEME 1: WHAT IS CHILDREN'S LITERATURE?

Plan:

1. What is children's literature?
2. The history of children's literature.

Children's literature is one of the most important type of literature in Europe. Its formation and development, subject to general typological patterns, is in many respects similar to the formation of such children's literature as Russian and French, but at the same time it is also endowed with certain specific national features. The very basis for the formation of a circle of children's reading: works specially intended for children, and "adult" literature, selected by time for children, determines the inextricable link between children's literature and all the national literature of the English people.¹

Until the second half of the 19th century, when genuine fiction specifically intended for children appeared in England, one could only speak of books that were included in children's reading, but were originally oriented towards an adult. At the same time, certain national peculiarities of the literary process in England contributed in the best possible way to the "introduction" of adult books into the reading of the child. Both the oral art of the English people and a number of "adult" works of the 17th-19th centuries were characterized to one degree or another by a peculiar eccentricity of thinking, known as "English humor" and manifested in a very wide genre and stylistic framework: from ironic lyrics to sharpest social satire.

Children's literature or juvenile literature includes stories, books, magazines, and poems that are created for children. Modern children's literature is classified in two different ways: genre or the intended age of the reader. Children's literature can be traced to

¹ www.en.wikipedia.org

traditional stories like fairy tales, that 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. Even after printing became widespread, many classic "children's" tales were originally created for adults and later adapted for a younger audience. Since the fifteenth century much literature has been aimed specifically at children, often with a moral or religious message. Children's literature has been shaped by religious sources, like Puritan traditions, or by more philosophical and scientific standpoints with the influences of Charles Darwin and John Locke. The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are known as the "Golden Age of Children's Literature" because many classic children's books were published then. There is no single or widely used definition of children's literature. It can be broadly defined as the body of written works and accompanying illustrations produced in order to entertain or instruct 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".¹

Widely considered the first modern children's book, *A Little Pretty Pocket-Book* was the first children's publication aimed at giving enjoyment to children, containing a mixture of rhymes, picture stories and games for pleasure. Newbery believed that play was a better enticement to children's good behavior than physical

¹ Nesbit Elizabeth. *A New Impulse in Romance // A Critical History of Children's literature*. NY: Macmillan, 1969.

discipline, and the child was to record his or her behavior daily. The book was child-sized with a brightly colored cover that appealed to children — something new in the publishing industry.

Another philosopher who influenced the development of children's literature was Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who argued that children should be allowed to develop naturally and joyously. His idea of appealing to children's natural interests took hold among writers for children. Popular examples included Thomas Day's *The History of Sanford and Merton*, four volumes that embody Rousseau's theories. Furthermore, Maria and Richard Lovell Edgeworth's *Practical Education: The History of Harry and Lucy* (1780) urged children to teach themselves.

The Brothers Grimm preserved and published the traditional tales told in Germany. They were so popular in their home country that modern, realistic children's literature began to be looked down on there. This dislike of non-traditional stories continued there until the beginning of the next century. The Grimm's contribution to children's literature goes beyond their collection of stories, as great as that is. Danish author and poet Hans Christian Andersen traveled through Europe and gathered many well-known fairy tales and created new stories in the fairy tale genre. In Switzerland, Johann David Wyss published *The Swiss Family Robinson* in 1812, with the aim of teaching children about family values, good husbandry, the uses of the natural world and self-reliance. The book became popular across Europe after it was translated into French by Isabelle de Montolieu.

The shift to a modern genre of children's literature occurred in the mid-19th century; didacticism of a previous age began to make way for more humorous, child-oriented books, more attuned to the child's imagination. The availability of children's literature greatly increased as well, as paper and printing became widely available and affordable, the population grew and literacy rates improved.

Tom Brown's School Days by Thomas Hughes appeared in 1857, and is considered to be the founding book in the school story

tradition. However, it was Lewis Carroll's fantasy, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, published in 1865 in England, that signaled the change in writing style for children to an imaginative and empathetic one. Regarded as the first "English masterpiece written for children" and as a founding book in the development of fantasy literature, its publication opened the "First Golden Age" of children's literature in Britain and Europe that continued until the early 1900s. If we follow little Alice in her wanderings in the "Wonderland", we will soon see that the fairy-tale absurdity has solid historical ground. With the clear eyes of a child, Lewis Carroll made us look at the various phenomena of contemporary life. The absurd in the fairy tale shows the satire of the author and the embodiment of the serious problems of the Victorian era. Lewis Carroll is ironic about the prim and all-out regulated life of the "golden" Victorian century.

One other noteworthy publication was Mark Twain's book Tom Sawyer (1876), which was one of the first "boy books", intended for children but enjoyed by both children and adults alike.

QUESTIONS:

1. What does the term "children's literature" mean?
2. What are the factors of the emergence of children's literature?
3. How do tradition and innovation appear in children's literature?
4. What is the essence of version in children's literature?
5. What are the components of children's literature?
6. When and by whom did the recording and bookbinding of children's literature begin?

TEST:

1. In which ways modern children's literature classified?

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| a) genre | b) intended age |
| c) a and b | d) components |

2. When it was called the Golden age of Children's literature

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| a) 19th century | b) 20th century |
| c) late 19th century early 20th century | d) early 20 th century |

3. Which genres are also used in children's literature?

- a) fiction, non-fiction
- b) poetry, drama
- c) a and b
- d) folklore

4. Find the author of these words. This book presents a history of what children have heard and read... the history I write of is a history of reception.

- a) J.K. Rowling
- b) Seth Leer
- c) Philippe Aries
- d) Tom Brown

5. What was the earliest type of children's literature?

- a) songs
- b) poems
- c) educational books
- d) fairy tales

6. Who is the author of "Centuries of Childhood"?

- a) J.K. Rowling
- b) Seth Leer
- c) Philippe Aries
- d) Brothers Grimm

7. Who was the famous fable writer?

- a) Aesop
- b) Seth Leer
- c) Philippe Aries
- d) J.K. Rowling

8. Which book was written in 1691 and used in schools for 100 years?

- a) the Pilgrim's progress
- b) the New England primer
- c) Tales of mother goose
- d) a and b

9. Who is the author of alphabet book?

- a) J.K. Rowling
- b) Ivan Fyodor
- c) Philippe Aries
- d) Seth Leer

10. Who is the father of children's literature?

- a) Newbery
- b) Seth Leer
- c) Philippe Aries
- d) Brothers Grimm

THEME 2: CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE AND ITS EDUCATIONAL VALUE FOR PRESCHOOLERS

Plan:

1. Children's literature in England and America
2. Educational value for preschoolers

Contemporary English and American children's literature includes a wide variety of genres and styles, including picture books, chapter books, graphic novels, and non-fiction. These books can have a significant educational value for preschoolers, as they can help to develop language skills, build vocabulary, and encourage a love of reading. Many contemporary children's books also focus on important social and emotional themes, such as kindness, empathy, and diversity, which can help children to understand and navigate the world around them. Contemporary English and American children's literature is a diverse genre that includes a wide variety of styles and formats, including picture books, chapter books, graphic novels, and non-fiction. These books can have a significant educational value for preschoolers, as they can help to develop language skills, build vocabulary, encourage a love of reading, and support the development of critical thinking and social-emotional skills.

Picture books, for example, can help preschoolers to develop their language skills and build their vocabulary. They often feature simple, repetitive language patterns and colorful illustrations, which can help to capture children's attention and make reading more engaging. They can also be used to teach children about important social and emotional themes, such as kindness, empathy, and diversity.

Chapter books can be used to help preschoolers develop their critical thinking skills. These books often present complex ideas and themes in a way that is accessible to young children, which can help them to begin to understand and analyze the world around them. Additionally, many chapter books feature engaging

characters and plots that can capture children's imagination and make learning and reading more enjoyable.



Graphic novels and non-fiction books, can also be used to support learning in preschoolers. Graphic novels can help children to develop visual literacy, and non-fiction books can be used to teach children about a variety of subjects, such as science, history, and cultures. These books often use simple text and colorful illustrations to tell stories that teach valuable life lessons, such as the importance of kindness, honesty, and responsibility. For example, the "Corduroy" by Don Freeman is a popular picture book that teaches the value of perseverance and determination. Another example is "Where the Wild Things Are" by Maurice Sendek, which teaches about imagination and the importance of expressing emotions. Both of these books are widely used in preschools to help children learn about the world around them and develop important social and emotional skills. For example, "Curious George" series by H.A Rey is a classic that teaches children about problem-solving and scientific experimentation. "The Very Hungry Caterpillar" by Eric Carle is another popular book that teaches children about counting, days of the week and the life cycle of a butterfly. "We're Going on a Bear Hunt" by Michael Rosen, is another popular book that helps

children build vocabulary and develop a love of language and storytelling.¹

In the 1950s, the book market in Europe began to recover from the effects of the two world wars. An informal literary discussion group associated with the English faculty at the University of Oxford were the "Inklings", with the major fantasy novelists C. S. Lewis and J. R. R. Tolkien as its main members. C. S. Lewis published the first installment of The Chronicles of Narnia series in 1950, while Tolkien is best known, in addition to The Hobbit, as the author of The Lord of the Rings (1954). Another writer of fantasy stories is Alan Garner author of "Elidor" (1965), and "The Owl Service" (1967).

Ronald Dahl wrote children's fantasy novels which were often inspired from experiences from his childhood, with often unexpected endings, and unsentimental, dark humor. Dahl was inspired to write Charlie and the Chocolate Factory (1964), featuring the eccentric chocolatier Willy Wonka, having grown up near two chocolate makers in England who often tried to steal trade secrets by sending spies into the other's factory. His other works include James and the Giant Peach (1961), Fantastic Mr. Fox (1971), The BFG (1982), The Witches (1983) and Matilda (1988). Starting in 1958, Michael Bond published humorous stories about Paddington Bear.

Adventure fiction

While Daniel Defoe wrote Robinson Crusoe in 1719 (spawning so many imitations it defined a genre, adventure stories written specifically for children began in the nineteenth century. Early examples from British authors include Frederick Marryat's The Children of the New Forest (1847) and Harriet Martineau's The Peasant and the Prince (1856).

The Victorian era saw the development of the genre, with W. H. Kingston, R. M. Ballantyne and G. A. Henty specializing in the production of adventure fiction for boys. This inspired writers who normally catered to adult audiences to write for children, a notable

¹ www.en.wikipedia.org

example being Robert Louis Stevenson's classic pirate story *Treasure Island* (1883). In the years after the First World War, writers such as Arthur Ransome developed the adventure genre by setting the adventure in Britain rather than distant countries

Magazines and comics

An important aspect of British children's literature has been comic books and magazines. Amongst the most popular comics have been "The Beano and The Dandy" (both published in the 1930s). British comics in the 20th century evolved from illustrated penny dreadful of the Victorian era (featuring Sweeney Todd, Dick Turpin and Varney the Vampire). First published in the 1830s, according to *The Guardian*, penny dreadful were "Britain's first taste of mass-produced popular culture for the young." Important early magazines or story papers for older children were the *Boy's Own Paper*, published from 1879 to 1967 and *The Girl's Own Paper* published from 1880 until 1956. Other story papers for older boys were *The Hotspur* (1933 to 1959) and *The Rover*, which started in 1922 and was absorbed into *Adventure* in 1961 and *The Wizard* in 1963, and eventually folded in 1973. *The Eagle* was a popular British comic for boys, launched in 1950 by Marcus Morris, an Anglican vicar from Lancashire. Revolutionary in its presentation and content, it was enormously successful; the first issue sold about 900,000 copies. Featured in color on the front cover was its most recognizable story, "Dan Dare, Pilot of the Future", created with meticulous attention to detail. It was first published from 1950 to 1969, and relaunched from 1982 to 1994. Its sister comic was *Girl*, whose early issues from 1951 featured the strip "Kitty Hawke and her All-Girl Air Crew".¹

Children's interest in fairy-tales

Taking into account children's interest in fairy-tales, it is quite natural that one of the strongest genres of British children's literature is fantasy in all of its numerous varieties. Its foundations, once strongly relying upon the didactic tradition, were laid by

¹ Edwards, Owen Dudley, *British Children's Fiction in the Second World War* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2007).

George Macdonald (1824-1905) in his classics "At the Back of the North Wind" (1871) and "The Princess and the Goblin" (1872). The tradition of the genre continued by Oscar Wilde (1854-1900), in his philosophical allegories "The Happy Prince and Other Stories" (1888), famous for their refined language, images, and bitter messages aimed primarily at a grown-up reader, and early collections by Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, Lord Dunsany (1878–1957), most famous for his high fantasy "The King of Efland's Daughter" (1924).

Rudyard Kipling, was a master of historical fantasy, as shown by his two collections "Puck of Pooch's Hill (1906)" and "Rewards and Fairies" (1910). Both books bring to life episodes from British history as introduced by a fairy to two children and masterfully mix historical, fairytale, and realistic elements, which is characteristic of the British children's fantasy of the early XX centuries.

Such mix of the real and the fantastic was essential for children's books by Edith Nesbit (1857-1924) who successfully developed the motive of meeting miracles in real life and took the children's story further out of the adult world and more into the details of family life, imaginative games and domestic adventures. Nesbit wrote over 60 books for children and adolescents, but her most memorable books include "Five Children and It" (1902) about an ugly and evil-tongued sand fairy who lives in a sandpit, a sentimental novel "The Railway Children" (1906), and "The Story of the Amulet" (1906) about the adventures of an ancient Egyptian priest in modern London.

QUESTIONS:

1. What are the peculiarities of children's literature in United Kingdom?
2. Explain the history and origins of children's literature in United Kingdom?
3. Which scholars have studied children's literature?
4. What are the features of Magazines and comics?
5. What do you mean by Adventure fiction?
6. How many picture books were sold by Martin Hanford?

TEST:

- 1. Who is the author of Alice's adventures in Wonderland?**
 - a) Lewis Carol
 - b) Potter
 - c) Rudyard Kipling
 - d) Martin Hanford
- 2. When was The Jungle book published?**
 - a) 1894
 - b) 1895
 - c) 1896
 - d) 2002
- 3. Who is best known writer with his fairy tales?**
 - a) Joseph Jacob
 - b) Potter
 - c) Rudyard Kipling
 - d) Lewis Carol
- 4. Who is the author of English Fairy Tales?**
 - a) Joseph Jacob
 - b) Potter
 - c) Rudyard Kipling
 - d) Lewis Carol
- 5. When was Charlie and Chocolate Factory published?**
 - a) 1964
 - b) 1963
 - c) 1967
 - d) 2001
- 6. Which book is an epic trilogy novel?**
 - a) His Dark Materials
 - b) The Golden Compass
 - c) The Amber Spyglass
 - d) The secret of island
- 7. Which book won The Carnegie Medal?**
 - a) Northern Lights
 - b) The Golden Compass
 - c) The Amber Spyglass
 - d) The silver Compass
- 8. Which was the final book of Harry Potter?**
 - a) Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows
 - b) The Philosophers Stone
 - c) Harry Potters adventures
 - d) a and b
- 9. Which book is about family and divorce?**
 - a) Madame Doubtfire
 - b) St Tinian's
 - c) Howls Moving Castle
 - d) The Philosophers Stone
- 10. Which book is published between 2003 and 2015?**
 - a) How to train your dragons
 - b) The Golden Compass
 - c) The Amber Spyglass
 - d) a and b

THEME 3: THE BEST ENGLISH CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF THE 21ST CENTURY

Plan:

1. The best books of the 21st century
2. General information about John Green.
3. Analysis of the book "The Fault in Our Stars" by John Green.



The 21st century has seen a proliferation of children's books that are diverse, inclusive, and tackle important and complex issues. The children's literature of this era reflects the changing world, and is more inclusive than ever before, featuring characters from different backgrounds, cultures and abilities.

Many children's books have been written in the 21st century that have received critical acclaim and become popular with both children and adults. Some of these books tackle important issues such as diversity, self-esteem, and environmentalism, while others focus on traditional themes such as adventure, friendship, and family. In the 21st century, children's literature has become more inclusive, diverse, and representative of different cultures and communities. Many books now feature characters from different ethnicities, abilities, and backgrounds, providing children with a wider range of role models and perspectives.

Technology has also played a role in the way children's books are created and consumed. Many books are now available as e-

books and interactive apps, allowing children to engage with stories in new and exciting ways.

Some notable books that have been published in the 21st century are:

1. "Where the Wild Things Are" by Maurice Sendak: This classic picture book, first published in 1963, was reissued in the 21st century, and it continues to be a favorite among children and adults alike. The story of Max, who sails to an island of wild creatures, is a classic exploration of childhood emotions and imagination.

2. "The Hunger Games" by Suzanne Collins: This popular young adult series, published in 2008, takes place in a dystopian society where children are forced to compete in a brutal annual event called the Hunger Games. The books deal with themes of survival, sacrifice, and rebellion, and have been widely praised for their complex and thought-provoking story.

3. "Harry Potter series" by J.K. Rowling: The Harry Potter series, which began in the late 1990s and concluded in the 21st century, is one of the most popular and successful children's book series of all time. The series, which follows the adventures of a young wizard and his friends, has captured the imagination of readers of all ages and has become a cultural phenomenon.

4. "The Graveyard Book" by Neil Gaiman: This Newbery Medal-winning novel, published in 2008, tells the story of a boy named Bod who is raised by ghosts in a graveyard. The book explores themes of identity, belonging, and the nature of death, and is considered a modern classic.

5. "The Girl Who Drank the Moon" by Kelly Barnhill: This Newbery Medal-winning novel, published in 2016, tells the story of a young girl who is raised by a witch, but discovers her true identity and the truth about her past. The book is a magical and heartwarming story that deals with themes of love, family, and sacrifice.

6. "Wonder" by R.J. Palacio (2012) - This book tells the story of a boy named August who has a facial deformity and starts attending a mainstream school for the first time. The book explores themes

of acceptance, friendship, and kindness, and is suitable for children aged 8 and up.

7. "The Fault in Our Stars" by John Green (2012) - This is a young adult novel that tells the story of two teenagers, Hazel and Gus, who fall in love while struggling with cancer. The book is a heart-wrenching and emotional read that deals with themes of love, loss, and illness, and is suitable for children aged 14 and up.

8. "Goodnight Moon" by Margaret Wise Brown (1947) - A classic children's book that is a simple, repetitive story of a young rabbit saying goodnight to everything around: "Goodnight room. Goodnight moon. Goodnight cow jumping over the moon."

English children's books of the 21st century cover a wide range of themes and topics. Some of the most popular and critically acclaimed themes include:

1. Diversity and Inclusion: Many of the best children's books of the 21st century feature diverse and inclusive characters and stories. These books promote understanding and acceptance of different cultures, races, abilities, and lifestyles. They also provide children with positive role models and help to broaden their perspectives.

2. Emotions and Mental Health: Many children's books of the 21st century tackle important and complex issues related to emotions and mental health. These books provide children with valuable insights and coping strategies, and help to create a culture of empathy and understanding.

3. Imagination and Creativity: Many of the best children's books of the 21st century encourage imagination and creativity. These books foster a love of reading, writing, and storytelling, and inspire children to explore their own artistic talents.

4. Nature and the Environment: Many children's books of the 21st century feature stories and illustrations that celebrate the beauty and wonder of nature. These books promote environmental awareness and conservation, and encourage children to appreciate and respect the natural world.

5. Friendship and Social Skills: Many of the best children's books of the 21st century feature stories about friendship and social skills. These books provide children with valuable insights and strategies for building and maintaining healthy relationships, and teach them the importance of kindness, empathy, and cooperation.

6. Science and Technology: Many children's books of the 21st century explore the world of science and technology. These books aim to make complex scientific concepts accessible and interesting to children, and to inspire children to pursue careers in STEM fields.

7. Adventure and Fantasy: Many of the best children's books of the 21st century are adventure and fantasy stories that take readers on exciting journeys to faraway places and introduce them to fascinating characters. These books foster a love of reading and help to develop children's imagination and creativity.

This is not an exhaustive list, but it gives you an idea of the diversity of themes and topics that can be found in the best English children's books of the 21st century. These books are not only entertaining but also educational and informative, they offer children a way to explore the world around them and gain new perspectives on it.



