



LITERATURE LESSON-THE FIRST STEP TO ARTISTIC ANALYSIS

Mashrapova Gulsanam Akhadovna

Teacher,
Fergana State University
Uzbekistan, Fergana

ANNOTATION

The article discusses the types of artistic analysis, the development of art analysis skills in schoolchildren on the example of Utkir Hoshimov's story "Urushning sunggi qurboni"

KEYWORDS: *artistic analysis, artistic detail, textual analysis, symbolic analysis, problem analysis, work language, artistic idea.*

DISCUSSION

The education of the reader as the owner of noble deeds, the perfection of spiritual feelings, human qualities in young people, forms the basis of the so-called "Humanities", the science of literary literature, the science of literary studies. The role of literature lessons in bringing to the magical world of the word, arousing affection for artistic literature, cannot be overemphasized.

It is known that in school textbooks the most remarkable of the most of our national literature and samples of world literature, the readers of the bookstores are invited to participate in the competition. If in the lessons of literature one simply "gets acquainted" with these works, then the intended goal will not be achieved if its original core remains intact. This is the same as not feeling the wildest in the meadow, the wildest of flowers, the wildest of which is collected, with a priceless stay from the edge of the moor. Analysis of works of art in school literature lessons is the first step towards enjoying these blessings. If the analysis of the work is carried out correctly, the reader will remain a lifelong lover of literature; the piece will certainly find and read the continuation of the same work, to which the reference was made; will also be interested in other works of the creator and become his fan, in general, he will realize that fiction is the mirror of life.

The program of literature of the 6th class included the story "Urushning sunggi qurboni" by our famous writer Utkir Hoshimov. First of all, it is necessary to carefully read this work on the topic of the consequences of the Second World War, the

hardships that our people brought to their heads, each sentence, each image object.

"Because a fully-mastered artistic image evokes a positive thought in a student or student, a feeling that has moved to the heart is able to provoke a feeling not only in another." Entering into the analysis of the story, the teacher should pay attention to four important aspects, so that the students are also oriented. These are: the language of the work, the character of the heroes, the artistic interpretation(details)and the role of the name of the work in the expression of an artistic idea. Our teacher Qozoqboy Yuldashev three methods that are more common in educational experience (1.Textual analysis. 2.Alligator analysis. 3.Problem analysis), but do not understand them in the style of a direction that denies each other. In fact, the use of all three methods of analysis in the analysis of the story "the last victim of the war" gives a good effect in the complete assimilation of the work.

In the process of textual analysis, first of all, we follow the author and "move" into the courtyard of the story hero Shoikrom. Why does Shoikrom sit on the edge of sandals?" Despite the fact that already spring has come and the days have warmed up, " why did not the sandal, which is considered the main item of winter, be removed? What worries these families, What are they so busy with, that "no one will think" in the circle of the removal of sandals? A reader who has fully mastered the story will certainly be able to answer enough of these questions. We will focus on the continuation of the story and determine from the readers what items, things - items give the hero's life, everyday life, the spirit of the era. Clever reader finds



sentences without difficulty: burlap beds, dry tableware with molasses stains, ceramic plate emptied from manure, wooden spoon with pent burns, clammy cursing with the smell of sweat, a uniform chit shirt of color, carp bread, a clap. (In this regard, a comparison with today will be a factor in the development of a sense of gratitude in readers). The teacher said that these are so-called artistic details, that the writer used them as an auxiliary image in increasing his artistic intention, but again the following can be added. The wind in the story and the wildly noisy branches of the walnut, kissed wall also served as an artistic detail, that is, from the anxiety in the psyche of the hero of the story Shoikrom, from the instigation of a sense of hatred, from the theft of modern linen (material need, calling the only brother let alone a cup of milk due to the belief that "kissing a check" (consciously hit the hand in the murder) is indicative. Even the cable of the electric current, which was a means of murder, served to open an artistic idea. "Once Upon a time, before the war, he would carry these wires to the jungles, lighting the courtyard of the people with a torch." So, when there was no war, he served the days of joy of the people, and not the terrible event, as the subject is today. In this place it is also worth paying attention to the fact that the profession of our hero is a montory. It is also not surprising that the writer describes the murder carried out by an electric current.

Analysis of the Logos is carried out by the images of four heroes in the story : Shoikrom, mother - Umri aunt, wife-Khadija , brother-Shonemat. In the analysis of these heroes of the students it is worthwhile to allow them to freely think, to give an individual assessment. Because depending on the behavior of the images, words, someone likes them, and someone does not. Ex: those who justify Khadija, which is also noticeable from the redness of the yellowish face, when lying, can also be found. Because he has to do it. Now her husband's morning share of food, which she did not take away from her mother-Umri aunt. The impoverishment made him that shirt. Even his "soot" is in favor of the family: "he gives a handful of strawberries a cup of oatmeal." Or a Shoikrom that has not received a message from a sick brother for ten days, too, cannot be considered a sinner: "go out in the morning and return at midnight." In the textile combine "the dog gets tired".

