

**THE ROLE OF THE LIBRARIAN AND BOOKS IN SUPPORTING AND EDUCATING  
YOUNG READERS***Dusyorova Klara Narmuminovna**Teacher at Karshi State University**Meyliyeva Muqaddas Muzaffar kizi**2nd year student of the Faculty of Foreign Languages, Karshi State University.*

**Abstract:** This work deeply analyzes the role of the librarian in attracting young readers to reading and enriching their spiritual and cultural outlook. The article highlights effective methods for forming a reading culture in students, instilling a love for books, and cultivating aesthetic taste. In particular, it extensively demonstrates ways to have an educational impact through fairy tales, stories, proverbs, riddles, and poems to arouse interest in reading in young children. The article emphasizes the special role of the librarian in the process of labor education in educating children on the basis of such qualities as patriotism, honesty, friendship, and morality. Special emphasis is placed on the formation of good qualities in the hearts of students through book selection, recommendations to students, and analysis of read works through conversations and dialogues. It also widely covers the activities of the library, which serve to increase students' interest in labor by organizing books, exhibitions, and meetings about various professions.

**Keywords:** Current issue, scientific research, reading level, youth consciousness, foundation of knowledge, public policy, the future of the nation, national idea, intellectual peak, master class, competition, gifted children, signs of talent, library resources, reading ability, imagination, creative ability, development methods.

A book is a true work only when the reader accepts the joys and sorrows in it as their own..

O'.Hoshimov

**INTRODUCTION:**

The topic provides a detailed understanding of the interests of young readers, the importance of reading in raising their spirituality, the role and place of libraries in improving the level of youth, and the role of scientific, artistic, and fantasy works in the reading of young readers.

The requirements for books intended for young readers, the professional and cultural activities of the school librarian, methods of encouraging school-age children to read, and the role of the school librarian in supporting gifted readers are discussed. How someone reads is their own understanding. The purpose of reading is reading, the purpose of reading is observation. Reading without observation is treatment without diagnosis. The librarian widely uses books and press publications, which are the main sources of education for students. The book, in the opinion of little ones, is recognized as a tool that has everything, answers everything. However, it should be noted that no matter how interesting and emotional the book is, if it does not reach the reader's heart and does not excite, the educational effect of such books will be small.

**The goals of children's books**

It consists in cultivating the feelings that nature has endowed them with. The indirect and direct impact of such books should be directed not at the mind of children, but at their feelings. Feeling precedes knowledge, and a person who does not perceive the truth does not understand it and does not know it.

“Things that concern adults also concern children, only they need to be described in a way that is understandable to children, this is one of the most important aspects of the work,” said the Russian literary critic, publicist V.G. Belinsky. Since work is carried out in various directions in the educational system to guide reading, the librarian, in educating the reader, always tries to increase the educational effect of reading based on the above considerations.

One of the important directions of the educational system is labor education. It is not for nothing that our people say, “Wealth comes from labor, and beauty comes from marriage.” First of all, it is necessary to instill in the minds of students humanity, love for the Motherland, respect for parents, and the fact that no result can be achieved without labor. There are many types of labor, and each field requires its own form of labor. Books that glorify labor are also diverse. Especially among books intended for younger students, there are fairy tales, stories, poems, proverbs, riddles, and wise sayings through which children can be educated in the spirit of love for labor. For example: in all fairy tales of the Uzbek people, heroes achieve success through their labor, heroism, and knowledge. For example: “Three Brothers Batirlar”, “Mug’ombir Tashotar”, “Zumrad va Qimmat”, “Akl va baylik”. When a librarian recommends fairy tales for children to read, it is necessary to tell them about some of them so that they fully understand their meaning.

The educator and writer A.S. Makarenko emphasized that “If work and education do not go hand in hand, if they are not carried out together with political and social education, then education will not bring benefits and will remain a suspended process.” The success of labor education depends on the joint work of many parents, teachers, librarians, poets and writers. Children often acquire their first labor skills in the family, but in some families there are lazy, unsociable children who are indifferent to labor, especially physical labor, and they are severely criticized by poets and writers. If a child knows and understands the purpose of his future work well, his interest and desire for work will be strong. If a child understands the importance of the work he is doing, he will work willingly.

When recommending a book, the librarian tries to explain the social significance of labor, its benefits to oneself and the people. However, given that our people are children, it is important to consider the problems of using child labor in moderation and not straining and disabling them..