John Green is an American author and YouTuber, best known for his novels for young adults. He was born on August 24, 1977 in Indianapolis, Indiana, and graduated from Kenyon College in 2000.

Green began his writing career as a book review blogger before writing his debut novel "Looking for Alaska" in 2005, which won the Michael L.

Printz Award. His next novels, "An Abundance of Katherine's"

(2006), "Paper Towns" (2008) and "The Fault in Our Stars" (2012) also received critical acclaim and commercial success. Green's books often deal with themes such as mental health, illness, and the search for identity and purpose. They are known for their mix of humor, wit and emotional depth, and have been well received by both critics and readers.

In addition to writing, Green is also known for his work as a vlogger and content creator on YouTube. He and his brother, Hank Green, run the popular YouTube channel "Vlog Brothers", which has over 2.6 million subscribers. Green is also involved in various charitable causes, particularly those related to mental health and education. He has used his platform and success to raise awareness and funds for these causes, and has also started a scholarship program for students from his high school.

John Green is a well-known and respected author, known for his ability to write books that resonate with young adults and tackle important issues in a relatable and approachable way.

"The Fault in Our Stars" is a young adult novel by John Green that follows the story of two teenagers, Hazel and Gus, who meet at a support group for children with cancer. Hazel is a 16-year-old girl with thyroid cancer that has spread to her lungs, and Gus is an ex-basketball player with a prosthetic leg due to osteosarcoma. They



both attend the support group because their doctors think they will find comfort in talking to people who are going through similar experiences. Hazel and Gus quickly form a connection and begin a relationship, and they both have a desire to experience the world before it's too late. They embark on a journey to Amsterdam, where

Gus hopes to meet his favorite author, Peter Van Houston, who wrote a book that has brought him comfort and inspiration.

Throughout the story, the reader gets a glimpse of the struggles that come with living with cancer, such as the emotional toll on the patient and their loved ones, and the physical struggles of undergoing treatment. The book also explores the idea of living with a terminal illness and making the most of the time one has left. The novel is a heart-wrenching and emotional read that deals with themes of love, loss, and illness. It's an honest and raw portrayal of the realities of living with cancer, and it's a story of two teenagers falling in love, despite the odds and the limited time they have together.

The book is a powerful and thought-provoking read that will leave a lasting impression on readers and make them think about the fragility of life and the importance of living in the moment.

QUESTIONS:

1. What are the specific features of the modern books?
2. What are the most famous sources in Great Britain?
3. What is John Green's YouTube channel and what type of content does he create on it?
4. What are the main themes of "The Girl Who Drank the Moon"?
5. These books provide children with valuable insights and strategies for building and maintaining healthy relationships, and teach them the importance of kindness, empathy, and cooperation. What are the leading themes of these books?
6. These books foster a love of reading, writing, and storytelling, and inspire children to explore their own artistic talents. Which book are they?
7. What is John Green's background and education?
8. What is the theme of John Green's debut novel "Looking for Alaska"?
9. How many books has John Green written and what are some of the themes covered in his novels?

10. What is John Green's involvement in charity and what causes does he support?

TEST:

1. The children's literature of this era reflects the changing world, and is more inclusive than ever before, featuring characters from different backgrounds, cultures and abilities. What century is this?

- a) 20th b) 21st
c) 19th d) 18th

2. The story of Max, who sails to an island of wild creatures, is a classic exploration of childhood emotions and imagination. Name the book and the author?

- a) "The Hunger Games" by Suzanne Collins
- b) "The Girl Who Drank the Moon" by Kelly Barnhill
- c) "Where the Wild Things Are" by Maurice Sendak
- d) "The Graveyard Book" by Neil Gaiman

3. One of the most popular and successful children's book series of all time. The series, which follows the adventures of a young wizard and his friends, has captured the imagination of readers of all ages and has become a cultural phenomenon?

- a) His Dark Materials b) Percy Jackson and the Olympians
- c) The Magicians d) Harry Potter

4. Newbery Medal-winning novel, published in 2008, tells the story of a boy named Bod who is raised by ghosts in a graveyard. The book explores themes of identity, belonging, and the nature of death, and is considered a modern classic?

- a) "The Hunger Games" by Suzanne Collins
- b) "The Girl Who Drank the Moon" by Kelly Barnhill
- c) "Where the Wild Things Are" by Maurice Sendak
- d) "The Graveyard Book" by Neil Gaiman

5. Which story given below deals with themes of love, family, and sacrifice?

- a) The Graveyard Book
- c) Where the Wild Things Are

- b) The Hunger Games
- d) The Girl Who

Drank the Moon

6. Many of the best children's books of this century feature diverse and inclusive characters and stories. These books promote understanding and acceptance of different cultures, races, abilities, and lifestyles. What are the leading themes of these books?

- a) Friendship and Social Skills
- Inclusion

- b) Diversity and

- c) Nature and the Environment

- d) All correct

7. Many of the best children's books of this century are adventure and fantasy stories that take readers on exciting journeys to faraway places and introduce them to fascinating characters. What are the leading themes of these books?

- a) Nature and the Environment
- and Inclusion

- b) Diversity

- c) Adventure and Fantasy
- and Creativity

- d) Imagination

8. Many children's books of the 21st century tackle important and complex issues related to emotions and mental health. These books provide children with valuable insights and coping strategies, and help to create a culture of empathy and understanding. What are the leading themes of these books?

- a) Nature and the Environment
- and Inclusion

- b) Diversity

- c) Emotions and Mental Health
- and Technology

- d) Science

9. The book which explores themes of identity, belonging, and the nature of death, and is considered a modern classic?

- a) The Graveyard Book

- b) The Hunger Games

- c) Where the Wild Things Are

- d) The Girl Who

Drank the Moon

10. The book in which actions takes place in a dystopian society where children are forced to compete in a brutal annual event?

- a) "The Hunger Games"
- b) "The Girl Who Drank the Moon"
- c) "Where the Wild Things Are"
- d) "The Graveyard Book"

TRUE/FALSE:

1. "The Fault in Our Stars" is a novel for children. (_____)
2. The main characters in "The Fault in Our Stars" are Hazel and Gus. (_____)
3. The novel is set in Amsterdam. (_____)
4. The book deals with themes of love, loss and illness. (_____)
5. The book is a light and humorous read. (_____)

THEME 4: XX CENTURY MAGIC FAIRY TALES, FANTASY, FABLES AND THEIR GENRE FEATURES

Plan:

1. Fairy tales, fantasy and fables
2. The period and categories of children's books.
3. The plot of Harry Potter by J.K. Rowling.

In the 20th century, magic fairy tales, fantasy, and fables continued to be popular genres in children's literature. These genres often feature fantastical elements such as talking animals, magical creatures, and enchanted lands, and they often have a moral or lesson at the end of the story. One of the most famous examples of a magic fairy tale from the 20th century is J.R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings" series. This epic fantasy series features a wide range of mythical creatures, powerful wizards, and a complex world filled with political intrigue and ancient history.

Fantasy literature in the 20th century also saw the emergence of "The Chronicles of Narnia" series by C.S. Lewis. This series is considered a classic of children's literature and features talking animals, magic, and a parallel world.

"Fables", which are short stories that feature personified animals and often have a moral lesson, continued to be popular in the 20th century as well. One example of a 20th-century fable is George Orwell's "Animal Farm", which uses a group of farm animals to comment on the Russian Revolution and the rise of Stalinism.

In terms of genre features, 20th century fairy tales, fantasy and fables often have a greater emphasis on world-building, and a focus on characters who are struggling with complex moral or psychological issues. They also often include elements of social and political commentary, and a greater focus on the psychological and emotional state of the characters. Certainly, 20th century fairy tales, fantasy, and fables also saw the influence of various literary movements and trends. For example, many fantasy and fairy tale writers in the early 20th century, such as J.R.R. Tolkien and C.S.

Lewis, were heavily influenced by the Romantic and Gothic movements, which emphasized the importance of the imagination and the supernatural.¹

In the mid-20th century, the rise of psychological and sociological theories also influenced the way fantasy and fairy tales were written. For example, writers such as Bruno Bettelheim in "The Uses of Enchantment" and J.R.R. Tolkien in his essay "On Fairy-Stories" argued that fairy tales and fantasy can have a deep psychological and therapeutic value for children, helping them to understand and process difficult emotions and experiences.

The feminist movement in the 20th century also had a significant impact on fairy tales and fantasy literature. Many writers began to re-imagine traditional fairy tales from a feminist perspective, and to create new stories that featured strong, independent female characters. For example, Angela Carter's "The Bloody Chamber" is a collection of re-imagined fairy tales that challenge traditional gender roles and explore feminist themes. In addition, the rise of multiculturalism and diversity awareness in the latter half of the 20th century also influenced the way fairy tales, fantasy, and fables were written. Another important aspect of 20th-century fairy tales, fantasy, and fables is the use of postmodern techniques and conventions.

Postmodern literature often questions the traditional narrative conventions and challenges the authority of the author. This can be seen in works such as "The Last Unicorn" by Peter S. Beagle, which questions the traditional fairy tale narrative and explores themes such as identity, self-awareness and the nature of reality.

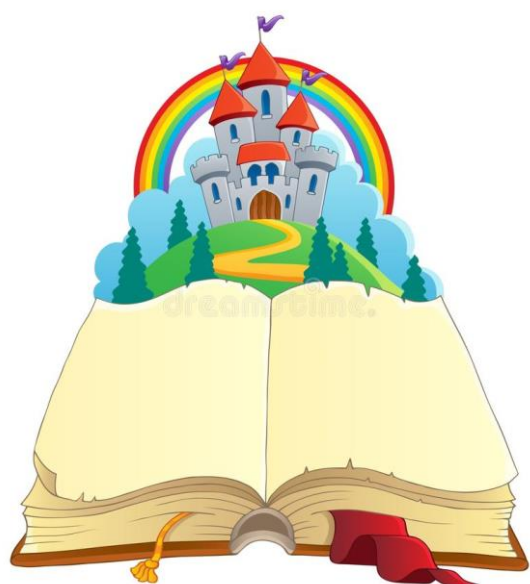
Another important trend in 20th-century fairy tales, fantasy, and fables is the use of graphic novels and comics as a medium for storytelling. This allowed for a new kind of visual storytelling, and many classic fairy tales, fantasy and fables were adapted into graphic novels and comics, such as "The Sandman" series by Neil Gaiman, which is a retelling of various myths and folklore stories,

¹ Britannica.English-literature.The-20th-century

"The Little Prince" by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry which is a philosophical fable and "Mau's" by Art Spiegelman, which is Holocaust survivor's story presented as a graphic novel.¹

Another important aspect of 20th century fairy tales, fantasy and fables is the use of science fiction and speculative fiction elements. Many authors began to incorporate elements of science fiction and speculative fiction into their stories, such as advanced technology, alternative worlds, and futuristic settings. This can be seen in works like "The Harry Potter" series by J.K. Rowling which features elements of magic and fantasy but also a high level of technology like the Hogwarts Express and the WIZARDING Wireless Network. Moreover, the 20th century also saw a rise in the popularity of children's literature in other languages, which has led to the translation and adaptation of many classic fairy tales, fantasy and fables from around the world. This has allowed children to discover new stories, cultures and perspectives and has helped to create a more diverse and inclusive literary landscape.

Literature is the best studied if it is organized into categories called genres.



Early Childhood Books :

Concept—picture books that present numerous examples of a particular concept, such as the common colors.

Board books - are a lot like picture books, but they're meant more for very small children to use themselves, whereas picture books might be read together between parent and child.

Alphabet—a concept book that presents letters of the alphabet

Counting—a concept book that presents the counting numbers

¹ Hollindale, Peter, Ideology and the Children's Book (Stroud:Thimble Press, 1988).

General—concept books that present other common concepts such as colors and opposites

Pattern books—predictable books that contain repetitive words, phrases, questions, or structure

Wordless books— books in which the story is revealed through a sequence of illustrations with no—or very few—words

Traditional Literature: Stories, songs, and rhymes with unknown authorship that were passed down orally through generations for example:

Myths—traditional religious stories that provide explanations for natural phenomena, usually containing deities as characters

Fables—very brief traditional stories that teach a lesson about behavior, usually with animal characters

Ballads—traditional stories that were sung as narrative poems

Legends—traditional stories that combine history and myth, based in part on real people or historical events.

Tall tales—exaggerated stories with gigantic, extravagant, and flamboyant characters (e.g., Paul Bunyan)

Fairy tales —traditional stories written for entertainment, usually with magic and fantastical characters

Traditional rhymes —traditional verses intended for very young children

Fiction —Literary works designed to entertain; the content being produced by the imagination of an identifiable author(s)

Fantasy— fiction story with highly fanciful or supernatural elements that would be impossible in real life

Animal fantasy —fantasy in which the main characters are anthropomorphic animals that display human characteristics

Contemporary realistic fiction— fictional story set in modern times with events that could possibly occur

Historical fiction— realistic story in a real world setting in the historical past with

Books for young readers often deal with very heavy topics, like death or illness. They're defined less by their subject matter and more by the age they're intended for.

In the past few years, the name kidlit has become popular with a lot of writers who target younger readers—it's a shorter, snappier way of saying "children's literature" or "books for younger readers."

This category also covers some territory:

Early readers are meant for kids who are getting pretty good at reading on their own. The exact age range varies, because every child's reading ability progresses at their own pace, but in general, early readers are for kids between 5 and 8 years old.

Middle grade readers are meant for younger readers who are comfortable with longer works, more complex topics and grammar, and full chapters. There's a huge range of types and styles in this area—everything from *Black Beauty* to the *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* series could be considered middle grade! Basically, if it's appropriate for a kid between 8 and 13, it's probably middle grade. These books are often full of adventure, because kids in this age range are exploring their world and learning more about themselves. Some of the most popular middle grade subgenres today are middle grade fantasy, sci-fi, and historical fiction. Authors are finding great success writing about how kids lived in the past—or how they might live in the future

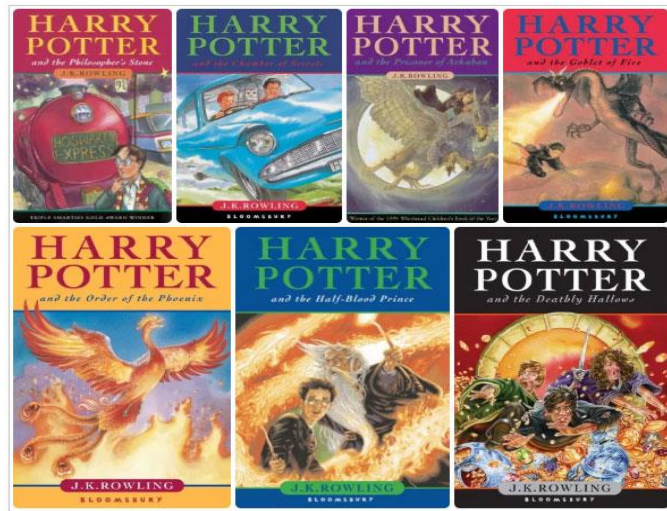
Young adult readers fiction is one of the hottest genres around—both for kids and adults! This category is technically intended for teenagers, but almost everyone can identify with the challenges and topics covered in these books, as the phenomenal success of the *Harry Potter* books and other supposedly YA series has proved. Teens from 14 to 18 are the traditional target audience here, but both younger and older readers may enjoy the dynamic characters and scenarios that tend to appear in young adult books.

New adult readers one of the most recent categories to turn up is new adult. This is largely a marketing invention, created because people realized that there was an emerging group of books meant for readers who are out on their own but not quite comfortable with that. New adult books are largely meant for readers who are moving away from home for the first time, starting

to experience life as an independent adult, but struggling with some of the many complications that brings on. Finding your first job, getting an apartment, dealing with relationships and breakups, getting established in career—all of these are typical new adult topics. New adult books have been around for a long time, despite only getting a category name in the past few years.

Harry Potter by J.K. Rowling

Harry Potter is a boy with a scar on his forehead, brought up by his uncle and aunt. The boy's parents died. An unsweetened life for an orphan: a spoiled cousin constantly offends him, adults daily punish even for tiny misconduct. Even the adopted child has to wear clothes for his



stepbrother. Harry himself is thin, so the sweatshirts and pants of the fat Dudley hang down a lot. One day, Harry receives a mysterious letter. But before Harry even had a chance to look at him, his uncle took him away. Letters keep coming and coming, which infuriates my uncle. As a result, the man takes everything to the island, where there is no mail. There, Harry is found by the giant Hagrid, who tells the boy that he is a wizard. The giant takes it with him. The next day literally shocks Harry.

It turns out that right under the noses of people there is a world of magicians and magic. Harry learns that the bank holds the savings that his parents left him. The boy, together with a new acquaintance, go to the bank, take money and a mysterious bundle from there. Then the boy makes acquaintance with Ron Wesley and Hermione Granger. Children enter the same faculty. At school, from the first minutes of their stay, they have enemies - Draco Malfoy, and his minions Crabbe and Goyal. They are supported by Severus

Snape. He constantly finds fault with Harry, Ron and Hermione, removes points from the entire faculty due to their misconduct. Harry is accepted into the Quidditch team and receives a beautiful broom as a gift.

Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone: The story introduces us to Harry Potter, a young orphan boy who discovers he is a wizard. He is accepted into Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry and begins to learn about magic. Along with his new friends Hermione Granger and Ron Weasley, Harry uncovers a plot to steal the Philosopher's Stone, a powerful magical object that could grant immortality.

Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets: Harry returns to Hogwarts for his second year and discovers a mysterious chamber that has been opened, releasing a monster that petrifies students. Harry and his friends uncover a plot by the school's former headmaster, Tom Riddle, to take over the school and rule the wizarding world. **Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban:** Harry returns to Hogwarts for his third year and learns that a dangerous prisoner, Sirius Black, has escaped from the wizarding prison of Azkaban and is believed to be after him. Harry also learns about a mysterious creature called a "patronus" that can protect him from the soul-sucking Dementors that guard the prison. **Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire:** Harry competes in the Triwizard Tournament, a magical competition between Hogwarts and two other wizarding schools. He is chosen as the fourth competitor, despite being underage, and is forced to confront a dangerous dragon, a maze full of obstacles, and a powerful dark wizard. **Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix:** Harry returns to Hogwarts for his fifth year and finds that the Ministry of Magic is denying that Lord Voldemort has returned. Harry, Ron and Hermione form Dumbledore's Army, a secret group of students who learn defensive spells, to prepare for the return of Voldemort.

Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince: Harry returns to Hogwarts for his sixth year and learns that Voldemort is getting stronger. Harry discovers a potion book that belonged to the Half-

Blood Prince, a mysterious and powerful wizard, and uses it to prepare for the final battle against Voldemort. Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Harry, Ron and Hermione leave Hogwarts and set out on a journey to destroy the remaining Horcruxes, objects that contain a piece of Voldemort's soul, and defeat Voldemort once and for all. The story concludes with a final battle between Harry and Voldemort at Hogwarts.

QUESTIONS:

1. What do you know about the children's literature genres?
2. Give examples of children's literature genres.
3. Why is children's literature at more finger weight?
4. The difference between young adult and middle age literature?
5. Famous writers in middle age literature?

TEST:

1 ... has become popular with a lot of writers who target younger readers?