Aunt Umri, who stole a strawberry from her second son's house to "save money for the children" to save her dying child, and who eventually died, three the images of Shone'mat, who has not got out of bed for months and is not tired of crying, also play a very important role in the play.

The language of the work is also specific. Our beloved writer also skillfully used folk proverbs, phrases and nomads, colloquial speech in the people's language. Sentences such as "To'qqiz kechada jin

tekkan", "kambag'alni ekkani unmaydi, bolasi ko'payadi", "urushning qora qanoti", "Gitlerning to'ng'iz qo'pishi", "choy o'lib qopti", "sigir suti otliqqa yo'q", "suv qalqisa loyqasi yuqoriga chiqadi", "egasi ming poylasin, o'g'ri - bir", "uchta jo'ja bilan jon hovuchlab", "tishida tishlab yurgan g'unajini" have increased the charm of the language of the work. Also in the story, the image of nature is skillfully drawn in harmony with the psyche of the hero. At the beginning of the work, from where the wind came. If the image of "the walnut branches at the foot of the yard put a buzzard" is given, then during the narration of the events the hero is given the image of "the hump in his heart", and in this case the harmony" the wind will go up increasingly, the walnut leaves in the yard will be noisy, the branches will be given the image.

A third method of analysis is problem analysis, which focuses on the title of the story. Why does the teacher ask the students, "Is the story called The Last Victim of the War?", "Is the World of Life the Only Victim in the Story?", "What other works do you know about War and the War Period? Have you come across any of the characters in this story?", "In 5th grade, you came across G.Gulam's story "Mening ugrigina bolam". How do you react to the image of a thief stealing Shoikrom's cow, Ilhom's samovar's goat, and even the grapes on the vine and the strawberries in the garden?" by asking questions such as, inviting them to a broader observation, listening to their opinions, summarizing, and concluding the discussion.

As you know, in the story, Utkir Hoshimov took the life of our people behind the front as a subject to the work. While covering the topic, it also covers small issues that are subject to the topic. In particular, the name of the work is also not known as "the last victim of the war". The Second World War, among the many nations, caused unprecedented suffering to the head of our people, lost millions of our sons and fathers, and caused the population to suffer a crisis of their standard of living. On this subject, a lot of works have been written in our literature of different genres, motion picture. The writer small has revealed in this story such an important topic. Correct, in one place in the story, the landscape of the war, the image of a warrior killed by an enemy bullet is not expressed. But thousands and millions of people, like Shoikrom, glory, auntie of life, inspiration samovar, who live a miserable lifestyle behind the front, are also victims of the war, the endless suffering it has inflicted. It is also worth paying attention to the word "last" in the title. At the end of the story, those who return to follow Umri aunt's last journey say a very important message in the process of a mutual conversation: "The War is over, did you hear?" Yes, auntie in her life is a victim of war. Next to her two sons, going to the front did



not come across in the battle with the enemy, nor did she come from them as a scoundrel of other grandmothers. But the war broke up because of the life of both his and his two sons. When there was no war, there would be a fullness, a cup of milk would not have been forced to turn to the House of his own son. When there was no war, Shoikrom was the murderer of his mother, and one lifetime would not be the “victim” of remorse. When there was no war, they would have treated the scoundrel, such problems would not have arisen. She could not lose faith in the Shoikrom, who passed through the most difficult periods with fortitude, patiently endured the difficulties of living as an orphan from the father in the 6th grade. If students are able to relate the idea of the work with such thoughts, it means that the goal pursued by the analysis is considered achieved.

In summary, we can say that today's younger generation has a broad vision and deep potential. As the books say, “the boy is the owner of a flying fantasy”. Here is this broad vision, directing the jogging dreams to the educational goal, to science, to literature, which is a treasure of spirituality, is our primary task. And the meaningful analysis of the read works is the first and lasting steps along this path.

REFERENCES

1. *Badiiy asar tahlili[Matn]/ Q. Yo'ldosh, M. Yo'ldosh. – T: “Kamalak”, 2016. 170-b.*
2. *Badiiy asar tahlili[Matn]/ Q. Yo'ldosh, M. Yo'ldosh. – T: “Kamalak”, 2016. 167-169-betlar.*
3. *O'.Hoshimov “Urushning so'nggi qurboni”.Adabiyot. 6-sinf uchun darслиk. T.: Ma'naviyat,2017. 150- bet.*
4. *Ahmedov S va boshqalar. Adabiyot: 6-sinf: o'qituvchilar uchun uslubiy qo'llanma. – T.: “Ma'naviyat”, 2005. 74-b.*