



## MODERN IN LITERATURE LESSONS LESSON METHODS

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It is known that fiction affects human feelings, educates him morally, and shapes his spiritual maturity.

Therefore, literature is a type of art that affects the formation of moral values and moral image of a person. The uniqueness of literature as a school subject is that the object of its study is artistic works that are examples of speech art. The main goal of teaching literature at school is to form a mature person who has healthy beliefs, understands universal human values, is morally sound, and can be morally responsible for his actions.

The task of teaching literature in general education schools is to instill in students a love for fiction, to make them able to read and analyze literary works, to express their thoughts correctly and freely, orally and in writing. is to educate. The goals and objectives of school literary education determine the content of literary science. To study the high artistic works of national, fraternal and world peoples and written literature, to form the skills of understanding and analyzing the works read, to master some theoretical information, to improve students' oral and written speech. constitutes the content of literature lessons in secondary schools <sup>1</sup>. It is necessary to emphasize that it is possible to understand the essence of a specific work of art through comprehensive analysis. It is expedient to organize teaching methods in general education schools as follows.

**Lesson Types:** Learning new knowledge; Formation of new knowledge and skills; Generalizing, repeating; formation of knowledge and skills; practical application of acquired knowledge and skills; mixed class.

### Modern Teaching Methods

- Work with the book; Problem lesson; Conversation; Debate is a lesson in debate; Work on the test; Creative work; Travel lesson; Conference lesson; Story; Stage view lesson; Lesson of practical exercises; Brainstorming; Internet and computer lessons; Yertak lesson; Imaginary lesson; Lesson of various games;

**Non-Traditional Lesson:** Round discussion, Seminar lesson (reinforcement of topics); Communication lesson (conversation); Meeting lesson; Knowledge test lesson; Intelligence lesson; Competitive lesson; Debate lesson; Auction lesson; Survey lesson; Collection and classification lesson; Creativity lesson;

In this article, it is determined that the 5th grade <sup>2</sup> will be passed on the basis of the current literature textbook " Masterpieces of wisdom. We present recommendations for studying the topic "Proverbs" through a non-traditional teaching method.

**SUBJECT:** *Masterpieces of wisdom. Proverbs*

The purpose of the lesson:

- Educational goal: to inform students about the proverb, to create knowledge, skills and competences;  
- Educational goal: to inculcate the ideas of hard work, love of country and honesty expressed in proverbs, to condemn vices such as evil and lying, and to instill respect for national values

- Developmental goal: To develop students' knowledge of proverbs, educational and scientific aspects of the subject;

Teaching materials: slides, tests, picture posters, collection of proverbs, test questions, additional literature and handouts

Method: Discussion lesson

Style: Giving new knowledge

Type: Mixed

### Lesson Plan

- Continue the proverb game;

<sup>1</sup>Uzbek folk proverbs. Collection. From the introduction. Tashkent: "Teacher", 2003. 3 p.

<sup>2</sup>5th grade Literature textbook, part I. Ahmedov S., Kasimov B., Kochkarov R., Rizayev Sh. Tashkent: "Sharq" NMAK. 2020.



- Conversation about the proverb;
- Place articles based on topics;
- Bouquet of tests;

In the first part of the lesson, the teacher will use the "Continue the proverb" method to monitor the students' knowledge of proverbs in the lesson and to test the students' expressive reading and knowledge in the process of creating a psychological atmosphere in the lesson:

- *A friend is talking*, .....
- *If wealth comes from work*, .....
- *If your motherland survives*, .....
- *Service to the people*- .....
- *A rabbit from many* .....

In the second part of the lesson, a conversation about the proverb is held, and the teacher informs the students about the topic. Information is displayed on a slide basis.

Teacher: People's purmano, purhikmat expressions, cultural figures, scientists, state figures' instructive sayings are proverbs, works that express the wise thoughts of the people based on life experiences in a concise form. "Proverbs" is an Arabic word meaning "Word".

B. Sarimsakov is a folklorist scientist who conducted research on proverbs. Volume III of Uzbek folk proverbs was published in 1988-1989. In 2001, Uzbek folk proverbs were published <sup>3</sup>.

