

## Practical Significance of Teaching the Works of Odil Yakubov and Primkul Kodirov

Ergasheva Guljahon Abdullayevna

Master Degree Student, Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi

### Abstract

Renewal and change in social life require a new approach, both in the literature itself and in its teaching. In recent years, the teaching of literature is finding new methods. Today, at a time when the flow of information is growing rapidly, the focus is on reading books, understanding the essence of the work, living with the pain and joy of the heroes, receiving spiritual nourishment. Even so, the book is human to readers. that it is an integral part of spirituality, it is necessary to absorb the greatness of the role of literature in the formation of human spirituality. In this article describes practical significance of teaching the works of O. Yakubov and P. Kodirov.

**Keywords:** innovation technologies, literary text, literature, spiritual life, story, novel.

The innovation process is the creation, dissemination, application, selection, modification and use of various innovations, innovations. In terms of the nature of innovative activity in the course, innovation is limited in scope and timing, while innovation is holistic and ongoing. As a result of innovation, individual elements in the existing system are changed, and as a result of innovation, the positions of the subjects of practice are completely renewed, the relationships in the system and the system are reformed. It should be noted that at present there is no single opinion on the logical-ideological interpretation of the concept of educational technology. Well-known scientist N. Talizina describes it as "a project of a specific system that can be applied in practice and focuses on the preliminary design of the educational process. Modern innovative technology is aimed at activating students' thinking as much as possible. O. Yakubov's story "Ice Cream" will be included in the program of 6th grade literature in secondary schools. Three hours are devoted to the study of the story. While studying a work of art in secondary schools, an attempt is made to analyze it scientifically and didactically and draw conclusions. To draw scientific conclusions from the analysis of a work of art, . Only then can one be aware of the writer's reaction to this or that life event In tab literary education, the lifespan of creators is studied for two reasons. First of all, there are many aspects in the personal lives and nature of writers that can be exemplary for readers. Therefore, an hour is devoted to the life and work of the writer O. Yakubov. Humanity, hospitality, openness, honesty, glorification of national values of the Uzbek people are the essence of O. Yakubov's works. Such universal values are of special importance in the education of today's young generation. For this reason, the author's story "Ice Cream" was included in the textbook "Literature" for 6th grade of secondary schools, and three hours were allocated for its study in the program. If the teacher introduces the students to the content, ideological and artistic aspects of the work in the first lesson, it is advisable to analyze the text of the story in the following hours.

To conduct a practical lesson on the work of A. Yakubov, we propose to divide the group into three teams, each of which will be led by the most knowledgeable, erudite and active leader. Each of the teams is offered a choice of one of three areas of study of the creativity of the writer. The first one

is bibliographic, connected with the study of the biography of the writer, the history of the creation of his works, as well as understanding their role and place in the Uzbek literary process. The team can be called "Biographers". The second team should be responsible for knowing the texts of the writer's works, knowing the plot and compositional features of stories, novellas and novels, the nature of the author's remarks and digressions, the portrait and speech characteristics of the characters, etc. The team can be called "Textualists". The third team can be formed from the number of students capable of theoretical and philosophical understanding of the writer's work, who are familiar with literary studies and critical literature about the work of A. Yakubov. The team can be called "Theorists".

Each team is given a list of relevant questions, prepared in advance by the trainer for each team, a week before the practice session. You can also ask each team to come up with 5-10 questions of their own, but submit them in advance.

The success of such a lesson entirely depends on the thoroughness and thoughtfulness of its conduct. Epigraph: "" Every person comes to this world to leave behind a feasible good footprint: help to see the blind, bring out on the way of the lost, to feed the hungry ..."

Objectives of the lesson: study of A. Yakubov's creativity; deepening knowledge on the theory and history of literature, as well as literary criticism, based on the material of his works.

Method. provision: a portrait of A. Yakubov, texts of his works, critical articles, monographs on the writer's work.

Course of the lesson After completing the organizational moment, the instructor says "opening remarks", after which the group leaders begin to ask questions of their team.

The right of the first speech is given to "Biographers", since they should cover the main points of the writer's life. I. The teacher's word O.Yakubov is our contemporary, and the attitude towards him today is determined depending on whether a person shares or does not share the direction of the writer's thoughts and reasoning. But, probably, even the most active antagonist of Yakubov cannot but recognize the colossal power of his talent, his ability to embody the full depth of his own vision and understanding of life in words. Everyone who reads at least one novel or one story of this writer, who has a heart, who has open eyes, will have no doubts about the significance and relevance of Yakubov's works, therefore, again and again, he will return to his heroes in order to verify his motives. with their thoughts. For half a century, this talented master has been working, comprehending the incomprehensible - the human soul.

