



SELECTION OF WORKS BASED ON NEW UZBEK LITERATURE: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 22 nd March 2023 Accepted: 23 rd April 2023 Published: 24 th May 2023	The article describes the goals and objectives of teaching Uzbek literature at the lessons of the Uzbek language in Russian-language schools, the problems of determining the content of education and ways to solve them. In particular, the selection of high-quality works of art from the new Uzbek literature, including an appeal to the works of famous writers, lexical and grammatical difficulties that cause respect and respect among representatives of Uzbek literature with their works, the desire to get acquainted with the work of Uzbek writers and poets.
Keywords: Russian-speaking schoolchildren of grades 2-9, lessons of the Uzbek language, new Uzbek literature, selection of works, goal, task, artistic value, famous writer and poet, difficulties, consideration.	

INTRODUCTION

Today, the education system of independent Uzbekistan is undergoing serious reforms. The main goal of these updates and changes is to bring up a harmoniously developed generation. Every citizen living and working in Uzbekistan must have certain knowledge and respect for national spirituality, values, especially art, literature, celebrities of this country, be equated with the values and culture of other peoples and, thus, acquire oriental culture. From this point of view, it is advisable to look at the issues and problems of teaching Uzbek literature to students in Russian-language schools.

Considering the task of determining the content of education associated with teaching new Uzbek literature, the selection of masterpieces that are completely artistic, fully meeting the tasks of teaching and upbringing, it is necessary to take into account a number of problems associated with this. a task. Main problems:

- 1) the need to determine the goals set by the general educational tasks in the selection of works from Uzbek literature;
- 2) which Uzbek writers and poets to choose;
- 3) what aspects should be considered when choosing a job;
- 4) the degree of correspondence of the chosen job to the age and level of education of the students.

It is known that the success of the educational process depends on the correct definition of its goals. The problem is that until recently, the teaching of the Uzbek language was mainly based on linguistic phenomena, information about Uzbekistan, on the basis of popular science literature and several works of fiction in textbooks, only linguistic phenomena,

provided educational materials, i.e. The study of Uzbek literature could not be targeted. By the time of gaining independence, the content of literary education aimed at forming an understanding of Uzbek literature was reflected in the structure of Uzbek language lessons, some curricula and textbooks "Uzbek language and literature" were created [2].

Within the framework of the tasks of studying Uzbek literature, speaking about the studies of G.I. Hallieva in Russian oriental studies, "a work of art is considered as a linguistic, literary, socio-philosophical, ethnographic and historical source at the same time" [1; 16] can be defined more precisely based on the idea that. Immersed in the spirit of culture, literary heritage and spirituality of the Russian people and other peoples, students are well acquainted with Uzbek literature, as well as with rare works of famous writers, history, culture, national values, national spirituality, traditions. , features of literature, their understanding of the work also largely depends on the set of works that will be selected. One of the valuable human qualities that must be formed in students is to be able to see Uzbek writers among famous foreign writers, to appreciate them equally. This is evidenced by the poetry (translated works) of Umar Khayyam, A. Navoi, Babur, Uvaysiy and other writers that adorn the bookshelves of Russian families and are loved by almost all family members.

Writers should also be taken into account, since there is no doubt that the content of education should include artistically quality mature works. In the end, the reader who understands the famous writer from his works, has self-esteem for him and has the appropriate reading skills, and then decides to get acquainted with his work when something else



becomes interesting to him. Famous writer or poet. The very name of districts, streets, organizations and institutions of cities and regions in honor of a writer, scientist, scientist or one of the famous people encourages information about their services, encourages reading.

In an environment where there are few opportunities to study literature, only the masterpieces of our literary heritage should be at the forefront of the content of literary education. This opportunity is provided by the study of the ideological content, educational and ethical aspects of works of art, linguistic features, including the ability of writers or poets to use words, the study of visual aids characteristic of Uzbek literature. A high work of art raises interest in the writer or poet who created it, evokes an unlimited sense of respect for him. When interest is great, the student looks for information about it from a teacher or source. In this case, the teacher's goal when providing information is "to give a general idea of the author's most important works that were not included in the program" [6. 21]. After all, young people should know Uzbek writers, scientists and cultural workers, scientists and celebrities and show them respect and reverence, and for this they should strive to study their life and work.

The state educational standard "Uzbek language" provides for the study of "short and beautiful samples of Uzbek literature, important scenes of the historical and cultural life of the people, the creative heritage of the Uzbek people who contributed to the world national culture" [7. 249-p.]. It is emphasized that it is necessary to study laconic and beautiful samples of Uzbek literature.

With the help of works of art, young people can effectively get acquainted with oriental etiquette, customs, national spirituality and values. Accordingly, the content of education should be aimed at the artistic and aesthetic education of young people, as well as at teaching them independent thinking, spiritual and moral education, enlightenment, educational goals that serve to understand the Uzbek language. Moreover, it should be aimed at forming a sufficient understanding of the life, creative heritage and social activities of Uzbek writers. These concepts are expressed through the expression of aesthetic and ethical norms, which are also associated with the development of artistic and aesthetic taste.