The main features of proverbs:

1. It is in poetic and prose form;
2. In a proverb, a clear idea, a complete conclusion is expressed;
3. There is judgment in the thought of the proverb;
4. Proverbs reflect the history of the people's traditions and their entire existence;
5. Proverbs are used both literally and figuratively;
6. Proverbs have internal rhyme

In the course of the lesson, the article on the concept of "Folk oral creativity" given in the textbook is read by the students, and new information is given by the teacher.

The third stage: it is necessary to classify the proverbs given in the textbook into groups according to the students' topic.

Example:

#### **Patriotism**

1. A nightingale loves a garden, a man loves his country.
2. Your country is peaceful - you are peaceful.
3. If your motherland survives, your color will not be straw.
4. Service to the people is the highest duty.
5. Your motherland is your golden cradle.
6. Be a poor man in your own country until you are a king in his own country.

#### **Hard work**

1. Work is pleasure under work.
2. Wealth comes from work, marriage brings beauty.
3. The sugar and honey of what you have earned is sweet
4. If you work, you will enjoy.
5. Man is broken by man's work.

#### **Peace**

1. The one that fell on the wind is the one that fell on the ground.
2. War is disaster, peace is pleasure.
3. Peace conquers war.
4. With peace, the wind blows, and with the rain - eat.
5. Try the guy's baton on the field.

#### **Friendship**

1. A friend speaks bitterly, an enemy laughs
2. A friend is known in secret.

<sup>3</sup>Literature 5th grade teacher's book. T.: "Sharq", NMAK. 2007. Page 7.



3. If you are a friend, correct your friend's fault.
4. Even if you have a thousand friends, there are few, and even if you have one enemy, there are many.
5. My head without friends, my soup without salt.

#### Etiquette - morals

1. A well-behaved child is welcome
2. Learn politeness from rudeness
3. Kindness is more valuable than gold
4. The child is dear, his manners are dearer than him <sup>4</sup>.

In this way, students divide proverbs into meaningful groups. The test bouquet method determines how well the student has mastered a new topic. Tests are distributed to each group or student.

- A) How many proverbs are given in "Zarbulmasal" by Gulkhani?
- B) 400
- C) More than 300.
- D) More than 100.
- E) proverbs are not given.
- F) Proverb comes from which language and means word?
- G) Greek
- H) English
- I) Uzbek
- J) Arabic

Continue the story .

Agree to everything, to No.....

- A) be satisfied
- B) tolerate
- S) be patient
- D) give thanks

**End of the lesson:** Students' work is checked and evaluated. It ends with a question-and-answer session on the topic. All students must actively participate in the lesson.

: write proverbs in alphabetical order and memorize 10 proverbs and explain their meaning.

The students' attitude towards learning the masterpieces of the rich literary heritage of our nation is formed through the examples of lessons given above. All types of activities related to studying and continuing our national traditions, restoring our values, are connected with the study of folk proverbs in the process of teaching literature.

- Students' independent study of folk proverbs; understand the ideas presented in them;

- Personal attitudes and views towards masterpieces of folk thought;

- Interest in learning folk proverbs;

- Development of oral and written speech;

- Lesson methods for studying folk proverbs deepen students' thoughts about the creativity and rich spiritual heritage of our people;

- Formation of skills of independent, creative use of folk proverbs;

- Making a sound faith decision;

- It is the basis for cultivating a sense of love for the country, loyalty to the country, becoming a morally pure, spiritually perfect person.

Thus, proverbs, which are examples of folk art, played a decisive role in the emergence, formation and development of written literature. Studying them serves to make the student's speech fluent and to develop logical thinking.

#### REFERENCES

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3. Mirkamolova M. *Use of "Power point" software in literature classes // Language and literature education.* - Tashkent, 2008. Issue 2, page 13.

<sup>4</sup>See: Shomaksudov Sh., Shorahmedov Sh. A storehouse of meanings. (collection of proverbs). Tashkent: "Fan", 2001. pp. 12-26.