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) kidlit | b) the first book |
| c) board book | d) the last book |

2. Give the definition to the first book.

- a) They are exactly what they sound like baby's book. Some of these are even meant to be read to baby before it's born
- b) Books are what most illustrated beautifully without any words
- c) This book is very sturdy like picture books but they are meant more for very small children to use themselves
- d) a and b

3. What is the main features of picture books?

- a) They are often beautifully illustrated but don't have many words
- b) To encourage young readers to get used to using books
- c) These books are a little more complex
- d) To inform young readers about life problems

4. What is the main difference between a board book and other types of books?

- a) the pages are super thick and stiff and they don't tear or bend easily
- b) the meaning
- c) they teach kids about the world around
- d) the genres of the literature

5. Who are getting pretty good at reading on their own?

- a) Early readers
- b) First book readers
- c) Middle grade readers
- d) High class readers

6. Which age of readers included in middle grade?

- a) 8 and 13
- b) 9 and 12
- c) 10 and 14
- d) 4 and 13

7. Which category of books readers who are moving away from home for the first Kidlit books?

- a) New adults
- b) Young adults
- c) Teenagers
- d) Adults

8. Which answer can most suit the Rhythmic books?

- a) which is meant to help children explore language and concepts through sound
- b) who are getting pretty good at reading on their own
- c) who are comfortable with longer works
- d) who are followers of the writers

10. Find the age of readers of YA books

- a) 14 to 18
- b) 13 to 17
- c) 15 to 19
- d) 12-15

THEME 5: THE GENRE OF LITERARY LEGEND IN THE EUROPEAN LITERATURE OF THE XX CENTURY

Plan :

1. What is literary legend?
2. Importance of literary legends in the 20th century literature
3. T.H. White's life and his work "The Once and Future King"

A literary legend is a work of fiction that retells or reimagines traditional legends, myths, or folklore in a modern context. These stories often draw inspiration from ancient cultures, such as Greek or Norse mythology, and can also include new stories that are inspired by traditional legends. One of the key characteristics of a literary legend is its use of traditional elements in a modern context. This allows the story to explore and comment on contemporary issues and themes, such as identity, culture, and history, through the lens of the past. Another important aspect of literary legends is their interplay between the fantastical and the realistic. They often include elements of magic and the supernatural, but also incorporate realistic and relatable characters and situations. This creates a unique blend of the familiar and the unfamiliar, which can make the story more engaging and thought-provoking for readers.

J.R.R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings" is one of the most well-known examples of this genre. This epic fantasy novel is set in the fictional world of Middle-earth and draws heavily on Norse and Anglo-Saxon mythology. Another example is J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter" series, which is set in a magical world and also draws heavily on traditional legends and myths. T.H. White's "The Once and Future King" is another example of literary legend in the 20th century which retells the legend of King Arthur, with a modern twist. And Angela Carter's "The Bloody Chamber" is a collection of short stories that retell traditional fairy tales with feminist themes.

Literary legends are an important genre in the 20th century literature. They offer a unique perspective on contemporary issues by reinterpreting traditional legends and myths. They also provide

an engaging blend of the fantastical and the realistic, which can make for a thought-provoking and memorable reading experience. These stories, which retell or reimagine traditional legends, myths, or folklore in a modern context, offer a unique perspective on contemporary issues and themes. They allow authors to explore and comment on issues such as identity, culture, and history, through the lens of the past.

One of the key reasons for the importance of literary legends in 20th century literature is their ability to bridge the gap between the past and the present. They draw on the rich tradition of ancient and medieval literature, and bring these stories into the modern world. This allows readers to connect with the past in a new and meaningful way, while also providing a fresh perspective on the present. These stories often incorporate elements of magic and the supernatural, which can be used to comment on the changing role of religion and spirituality in society. They can also be used to explore the impact of technological advancements and societal shifts on the human experience.

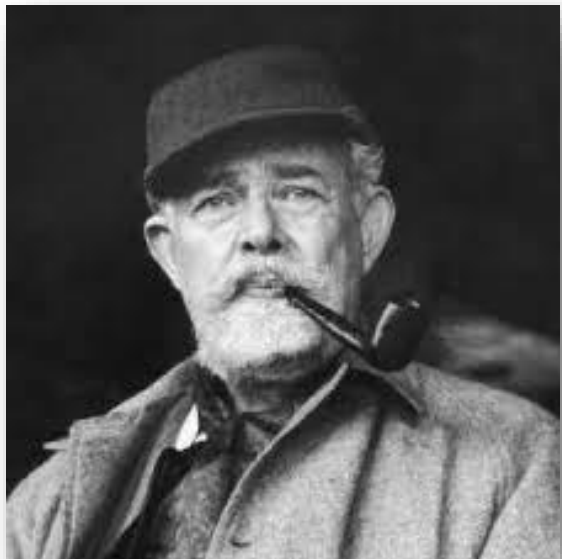
Ancient and medieval literature has had a profound influence on the development of the literary legend genre in the 20th century. One of the key ways that ancient and medieval literature has influenced 20th century literary legends is through the incorporation of traditional elements. Many literary legends of the 20th century draw on the stories, characters, and motifs of ancient and medieval literature, and adapt them to a modern context. This allows the stories to explore and comment on contemporary issues and themes, while also drawing on the rich tradition of the past. Another important aspect of the influence of ancient and medieval literature on 20th century literary legends is the use of archetypes. Many of the stories, characters, and motifs of ancient and medieval literature have become archetypes that are recognized and understood across cultures and time periods. This allows literary legends to communicate universal themes and ideas, even as they adapt and reinterpret traditional stories.

One example of how societal changes have affected the interpretation of legends is the legend of King Arthur. In the medieval period, the legend of King Arthur was used to uphold the feudal system and justify the divine right of kings. However, in the modern era, the legend of King Arthur is often retold as a romantic story of chivalry and adventure.

Another example is the legend of Robin Hood. In the Middle Ages, Robin Hood was seen as a symbol of resistance against oppression and injustice. However, in the modern era, Robin Hood is often portrayed as a hero who fights for the common people against the wealthy and powerful.

Societal changes have also affected the retelling of legends through different mediums. For example, the legend of Dracula has been retold in many different forms, including novels, movies, and television shows. Each retelling reflects the values and beliefs of the society in which it was produced.

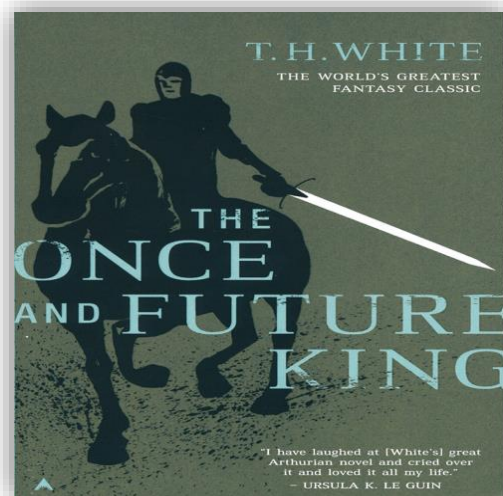
T.H. White was a British author and poet, best known for his retelling of the legend of King Arthur in his novel "The Once and Future King." He was born in 1906 in Bombay, India, and spent much of his childhood in England. He attended Cambridge University, where he studied English literature and developed a passion for medieval literature and history. White's first major literary success came with the publication of "The Sword in the Stone" in 1938, which was later included as the first part of "The Once and Future King." The novel was well-received and established White as a prominent figure in fantasy literature. He went on to publish three more books that complete the Arthurian tetralogy, "The Queen of Air and Darkness"



(1939), "The Ill-Made Knight" (1940) and "The Candle in the Wind" (1958). White's writing is characterized by its wit, humor, and deep understanding of human nature. His retelling of the legend of King Arthur is often considered one of the greatest versions of the story, and it has had a significant impact on the fantasy genre. He also wrote a number of other novels, including "Mistress Masham's Repose" and "The Goshawk."

White also had a passion for education and teaching, and he worked as a schoolteacher for much of his life. He was also a conservationist and an advocate for animal rights, and his love of nature is evident in his writing.

White died in 1964, but his legacy lives on through his novels and the enduring popularity of the Arthurian legend. He is considered one of the most important and influential fantasy authors of the 20th century, and his novel "The Once and Future King" continues to be widely read and studied today.



T.H. White's "The Once and Future King" is a retelling of the legend of King Arthur. The novel is divided into four books, each of which tells a different stage of Arthur's life. The first book, "The Sword in the Stone," tells the story of Arthur's childhood and how he comes to be the rightful king of Britain. As a young boy, he is raised in obscurity by his foster father, and

he is unaware of his true identity. However, when he is older, he discovers the truth and pulls the sword Excalibur from the stone, proving that he is the rightful king. The second book, "The Queen of Air and Darkness," tells the story of Arthur's youth, as he becomes the king of Britain and starts to build his kingdom. He is helped by his mentor, the wizard Merlin, and his trusted knight, Lancelot. Together, they set out to defeat the invading Saxons and restore peace to the land. The third book, "The Ill-Made Knight," is focused

on the character of Lancelot and his tragic love affair with Queen Guinevere. It delves into the complexities of human emotions and the consequences of forbidden love.

The fourth and final book, "The Candle in the Wind," is a reflection on the tragedy of King Arthur's reign and its downfall. Mordred, a powerful sorcerer and illegitimate son of King Arthur, seeks to overthrow him and claim the throne for himself, leading to a fierce battle between father and son. Mordred and Arthur both die in the fight and the kingdom is left in turmoil. "The Once and Future King" is not just a retelling of the legend of King Arthur, but also a commentary on the human condition, the nature of power, and the cyclical nature of history. The novel explores themes such as the power of education, the nature of war, and the destructive power of human emotions.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the definition of a literary legend?
2. How do literary legends retell or reimagine traditional legends, myths or folklore in a modern context?
3. What are the key characteristics of the genre of literary legends?
4. How do literary legends use traditional elements in a modern context?
5. What are some examples of literary legends in the 20th century?
6. How does the interplay between the fantastical and the realistic elements in literary legends make it more engaging for readers?
7. How does the literary legends genre allow authors to explore and comment on contemporary issues and themes?
8. How does the literary legends genre offer a unique perspective on contemporary issues by reinterpreting traditional legends and myths?
9. How does the literary legends genre play a key role in the development of fantasy and science fiction genres?

10. Why are literary legends considered to be an important genre in the 20th century literature?

TEST:

1. Who is the main protagonist of "The Once and Future King"?

- a) Merlin
- b) Mordred
- c) King Arthur
- d) Lancelot

2. How many books are there in "The Once and Future King"?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

3. Who is Arthur's mentor in the story?

- a) Mordred
- b) Guinevere
- c) Merlin
- d) Lancelot

4. What weapon does Arthur pull out of the stone to prove his right to the throne?

- a) A spear
- b) A sword
- c) A shield
- d) A bow and arrow

5. Who is Mordred and what is his relationship with Arthur?

- a) Mordred is a powerful sorcerer and illegitimate son of King Arthur.
- b) Mordred is a brave knight who helps King Arthur defeat the Saxons.
- c) Mordred is a dragon that King Arthur defeats to save the kingdom.
- d) Mordred is the King of the Britons before King Arthur.

6. What is the main theme of the novel and how is it reflected in the story?

- a) The main theme is the struggle for power and how it affects human emotions.
- b) The main theme is the power of love and how it overcomes all obstacles.
- c) The main theme is the importance of education and how it shapes a person's life.

d) The main theme is the importance of nature and how it influences human behavior.

7.What is the significance of the title of the novel "The Once and Future King"?

a) It reflects the cyclical nature of history and the idea that the past shapes the future.

b) It reflects the idea that King Arthur will return to his kingdom to restore peace and glory.

c) It reflects the idea that King Arthur is the one true king of Britain.

d) It reflects the idea that King Arthur is the savior of Britain.

8.What is the role of Merlin in the story?

a) Merlin is a powerful sorcerer who helps Arthur become king.

b) Merlin is a wise old man who advises Arthur throughout his reign.

c) Merlin is a dragon that King Arthur defeats to

9.What are the consequences of Lancelot's affair with Guinevere?

a) It leads to the downfall of King Arthur's kingdom.

b) It leads to a reconciliation between King Arthur and Mordred.

c) It leads to a deeper understanding of the nature of love and human emotions.

d) It leads to the defeat of the Saxons.

10. How does the story of "The Once and Future King" comment on the nature of power and human emotions?

a) It shows that power corrupts and leads to negative consequences.

b) It shows that power brings happiness and fulfillment.

c) It shows that the quest for power is ultimately futile.

d) It shows that power should be used for the greater good and not for personal gain.

THEME 6: LITERATURE OF YOUNG SCHOOL AGE AND ITS PECULARITIES

Plan:

1. The peculiar nature and performance of children's Literature Genres
2. Middle Grade
3. Young adults.



The Genres of Literature many thousands of good children's books are available from libraries, stores, and book clubs, so people often do not know how to begin learning about literature. Literature is studied if it is organized into categories called genres. Genres are groupings of books with

similar style, form, or content. The term genres also applies to other types of media, such as music, movies, plays, television shows, and artwork. Entering the World of Children's Literature although one can classify and study literature according to genres, not all books fit into one and only one category. Some books fit well in two categories, and some books fit into none! For example, *The Very Hungry Caterpillar* (Carle) with animal fantasy or counting books and *Miss Nelson Is Missing* (Allard) have been moved several times because it has aspects of both realistic fiction and fantasy. Of course, the categorization of children's literature leaves a lot to be desired, given that you wouldn't really consider a 16-year-old to be in the same reading category as a 6-year-old, an infant, or a 20-year-old!

Books for young readers often deal with very heavy topics, like death or illness. They're defined less by their subject matter and more by the age they're intended for.

Kid lit - in the past few years, the name kid lit has become popular with a lot of writers who target younger readers—it's a shorter, snappier way of saying "children's literature" or "books for younger readers." This category also covers a lot of territory: some people use it to define any book with a target audience under the age of 18 or so, while others narrow that down to books meant for readers about 8 and under.

There are some different types of books to be found here:

First books are exactly what they sound like: baby's first book. Some of these are even meant to be read to the baby before it's born! Often, these books are actually more complex than books meant for slightly older kids, as the child isn't really meant to understand the words or concepts—the books are more to get them used to the sounds of words and reading. Grownups read these books to their very young kids, often as part of reading groups or playgroups at libraries and community centers. They focus on introducing babies to their new world and giving parents an opportunity to soothe the baby with their voice.

Picture books are what most of us think of when we think of books for small children. They are often beautifully illustrated, but don't have many words—they're meant to be easy for very young children to understand.

Frequently, picture books only have 200-300 words, but the pictures more than make up for that. Picture books are often the result of intense collaboration between an author and an artist, and the illustrator may play a key role in developing the book and its plot—which is a switch from the usual author-illustrator relationship.

Board Books

Board books are a lot like picture books, but they're meant more for very small children to use themselves, whereas picture books might be read together between parent and child. To encourage young readers to get used to using books, board books are very sturdy. The pages are made of thick cardboard to stand up to small hands flipping the pages and playing with them. That's the main

difference between a board book and other types of kidlit books: the pages are super-thick and stiff and they don't tear or bend easily.

Rhythmic Books

Rhythmic books overlap with a lot of board books and picture books, but they deserve a category of their own because of how many there are! Nursery rhymes, sing-song books, and even the work of Dr. Seuss falls into this group of books, which is meant to help children explore language and concepts through sound.

Concept books teach kids about the world around them. They may fall into the "picture book" category as well, but many of these books are a little more complex because of the challenging issues they seek to explain. Concept books can cover any topic from death or illness to the environment to welcoming a new baby brother or sister—the key feature is that they're trying to explain something about life to the child.

Even books about tying your shoes or being nice to animals falls into this sub-category of kidlit. If you're trying to teach a child something about the world in an engaging and easy-to-understand way, you might be writing a concept book.

Early readers are meant for kids who are getting pretty good at reading on their own. The exact age range varies, because every children's reading ability progresses at their own pace, but in general, early readers are for kids between 5 and 8 years old.

These books are more challenging and complex than picture books or concept books, but still use simpler words and more direct grammar than books meant for older children. Early reader books are often a bit longer than other kidlit books—they may start introducing short chapters, longer paragraphs, and other features to gently ease kids into the kinds of reading they will do as they grow up.

Some of these books teach concepts and others are just for fun. Think of books like the "**Fancy Nancy series or even James**" and the "**Giant Peach**" —these books start to advance young readers'

skills and blur the line between “baby books” and “grownup books” as kids engage with reading.

Middle grade books are meant for younger readers who are comfortable with longer works, more complex topics and grammar, and full chapters. There’s a huge range of types and styles in this area—everything from *Black Beauty* to the *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* series could be considered middle grade! Basically, if it’s appropriate for a kid between 8 and 13, it’s probably middle grade. These books are often full of adventure, because kids in this age range are exploring their world and learning more about themselves. The concepts frequently deal with making friends, understanding who you are, finding your place in the world, and figuring out how to stand up for yourself while also not being a jerk.

Young adult fiction is one of the hottest genres around—both for kids and adults! This category is technically intended for teenagers, but almost everyone can identify with the challenges and topics covered in these books, as the phenomenal success of the *Harry Potter* books and other supposedly YA series has proved. Teens from 14 to 18 are the traditional target audience here, but both younger and older readers may enjoy the dynamic characters and scenarios that tend to appear in YA books.

YA has about a billion subgenres, from YA romance to fantasy to dystopia to sci-fi. Some of the most popular themes appear again and again: going off to a school for special individuals (whether spies, vampires, wizards, or Greek gods); fighting against injustice (often in a post-apocalyptic dystopia); finding first love; dealing with bullies; and coping with crazy families.

New adult One of the most recent categories to turn up is **new adult**. This is largely a marketing invention, created because people realized that there was an emerging group of books meant for readers who are out on their own but not quite comfortable with that. New adult books are largely meant for readers who are moving away from home for the first time, starting to experience life as an independent adult, but struggling with some of the many complications that brings on. New adult books have been around

for a long time, despite only getting a category name in the past few years. Many of them cross over with romance books, literary fiction, or chick-lit categories: think of *The Devil Wears Prada* OR Nick & Norah's Infinite Playlist.

QUESTIONS:

1. What do you know about the children's literature genres?
2. Give examples of children's literature genres.
3. Why is children's literature at more finger weight?
4. How many types of literature did you find?

TESTS:

1 ... has become popular with a lot of writers who target younger readers?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) kidlit | b) first book |
| c) board book | d) the last book |

2. Give the definition to the first book.

- a) They are exactly what they sound like baby's book. Some of these are even meant to be read to baby before it's born
- b) Books are what most illustrated beautifully without any words
- c) This book is very sturdy like picture books but they are meant more for very small children to use themselves
- d) These books are a little more complex

3. What is the main features of picture books?

- a) They are often beautifully illustrated but don't have many words
- b) To encourage young readers to get used to using books
- c) These books are a little more complex
- d) Books are what most illustrated beautifully without any words

4. What is the main difference between a board book and other types of books?

- a) The pages are super thick and stiff and they don't tear or bend easily
- b) The meaning
- c) They teach kids about the world around
- d) The colors

5. Who are getting pretty good at reading on their own?

- a) Early readers b) First book readers
c) Middle grade readers d) Young readers

6. Which age of readers included in middle grade?

- a) 8 and 13 b) 9 and 12
c) 10 and 14 d) 4 and 10

7.Which category of books readers who are moving away from home for the first Kidlit books?

- a) New adults b) Young adults
c) Teenagers c) Children

8. Which answer can most suit the Rhythmic books?

- a) which is meant to help children explore language and concepts through sound
- b) who are getting pretty good at reading on their own
- c) who are comfortable with longer works
- d) who are fan of reading

10. Find the age of readers of Young Adult books

- a) 14 to 18 b) 13 to 17
c) 15 to 19 c) 12 to 16

FILL IN THE GAPS:

- 1) Frequently, picture books have only words, but the pictures more than make up for that.
- 2) ... are exactly what they sound like. Some of these are even meant to be read to the baby before it's born.
- 3) ...'s pages are super-thick and stiff and they don't tear or bend easily.
- 4) ... teach children about the world around them.

THEME 7. UZBEK AND RUSSIAN CONTEMPORARY CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

PLAN:

1. Uzbek children's literature.
2. The story "Riding the Yellow Giant" by Kh. Tukhtaboyev.
3. Russian children's literature and famous writers.

Children's literature initially appeared in Eastern literature, where it was categorized under terms like "pandnoma," "nasihatnoma," and "ethical books." The tale collections that portray the psychology of children by Turgunboy Goipov, Hakim Nazir, Yakubjon Shukurov, Kh. Tukhtaboyev, and other Uzbek authors have been released. Numerous subgenres of fantasy literature have developed throughout the course of the genre's lengthy history, and the following are those that are unique to children's literature: 1) the fantasy of heroes with odd and supernatural abilities; 2) Epic fantasy; 3) Gothic (dark, ominous) fantasy; 4) lighthearted fantasy; 5) animal and toy-related fantasy.