In order for students to have a sufficient aesthetic impression of the work, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the content is almost completely understandable for them, to be able to

understand the means of expression and expression. The richness of lexical and grammatical means acquired by students in the Uzbek language is not the same in terms of their use in poetry and prose. The use of words in poetic works is reflected in the concentration of meanings, increasing the difficulty of understanding the content of the work with an abundance of colored words. This is the main reason for the difficulties in understanding the content of verses, in which there are many unexplored or unexplored words.

In this context, the complexity of determining the content of teaching modern Uzbek literature within the framework of Uzbek language lessons, including the selection of works, arises in connection with the following linguistic phenomena revealed by practice:

- 1) take into account lexical difficulties when choosing a work;
- 2) take into account grammatical difficulties when choosing a work;
- 3) the complexity of understanding life, events by the genre of the work;
- 4) take into account the difficulties arising from the problem;
- 5) take into account the social and psychological characteristics of students;
- 6) taking into account the goals and objectives of moral education;
- 7) take into account the difficulties of selecting works of high artistic value.

The ability of Russian-speaking students to fully understand and enjoy the content of work in Uzbek should be assessed in advance, clear conclusions should be drawn experimentally, and the selected work should be considered in terms of these (seven different difficulties).

The use of the unique values of the Uzbek people, national costumes, jewelry, household items, tools, nature and minerals of Uzbekistan, homemade methods of national spirituality also plays an important role in the Uzbek literary training of Russian-speaking students. For example, "Karatai, a friend of a traveler, was sadly sitting in a cold nine-story building, in a tancha, looking at a dim lamp (Oybek), filling an empty stomach with uneasy food. The combination of "nine beams" in this proposal expresses the national architectural concept of displaying the size of the building (nine beams are placed on the ceiling of the house).

Understanding the phrases rooted in the language of the Uzbek people (kormang, ailanai, orgilip ketay, etc.) is somewhat difficult not only for



students, but also for translators. M. Holboyev in his brochure "Uzbek Literature in France" gives an example of how such phrases were taken in Russian translation and preserved unchanged when translated from Russian into French (Assalamu aleikum, opa, gormang, gormang ...) and: "Absolutely from our traditions and terms for the ignorant French reader, these expressions have become unfamiliar "[13. P. 35], - states.

Grammatical difficulties in the selection of literary materials are another situation that causes no less difficulty than unfamiliar words. When choosing a work for a textbook, special attention is paid to its linguistic comprehensibility. If it is necessary to choose one of two equivalent works, preference is given to works of relatively smaller size, the language of which is closer to the norms of the modern literary language. From the point of view of the development of the student's speech, it is assumed that the text contains a minimum amount of new language materials. Larger works are abbreviated or only excerpts are cited. But an abbreviated work or an excerpt from it must be complete in terms of subject matter and structure.

Poetic works are more complex than prose in terms of the use of grammatical forms. If the narration (author's word) in a prose work is written in the Uzbek literary language, then in the poem you can see the features of its use in poetic works that are not studied in the Uzbek language lessons.

Unfamiliar, unexplored, complex grammatical forms make it difficult to understand the content of the poem.

In terms of the genre of the work, the complexity of understanding life, the events taking place must be eliminated in advance. When choosing a literary work, attention is paid to what life events the writer describes, what aspects he highlights, how he interprets them, what ideological problems he raises. The spirit of the historical period, the way of life of our people, the social relations of this period, described in the works, reach the hearts of readers as spiritual treasures, where they are firmly fixed, sealed and have an educational effect.

Literary material should also be viewed in terms of genre and style. While the selection of prose works is somewhat difficult, the selection of poetry is even more difficult. Nevertheless, poetry is very early introduced into the content of education. Their wealth of aesthetic values, ease of learning rhythm and tone make this possible. Some poems also have a narrative, which makes it somewhat easier to understand its content. In our opinion, one should also understand

life events. It is necessary to summarize what events primary school students should know about, what social events are of interest to students, what works (heroic, dramatic, romantic, critical) are interesting to adolescents.

CONCLUSION

Taking into account the social and psychological characteristics of students is an important aspect of choosing a job. In our opinion, there are certain periods in the socio-historical development of the Uzbeks. Students will strive to learn more about Uzbekistan, history, literature, culture and art of the Uzbek people, Uzbeks and their values in accordance with their educational aspirations. Accordingly, one of the basic principles in the selection of works is taking into account the educational needs of students.

The literary training center should be aimed at teaching Russian-speaking students to accept Uzbek (oriental) national values in the same way that linguists accept them. Because where the same work of art is based on national values when creating an image, there is a clash of aesthetic and ethical ideals formed by young people with new aesthetic and ethical ideals.

So, it is necessary to try to make the works of poetry and prose selected for the textbooks "Uzbek language" more artistic, and not "change" over time, taking into account the goals and objectives of their study.

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