

THE MAIN GENRES OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN THE HISTORICAL AND LITERARY PROCESS OF ENGLAND IN THE XIXTH AND EARLY XXTH CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT

The main genres of children's literature in XIXth and early XXth century England reflect a dynamic interplay between cultural values, educational philosophies, and artistic expression. This era laid the groundwork for contemporary children's literature, fostering a legacy that champions creativity, empathy, and the exploration of complex themes through the lens of childhood. As society continues to evolve, so too does children's literature, but the foundational developments of this period remain pivotal in shaping its trajectory.

Key words: Victorian Era, didactic literature, fantasy, adventure stories, fairy tales, nostalgia, educational, social change, modernism, imaginative storytelling, literature, book, evolution and narratives.

ANNOTATSIYA

XIX-asr va XX-asr boshlarida Angliyadagi tarixiy va adabiy o'zgarishlar bolalar adabiyoti manzarasini sezilarli darajada shakllantirdi. Didaktik ertaklardan xayoliy va realistik rivoyatlarga o'tish bolalik, ta'lim va ijtimoiy qadriyatlarga bo'lgan munosabatdagi ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarni aks ettirdi. Natijada, bu davr bugungi kunda biz ko'rib turgan bolalar adabiyotining turli janrlariga asos soldi, bolalik tajribalarining boyligi va yosh kitobxonlar qalbi va ongini jalb qilish uchun hikoya qilish kuchini nishonladi. XIX-asr va XX-asr boshlari Angliyada bolalar adabiyotining rivojlanishida hal qiluvchi davrlar bo'lib, ijtimoiy munosabatlar, ta'lim falsafalari va adabiy uslublarning sezilarli o'zgarishlari bilan ajralib turdi. Ushbu janr evolyutsiyasi kengroq tarixiy o'zgarishlarni aks ettirdi va yosh tomoshabinlar uchun zamonaviy adabiyotning shakllanishiga hissa qo'shdi. Viktoriya davrida (1837-1901) Angliya chuqur ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy o'zgarishlarni boshdan kechirdi. Sanoat inqilobi urbanizatsiya, oilaviy tuzilmalarni o'zgartirish va yangi ta'lim imkoniyatlarini keltirib chiqardi.

KIRISH

The historical and literary developments in England during the XIXth and early XXth centuries significantly shaped the landscape of children's literature. The transition from didactic tales to imaginative and realistic narratives mirrored societal

changes in attitudes toward childhood, education, and social values. As a result, this era laid the foundation for the diverse genres of children's literature we see today, celebrating the richness of childhood experiences and the power of storytelling to engage young readers' hearts and minds. The XIXth and early XXth centuries were pivotal periods in the development of children's literature in England, marked by significant shifts in societal attitudes, educational philosophies, and literary styles. The evolution of this genre reflected broader historical changes and contributed to the shaping of modern literature for young audiences. During the Victorian Era (1837-1901), England experienced profound social and economic transformations. The Industrial Revolution brought about urbanization, changing family structures, and new educational opportunities. These changes influenced how children were perceived in society, shifting from being seen as miniature adults to individuals deserving of their own distinct narratives and experiences. This period also saw the rise of the middle class, which created a demand for literature that catered to children's education and moral development. Early children's books were often didactic, aiming to instruct young readers on moral values and proper behavior. Authors like Mary Martha Sherwood and Mrs. Barbauld wrote tales that emphasized virtues such as obedience, honesty, and piety. These stories were designed not only to entertain but also to instill a sense of morality, reflecting the prevailing belief that literature should serve an educational purpose. The latter part of the XIXth century saw a blossoming of fantasy literature, with authors like Lewis Carroll and George MacDonald introducing imaginative worlds that captivated young readers. Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" (1865) broke away from traditional narratives, presenting a whimsical journey filled with nonsensical characters and surreal experiences. This genre encouraged children to explore their imaginations and question reality, laying the groundwork for future fantasy literature. Adventure tales became increasingly popular, appealing to children's innate curiosity and desire for exploration. Authors such as Robert Louis Stevenson ("Treasure Island," 1883) crafted thrilling narratives that featured young protagonists embarking on daring quests. These stories often included themes of bravery, friendship, and self-discovery, resonating with the adventurous spirit of childhood. The adaptation of fairy tales became a significant aspect of children's literature during this period. Collections like Andrew Lang's "The Blue Fairy Book" (1889) brought traditional folk tales to a wider audience, emphasizing moral lessons while enchanting readers with magical elements. These stories not only entertained but also preserved cultural heritage, reflecting the values and beliefs of society. As the XXth century approached, children's literature began to embrace realism, depicting the everyday lives and struggles of children. Authors like Frances Hodgson Burnett ("The Secret Garden," 1911) explored themes of friendship, loss, and personal growth against the backdrop of social issues such as class disparity and gender

roles. This shift allowed for more complex character development and relatable narratives. The early XXth century introduced modernist influences into children's literature, experimenting with narrative structure and style. Writers began to reflect contemporary realities, addressing the inner lives of children with greater depth. This period marked a departure from simplistic storytelling, paving the way for more nuanced portrayals of childhood.