The portrayal of Hashimjan and the bravery he attained with the aid of his magic cap is intriguing. The master of Mirabid is persuaded to change his ways by a pupil who cheats with his mother, while the fortuneteller irritates clients by switching the medications in their bags. "Riding the Yellow Giant" is based on an interesting plot. The narrator of the work is Hoshimjon, a participant and witness of all the events in it, and the stories are told in his language. Through Hoshimjon's story, the author reveals his life's adventures, his uniqueness, and his state of mind. We also see that the character of Hoshimjon embodies the qualities of Hodja Nasriddin and the clever children in folk tales who "come out of the mill."

The story "Riding the Yellow Giant"

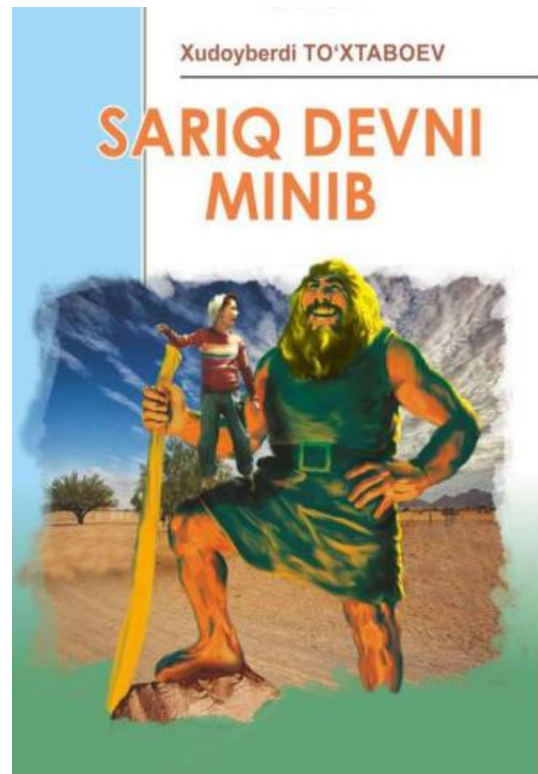
Hoshimjon, a participant and eyewitness to every incident in the piece, serves as its narrator, and the stories are recounted in his native tongue. The author shares his life's experiences, his travels, and more through Hoshimjon's story.

Hoshimjon serves as an example of children who are lazy, looking for an easy way out of life, and lost. As you read the book, you will find out about Hoshimjon's latest exploits, as well as how the magic cap once more saves the day and how he reveals amazing forecasts. He assists Hoshimjon in holding liars, cheats, and thieves accountable in critical cases. He is anxious about finding a career and is really considering becoming a manager, someone who will help society. In the beginning, a barber will be present. "You know, once I commit to a task, I usually don't let

go of it until I've completed it. Even if it hurts my soul, I will accomplish my goal, he declares. He then enrolled in the police academy and eventually graduated to become a police officer. From Hoshimjon's militaristic vantage point, all of the book's events and experiences take place, and all of the rumors center on the protagonist's line of work.

Within the book, the The Battle of Odil is a representation of evil and antiquity, whereas police colonel Salimjon and his subordinate Hoshimjon are images of benevolence and goodness. Righteous is very shrewd. He forced Salimjon to commit a crime by heaping burdensome demands on his head, torching his home and placing a gun in the hands of the man's sole child. The Righteous Battalion appears near the novel's conclusion and his allies will lose in court, truth, justice, and goodness will triumph over their efforts to hurt good people and their lives. It should be noted that the abundance of activity is another aspect of children's literature. The need for plot in children's literature results from this, and plot also calls for speed, interest, fantasy, and humor.

The "**Shum bola**" by Gafur Ghulam, the "**Bolalik**" by Oybek, and **Abdullah Tales** from the Past by Qahhor and "**Korgan kechirganlarim**" by Nazir Safarov both made significant



contributions to the growth of prose children's literature. The outstanding works by Khudoiberdy Tukhtaboyev include "Magic Hat," "Riding the Yellow Giant," and "Death of the Yellow Giant." Many other foreign languages have translations of these. The four short stories by Hakim Nazir, "Little" ("Kichkintoy"), "Falcon's Wings" ("Lochin qanotlari"), "Sunless Lightning" ("Sunmas chaqmoqlar"), and "Burning River" ("Yonar daryo"), were renowned for their treatment of contemporary concerns and the originality of the creative image. Along with fiction, enlightenment also takes front stage in children's reading.

Children's literature serves to teach young people about the spirit of human values, for this reason. The guiding concepts for the creation of children's literature throughout history include mostly seen in enlightenment and education. But as children's writing advances, so does its ambition to incorporate pure artistic aspects and its engagement with the fundamentals of literary growth generally. The principles of realistic literature predominated in Uzbek children's literature in the early 1930s, the principles of realistic literature predominated in children's literature in the 1930s, and adventure fiction components predominated in children's writing in the 1950s and 1960s. The 1980s saw a growth in the psychology of children's literature, which has a propensity to show the young protagonist not as a child but as a person who is quickly entering life and has his or her own set of problems own opinions.

Russian children's literature writers:

One of the pioneers in writing for very young children is regarded to be Chukovsky. In his verses, a vocabulary that

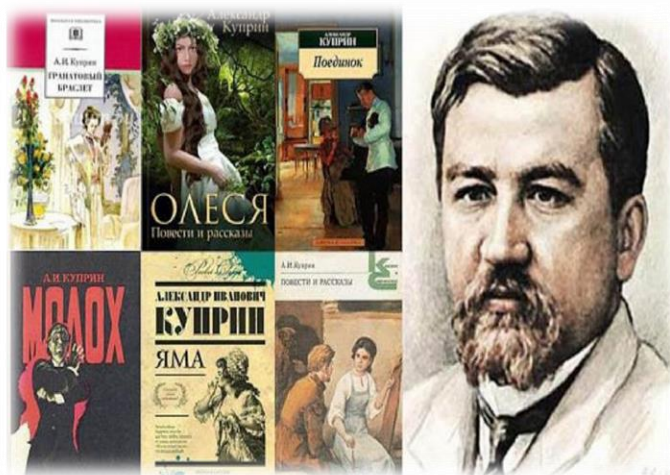
prioritized acoustic patterns over logical storytelling was introduced. Children under the age of eight find considerable interest in the bizarre images and gibberish lyrics. Often regarded as the first contemporary Russian children of the earliest authors to begin writing for



extremely young children's author Korney Ivanovich Chukovsky.

Korney Ivanovich Chukovsky is the pen name of Nikolay Vasilyevich Korneychukov, a Russian critic and author of children's literature. Chukovsky experienced a difficult upbringing. He started working for the newspaper Odesskiye Novosti (also known as "Odessa News") in 1901, and he served as its foreign correspondent for two years in London. Later, when writing reviews for the well-known St. Petersburg daily Reach ("Speech") and essays for the Symbolist publication Vasey ("Libra," or "Scales"), he took on the pen name Korney Ivanovich Chukovsky. His lyrics established a linguistic style that prioritized acoustic patterns over logical narration. The meticulously created bizarre visuals and gibberish lyrics appeal greatly to young toddlers. He spent his whole life researching the philosophy of translation, culminating in a book titled *The Art of Translation*, on which he worked from 1919 until its 1964 publication. Chukovsky translated primarily in prose. The *Jungle Book* and *Just So Stories* by Rudyard Kipling were published in numerous editions. His translations of children's classics like *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe, *The Surprising Adventures of Baron Munchausen* by Rudolf Eric Raspy, and *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Prince and the Pauper* by Mark Twain all became top sellers.

In the southern Russian province of Penza, in the little town of Narovchat, **Alexander Kuprin** was born on August 26, 1870. He became his mother's favorite because he was the only son to survive in a family that was primarily made up of girls. Unconditional honor was

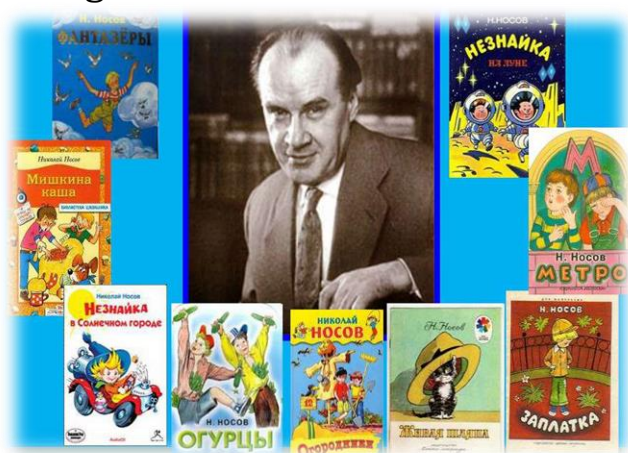


given to his mother, Lyubov' Kuprina, who was a strong-willed and rather dictatorial woman, by calling her the "supreme creature." Kuprin continued to speak of his mother with reverence and respect even at the age of sixty. She was proud of her ancestry and instilled similar feelings in her son, who was a Kulunchakov, a

princely Tatar family.

It is not surprising that one of the recurring themes in his art is the fate of the Tatars. He wrote a number of pieces while employed by the Parisian press that attacked the Bolshevik doctrine, berated the Russian intelligentsia for supporting the revolution, and expressed his general alarm at the socialist menace to Europe.

Kuprin returned to Russia in 1937, full of ideas for new novels and scripts but entirely unable to begin writing due to his ill health—hopes that were never meant to come true. But his severe illness left him too frail and defeated for his writing to recover its pre-war energy. He moved into the Golitsyn Home of Art, where he had frequent visits from his former coworkers and friends. On August 25, 1938, in Leningrad, Aleksandr Kuprin passed away from an incurable form of cancer, little than a year after arriving home at the age of 68.



Nikolay Nosov was Russian and Ukrainian writer. Nosov made his literary debut in 1938. After receiving the Order of the Red Star in 1943, he worked as a producer of animated and educational films from 1932 to 1951, including several for the Red Army. Nosov started

publishing his stories in 1938, including Zatejniki (roughly translated as "jokers" in Russian), Alive Hat, Cucumbers, Miraculous Trousers, and Dreamers. These tales were mostly published in the children's magazine Murzilka, and many of them served as the basis for Nosov's first collection Rat-tat-tat (1945). In children's fiction, Nosov offered a new hero who was innocent and wise, cheeky and inquisitive, perpetually consumed by a desire for activities, and constantly finding himself in odd, frequently amusing situations. His writings for teenagers Merry Family (1949), The Kolya Sinitsyn's Diary (1950), and Vitya Maleev at School and at Home were his most well-known works (1951). The State Stalin Prize was given to this last one in 1952. His fairy tales about Dunno brought him long-lasting fame and fans' affection

(Neznaika). The first of these is the fairytale about a vacuum cleaner, Vintik, and Shpuntik. The protagonist additionally appeared in the renowned trilogy of fairy tale books The Adventures of Dunno and His Friends (1953–1954), Dunno in Sun City (1958), and Dunno on the Moon (1964–1965).

QUESTIONS:

1. List the Uzbek authors who dealt with the tale collections that portray the psychology of children.

2. Whose qualities the character of Hoshimjon embodies in the story "Riding the yellow Giant"?

3. Who is the author of "Magic Hat", "Death of the yellow Giant"?

4. What is the main change of children's literature in the 1980s?

5. Which terms were initially used for categorising children's literature?

6. For which work Nosov was given the State Stalin Prize?

7. Who had a pen name adopted from a great author's name of children's literature Korney Ivanovich Chukovsky?

TEST:

1. One of the pioneers in writing for very young children? In his verses, a vocabulary that prioritized acoustic patterns over logical storytelling was introduced. Who was this author?

a) Anton Chekhov

b) Alexander Kuprin

c) Chukovsky

d) Nikolay Nosov

2. Who is the narrator in "Riding the Yellow Giant"?

a) magic cap

b) Hoshimjon

c) Hodja Nasreddin

d) the author

3. Find the representation of evil and antiquity in "Riding the Yellow Giant".

a) The Battle of Odil

b) Barber

c) Magic Cap

d) Death of the yellow Giant

4. Who is the author of "Abdullah tales from the Past"?

a) Qahhor

b) Nazir Safarov

c) Gafur Ghulam

d) Oybek

5. Identify the story of Oybek.

- a) Bolalik
- b) Korgan kechirganlarim
- c) Yonar Daryo
- d) Shum Bola

6. How many short stories of Hakim Nazir were renowned for their treatment of contemporary concerns and the originality of the creative image?

- a) 3
- b) 2
- c) 5
- d) 4

7. His translations of children's classics like Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe, The Surprising Adventures of Baron Munchausen by Rudolf Eric Raspe and others became top sellers. Name of the author?

- a) Anton Chekhov
- b) Alexander Kuprin
- c) Chukovsky
- d) Nikolay Nosov

8. Identify the time when adventure fiction components predominated in children's literature.

- a) the 1930s
- b) the 1960s
- c) the 1950s
- d) b and c

9. Where did children's literature initially appear?

- a) in Western literature
- b) in American literature
- c) in Eastern literature
- d) in British literature

10. The principles of what kind of literature predominated in children's writing in the 1930s?

- a) modernist
- b) realistic
- c) romantic
- d) scientific

PART B. TASKS FOR PRACTICAL HOUR

THEME: 1. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Plan:

1. 20th Century Children's Literature
2. The contribution of Lewis Carroll to children's literature.
3. A Modern-Day Golden Age in Children's Literature.

20th Century Children's Lit: Well-Known Classic literature

In 1908, Kenneth Grahame wrote *The Wind in the Willows*, continuing one of the oldest traditions of children's literature: anthropomorphic animals. In 1926, A.A. Milne created one of the most popular children's book characters of all time: Winnie-the-Pooh. The four books starring Pooh have been published in dozens of languages and are one of the first children's stories to focus on the fleetingness of childhood and the bittersweet nature of growing up. Pooh continues to inspire today, featuring in songs, television shows, and movies.

In 1937, the Caldecott Medal award was created to honor prestigious and outstanding picture books. The medal is named for 19th century illustrator Randolph Caldecott. The first winner was Dorothy P. Lathrop for her book *Animals of the Bible*. Since then, winners have included Ludwig Bemelmans' *Madeline*, Robert McCloskey's *Make Way for Ducklings* and *Blueberries for Sal*, Maurice Sendek's *Where the Wild Things Are*, Chris Van Ellsberg's *Jumanji* and *The Polar Express*, and Brian Selznick's *The Invention of Hugo Cabarets*. Around the same time, Laura Ingalls Wilder began publishing her *Little House on the Prairie* series. Though the nine novels (one of which was published posthumously in 1971) are based on her own experiences growing up on the American frontier during the late 19th century, they are typically considered fiction and are shelved as such in libraries and bookstores across the country. This idea of the semi-autobiographical children's novels can be traced back to Louisa

May Alcott's *Little Women*, which was loosely based on her own childhood experiences and those of her siblings. Esteem for Wilder's books has spanned generations as children today are still picking up these books, and reruns of the popular '80s television series can be seen on numerous channels. They are enduring classics loved by both children and parents, and the idea of a series of children's books centered around the same character can be seen again and again throughout children's literature.

In 1937, Dr. Seuss published his debut book. *Dr. Seuss's and to think I Saw It on Mulberry Street* was released to critical acclaim, capturing the imagination of not only children, but parents. His iconic illustrations and charming rhyme scheme make him a perennial favorite of young children, and his books have been adapted again and again into movies, television shows, and stage plays.

Tolkien and Lewis: Fantasy As We Know It

That same year, J.R.R. Tolkien published *The Hobbit*, the book that would become the prequel to his masterpiece, *The Lord of the Rings*, which inspired the tropes and conventions for the entire fantasy genre and which have been adapted into some of the most successful movies in modern film. The book was nominated for a Carnegie Medal and desire for a sequel was at a thrilling high. Tolkien brainstormed that sequel and the world of Middle Earth with good friend C.S. Lewis, who shared his own fantasy world with Tolkien during their decades-long friendship. Lewis published the first of his iconic *Chronicles of Narnia*: *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe* in 1950. The entire series is considered a classic of children's literature, and like Tolkien's master works, has been adapted into film, TV, and radio.

Lewis Carroll, whose real name was Charles Ludwig Dodgson, was a British author, mathematician, and logician who is best known for his novels *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*. These works have had a significant influence on children's literature and popular culture. Carroll's *Alice* books are considered to be masterpieces of the genre of

literary nonsense, which combines elements of fantasy, satire, and parody in a way that is both humorous and thought-provoking. The books are known for their imaginative and surreal storytelling, as well as their memorable characters, such as the White Rabbit, the Mad Hatter, and the Queen of Hearts. The Alice books have been widely adapted into various forms, including films, stage productions, and graphic novels, and continue to inspire new works and adaptations. They have also been translated into many languages and have been enjoyed by readers of all ages around the world. Carroll's influence can also be seen in other areas of literature and popular culture. His use of wordplay, logic puzzles, and mathematical concepts in his writing has inspired other authors and has led to the creation of a sub-genre of literature known as "literary nonsense." His style and the narrative of his books have also been an inspiration for many other children's authors. In conclusion, Lewis Carroll's influence on literature and popular culture is undeniable, his two famous books, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass*, have become classics in children's literature and have been enjoyed by readers of all ages around the world, His style and the narrative of his books have also been an inspiration for many other children's authors.

In 1865, Lewis Carroll wrote arguably one of the most important children's novels in the history of literature: *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. Even at the time of its publication, the novel was considered a masterpiece. Imaginative and strange, the novel utilized tropes that were not new to writings for children, such as a lost child and magical animals, but presented them in a way that turned them on their head.

The novel plays with math, logic, and language in a way that was altogether new and remains an inspiration for modern writers. The scope of the world created in Carroll's novel changed the face of literature for children. Carlo Collodi published *The Adventures of Pinocchio*, L. Frank Baum wrote *The Wizard of Oz* and other stories featuring Dorothy and the magical land of Oz. J.M. Barrie wrote

Peter and Wendy. Beatrix Potter began writing and drawing her captivating stories of the animals found in any British child's garden. Any one of these stories is easily recognized and readily loved by children today.

A Modern-Day Golden Age in Children's Literature

Modern children's fiction has seen a surge of growth in the last thirty years. Books like *The Giver* by Lois Lowry, *Holes* by Louis Sachar, Philip Pullman's *His Dark Materials* trilogy, and the poetry collections of Shel Silverstein captivated readers in the 1990s. The last twenty years have become known as the golden age of young adult literature, largely due to the popularity of J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter* series which sold so many copies that children's literature was given its own best sellers list, separate from the adult best sellers list. Since then, series have dominated the market with authors like Rick Riordan, Eoin Colfer, and Suzanne Collins publishing popular books that are loved as much by adults as they are by the children for whom they were written. With more books for children being written than ever before, it's safe to say the world of children's literature has exploded. Who knows where it will take readers next!

Adventure and Coming-of-Age Stories

Adventure stories began to rise in popularity in the late 19th century, as well. Robert Louis Stevenson wrote his enduring story of piracy and betrayal, *Treasure Island* while Rudyard Kipling captured imaginations everywhere with *The Jungle Book*, set among the animals and forests of India. In the early 20th century, Frances Hodgson Burnett wrote the classics *The Little Princess* and *The Secret Garden*, adventure/mystery novels notable for their focus on girls as protagonists rather than boys.

In the United States, the coming-of-age novel was beginning to take hold. This type of novel is still popular today and focuses on the events that mark the transition of the protagonist from innocent and naïve to more aware and responsible. Mark Twain wrote *Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* while Louisa May Alcott penned *Little Women*, *Little Men*, and *Jo's Boys*.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is a special group of children's literature authors?
2. Speak about the specific features of fantasy.
3. Speak about the modern children's literature?
4. Speak about the heroes children's literature?