For biographers: Where and when was Adyl Yakubov born? Answer: Adil Yakubov is a famous Uzbek writer, born in 1926 in the village of Atabay, Turkestan district, Chimkent region  
For biographers: Tell us about the writer's childhood and adolescence Answer: The writer's childhood passed in the harsh war years. While studying at school, he worked part-time on a collective farm, helped his mother raise his younger brothers (his father was repressed in 1937). He loved to read, spent a lot of time in the school library. In 1944 he fought in the ranks of the Soviet army, in particular, took part in the Russian-Japanese war. After the end of the war he served in the Far East.  
For biographers: What are the works of A. Yakubov known to you? Answer: "Peers", "Mukaddas", "Crystal Chandelier", "Golden Ring", "Farewell", "Ice Cream", "Bird Lives with Wings", "Conscience", "Treasures of Ulugbek", "Where are you, Moriko?" and many others.  
For biographers: In what educational institutions did the future writer study? Answer: From 1951 to 1956, he studied at the faculty of Russian philology of the Central Asian State University (now the National University named after Mirzo Ulugbek), in 1960-1962. studies at the Higher Literary

Courses in Moscow. In his student years, Adyl Yakubov wrote his first works: the story "Peers", stories "Two love", "First steps". For biographers: What activities, in addition to studying in these institutions, influenced the formation of Adyl Yakubov's writing talent? Answer: This is journalism. Having become his own correspondent for the "literary newspaper", the writer traveled a lot around the republic. I have been to factories, construction sites, collective farms. And meeting with real life, with real problems brought up adherence to principles, hostility to simplifications, varnishing. For biographers: Name the translators of the writer's works into Russian? Answer: The world of Yakubov's works was opened to the Russian-speaking reader by Yu. Surovtsev, V. Tendryakov, N. Vladimirova, V. Dudintsev and others. To biographers: What researchers of A. Yakubov's work in Uzbekistan do you know? Answer: First of all, one should note such domestic literary critics as N. Vladimirova, N. Karimov, Kh. Karimov, K. Yuldashev, G. Tursunova and others.

Then the performance of the "Theorists" begins, the content of the questions and answers may be as follows: Question for theorists: Indicate the main differences between the genres of the novel, story and story based on the works of A. Yakubov? Answer: A story is a small epic genre based on an episode from a person's life. A story is a middle form of an epic work, where events from a person's life are given. It is larger than the story, but less than the novel, and it has more than the story of the characters. The novel is a large epic canvas that tells the story of human destinies, characterized by the presence of several plot lines. For example, the story "Farewell" tells about one character - the master of Kabul. Unlike large forms, the story is characterized by one-problem and one-event. Shown here is an episode from the life of an old man in Kabul. Its main event is the last days before the death of the protagonist. The main problem of the story is the ingratitude of the children, their moral degradation, the philistine way of life. There are several characters in the story "The Bird Lives by Wings" (Akram, Sayara, Nilufar, Zafar, Shavkat). The volume of the story is several times larger than the story "Farewell". Already in the topic itself, two aspects are visible: historical, concrete (real social relations that developed in Uzbek society in the 60s-70s of the XX century) and ethical, eternal (relationships between a man and a woman, gender problems). The main problems of the work are largely connected with these complex, but always relevant gender relations: the focus is on the issues of equality and freedom of women, relationships with parents, the problem of moral choice, premarital relations in the Eastern environment, national culture, testing by power and friendship of young people. It is the spiritual and moral searches of young people that are the main object of research in this story. In the novel "Conscience" the writer explores the changes in the hero's spiritual world, inextricably linked with important social and moral problems. And it was precisely conscience for the protagonist that ceased to exist as a measure of moral responsibility to people and society. Throughout the novel, we learn about the life story of the protagonist. Question to theorists: What analogies from Russian literature can you give after reading the story "Farewell"? Answer: Interesting and obvious are the numerous parallels between A. Yakubov's story and Valentin Rasputin's story "The Last Term". Both writers create a cathartic chronotope "death" as an artistic image, joining in their metaphorical image the space of the "conscious / unconscious" boundary and the time of the binary "moment / eternity". In both works, it is the chronotope of "death", or rather "immortality," that is the organizing principle of both the plot-compositional organization of the text and the figurative system. A question for theorists: What unites the works of A. Yakubov? Answer: First of all, many of A. Yakubov's works are devoted to modernity, and in his early works ("Peers", "Mukaddas", "It's not easy to become a man", "confusion") A. Yakubov strives for acute conflict, to depict the struggle of characters, to a sober analysis of post-war rural life. A question for theorists: What other topic was developed by A. Yakubov? Answer: A. Yakubov refers to the historical theme. In particular, his novel "The