It is also advisable for the librarian to provide parents, class leaders, labor organizers, and teachers who supervise these activities with information about the laws and regulations, rights and obligations of organizing children's labor, and the books and documents in them. When conducting labor education, the librarian becomes thoroughly familiar with the school's labor program and the plan of work carried out in this area at the school. This, in turn, helps to organize what activities should be organized in the library. Teachers provide students with information about various types of labor and professions, starting from the younger grades, according to the school program. In higher grades, career guidance is one of the main tasks. Because at this age, students have acquired considerable labor skills and have a certain understanding of this or that profession. In order to accelerate and stabilize their decision-making, exhibitions, meetings, evenings, and oral journals are organized about various professions. The exhibition organized in the library on the theme “There are many professions

in the world, choose the one you want” can be decorated with books about various professions, such as “You choose a profession” by S. Gizaryan, “How to choose a profession” by A. Klimov, “Guide to working professions” by I. Zoidov, “Learn yourself” by S. Grachyov, as well as newspaper and magazine articles, and can give good results. Then, holding meetings with parents of various professions in the library will both facilitate and accelerate the choice of a profession for students. Because at the meeting, parents will tell their children about their professions. It is advisable to hang a list of literature on labor and professions for the meeting. Students can use this list to borrow books and read. A librarian can choose to live recommend books that will guide readers to the right path to many of the questions that plague them.

### **Cultural and creative activities of the library**

It is necessary to pay special attention to the education of morality and etiquette in the library. Because all books written for children are related to the topic of morality and etiquette. Education in this direction is considered a part of the general education system and is always carried out together with other educational directions. Especially in the current era, when our republic has gained independence, new values are emerging, and the ideology of national independence is being created, the importance of education in this direction is extremely great. Because we have set ourselves the goal of educating the younger generation to be pure, conscientious, faithful, honest, disciplined, honest, and polite. In this complex process, it is necessary to pay great attention to education through books. Especially young children are very impressionable and emotional. At this age, things written in books and advice given by adults are quickly accepted. They quickly evaluate the moral aspects, actions, and deeds of others rather than their own. Taking these into account, the librarian explains the various qualities of the characters in the book, their relationships, situations and circumstances through activities such as conversation, vocal and expressive reading, telling a story, and explaining that such qualities are also present in the children themselves. For example, if he reads the Uzbek folk tale "The Boastful Rabbit" about the bad habit of boasting, which is common in most children, and what it leads to, he tells the tale "The Thief and the Straight" about the superiority of honesty and truth over crookedness. Talking about friendship and cunning, he explains Gulkhani's tales "The Tortoise and the Scorpion" and "The Wolf and the Fox", telling how the fox became a temporary friend because he was afraid of the wolf and tricked him into a trap and escaped by cunning. Such people exist among us, some become "friends" for wealth, some for fear, some for position, and later they end up cheating. A true friend remains a friend in good times and bad, he concludes.

In supporting young readers' reading and cultivating aesthetic taste and perception in students, it is important for the school community, family, and librarian to work together to select meaningful books, recommend them to children, and guide their reading.

When library scientists, literary critics, and intellectuals talk about the role of the library in society, they usually point to two of its functions: preserving culture and transmitting culture. The first is associated with the collection and preservation of books and other library collections. The second, as a rule, includes the educational activities of the librarian and is deprived of another function - cultural creativity, stimulating and supporting the creative activity of library visitors.

This work deeply analyzes the role of the librarian in attracting young readers to reading, enriching their spiritual and cultural outlook. The article covers effective methods for forming a reading culture in students, instilling a love for books, and cultivating aesthetic taste. In

particular, it broadly shows the ways of educational influence through fairy tales, stories, proverbs, riddles, and poems to arouse interest in reading in young children.

The article emphasizes the librarian's role in the process of labor education, his special role in educating children on the basis of such qualities as patriotism, honesty, friendship, and morality. Special emphasis is placed on the formation of good qualities in the heart of the student through the selection of books, recommendations to students, and analysis of the works read through conversations and dialogues. The library's activities, which serve to increase interest in labor among students by organizing books, exhibitions, and meetings about various professions, are also widely covered.

Its role in the meaningful organization of free time is analyzed from the perspective of socio-cultural activity. The role of the library as an important social institution that not only disseminates knowledge, but also ensures the individual's independent thinking, self-awareness, and creative assimilation of culture is highlighted. The role of the school librarian as a cultural emissary in introducing children to the world of literature, art, and other cultural values is specifically described.

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#### **Conclusion:**

The second part analyzes the cultural and creative activities of the library, its role in the meaningful organization of educational and leisure time from the perspective of socio-cultural activity. The role of the library as an important social institution that not only disseminates knowledge, but also ensures the independent thinking of the individual, self-awareness and creative assimilation of culture is highlighted. The role of the school librarian as a cultural emissary in introducing children to the world of literature, art and other cultural values is especially described.

The role of the librarian in increasing the interest in reading among young readers and in shaping them as well-rounded individuals is incomparable. Instilling a love of reading in young students, educating them spiritually and morally through fairy tales, stories, proverbs, and poems, and forming noble qualities such as hard work, patriotism, and friendship in them is one of the most important areas of modern education. At the same time, labor education events, career orientation meetings, and exhibitions held in the library also help students clearly define their life goals. Thus, book and librarianship activities serve as a powerful spiritual factor in the comprehensive development of the student's personality.

In general, this work sheds light on the scientific and practical importance of books and librarianship in the formation of the younger generation as spiritually mature, independent-

thinking, and creative people. This, in turn, is valuable as a relevant scientific research aimed at developing library activities and integrating them with the educational process.

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