TEST:

1. Which novel plays with math, logic and also imaginative and strange?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Alice's Adventures in Wonderland | b) The Wizard of Oz |
| c) The Adventures of Pinocchio | d) Harry Potter |

2. Who is the author of The Little Prince and The Secret Garden?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) F.H.Burnett | b) Rudyard Kipling |
| c) R.L.Stevenson | d) Mary Shelley |

3. Which author focus on girls as protagonist rather than boys?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) F.H.Burnett | b) Rudyard Kipling |
| c) R.L.Stevenson | d) J.K.Rowling |

4. When was Winnie-the-Pooh was created?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1926 | b) 1927 |
| c) 1928 | d) 1960 |

5. Which book is semi-autobiographical?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Little Women | b) Jumanji |
| c) Alice's Adventures in Wonderland | d) Harry Potter |

6. Who is the publisher of debut book?

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) Dr. Seuss | b) Tolkien |
| c) Lewis | d) R.L.Stevenson |

7. When he published his debut book?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1937 | b) 1927 |
| c) 1933 | d) 1956 |

8. Which book was nominated for Carnegie Medal?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a) The Lord of Rings | b) The Hobbit |
| c) The Little Woman | d) Little Women |

9. Whose the author of Web and Stuart Little?

a) Charlotte

c) Cooper

b) White

d) Lewis

10. Whose books include ages 12 to 18?

a) Hinton

c) Judy Blume

b) Cooper

d) White

FILL IN THE GAPS:

1. In 1865 ... wrote arguably one of the most important children's novels in the history of literature: Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.

2. Adventure stories began to rise in popularity in ... As well.

3. In ... Kenneth Grahame wrote "The Wind in the Willows".

4. In ... Dr Seuss publish his debut book. "Dr Seuss's and to think I saw it on Mulberry Street".

THEME 2. CLASSIC CHILDREN'S BOOKS TO SPARK YOUNG IMAGINATION

Plan:

1. Classic Children's books to spark young imagination
2. Alan Alexander Milne is the famous writer of English children's literature
3. Winnie-the-Pooh is a classic children's book

When it comes to children's literature, there are certain books that have stood the test of time and continue to captivate young readers to this day. These classic children's books are not only entertaining, but they also have the power to spark the imagination and inspire a love of reading in young readers. One of the most beloved classic children's books is Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," first published in 1865. This book tells the story of a young girl named Alice who falls down a rabbit hole and enters a fantastical world filled with talking animals and mad hatters. The book is known for its imaginative and surreal storytelling, which has captivated readers for over 150 years. Another classic children's book is J.M. Barrie's "Peter Pan," first published in 1911. This book tells the story of a boy who never grows up and takes a group of children on a series of adventures in Neverland. The book is known for its exploration of the themes of childhood and imagination, and it continues to be popular with young readers today. Another classic children's book is Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Secret Garden," first published in 1911. The story is about a young girl named Mary Lennox who discovers a secret garden and learns about friendship, family, and the power of nature to heal. The book is known for its themes of the power of imagination and the importance of nature and friendship. These are just a few examples of classic children's books that have the power to spark young imagination. These books have stood the test of time and continue to be popular with young readers today. They are not only entertaining, but they also have the power to inspire a love of reading in young readers and to open their minds to new and

exciting possibilities. Classic children's books are an important part of our literary heritage. They have the power to spark young imagination, inspire a love of reading, and open young minds to new and exciting possibilities. These books are not only entertaining but also have the power to educate and inspire young readers. So, it is always good to encourage our young ones to read these classics and spark their imagination.

Alan Alexander Milne was an English author, best known for his children's books featuring Winnie-the-Pooh. He was born in London on January 18, 1882, and grew up in a literary family. He attended Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he began writing for student publications.



After graduation, Milne worked as a writer and editor for several magazines, including *Punch*, before joining the British Army during World War I. He served as a captain in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and was awarded the Military Cross for his service. After the war, Milne returned to writing and published several novels, including "The Day's Play" (1909) and "Mr. Pim Passes By" (1919). He also wrote plays, including "The Red House Mystery" (1922) and "The Dover Road" (1921). However, it is his children's books featuring Winnie-the-Pooh that he is most famous for.

In 1926, Milne's first book of stories about Winnie-the-Pooh was published, followed by "The House at Pooh Corner" in 1928. The characters in the book were inspired by the real-life toys owned by Milne's son, Christopher Robin, and the stories were based on the games and adventures that Christopher Robin played with his toys.

The Winnie-the-Pooh books were an instant success and have been loved by children and adults around the world ever since. Milne continued to write throughout his life, but he never matched



the success of his Pooh stories. He died on January 31, 1956, in Hampstead, London, England.

Winnie-the-Pooh is a classic children's book written by British author A. A. Milne, and illustrated by E. H. Shepard. It was first published in 1926 and has since become a beloved classic around the world. The book features the adventures of a teddy bear named Winnie-the-Pooh and his friends, including Piglet, Eeyore, and Tigger. The stories take place in the Hundred Acre Wood, a fictional forest in England. The characters in the book were inspired by the real-life toys owned by Milne's son, Christopher Robin, and the stories were based on the games and adventures that Christopher Robin played with his toys.

The book is composed of two volumes, "Winnie-the-Pooh" and "The House at Pooh Corner". The first volume was published in 1926, while the second volume was published in 1928. The characters in the book are Pooh, Piglet, Eeyore, Tigger, Kanga and Roo, Owl, Rabbit and Christopher Robin. The books are written in a simple and easy to understand language, which makes it suitable for children. The stories are filled with humor, friendship and adventure, which makes it appealing for adults as well. The Winnie-the-Pooh books have been translated into many languages and have sold millions of copies worldwide. It has also been adapted into various films, television shows, and stage productions, and continues to be popular among children and adults today. The characters from the book have become cultural icons, and merchandise featuring the characters is widely available. The book also has been adapted into various version to make it more accessible for children with special needs, as well as an audiobook version.

The Winnie-the-Pooh stories have been praised for their portrayal of friendship, and for the way they encourage children to use their imagination. They also have been used as educational

tools in classrooms around the world. Winnie-the-Pooh is not just a children's book, but it has also been widely studied by literary critics and scholars. The book has been praised for its humor, its depiction of childhood and its exploration of complex themes such as loss and friendship. The characters in the book, particularly Pooh and Piglet, have been seen as representing different aspects of human nature and the struggles of growing up. The author A.A. Milne, was an English author, playwright, and poet. He wrote plays, novels and poetry before he wrote the Winnie-the-Pooh series. He was a veteran of World War I, and his experiences in the war influenced his writing. Milne's books were widely popular during his lifetime, and he won several literary awards for his works. The illustrator E.H. Shepard, was an English artist, best known for his work as an illustrator of children's books. He is particularly known for his illustrations of Winnie-the-Pooh, which are considered iconic. Shepard's illustrations have been praised for their ability to capture the characters' personalities and bring the stories to life.

Winnie-the-Pooh is an enduring classic that has captured the hearts of children and adults around the world. Its characters, stories, and themes continue to resonate with readers of all ages, and it remains one of the most beloved children's books of all time. The plot of Winnie-the-Pooh centers around the adventures of a teddy bear named Winnie-the-Pooh and his friends, including Piglet, Eeyore, and Tigger, in the Hundred Acre Wood, a fictional forest in England. The stories in the book are episodic and focus on the characters' everyday lives and the games and adventures they play together. The first volume, Winnie-the-Pooh, introduces the main characters, including Pooh, Piglet, Eeyore, Tigger, Kanga and Roo, Owl, Rabbit and Christopher Robin. The book follows Pooh's attempts to find honey, his friendship with Piglet, and his various mishaps and misunderstandings along the way. In one story, Pooh gets stuck in a rabbit hole while trying to reach a jar of honey, and in another, Piglet saves Pooh from a flood.

The second volume, *The House at Pooh Corner*, picks up where the first book left off, and continue the adventures of Pooh and his

friends. The book features stories such as Pooh's attempts to catch a heffalump, Piglet's bravery in the face of a storm, and Eeyore's lost tail. One of the story is about Pooh and Piglet's plan to surprise Eeyore with a birthday party but it goes wrong and leads to a comical turn of events. In the end of the book, Christopher Robin has to leave the Hundred Acre Wood and return to school, but he promises to return to visit his friends. This causes Pooh and his friends to feel sad but they cherish the memories they shared together and hope for Christopher Robin to return soon. The stories in Winnie-the-Pooh are filled with humor, friendship and adventure, and the characters' interactions and relationships are central to the books.

QUESTIONS:

1. Who is the author of the book "Winnie-the-Pooh"?
2. Who is the illustrator of "Winnie-the-Pooh"?
3. In which country does the story of "Winnie-the-Pooh" take place?
4. What was the inspiration for the characters in the book "Winnie-the-Pooh"?
5. In which forms has the book "Winnie-the-Pooh" been adapted?
6. What other works did A.A. Milne write before the "Winnie-the-Pooh" series?
7. How many languages has "Winnie-the-Pooh" been translated into?
8. Are the characters in "Winnie-the-Pooh" considered cultural icons?
9. Did A.A. Milne serve in World War I?
10. In which year did A.A. Milne pass away?

TRUE/ FALSE:

1. E. H. Shepard is the illustrator of Winnie-the-Pooh. (___)
2. Winnie-the-Pooh stories take place in a fictional forest in Africa (___)
3. The characters in the book were not inspired by the real-life toys owned by Milne's son, Christopher Robin. (___)

4. The book has not been adapted into films, television shows, and stage productions. (____)
5. The author A.A. Milne never wrote any plays or novels before Winnie-the-Pooh series (____)
6. The Winnie-the-Pooh books have not been translated into many languages and have not sold millions of copies worldwide (____)
7. The characters in Winnie-the-Pooh are not considered cultural icons (____)
8. The author of the book, A.A. Milne, never served in World War I. (____)
9. A.A. Milne passed away in 1976 (____)

THEME 3: ANALYSIS OF CONTEMPORARY CHILDREN'S BOOKS

PLAN:

1. What is contemporary children's literature?
2. One of the representative of contemporary children's literature Patrice Lawrence.
3. Analysis of the book "Orange Boy" by Patrice Lawrence.

Contemporary children's literature is a diverse and ever-evolving field that encompasses a wide range of books written for children and young adults. These books can take many forms, including picture books, chapter books, young adult novels, and graphic novels. They serve a wide range of purposes, from entertaining to educating to inspiring. One of the key elements of contemporary children's literature is its ability to reflect the world as it is today. Contemporary children's literature often deals with current issues and reflects the experiences and perspectives of children and young adults living in the present. This includes representation of diverse cultures and backgrounds, as well as addressing important social issues such as race, gender, and sexuality. Another important aspect of contemporary children's literature is its ability to address complex and challenging topics in a way that is accessible to young readers. Many contemporary children's books deal with difficult and sensitive topics, such as grief, loss, and trauma, but they do so in a way that is appropriate for young readers and helps them to understand and process these experiences.

Contemporary children's literature also incorporates a wide range of literary styles, including fantasy, science fiction, mystery, and realistic fiction. These different styles allow children to explore different worlds and perspectives, and they also help to engage children's imagination. Illustration plays an important role in contemporary children's literature, often helping children understand the story better and in some cases, illustrations can

also be an important source of information, even if the child is not able to read yet.

One of the key elements of contemporary children's literature is the incorporation of a wide range of literary styles. This allows children to explore different worlds and perspectives, and also helps to engage their imagination. Some of the most common literary styles found in contemporary children's literature include:

Fantasy: Fantasy literature features magical or otherworldly elements, such as witches, dragons, and talking animals. This genre allows children to explore alternative worlds and imagine the impossible.

Science fiction: Science fiction literature deals with futuristic or technologically advanced worlds and often explores scientific and technological concepts. This genre allows children to imagine the future and think about the implications of technology and scientific advancements.

Mystery: Mystery literature deals with solving puzzles and uncovering secrets. This genre encourages children to think critically and use their problem-solving skills.

Realistic fiction: Realistic fiction literature deals with realistic settings and characters, and often addresses issues and themes relevant to the real world. This genre allows children to relate to the characters and stories, and it also helps them to understand and navigate their own experiences.

Graphic Novels: Graphic novels are a genre that merges illustrations with literature, allowing children to visualize the story and understand it better.

Each of these literary styles offers its own unique benefits to children. Fantasy and science fiction can help children expand their imaginations and think about the world in different ways. Mystery and realistic fiction can help children develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills. Graphic novels can help children visualize the story and understand it better.

The incorporation of a wide range of literary styles in contemporary children's literature allows children to explore

different worlds and perspectives, engage their imagination, and also helps them to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills. It also offers a wide range of possibilities for children to connect with the stories and characters on a personal level, and also helps to make the books more appealing and accessible to a wider range of readers.

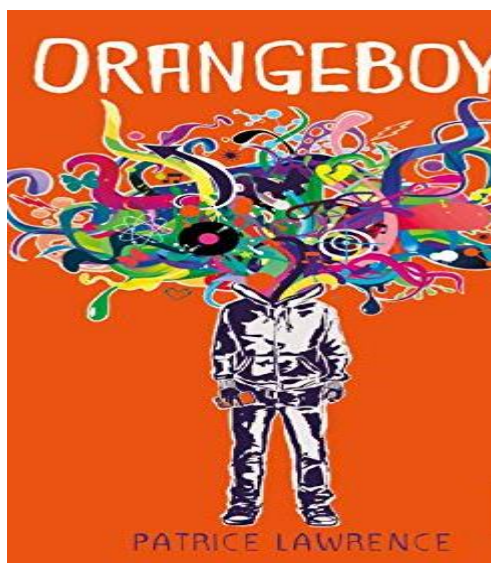
Patrice Lawrence is a British author of young adult fiction, known for her novels that explore themes of identity, belonging, and race. Her debut novel, "Orange boy," was published in 2016 and won the Waterstones Children's Book Prize and the YA Book Prize. Lawrence's writing often centers around the experiences of Black British



teens and the complexities of growing up in a multicultural society. In "Orangeboy," the protagonist, Marlon, navigates the challenges of growing up in a tough neighborhood while also dealing with the aftermath of his older brother's involvement in a gang. The novel deals with themes of family, loyalty, and the impact of systemic racism on young people. In her second novel, "The Lies We Tell," Lawrence explores the theme of identity through the story of a biracial teen, Cara, who is trying to understand her place in the world after her estranged father re-enters her life.

The novel deals with themes of family, self-discovery, and the complexities of race and identity. Lawrence's third novel, "Indigo Donut" continues to navigate the complexities of identity and belonging, as it follows the story of two teens with different backgrounds, as they try to navigate their way through a summer of self-discovery and unexpected friendship. Lawrence's novels have been widely praised for their authentic portrayal of the experiences of Black British teens and for the way they tackle important issues such as racism and identity. Her writing has been described as powerful, evocative, and thought-provoking. Her novels have been widely praised for their authentic portrayal of the

experiences of Black British teens and for the way they tackle important issues such as racism and identity.



"Orange boy" is a young adult novel written by Patrice Lawrence. The book tells the story of Marlon, a teenage boy living in London who finds himself caught up in a dangerous world of gangs and violence. The story begins with Marlon's older brother, Andre, getting into a fight with a rival gang member, which results in Andre getting stabbed. In the aftermath of Andre's attack, Marlon's parents decide to send him to live with his grandmother in another part of London to keep him safe. While living with his grandmother, Marlon starts to learn more about his family's past and the events that led to Andre's involvement in a gang.

Marlon also starts to form a relationship with a girl named Phoenix, who is a member of a rival gang. Despite his best efforts, Marlon is eventually dragged into the gang world when Phoenix's gang and Andre's gang become rivals. Marlon has to make a difficult decision about whether to stay true to his family or to his new friends and the girl he loves. The story also explores themes of identity, loyalty, family, and the effects of violence on young people. The plot is a realistic and thought-provoking story that gives an insight into the life of young people who are caught up in the world of gangs and violence.

TRUE/FALSE:

1. Contemporary children's literature is a diverse and ever-evolving field that encompasses a wide range of books written for children and young adults. (___)
2. Contemporary children's literature does not reflect the world as it is today. (___)

3. Contemporary children's literature does not represent diverse cultures and backgrounds. (____)
4. Contemporary children's literature does not address important social issues such as race, gender, and sexuality. (____)
5. Contemporary children's literature does not incorporate a wide range of literary styles. (____)
6. Contemporary children's literature does not use illustration to support the story. (____)
7. The representation of diverse backgrounds and cultures in children's literature is not important. (____)
8. The representation of diverse backgrounds and cultures in children's literature only promotes empathy and understanding among children of different backgrounds. (____)

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the full name of the author Patrice Lawrence?
2. What is the main theme of Patrice Lawrence's debut novel "Orange boy"?
3. How many novels has Patrice Lawrence written till date ?
4. What is the main theme of Patrice Lawrence's novel "Indigo Donut"?
5. Who is the protagonist of Patrice Lawrence's novel "The Missing of Clairedelune"?
6. What is the main theme of Patrice Lawrence's novel "The Girl With The Louding Voice"?
7. Which award did Patrice Lawrence's debut novel "Orange boy" win?
8. What is Patrice Lawrence's heritage?
9. In addition to writing, what other profession is Patrice Lawrence involved in?
10. How have Patrice Lawrence's novels been received by critics and readers?

TEST:

1. Who is the main protagonist in Patrice Lawrence's "Orange boy"?

- a) Marlon
- b) Andre
- c) Phoenix
- d) Indigo

2. What is the main theme of "Orange boy"?

- a) Friendship
- b) Gang violence
- c) Coming of age
- d) Family dynamics

3. Why is Marlon sent to live with his grandmother in "Orange boy"?

- a) He wants to escape the city
- b) His parents want to keep him safe
- c) He's been expelled from school
- d) He wants to learn more about his family's past

4. Who is Phoenix in "Orange boy"?

- a) Marlon's girlfriend
- b) Marlon's sister
- c) A member of a rival gang
- d) Marlon's best friend

5. How does Marlon feel about Andre's involvement in a gang in "Orange boy"?

- a) He's proud of him
- b) He's confused and conflicted
- c) He's angry and resentful
- d) He's indifferent

6. How does Marlon's relationship with Phoenix affect his relationship with his family in "Orange boy"?

- a) It brings them closer together
- b) It causes tension and conflict
- c) It has no effect
- d) It improves his relationship with his family

7. What decision does Marlon have to make in "Orange boy"?

- a) Whether to stay in London or leave

- b) Whether to stay true to his family or his friends
- c) Whether to continue his education or drop out
- d) Whether to join a gang or not

8. What is the significance of the title "Orangeboy"?

- a) It refers to Marlon's nickname
- b) It symbolizes the danger and violence in the story
- c) It represents the color of the gang's bandanas
- d) It references the fruit that Marlon's grandmother grows

9. How does "Orangeboy" explore the theme of identity?

- a) Through Marlon's experiences growing up in London
- b) Through the characters' relationships with their families
- c) Through the characters' experiences with racism
- d) All of the above

10. How does "Orange boy" address the issue of violence?

- a) Through the depiction of gang violence
- b) Through the impact of violence on the characters and their families
- c) Through the exploration of the causes and consequences of violence
- d) All of the above.

THEME 4: JOHN TOLKIEN “THE LORD OF THE RINGS”

Plan:

1. J.R. Tolkien's life and his literary activity.
2. Analyses of the book “The Lord of the Rings”.
3. Analyses of the poem “Hoard”.