The methodologies employed in the main genres of children's literature during the XIXth and early XXth centuries reflect a dynamic interplay between societal changes and literary innovation. From didactic tales aimed at moral instruction to imaginative fantasies that encouraged creative thinking, these methodologies shaped how children engaged with literature. As authors responded to evolving perceptions of childhood and education, they laid the groundwork for the diverse landscape of children's literature we recognize today. The methodologies of the main genres of children's literature in England during the XIXth and early XXth centuries were deeply intertwined with the historical and cultural contexts of the time. As societal attitudes toward childhood evolved, so too did the approaches authors took in crafting narratives for young readers. Below is an exploration of the methodologies associated with the primary genres of children's literature during this period. The XIXth and early XXth centuries were pivotal periods in the development of children's literature in England, characterized by distinct genres that reflected the social, cultural, and educational values of the time. The methodologies employed in these genres not only shaped the narratives themselves but also influenced how children interacted with literature. Below is an examination of the main genres of children's literature during this period, highlighting their methodologies and their roles in the historical and literary processes of England. The main genres of children's literature in XIXth and early XXth century England played significant roles in shaping both historical perspectives and literary developments. These genres not only reflected the values and concerns of their time but also actively participated in the construction of cultural identity, moral education, and imaginative exploration.

As a result, they laid a foundation for future literary movements, influencing generations of writers and readers alike. The legacy of this period is evident in contemporary children's literature, which continues to draw upon these rich traditions while evolving to address new societal challenges and aspirations. The experimentation with narrative structures in modernist literature paved the way for new forms of storytelling in children's literature. This innovation influenced future writers to push boundaries and explore diverse narrative techniques. The main genres of children's literature in England during the XIXth and early XXth centuries had profound effects on both the historical and literary landscape of the time. These genres not only reflected the societal values and educational philosophies of their eras but also influenced the

development of literary forms and themes that would shape future generations of writers and readers. Below is an exploration of the results stemming from these genres within the historical and literary processes of England. The exploration of the main genres of children's literature in England during the XIXth and early XXth centuries reveals a dynamic interplay between societal values and literary innovation. Each genre whether didactic, fantasy, adventure, fairy tales, realism, or modernism served not only as a reflection of the historical context but also as a catalyst for shaping the cultural and moral landscape of the time. Didactic literature laid the groundwork for moral education, instilling values that would guide young readers in their formative years.

For the meantime, the rise of fantasy and adventure stories celebrated imagination and exploration, encouraging children to dream beyond their immediate realities. Fairy tales and folklore preserved cultural heritage, fostering a sense of identity and continuity, while realist narratives brought attention to pressing social issues, promoting empathy and awareness among young audiences. The emergence of modernist themes in children's literature marked a significant shift toward exploring complex identities and existential questions, reflecting the changing dynamics of society. This evolution in literary forms and themes not only enriched the children's literature canon but also set the stage for future generations of writers to challenge conventions and expand the boundaries of storytelling. In deduction, the genres of children's literature from this period played a crucial role in shaping both historical perspectives and literary practices in England. They provided children with moral frameworks, imaginative worlds, and critical insights into their own lives and society. The legacy of these genres continues to influence contemporary literature, underscoring the enduring power of storytelling in understanding and navigating the complexities of childhood and beyond. As we reflect on this rich literary tradition, we recognize its profound impact on both individual development and cultural discourse, affirming the vital role that children's literature plays in our collective narrative. In contrast, the adventure and fantasy genres blossomed in response to the burgeoning industrial society, offering escapism and imaginative exploration. Authors like Lewis Carroll and Robert Louis Stevenson introduced children to fantastical realms and thrilling escapades, encouraging creativity and a sense of wonder. These stories not only entertained but also allowed children to navigate their own identities in an increasingly complex world. Finally, the advent of modernist themes in the early 20th century signaled a departure from traditional narratives, exploring identity, consciousness, and existential questions. Writers like A.A. Milne and Kenneth Grahame infused their works with deeper psychological insights, reflecting the changing perceptions of childhood and individuality in a rapidly evolving society.

In conclusion, the genres of children's literature during this transformative period in England not only provided entertainment but also served as vehicles for moral

education, cultural preservation, and social critique. They shaped the literary landscape by responding to the needs and realities of children while simultaneously influencing societal norms and expectations. The legacy of these genres continues to resonate today, underscoring the enduring significance of children's literature as a reflection of both historical context and human experience. Through these narratives, we witness the evolution of childhood itself—a journey marked by imagination, resilience, and growth.

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