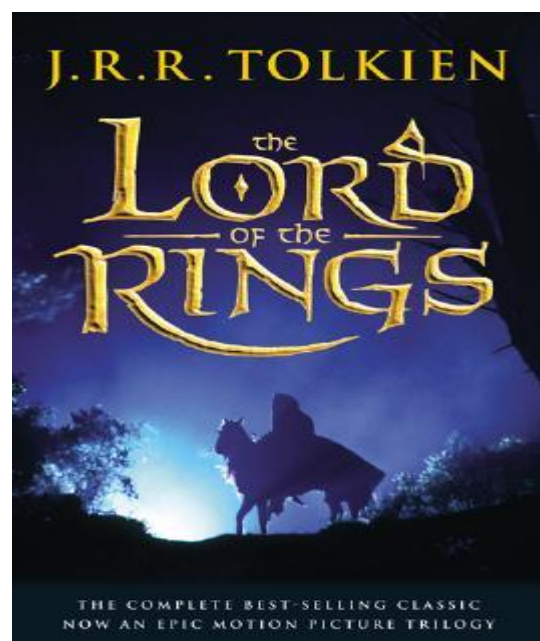


J.R.Tolkien - whose full name was John Ronald Reuel Tolkien, was an English writer, poet, and professor. He was born on January 3, 1892, in Bloemfontein, South Africa, and was raised in Birmingham, England. He was the third of four children and the eldest son of Arthur Tolkien and Mabel Suffield. Tolkien attended King Edward's School in Birmingham and later studied at Exeter College, Oxford, where he developed an interest in languages and mythology. He also served in World War I as a second lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers. After the war, he returned to Oxford, where he worked as a professor of Anglo-Saxon and English language and literature. He also studied and wrote about the history of the English language and the origins of words and grammar. Tolkien's most famous works are *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*. He wrote *The Hobbit* as a story for his children and it was published in 1937. *The Lord of the Rings* was written over a period of 12 years and was finally published in three volumes between 1954 and 1955. He also wrote many other works, including "The Silmarillion" (1977), a collection of stories about the history of Middle-earth, "Tree and Leaf" (1964) and "Smith of Wootton Major" (1967) Tolkien was a devout Catholic and his faith had a profound influence on his writing and his life. He was a member of the Inklings, a literary group at Oxford that included C.S. Lewis and Charles Williams. He was also a close friend of C.S. Lewis,

and the two had many discussions about Christianity and literature. Tolkien's writing and research on languages, mythology, and medieval literature have had a significant impact on the field of fantasy literature and popular culture. His works have been translated into over 50 languages and have sold over 250 million copies worldwide. He passed away on September 2, 1973, in Bournemouth, England. Tolkien's legacy continues to this day, his works have been adapted into films, television shows, video games, and other media, and continue to inspire and influence fantasy writers and readers around the world. He is considered one of the most important figures in fantasy literature and has had a lasting impact on the genre.¹

ANALYSIS OF THE BOOK THE LORD OF THE RINGS BY TOLKIEN

"The Lord of the Rings" is a fantasy novel that tells the story of hobbit Frodo Baggins and his quest to destroy the One Ring, an ancient and powerful ring created by the Dark Lord Sauron. The One Ring has the power to enslave the other rings of power and the goal of the story is to destroy it and to defeat Sauron, the Dark Lord, who seeks to conquer Middle-earth. The story begins in the Shire, the homeland of the hobbits, where Frodo inherits the One Ring from his uncle, Bilbo Baggins. He soon learns of the ring's dark history and the danger it poses to Middle-earth. Together with a fellowship of other characters, including a wizard, elves, dwarves, and humans, Frodo sets out on a journey to destroy the ring in the fires of Mount Doom, the only place where it can be destroyed. The Fellowship of the Ring starts with the journey of the hobbits, Frodo and his three companions, Sam, Merry and Pippin,



¹ Britannica.English-literature.The-20th-century

and the wizard Gandalf, through the Mines of Moriah, where they face the terrifying creature, a Barong. After the Mines, they reach Lothlorien, the Golden Wood, where they are welcomed by Lady Galadriel and Lord Coleborn. From Lothlorien, they journey to Rohan, the land of the horse riders, where they find themselves in the middle of a war. The Two Towers starts with the separation of the fellowship, Frodo and Sam continue their journey to Mordor, and Merry and Pippin are captured by the Uruk-hai, who are orcs in the service of Saruman. The story of the Two Towers also covers the battles of Helm's Deep and the Battle of the Horn burg. In The Return of the King, they finally reach Mordor and the story covers the final battles for the fate of Middle-earth. The journey ends with the destruction of the One Ring and the defeat of Sauron, the Dark Lord. The book concludes with the restoration of the rightful rulers and the rebuilding of the kingdoms of Middle-earth. "The Lord of the Rings" is a fantasy novel written by J.R.R. Tolkien. It was first published in three volumes between 1954 and 1955. The novel is set in Middle-earth, a fictional world created by Tolkien, and follows hobbit Frodo Baggins as he embarks on a quest to destroy the One Ring, an ancient and powerful ring created by the Dark Lord Sauron to conquer Middle-earth.

The story begins in the Shire, the homeland of the hobbits, where Frodo inherits the One Ring from his uncle, Bilbo Baggins. He soon learns of the ring's dark history and the danger it poses to Middle-earth. Along with a fellowship of other characters, including a wizard, elves, dwarves, and humans, Frodo sets out to destroy the ring in the fires of Mount Doom, the only place where it can be destroyed. The Lord of the Rings is a complex and epic story that explores themes of good and evil, power, and friendship. The book is also known for its richly detailed and vivid descriptions of the different races, cultures and landscapes of Middle-earth, it is considered a masterwork of fantasy literature. J.R.R. Tolkien was an English writer, poet, and professor, He was born on January 3, 1892, in Bloemfontein, South Africa, and was raised in Birmingham, England. He studied at Exeter College, Oxford, where he developed

an interest in languages and mythology. He served as a professor at Oxford University, teaching Anglo-Saxon and English language and literature. He wrote many other works, including "The Hobbit" (1937) which is considered a prequel to The Lord of the Rings and "The Silmarillion" (1977), a collection of stories about the history of Middle-earth. The Lord of the Rings has been adapted into several films, stage productions, video games, and other media, and has sold over 150 million copies worldwide. It is considered one of the greatest works of fantasy literature of all time and has been a major influence on the fantasy genre. What is J.R.R. Tolkien's full name?

The Hoard

Deep in the caverns dark and old
The dragon sleeps on piles of gold;
His eyes are closed, his breath is still,
But still he guards his precious hoard.

With sparkling jewels and shining gold,
With ancient rings and coins untold,
The dragon's hoard is rich and grand,
And there it sleeps beneath the land.

But if you're brave and bold and bright,
You may behold the dragon's sight;
You'll see the fire in his eyes,
And hear the roar that shakes the skies.

So heed this warning well, my friend,
And do not dare to steal or bend
The dragon's hoard, or you'll be caught
In flames that scorch and burn and scorch.

But if you're wise and brave and true,
You'll find a way to see it through,
And in the end you'll find the prize,

The dragon's hoard, before your eyes.¹

“The Hoard” is a poem by J.R.R. Tolkien that tells the story of a dragon guarding a pile of gold and jewels in a dark cavern. The dragon is described as sleeping and guarding his treasure, but with the warning that if anyone is brave enough to try and steal from the hoard they will be burned by the dragon's fire. The poem also implies that there is a reward for those who are wise, brave and true, to find a way to see the treasure.

The poem uses imagery and metaphor to create a sense of danger and adventure, as well as to convey the value and allure of the dragon's hoard. The dragon's eyes are closed and breath is still, but he still guards his hoard, which is rich and grand. The use of words like 'sparkling', 'shining', 'ancient' and 'untold' give an idea of the grandeur and valuable nature of the hoard. The poem also has a moral lesson, it encourages the reader to be brave and true, and to find a way to see the treasure through. The poem also warns against greed and stealing, as it leads to being burned by the dragon's fire.

“The Hoard” is a poem that is both exciting and educational, it's an excellent example of Tolkien's imagination and skill at poetry. The poem also includes a moral lesson, it encourages the reader to be brave and true, and to find a way to see the treasure through. The use of words like "wise" and "true" in the last stanza suggest that there is a reward for those who are virtuous and have integrity. The poem also warns against greed and stealing, as it leads to being burned by the dragon's fire, which is a metaphor for the consequences of bad actions.

The use of repetition in the poem is also noteworthy, with the phrase "And hear the roar that shakes the skies" being used twice, it emphasizes the power and might of the dragon.

QUESTIONS:

1. Where was J.R.R. Tolkien born?
2. What did J.R.R. Tolkien study at Exeter College, Oxford?
3. What was J.R.R. Tolkien's profession?

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:21st-century_English_poets.

4. What is the title of the most famous book written by J.R.R. Tolkien?
5. What is the title of the prequel to "The Lord of the Rings"?
6. What is the title of the collection of stories about the history of Middle-earth written by J.R.R. Tolkien?
7. How many languages has "The Lord of the Rings" been translated into?
8. What was J.R.R. Tolkien's religious affiliation?
9. Who were J.R.R. Tolkien's close friends in the Inklings literary group?

FILL IN THE GAPS:

1. The main character of "The Lord of the Rings" is _____.
2. The One Ring is created by the _____.
3. The goal of the story is to destroy the One Ring and to defeat _____.
4. The story begins in the _____, the homeland of the hobbits.
5. The One Ring is inherited by _____ from his uncle, Bilbo Baggins.
6. The fellowship includes a wizard, elves, dwarves, and _____.
7. The journey starts with the Mines of _____.
8. The Golden Wood is called _____.
9. The land of the horse riders is called _____.
10. The final battles take place in _____.

THEME 5: HUGH LOFTING. THE ANALYSIS OF HIS BOOK "THE STORY OF DOCTOR DOLITTLE"

PLAN:

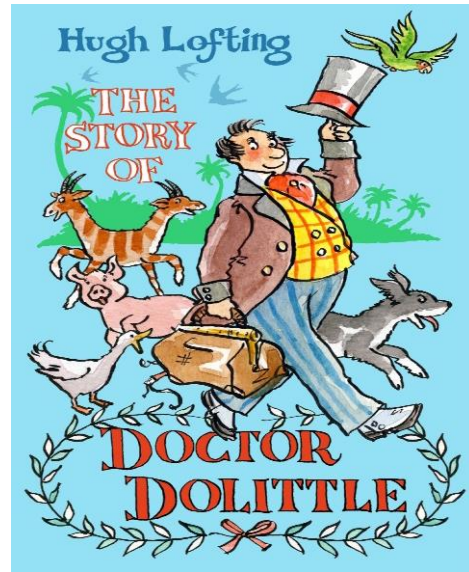
1. Hugh Lofting's life and his literary activity.
2. Analyses of the book "The story of Doctor Dolittle".



Hugh John Lofting was an English-American author, best known for his "Doctor Dolittle" series of children's books. He was born on January 14, 1886, in Maidenhead, England, and was raised in a large family. He attended a Catholic school in Portsmouth and later studied at the London School of Economics and King's College London. He trained as a civil engineer and worked in Canada, the United States, and South Africa. Lofting served in World War I as an officer in the Irish Guards, he wrote the Doctor Dolittle series while in the trenches, these letters were later compiled and illustrated to form the first Doctor Dolittle book. After the war, he emigrated to the United States, where he continued to write and publish the Doctor Dolittle series. The Doctor Dolittle series was an instant success, and Lofting continued to write more books in the series throughout his career. He also wrote other works, including a novel, "The Story of Mr. Tubbs," and a collection of short stories, "The Story of a Cat." Lofting was a gifted storyteller, and his books were praised for their humor, imagination, and ability to convey important messages about the environment and animal rights. He received several literary awards for his works, including the Lewis Carroll Shelf Award for "The Story of Doctor Dolittle" in 1958. He passed away on September 26, 1947, in Santa Monica, California, U.S. His legacy continues to live on through his beloved

Doctor Dolittle books, which continue to be enjoyed by readers of all ages around the world.

Hugh Lofting was the author of "The Story of Doctor Dolittle," a series of children's books about a veterinarian who can talk to animals. The first book in the series, "The Story of Doctor Dolittle," was published in 1920. It was followed by several sequels, including "The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle" (1922), "Doctor Dolittle's Circus" (1924), and "Doctor Dolittle's Garden" (1928).



The books are known for their imaginative stories, rich characters and the use of humor and satire to convey messages about ecology, conservation, and animal rights. The main character, Doctor Dolittle, is a kind-hearted and adventurous doctor who has the ability to communicate with animals. He uses his gift to help animals and learns valuable lessons about the importance of preserving nature and the environment.

The stories are set in the fictional village of Puddle by-on-the-Marsh, and the books follow the adventures of Doctor Dolittle and his animal friends as they travel to different parts of the world, including Africa and South America, to help animals and protect the environment.

The series is considered a classic of children's literature, and it has been translated into many languages and has sold millions of copies worldwide. The characters in the book have become cultural icons, and merchandise featuring the characters is widely available. The books also have been adapted into various films, television shows, and stage productions.

"The Story of Doctor Dolittle" series by Hugh Lofting is a timeless classic that has captured the hearts of children and adults around the world, its vivid imagery, humor, and satire make it an enjoyable read for all ages, and its underlying message of the

importance of ecology, conservation and animal rights remain relevant today.

The plot of "The Story of Doctor Dolittle," the first book in the series, centers around the adventures of a veterinarian named Doctor John Dolittle, who has the ability to talk to animals. The story begins in the small village of Puddle by-on-the-Marsh, where Doctor Dolittle lives and practices medicine. He is known for his love for animals and his ability to communicate with them in their own language. One day, a swallow arrives in Puddleby and tells Doctor Dolittle that there is a terrible sickness among the monkeys in Africa. Doctor Dolittle decides to go to Africa to help the monkeys, and he sets out on an adventure, accompanied by his animal friends, including a dog, a cat, and a parrot. During their journey, Doctor Dolittle and his friends face many challenges and obstacles, including a shipwreck, an attack by pirates, and a journey through a dangerous jungle. Along the way, they also meet many new animal friends, including a gorilla and a tribe of monkeys.

Finally, they reach Africa and find the monkeys, who are suffering from a terrible disease. Doctor Dolittle is able to cure the monkeys and save their lives. He also learns valuable lessons about the importance of preserving nature and the environment. The book concludes with Doctor Dolittle and his animal friends returning home to Puddleby, where they are welcomed back as heroes. The book sets the tone for the series, blending adventure, humor and an underlying message of the importance of animal welfare and conservation.

TEST:

1. Who is the main character in "The Story of Doctor Dolittle"?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a) A gorilla | b) A monkey |
| c) Doctor John Dolittle | d) Christopher Robin |

2. What is the main theme of the book?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| a) War | b) Animal welfare and conservation |
| c) Friendship | d) Adventure |

3. What is the setting of the book?

- a) The Hundred Acre Wood b) Puddle by-on-the-Marsh
- c) Africa d) London

4. What is the ability of the main character in the book?

- a) He can fly b) He can talk to animals
- c) He can swim under the sea d) He can teleport

5. Who is the author of the book?

- a) A.A. Milne b) E.H. Shepard
- c) Hugh Lofting d) J.K. Rowling

6. How many books are in the series?

- a) Two b) Four
- c) One d) Five

7. What is the name of the first book in the series?

- a) The House at Pooh Corner b) Doctor Dolittle's Circus
- c) The Story of Doctor Dolittle d) The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle

8. What is the occupation of the main character in the book?

- a) Veterinarian b) Engineer
- c) Doctor d) Teacher

9. What is the name of the parrot companion of the main character?

- a) Piglet b) Polynesia
- c) Eeyore d) Tigger

10. What is the final outcome of the story?

- a) Doctor Dolittle and his friends die
- b) Doctor Dolittle and his friends are welcomed back as heroes
- c) Doctor Dolittle and his friends are not able to save the monkeys
- d) Doctor Dolittle and his friends stay in Africa.

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS:

1. The main character in "The Story of Doctor Dolittle" is a gorilla. (____)
2. The main theme of the book is war. (____)
3. The setting of the book is Puddle by-on-the-Marsh. (____)

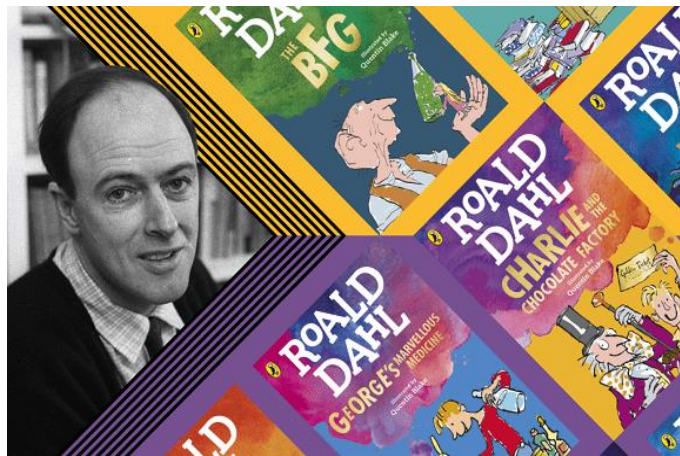
4. The main character in the book can swim under the sea. (____)
5. The author of the book is A.A. Milne. (____)
6. There are two books in the series. (____)
7. The first book in the series is "The House at Pooh Corner." (____)
8. The main character's occupation is a veterinarian. (____)
9. The parrot companion of the main character is named Polynesia. (____)
10. The final outcome of the story is that Doctor Dolittle and his friends are welcomed back as heroes. (____)

THEME 6: ANALYSIS OF “JAMES AND THE GIANT PEACH” AND “CHARLIE AND THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY” BY ROALD DAHL

Plan:

1. Ronald Dahl’s life and his literary activity.
2. James and the Giant Peach is a popular children's novel.
3. Analysis of the book “Charlie and the Chocolate Factory”.

Roald Dahl was born Wales, on September 13, 1916, and was raised in Norway and England. He was the second of four children and the eldest son of Harald Dahl and Sofie Magdalene Dahl. He



He attended Repton School in Derbyshire, England, and later studied at the University College, Oxford. After university, Dahl worked as a British diplomat in Washington D.C. and later as a wartime pilot for the Royal Air Force. He began writing stories for adults in the 1940s and his first children's book, "The Gremlins", was published in 1943. Dahl is considered one of the most popular and successful children's book authors of all time, his books have sold millions of copies worldwide and have been translated into many languages. His other famous books include "Charlie and the Chocolate Factory", "Matilda", "The Witches" and "George's Marvellous Medicine". Dahl passed away on November 23, 1990, but his legacy lives on through his books, which continue to be loved by children and adults alike. Dahl began writing stories for adults in the 1940s, but it was his children's books that brought him international fame and acclaim. His first children's book, James and the Giant Peach, was published in 1961, and it was followed by many other popular works such as Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, Matilda, The

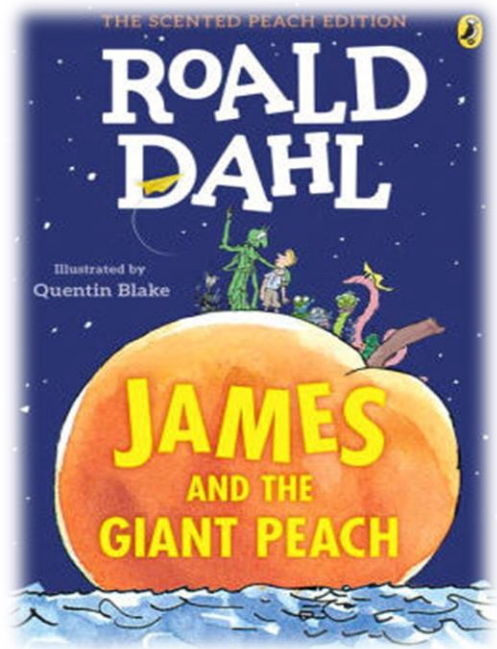
Witches, and Fantastic Mr Fox. Dahl's stories are known for their dark humor, imaginative plots, and memorable characters. His books have been translated into more than 60 languages, and they continue to be popular with readers of all ages around the world. In addition to his writing, Dahl was also a screenwriter and worked on several films and television shows. He also served as a fighter pilot for the Royal Air Force during World War II and was shot down in 1940. Roald Dahl's books have become classics of children's literature, and his storytelling style continues to influence and inspire many authors. His books have also been adapted into movies and stage productions, and have been enjoyed by millions of readers around the world.

Roald Dahl was a very versatile and accomplished author, here are some additional information about him: Dahl wrote for both children and adults, and many of his adult works were short stories and collections of them, he wrote stories for magazines such as The New Yorker and Playboy. He had a particular interest in writing for children and he wrote many books that are considered as classics in children's literature, such as James and the Giant Peach, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, Matilda, The Witches, and Fantastic Mr Fox. Many of his children's books feature a child protagonist who overcomes adversity, often with the help of a magical or eccentric adult. He often used dark humor and irony in his writing.

Dahl's books have been adapted into various forms of media, such as movies, stage productions and animated series, many of them have been commercially successful. His books have won many awards and accolades, including the Children's Book Award, the Whitbread Children's Book Award, and the British Book Award, and have sold millions of copies worldwide. Dahl was also a supporter of several charitable causes, including the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He passed away on November 23, 1990, in Oxford shire, England, but his legacy lives on through his books and the Roald Dahl Museum and Story Centre

was opened in his home town in 2005. Roald Dahl's books are considered as classics of children's literature, and his unique style of writing has had a lasting impact on the genre and continues to inspire many authors. His works are still enjoyed by children and adults alike, and his legacy continues to grow.

"James and the Giant Peach" is a children's novel written by British author Roald Dahl. It was first published in 1961. The story is about a young orphan boy named James Henry Trotter, who lives with his cruel aunts, Spiker and Sponge. He escapes his miserable life when he discovers a giant magical peach growing in the garden and goes on an adventure with the insects he meets inside the peach.



"James and the Giant Peach" is a children's novel written by Roald Dahl, it tells the story of a young orphan boy named James Henry Trotter, who lives with his cruel aunts, Spiker and Sponge. He is a lonely and unhappy child but he discovers a giant magical peach growing in the garden, he enters it and finds a group of insects, a Grasshopper, a ladybug, a Centipede, a Spider, a Glow-worm, and an Earthworm, who became his friends and take him on an adventure inside the peach, they traveled the sea, they saw a lot of strange things, they faced many challenges and obstacles, they finally reach New York City, where they landed and James finally found a new home and a new family.

Throughout the story, James and his new insect friends face many challenges and obstacles, such as dealing with the giant peach's weight as it rolls down the hill, avoiding capture by a group of people who want to use the peach for their own gain, and navigating the dangerous sea journey. Along the way, James learns about friendship, courage, and the importance of being true to

oneself. The story is filled with vivid descriptions and imaginative details that transport readers to a magical world of giant peaches and talking insects, it's also known for its humor and its satirical take on society and human behavior.

The book is also known for its themes of friendship, courage, and the importance of being true to oneself. James and the Giant Peach has been adapted into films, stage productions, and other media, it's considered a classic of children's literature and continues to be loved by readers of all ages.

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the full name of the author of "James and the Giant Peach"?
2. Where was the author of "James and the Giant Peach" born?
3. In which country was the author of "James and the Giant Peach" raised?
4. What was the author of "James and the Giant Peach" occupation?
5. In which year was "James and the Giant Peach" first published?
6. What is the title of the first children's book written by the author of "James and the Giant Peach"?
7. How many languages has "James and the Giant Peach" been translated into?
8. What other famous books has the author of "James and the Giant Peach" written?
9. What are some of the themes explored in "James and the Giant Peach"?
10. What is the date of the author of "James and the Giant Peach" death?

TRUE/ FALSE

1. The main character of "James and the Giant Peach" is named James Henry Trotter. (____)
2. James's aunts, Spiker and Sponge, are kind and loving. (____)
3. James discovers a giant peach in the forest. (____)

4. James and his insect friends face no challenges or obstacles during their journey. (____)
5. The giant peach is used to make a delicious dessert. (____)
6. The story takes place in New York City. (____)
7. The story has a sad ending. (____)
8. The story is mainly about adventure and friendship. (____)
9. The insects James meets in the peach are not able to talk. (____)
10. James and the Giant Peach is considered a classic of fantasy literature. (____)



“Charlie and the Chocolate Factory” is a children's novel written by Roald Dahl. The story is about a poor boy named Charlie Bucket, who lives in a small house with his parents and grandparents. His family is so poor that they can only afford to eat one chocolate bar a year, on Charlie's birthday. One day, Willy Wonka, the mysterious and reclusive owner of the world-famous Wonka Chocolate Factory, announces that he has hidden five golden tickets in five of his chocolate bars, and whoever finds them will win a tour of the factory and a lifetime supply of chocolate. Charlie finds the last golden ticket, along with four other children, each of whom are extremely spoiled, greedy and have a bad behavior, Augustus Gloop, Veruca Salt, Violet Beauregarde and Mike Teavee. As they tour the factory, they are amazed by the fantastical and imaginative machinery and treats that Wonka has created, but the other children's bad behavior leads to them being eliminated from the tour in fantastical and gruesome ways, such as getting sucked up a pipe, turning into a giant blueberry, shrinking to the size of a peanut or being sent by television. Charlie, being the only child left in the tour, and also the only one with good manners and behavior, wins

the grand prize, the factory and a lifetime supply of chocolate, and he is able to share his good fortune with his family.

The story is known for its imaginative and fantastical elements, as well as its commentary on the perils of greed and the importance of good behavior and manners. It has been adapted into several films, stage productions, and other media, and it continues to be loved by readers of all ages. Throughout the story, Charlie's goodness and kindness are highlighted, as well as the negative consequences of the other children's bad behavior. Willy Wonka, the factory's owner, is portrayed as a quirky and eccentric character, who is also wise and has a hidden purpose behind the tour of the factory.

The book is also known for its exploration of themes such as the importance of family, the dangers of greed and selfishness, and the rewards of hard work and kindness. The story is filled with vivid descriptions and imaginative details that transport readers to a magical world of chocolate and candy, it's also known for its humor and its satirical take on human behavior.

The book is known for its memorable characters and its creative and imaginative world-building, which has made it a classic of children's literature, that continues to be enjoyed by readers of all ages.

QUESTIONS:

1. Who is the main character in "Charlie and the Chocolate Factory"?
2. Who is the owner of the world-famous Wonka Chocolate Factory?
3. How many golden tickets were hidden in the chocolate bars?
4. How many children find the golden tickets?
5. What is the prize for finding a golden ticket?
6. What is Charlie's last name?
7. What is the theme of the story?
8. How many films have been made based on the book?
9. Who wrote the book?

10. When was the book first published?
11. What is the main message of the story?

FILL IN THE GAPS:

1. The main character in "Charlie and the Chocolate Factory" is named _____.
2. The owner of the world-famous Wonka Chocolate Factory is named _____.
3. _____ golden tickets were hidden in the chocolate bars.
4. _____ children find the golden tickets. The prize for finding a golden ticket is a tour of the factory and a lifetime supply of chocolate.
5. Charlie's last name is _____.
6. The theme of the story is the importance of _____ and the dangers of greed and selfishness.
7. _____ films have been made based on the book.
8. The book is written by _____.
9. The book was first published in _____.
10. The main message of the story is that _____ and kindness are rewarded, and bad behavior will have negative consequences.

THEME 7. S.Y.MARSHAK IS THE FOUNDER OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

PLAN:

1. Samuel Yakovlevich Marshak's life and literary activity.
2. The analysis of "Tale of a Silly Baby Mouse".
3. The analysis of "The Twelve Month".

SAMUEL YAKOVLEVICH MARSHAK



As Pushkin is called the creator of the modern Russian language, so Marshak can be considered the founder of new children's literature. At the beginning of the twentieth century, this genre was dominated by base verses, tabloids from the life of college girls and handicraft translations of foreign fiction. Worthy works for children appeared rarely and, as a rule, from the pen of non-children's writers: Tolstoy, Kuprin, Gorky. Dealing exclusively with children's literature was considered too petty, superficial.

Marshak was born to a Jewish family on 3 November 1887 in Voronezh. His father was a foreman at a soap-making plant. He had a good home education and later studied at the gymnasium (secondary school) of Ostrogozhsk, a suburb of Voronezh. He started to write poetry during his childhood years in Voronezh. His brother Ilya (1896—1953) and sister Lilya (who wrote as Elena Ilina) (1901—1964) also both became Soviet authors. In 1902, the Marshak family moved to Saint Petersburg. There was a complication: as a Jew, Marshak could not legally live outside the Pale of Settlement, thus he could not attend school while living in the city. Samuel Yakovlevich Marshak in his youth enjoyed the patronage of major artists who were able to discern a great literary talent in a very young boy.

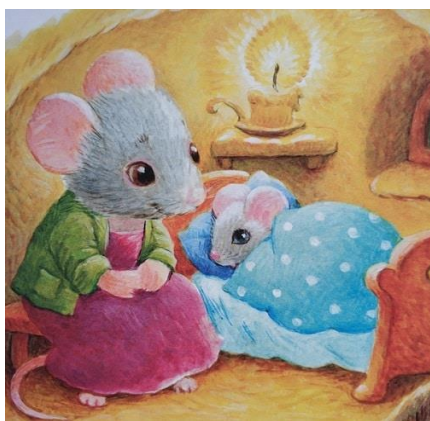
Marshak was taken under his patronage by Stasov, Chaliapin paid for his studies at the gymnasium, having serious problems with the lungs, Marshak lived for several years at Gorky's dacha in Yalta. Having become famous, Marshak himself continued the good tradition of supporting talents. He gathered around him a brilliant company of the best translators, poets, writers, artists, many of whom admitted that without Marshak their work would not have taken place. He blessed Evgeny Schwartz, Alexei Tolstoy, Vitaly Bianchi, Sergei Mikhalkov, Tamara Gabbe, the artists Lebedev and Konashevich with his wing... Dozens of equally famous names can be listed, and many of these authors can boast of their no less remarkable students. All this widest variety of children's literature of the highest standard became possible thanks to the activities of Samuil Yakovlevich Marshak in children's publishing houses. And, of course, thanks to his best human qualities: talents were drawn to him, and he considered it his duty to help those who were nearby in everything. Philanthropist and scholar Baron David Ginsburg took an interest in Marshak and introduced him to the influential critic Vladimir Stasov. Stasov was so impressed by the schoolboy's literary talent that he arranged an exception from the Pale laws for Samuel and his family. He also introduced Marshak to Maxim Gorky and Feodor Chaliapin. In 1904, Samuel was diagnosed with tuberculosis and could no longer continue to live in the cold climate of Saint Petersburg.

In 1904, he published his first works in the magazine Jewish Life and in the mid- to late 1900s, Marshak created a body of Zionist verse, some of which appeared in such periodicals as Young Judea. In 1907 he returned to Saint Petersburg and subsequently published numerous works in the popular magazine Satyr icon.

In 1912 he moved to England and studied philosophy at the University of London. He fell in love with English culture and with poetry written in English. In his senior year at the University he published his translations of the poems written by

William Blake, Robert Burns and William Wordsworth, published in Russia. His 1913 visit to an experimental "free" school in Wales (led by the Tolstoyan Philip Oyler) is noted as the event that sparked his professional interest in children.

In 1914 Marshak and his wife worked with children of Jewish refugees in Voronezh. The death of Marshak's young daughter in 1915 directed him toward children's literature. In 1920 he moved to Yekaterinodar (now Krasnodar) to head the province's orphanages and it was there that he and a group of enthusiasts, including Yelena Vasilyeva, organized Children's town that included a children's theater, library, and studios. For this theater, he co-wrote plays that later became the book Theater for Children. In 1922, Marshak moved back to what was then Petrograd to become the head of the Children's Literature Studio. He published the following works at the Raduga publishing house: "Detki v kletke" (Kids in a cage), "Pojar" (Fire) 1923, "Skazka o glupom mishonke" (The Tale of a Silly Mouse), "Sinyaya ptitsa" (Blue bird), "Sirk" (Circus), "Morojnoye" (Ice Cream), "Vchera i segodnya" (Yesterday and today) 1925, "Bagaj" (Luggage) 1926, "Pudel" (Poodle), "Pochta" (Post Office) 1927, and "Vot kakoy rasseyanniy" (What an absent-minded guy) 1930.¹



Tale of a Silly Baby Mouse

The silly mouse's mother can not find a babysitter for him. The finicky little mouse refuses all the candidates that the exhausted mother-mouse offers him. Either he does not like a quiet voice, or it is too loud. The horse sings terribly for him, the toad is too boring. The little mouse requires more and more nannies.

Finally, the mother brings the mouse to the nanny cat. This time she pleased the capricious son, he really liked how sweet and

¹ Детская литература (Вторая половина XIX и начало XX вв.): Хрестоматия для пед. ин-тов / Сост.: А.И. Борщевская, И.И. Халтурин, Н.С. Шер. М, 1954.

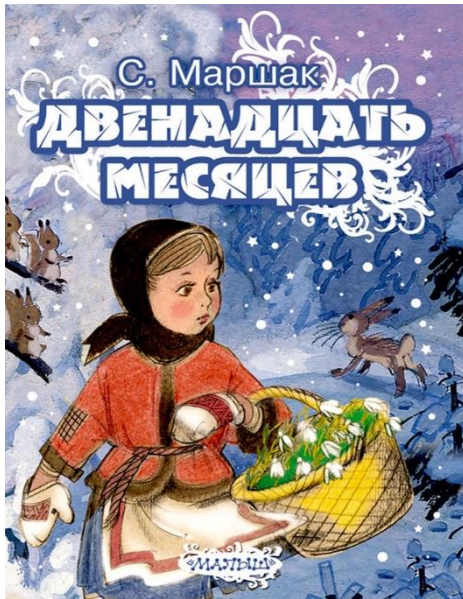
gentle the cat sings. And the cunning nanny lulled the picky, and
ate him. The mouse returned, began to look for her son, but the
mouse did not exist.

Good night kids!
Good night, good night, good night ...
Time to sleep! Time to sleep!
Quietly, quietly, you fall asleep.
Be quiet, little mouse, sleep.
I'll give you a crust of a bread,
Remains of a candle, don't be sad.
Rock-a-bye, rock-a-bye.
Go to sleep my little birds,
I'll give my neighbor Glashka????
a piece of cake
And a jug of milk.
Hush, hush, we can not sleep!
You're a baby mouse, be quiet!
Rock-a-bye, rock-a-bye, ...
I can't get the words of your song!
I won't sleep the whole night long!
Mom, you better not squeak,
Find me a better nanny! Quick!
I am duck, I am your neighbor.
Ha-ha-ha, go to sleep, little one!
I will find you a nice worm
After some rain next to a pond.¹

Help to translate! Natasha Brown 23:31, 24 November 2015 (UTC)

¹ https://wikitranslate.org/wiki/Tale_of_%D0%B0_Silly_Baby_Mouse_-_1940

THE TWELVE MONTH BY MARSHAK



"Twelve Months: A Fairy-Tale"

follows a young girl named Nastenka, who is given a magical calendar by a kind old lady. Each page of the calendar represents a different month of the year, and when Nastenka turns the page, she is transported to a different fairy tale world. In January, she meets a snowman who takes her on a magical sleigh ride. In February, she helps a bear find his missing honey. In March, she meets a kind-

hearted witch who teaches her about the changing of the seasons. Each month, Nastenka has a new adventure and learns a valuable lesson. The book is a series of short stories, with each one representing a month of the year and having a moral or a lesson to be learned.¹

As Nastenka turns the pages of the calendar and visits each month, she encounters a variety of characters including a mischievous hare, a selfish frog, and a lonely old woman. Each character teaches her an important lesson about kindness, generosity, and the importance of helping others. Along the way, Nastenka also learns about the natural cycles of the year, such as the changing of the seasons and the growth of plants. The story also illustrates how different months can be associated with different emotions and moods, like the joy of spring, the warmth of summer, the cheerfulness of autumn and the harshness of winter. Each month brings its own unique challenges and rewards, and Nastenka learns to appreciate the beauty of each season. The book is not only a collection of fairy tales, but a journey through the year, through the different emotions and

¹ Детская литература (Вторая половина XIX и начало XX вв.): Хрестоматия для пед. ин-тов / Сост.: А.И. Борщевская, И.И. Халтурин, Н.С. Шер. М, 1954.

the different seasons, with a message of kindness, helping others, and the appreciation of nature.

QUESTIONS:

1. Who can be considered as the founder of new children's literature?
2. When and where was Samuil Yakovlevich Marshak born?
3. What was the name of the magazine in which Marshak published his first works?
4. In which city did Samuel Marshak spend his early childhood? Ostrogozhsk
5. Where did Marshak study in 1912-1914? At the University of London
6. What does Nastenka receive from the kind old lady?
7. Who does Nastenka meet in the month of February?
8. What does the kind-hearted witch teach Nastenka in March?
9. What is the main lesson that Nastenka learns in the month of April?
10. What is the main theme of the book?

FILL IN THE GAPS:

1. Nastenka receives a _____ from the kind old lady.
2. In the month of February, Nastenka helps a _____ find his missing honey.
3. The kind-hearted witch teaches Nastenka about the _____ of the seasons in March.
4. The main lesson that Nastenka learns in April is the importance of _____.
5. The main theme of the book is _____, helping others and the appreciation of nature.

TEST:

1) In the family of what nationality was Samuel Marshak born?

a) In a Russian family

b) In a Jewish family

THEME 8: KH.TUKHTABAYEV AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Plan:

1. Kh.Tukhtaboyev's life and literary activity.
2. The analysis of "The magic hat".

Modern Uzbek children's writer. Honored worker of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, People's Writer of Uzbekistan. Khudaiberdi Tukhtabaev was born on December 17, 1932 in the village of Katta Tagob, Fergana region. Khudaiberdy was left an orphan early and his grandfather and grandmother were engaged in his upbringing. In 1949 he graduated from the Kokand Pedagogical College, and in 1955 from the Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan). He began his professional career as a teacher in a district school in the Fergana region, later worked as the head of the educational department, director of the school. Starting from 1958, Kh.Tukhtabaev published more than 300 feuilletons in the newspapers "Vecherniy Tashkent" and "Sovetskiy Uzbekistan" for 14 years. Also published in the magazines "Gulistan", "Star of the East", "Gulkhan", "Young Force", in the print media "Young Guard" and "Kamalak." In 1958, in a short time, the books The Young Guard, The Secret Revealed, and The Magic Hat were published. Kh. Tukhtabaev is known to foreign readers thanks to the fairy tale "The Magic Hat" translated into Russian (as well as Ukrainian, French and a number of other languages). ¹



Khudoiberdi Tukhtaboyev was inspired to write by research and self improvement, which also had a significant impact on the development of his skill and gave his writings an unmatched color

¹ Safarov O. O'zbek bolalar poetik folklori. T.: "O'qituvchi", 1985.

and glitter. There are many people in life who have various personalities. Some people don't even recognize they've acted evilly rather than good. Some people believe they are highly beneficial to the community, yet they are actually damaging. He wanted to fully understand the actions of the people who were the source of these concerns.

It is safe to claim that this data served as the foundation for his works "Riding the Yellow Giant" and "The Death of the Yellow Giant." After "The Resurrected Dead" ("Tirilgan murda") and "The Naughty Child" ("Shum bola") not much more was produced in this genre. Kh. Tukhtaboyev upheld Abdulla Qodiri's customs throughout the ensuing years. Gafur Gulam made an effort to close this "gap." Of course, Kh. Tukhtaboyev writes with his audience in mind when he writes for young readers. He asserts that the advice given to a six year old should be very different from that given to a fourteen-year old. This is one of the key factors contributing to the author's books for kids and teenagers being entertaining, instructive, and engaging. Because of this, Kh. Tukhtaboyev's first funny adventure narrative, "The Magic Hat," based on children's experiences, quickly won the respect of kids and garnered favorable reviews from the general public.¹

THE MAGIC HAT



Hashim is a pupil of the 6th grade, does not like to study too much, but at the same time he really wants to become a big person, as they say in Central Asia, where he lives, respected. For some reason, it seems to him that if he could become invisible, he would very easily achieve his aspirations. Be afraid of your desires! Hashimdjan's wish came true - he found a magic hat that makes its owner invisible when casting a spell (the hat is also talking). And now Hashim leaves

¹ Safarov O. O'zbek bolalar poetik folklori. T.: "O'qituvchi", 1985.

school, where they don't understand him, don't let him turn around, and goes to the big world, where he can show himself in all his glory, since he has such serious support as a hat. But a hat cannot give either knowledge or skills. She can only make Hashim invisible. What does this have to do with his goal of becoming respected? None. But in order to understand this, Hashim had to go through a lot of trouble - he is a persistent comrade to the point of stubbornness and does not understand anything from the first presentation. He is sure that he is a genius, and there are only envious people and losers around. For example, he comes to one collective farm, goes to the chairman, opening the door with a kick with a swing and like this: appoint me an agronomist, I am a great agronomist, I have a diploma here (rummages in a briefcase).

The chairman of the park has a fever, he has no time: Oh, agronomist! What a luck! go, dear, to such and such a brigade, save. Well, it's clear how a sixth grader can do agronomy). With shame and scandal, he is expelled from the collective farm. So - he's not a stuffed fool, but the chairman. So, Hashim thinks and goes for new cones. Indeed, "his path is not covered with roses" ... Six months later, he returns to his native village - he never managed to become great and famous from the end)). The glory of him is only as the greatest lazy and mischievous. He could not go to the 7th grade, received a re-examination, but did not prepare in the summer and could not pass the exams. However, he does not lose heart and is firmly convinced of his irresistibility and originality).

QUESTIONS:

- 1) Tell about the life of Kh. Tukhtabaev.
- 2) List some works of Kh. Tukhtabaev.
- 3) One of his most popular book which has been translated into a number of languages. Write about it.
- 4) Whose customs upheld Kh. Tukhtaboyev throughout the ensuing years?
- 5) The main theme in his works.

TEST:

1. When and where was born Kh. Tukhtabaev ?

- a) December 12, 1932 Fergana Bukhara
- b) November 29, 1919
- c) March 24, 1924 Khorezm
- d) July 6, 1960 Djizzax

2. Which college graduated Kh. Tukhtabaev?

- a) Bukhara Medical College
- b) Kokand Pedogogical College
- c) Djizzax Pedagogical College
- d) Khorezm Academic Lyceum

3. In which age Kh. Tukhtabaev?

- a) 15
- b) 20
- c) 17
- d) 22

4. Which region Kh. Tukhtabaev began his professional career as a teacher in a district school?

- a) Djizzax
- b) Bukhara
- c) Namangan
- d) Fergana

5. What is the first book of writer translated into Russian?

- a) Magical Hat
- b) Years and Roads
- c) The end of the Yellow Diva
- d) Shum bola

6. Which book published in 1958?

- a) Besh Bolali Yigitcha, Years and Roads
- b) The Young Guard, The Secret Revealed, The Magic Hat
- c) Zhakmati Odamlar, The Magic Hat
- d) The young Guard, Shumbola

7. What work of Kh. Tukhtabaev was awarded the prize at the All-Union competition for the best children's book in 1970?

- a) "Secret disclosed"
- b) "Magic hat"
- c) "End yellow diva"
- d) "Years and Roads"

8. In which printed publications were Kh. Tukhtabaev's feuilletons published?

- a) Young Guard and Kamalak
- b) Star of the East, Gulkhan
- c) Guncha, Young Force
- d) Evening Tashkent, Soviet Uzbekistan Gulistan

9. How many feuilletons have been published?

a) 100

b) 80

c) 300

d) 200

10. In what year he graduated from Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan)?

a) 1945

b) 1954

c) 1912

d) 1955

GLOSSARY

allegory : a narrative technique in which characters representing things or abstract ideas are used to convey a message or teach a lesson. Allegory is typically used to teach moral, ethical, or religious lessons but is sometimes used for satiric or political purposes. Examples of allegorical works include Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queene* and John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

allusion : a reference to a familiar literary or historical person or event, used to make an idea more easily understood. For example, describing someone as a "Romeo" makes an allusion to William Shakespeare's famous young lover in *Romeo and Juliet*.

amerind literature : the writing and oral traditions of Native Americans. Native American literature was originally passed on by word of mouth, so it consisted largely of stories and events that were easily memorized. Amerind prose is often rhythmic like poetry because it was recited to the beat of a ceremonial drum. Examples of Amerind literature include the autobiographical *Black Elk Speaks*, the works of N. Scott Momaday, James Welch, and Craig Lee Strete, and the poetry of Luci Tapahonso.

analogy : a comparison of two things made to explain something unfamiliar through its similarities to something familiar, or to prove one point based on the acceptedness of another. Similes and metaphors are types of analogies. Analogies often take the form of an extended simile, as in William Blake's aphorism: "As the caterpillar chooses the fairest leaves to lay her eggs on, so the priest lays his curse on the fairest joys."

angry young men : a group of British writers of the 1950s whose work expressed bitterness and disillusionment with society. Common to their work is an anti-hero who rebels against a corrupt social order and strives for personal integrity. The term

has been used to describe Kingsley Amis, John Osborne, Colin Wilson, John Wain, and others.

biography : a connected narrative that tells a person's life story. Biographies typically aim to be objective and closely detailed. James Boswell's *The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D* is a famous example of the form.

black comedy : see black humor

black humor: writing that places grotesque elements side by side with humorous ones in an attempt to shock the reader, forcing him or her to laugh at the horrifying reality of a disordered world. Joseph Heller's novel *Catch- 22* is considered a superb example of the use of black humor. Other well-known authors who use black humor include Kurt Vonnegut, Edward Albee, Eugene Ionesco, and Harold Pinter.

bloomsbury group: a group of English writers, artists, and intellectuals who held informal artistic and philosophical discussions in Bloomsbury, a district of London, from around 1907 to the early 1930s. The Bloomsbury Group held no uniform philosophical beliefs but did commonly express an aversion to moral prudery and a desire for greater social tolerance. At various times the circle included Virginia Woolf, E. M. Forster, Clive Bell, Lytton Strachey, and John Maynard Keynes.

bon mot: a French term meaning “good word.” A bon mot is a witty remark or clever observation. Charles Lamb and Oscar Wilde are celebrated for their witty bon mots. Two examples by Oscar Wilde stand out: (1) “All women become their mothers. That is their tragedy. No man does. That's his.” (2) “A man cannot be too careful in the choice of his enemies.”

burlesque: any literary work that uses exaggeration to make its subject appear ridiculous, either by treating a trivial subject with profound seriousness or by treating a dignified subject frivolously. The word “burlesque” may also be used as an adjective, as in “burlesque show,” to mean “striptease act.” Examples of literary burlesque include the comedies of

Aristophanes, Miguel de Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, Samuel Butler's poem "Hudibras," and John Gay's play *The Beggar's Opera*.

character: broadly speaking, a person in a literary work. The actions of characters are what constitute the plot of a story, novel, or poem. There are numerous types of characters, ranging from simple, stereotypical figures to intricate, multifaceted ones. In the techniques of anthropomorphism and personification, animals—and even places or things—can assume aspects of character. "Characterization" is the process by which an author creates vivid, believable characters in a work of art. This may be done in a variety of ways, including (1) direct description of the character by the narrator; (2) the direct presentation of the speech, thoughts, or actions of the character; and (3) the responses of other characters to the character. The term "character" also refers to a form originated by the ancient Greek writer Theophrastus that later became popular in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is a short essay or sketch of a person who prominently displays a specific attribute or quality, such as miserliness or ambition. Notable characters in literature include Oedipus Rex, Don Quixote de la Mancha, Macbeth, Candide, Hester Prynne, Ebenezer Scrooge, Huckleberry Finn, Jay Gatsby, Scarlett O'Hara, James Bond, and Kunta Kinte.

classical : in its strictest definition in literary criticism, classicism refers to works of ancient Greek or Roman literature. The term may also be used to describe a literary work of recognized importance (a "classic") from any time period or literature that exhibits the traits of classicism. Classical authors from ancient Greek and Roman times include Juvenal and Homer. Examples of later works and authors now described as classical include French literature of the seventeenth century, Western novels of the nineteenth century, and American fiction of the mid-nineteenth century such as that written by James Fenimore Cooper and Mark Twain.

description : descriptive writing is intended to allow a reader to picture the scene or setting in which the action of a story takes place. The form this description takes often evokes an intended emotional response—a dark, spooky graveyard will evoke fear, and a peaceful, sunny meadow will evoke calmness. An example of a descriptive story is Edgar Allan Poe's *Landor's Cottage*, which offers a detailed depiction of a New York country estate.

detective story : a narrative about the solution of a mystery or the identification of a criminal. The conventions of the detective story include the detective's scrupulous use of logic in solving the mystery; incompetent or ineffectual police; a suspect who appears guilty at first but is later proved innocent; and the detective's friend or confidant—often the narrator—whose slowness in interpreting clues emphasizes by contrast the detective's brilliance. Edgar Allan Poe's “*Murders in the Rue Morgue*” is commonly regarded as the earliest example of this type of story. With this work, Poe established many of the conventions of the detective story genre, which are still in practice. Other practitioners of this vast and extremely popular genre include Arthur Conan Doyle, Dashiell Hammett, and Agatha Christie.

dialogue : in its widest sense, dialogue is simply conversation between people in a literary work; in its most restricted sense, it refers specifically to the speech of characters in a drama. As a specific literary genre, a “dialogue” is a composition in which characters debate an issue or idea. The Greek philosopher Plato frequently expounded his theories in the form of dialogues.

diary : a personal written record of daily events and thoughts. As private documents, diaries are supposedly not intended for an audience, but some, such as those of Samuel Pepys and Anais Nin, are known for their high literary quality. The *Diary of Anne Frank* is an example of a well-known diary discovered and published after the author's death. Many writers have used the diary form as a deliberate literary device, as in Nikolai Gogol's story “*Diary of a Madman*.”

diction : the selection and arrangement of words in a literary work.

Either or both may vary depending on the desired effect. There are four general types of diction: “formal,” used in scholarly or lofty writing; “informal,” used in relaxed but educated conversation; “colloquial,” used in everyday speech; and “slang,” containing newly coined words and other terms not accepted in formal usage.

didactic : a term used to describe works of literature that aim to teach some moral, religious, political, or practical lesson. Although didactic elements are often found in artistically pleasing works, the term “didactic” usually refers to literature in which the message is more important than the form. The term may also be used to criticize a work that the critic finds “overly didactic,” that is, heavy-handed in its delivery of a lesson. Examples of didactic literature include John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Alexander Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *Emile*, and Elizabeth Inchbald's *Simple Story*.

draft : any preliminary version of a written work. An author may write dozens of drafts which are revised to form the final work, or he or she may write only one, with few or no revisions. Dorothy Parker's observation that “I can't write five words but that I change seven” humorously indicates the purpose of the draft.

dramatic irony : occurs when the audience of a play or the reader of a work of literature knows something that a character in the work itself does not know. The irony is in the contrast between the intended meaning of the statements or actions of a character and the additional information understood by the audience. A celebrated example of dramatic irony is in Act V of William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, where two young lovers meet their end as a result of a tragic misunderstanding. Here, the audience has full knowledge that Juliet's apparent “death” is merely temporary; she will regain her senses when the mysterious “sleeping potion” she has taken wears off. But Romeo, mistaking Juliet's drug-induced trance for true

death, kills himself in grief. Upon awakening, Juliet discovers Romeo's corpse and, in despair, slays herself.

dramatis personae : the characters in a work of literature, particularly a drama. The list of characters printed before the main text of a play or in the program is the *dramatis personae*.

dream vision : a literary convention, chiefly of the Middle Ages. In a dream vision a story is presented as a literal dream of the narrator. This device was commonly used to teach moral and religious lessons. Important works of this type are *The Divine Comedy* by Dante Alighieri, *Piers Plowman* by William Langland, and *The Pilgrim's Progress* by John Bunyan.

Electra complex : a daughter's amorous obsession with her father. The term Electra complex comes from the plays of Euripides and Sophocles entitled *Electra*, in which the character Electra drives her brother Orestes to kill their mother and her lover in revenge for the murder of their father.

Elizabethan age : a period of great economic growth, religious controversy, and nationalism closely associated with the reign of Elizabeth I of England (1558–1603). The Elizabethan Age is considered a part of the general renaissance—that is, the flowering of arts and literature—that took place in Europe during the fourteenth through sixteenth centuries. The era is considered the golden age of English literature. The most important dramas in English and a great deal of lyric poetry were produced during this period, and modern English criticism began around this time. The notable authors of the period—Philip Sidney, Edmund Spenser, Christopher Marlowe, William Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Francis Bacon, and John Donne—are among the best in all of English literature.

empathy : a sense of shared experience, including emotional and physical feelings, with someone or something other than oneself. Empathy is often used to describe the response of a reader to a literary character. An example of an empathic passage is William Shakespeare's description in his narrative poem *Venus and Adonis* of: “the snail, whose tender horns being

hit, Shrinks backward in his shelly cave with pain.” Readers of Gerard Manley Hopkins's *The Windhover* may experience some of the physical sensations evoked in the description of the movement of the falcon.

enlightenment, the : an eighteenth-century philosophical movement. It began in France but had a wide impact throughout Europe and America. Thinkers of the Enlightenment valued reason and believed that both the individual and society could achieve a state of perfection. Corresponding to this essentially humanist vision was a resistance to religious authority. Important figures of the Enlightenment were Denis Diderot and Voltaire in France, Edward Gibbon and David Hume in England, and Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson in the United States.

epigram : a saying that makes the speaker's point quickly and concisely. Samuel Taylor Coleridge wrote an epigram that neatly sums up the form: “What is an Epigram? A Dwarfish whole, // Its body brevity, and wit its soul.”

epilogue : a concluding statement or section of a literary work. In dramas, particularly those of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the epilogue is a closing speech, often in verse, delivered by an actor at the end of a play and spoken directly to the audience. A famous epilogue is Puck's speech at the end of William Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

epiphany : a sudden revelation of truth inspired by a seemingly trivial incident. The term was widely used by James Joyce in his critical writings, and the stories in Joyce's *Dubliners* are commonly called “epiphanies.”

episode : an incident that forms part of a story and is significantly related to it. Episodes may be either self-contained narratives or events that depend on a larger context for their sense and importance. Examples of episodes include the founding of Wilmington, Delaware in Charles Reade's *The Disinherited Heir* and the individual events comprising the picaresque novels and medieval romances.

epitaph : an inscription on a tomb or tombstone, or a verse written on the occasion of a person's death. Epitaphs may be serious or humorous. Dorothy Parker's epitaph reads, "I told you I was sick."

epithet : a word or phrase, often disparaging or abusive, that expresses a character trait of someone or something. "The Napoleon of crime" is an epithet applied to Professor Moriarty, archrival of Sherlock Holmes in Arthur Conan Doyle's series of detective stories.

essay : a prose composition with a focused subject of discussion. The term was coined by Michel de Montaigne to describe his 1580 collection of brief, informal reflections on himself and on various topics relating to human nature. An essay can also be a long, systematic discourse. An example of a longer essay is John Locke's *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*.

expatriates : see expatriatism

expatriatism : the practice of leaving one's country to live for an extended period in another country. Literary expatriates include English poets Percy Bysshe Shelley and John Keats in Italy, Polish novelist Joseph Conrad in England, American writers Richard Wright, James Baldwin, Gertrude Stein, and Ernest Hemingway in France, and Trinidadian author Neil Bissonndath in Canada.

exposition : writing intended to explain the nature of an idea, thing, or theme. Expository writing is often combined with description, narration, or argument. In dramatic writing, the exposition is the introductory material which presents the characters, setting, and tone of the play. An example of dramatic exposition occurs in many nineteenth-century drawing-room comedies in which the butler and the maid open the play with relevant talk about their master and mistress; in composition, exposition relays factual information, as in encyclopedia entries.

fable : a prose or verse narrative intended to convey a moral. Animals or inanimate objects with human characteristics often

serve as characters in fables. A famous fable is Aesop's "The Tortoise and the Hare."

fairy tales : short narratives featuring mythical beings such as fairies, elves, and sprites. These tales originally belonged to the folklore of a particular nation or region, such as those collected in Germany by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm. Two other celebrated writers of fairy tales are Hans Christian Andersen and Rudyard Kipling.

fantasy : a literary form related to mythology and folklore. Fantasy literature is typically set in non-existent realms and features supernatural beings. Notable examples of fantasy literature are *The Lord of the Rings* by J. R. R. Tolkien and the *Gormenghast* trilogy by Mervyn Peake.

farce : a type of comedy characterized by broad humor, outlandish incidents, and often vulgar subject matter. Much of the "comedy" in film and television could more accurately be described as farce.

fiction : any story that is the product of imagination rather than a documentation of fact. characters and events in such narratives may be based in real life but their ultimate form and configuration is a creation of the author. Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*, Laurence Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, and Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* are examples of fiction.

figurative language : a technique in writing in which the author temporarily interrupts the order, construction, or meaning of the writing for a particular effect. This interruption takes the form of one or more figures of speech such as hyperbole, irony, or simile. Figurative language is the opposite of literal language, in which every word is truthful, accurate, and free of exaggeration or embellishment. Examples of figurative language are tropes such as metaphor and rhetorical figures such as apostrophe.

figures of speech : writing that differs from customary conventions for construction, meaning, order, or significance for

the purpose of a special meaning or effect. There are two major types of figures of speech: rhetorical figures, which do not make changes in the meaning of the words, and tropes, which do. Types of figures of speech include simile, hyperbole, alliteration, and pun, among many others.

flashback : a device used in literature to present action that occurred before the beginning of the story. Flashbacks are often introduced as the dreams or recollections of one or more characters. Flashback techniques are often used in films, where they are typically set off by a gradual changing of one picture to another.

foil : a character in a work of literature whose physical or psychological qualities contrast strongly with, and therefore highlight, the corresponding qualities of another character. In his Sherlock Holmes stories, Arthur Conan Doyle portrayed Dr. Watson as a man of normal habits and intelligence, making him a foil for the eccentric and wonderfully perceptive Sherlock Holmes.

folklore : traditions and myths preserved in a culture or group of people. Typically, these are passed on by word of mouth in various forms—such as legends, songs, and proverbs—or preserved in customs and ceremonies. This term was first used by W. J. Thoms in 1846. Sir James Frazer's *The Golden Bough* is the record of English folklore; myths about the frontier and the Old South exemplify American folklore.

folktale : a story originating in oral tradition. Folk-tales fall into a variety of categories, including legends, ghost stories, fairy tales, fables, and anecdotes based on historical figures and events. Examples of folktales include Giambattista Basile's *The Pentamerone*, which contains the tales of Puss in Boots, Rapunzel, Cinderella, and Beauty and the Beast, and Joel Chandler Harris's Uncle Remus stories, which represent transplanted African folktales and American tales about the characters Mike Fink, Johnny Appleseed, Paul Bunyan, and Pecos Bill.

foreshadowing : a device used in literature to create expectation or to set up an explanation of later developments. In Charles Dickens's *Great Expectations*, the graveyard encounter at the beginning of the novel between Pip and the escaped convict Magwitch foreshadows the baleful atmosphere and events that comprise much of the narrative.

form : the pattern or construction of a work which identifies its genre and distinguishes it from other genres. Examples of forms include the different genres, such as the lyric form or the short story form, and various patterns for poetry, such as the verse form or the stanza form.

genre : a category of literary work. In critical theory, genre may refer to both the content of a given work—tragedy, comedy, pastoral—and to its form, such as poetry, novel, or drama. This term also refers to types of popular literature, as in the genres of science fiction or the detective story.

genteel tradition : a term coined by critic George Santayana to describe the literary practice of certain late nineteenth-century American writers, especially New Englanders. Followers of the Genteel Tradition emphasized conventionality in social, religious, moral, and literary standards. Some of the best-known writers of the Genteel Tradition are R. H. Stoddard and Bayard Taylor.

great chain of being : the belief that all things and creatures in nature are organized in a hierarchy from inanimate objects at the bottom to God at the top. This system of belief was popular in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A summary of the concept of the great chain of being can be found in the first epistle of Alexander Pope's *An Essay on Man*, and more recently in Arthur O. Love-joy's *The Great Chain of Being: A Study of the History of an Idea*.

grotesque : in literary criticism, the subject matter of a work or a style of expression characterized by exaggeration, deformity, freakishness, and disorder. The grotesque often includes an element of comic absurdity. Early examples of literary

grotesque include François Rabelais's *Pantagruel* and *Gargantua* and Thomas Nashe's *The Unfortunate Traveller*, while more recent examples can be found in the works of Edgar Allan Poe, Evelyn Waugh, Eudora Welty, Flannery O'Connor, Eugene Ionesco, Gunter Grass, Thomas Mann, Mervyn Peake, and Joseph Heller, among many others. **Sequel:** A complete story that is a continuation of an earlier story.

Serial: A story or play presented in parts.

Short Story: A brief, fictional prose narrative.

Soliloquy: A speech given by a character as if he were alone.

Sonnet: A 14-line poem that usually rhymes in a formal way and is in iambic pentameter.

Story: An imaginative tale that is shorter than a novel, but longer than a short story.

Supernatural Story: A narrative with events and situations that cannot be explained by known causes.

Survival Story: A fiction or nonfiction narrative about characters who overcome great odds.

Technical Writing: A piece intended to give specific information.

Tragedy: A work that presents serious or sad events.

Tragicomedy: A literary work that contains elements of both comedy and tragedy.

Trickster Tale: A story about a mischievous, supernatural being.

Yarn: A long true or imaginary tale of adventure.

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HOZIRGI ZAMON BOLALAR ADABIYOTI

**51220200 - Maktabgacha va boshlang'ich talimda xorijiy til
(tillar bo'yicha)**

O'QUV QO'LLANMA

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