Treasures of Ulugbek" is one of the famous and most talented works of the writer. The writer's conscious appeal to the historical theme is explained by the fact that Yakubov tried to comprehend the historical past of his people, to understand the origins of the foundations of morality. In the center of the novel is the great scientist and ruler Mirzo Ulugbek. He is depicted as a bright and controversial personality. Question to theorists: Can an Uzbek prose writer be called a supranational writer? Answer: Of course, because throughout his entire work, the author, one way or another, addresses moral problems; in his works, he raises topics that equally excite not only one nation or one people, but all of humanity; the writer, solving the problems of his land, country, pushes the boundaries and enters the world of global human problems. Question for theorists: Can Adyl Yakubov be considered a master of psychological portrait? Answer: Yes, of course, because Yakubov's porters always combine the laconic description of the external appearance with the depth of the psychological characteristics of the character. For example, a portrait of Shamuradov's domla ("Conscience"): "Scientist, venerable domla seemed powerful beyond his years, well-knit ... the head was an ancient Greek sage. Yellow, as if covered with morocco, bumpy skull - like Socrates. The large nose gave the broad, high-cheeked face an unyielding stern expression "or a portrait of Ubai ("The bird is alive with its wings") "a little awkward, long and stoop-shouldered, ... he looked around the room with embarrassment and suddenly smiled, as if he remembered something funny and long forgotten. This open smile did not harmonize so much with the first impression of the gloom and severity of his wide, cheeky face, that the audience also smiled in response ... " A question for theorists: What technique does A. Yakubov use most often to create the character of characters? Answer: This is the technique of retrospection, which is successfully used by the author. The heroes of his works in a difficult life situation are trying to rethink the past, the author hopes that this will help them cleanse their souls, find the right solution. We observe this situation in Yakubov's story "The Bird Lives by Wings". A special artistic role in the story is played by Sayara's meeting with the places where her honeymoon took place. Streets, paths, a bench, a favorite corner in the garden of Mahira-khola help the heroine to come to the conclusion that life without a husband is meaningless. Remarkable is the fact that the author's "presence" is perceptible in this episode: "This is what happens. Sayara did not even suspect that the memory of those days, of all the good things that they had with Akram, lived in her all these years. And now, guarding their love, she splashed out of the hiding places, forcing fear of loss. Only now Sayara realized how difficult, how impossible it would be to live without Akram. Everything, everything that she remembers now, will never be again. "The heroine of A. Yakubova Sayara, thanks to her memories, having come into contact with the past, comprehends the true essence of what is happening today, finally realizes her human purpose.

The third are "Textualists" whose questions and answers are as follows: Question to text scientists: Whom does A. Yakubov describe in the next passage? "Instead of the gold-woven robe usually worn for important meetings, he was wearing a brown, plain cloth chekmen; the head was covered with a dark cap, sewn from three pieces of velvet; the wide tops of the boots were slightly turned inside out, the squirrel fur of the lining was visible ... In all his appearance - in his tall, plump figure, in his swarthy, copper tint, narrow face, in his narrowed gaze from under his thick white eyebrows - there was also a hidden force that attracted to myself, and some kind of hidden, previously unknown to Ali Kushchi uncertainty ... " Answer: this passage gives a description of Mirzo Ulugbek ("Treasures of Ulugbek"). Question to text experts: How is Ulugbek shown in the novel "Treasures of Ulugbek"? Answer: Ulugbek appears before us as a complex, contradictory image. In the center of the novel is the historically authentic figure of Mirza Ulugbek, a scientist and sultan. A wise mentor of his faithful disciples, mudarris and shagirdas, a crowned ruler who experienced "beyond measure ... and the sweetness and weight of power", who drank a full cup of

the treachery and baseness of the feudal nobility, powerless to dispel the black clouds of civil strife . A question for text experts: In which work does A. Yakubov's philosophical remark sounds: "How much more water will flow until these guys understand what, in fact, is the land on which you were born and what are age-old habits that now scare them away, like the fire of a jackal" ?Answer: This philosophical remark of A. Yakubov sounds in the work "The bird is alive with its wings." Question to text experts: Who belongs to the following portrait characteristics "He is wearing sky-blue silk breeches, and through a white, also silk T-shirt, you can see a large protruding belly. He put on weight, and it seems that it is because of this that his face turned red and his eyes squint from under the swollen eyelids. In general, it looks incredibly important, almost majestic. He often wipes the drops of sweat from his neck and nose with a beautiful handkerchief and prefers to be silent, and answers questions addressed directly to him with a nod of his head and a smile. " Answer: This is the characteristic of the son of the master Kabul Nodir.

Question to text experts: Find in the works of A. Yakubov landscape sketches that not only indicate the scene of the action, but create a certain mood, help to place accents, corresponding or opposing the state of the hero? Answer: The bright, colorful nature in Yakubov's works "The bird lives with its wings", "Where are you, Moriko?" On the top of Gor-Tepa, the gardens basked in the rays of the cool mountain sun, and the dense rows of jida seemed to be wrapped in the finest white lace. There was a strong smell of sour mountain apples and small early-ripening melons in the air (" The bird lives with its wings "). Yakubov's nature "humanizes", ennobles the soul. Nature is a living source of humanity: "The sun has just risen. In the fields, reaching out to the blessed rays, the petals of the grasses heavy with dew stirred. The earth, awakened from a deep sleep, smiled like a child on a mother's chest. For Vahid, a native city dweller, the jubilation of nature was a kind of revelation. A mischievous, boyish desire awoke in him - to jump off the horse and roll around on the lawn "(" Daughter of the Mountains "). Question to text experts: Find in the text of the novel "Conscience" a description of Shamuradov's library? Answer: "The spacious, slightly gloomy room was filled with books. Carved bookcases and shelves propped up a high, antique-molded ceiling. And books, books everywhere ... They were crowded on the shelves, lying on chairs, on the table, piled up on bedside tables and window sills ... Books in brand new bindings, and next to them are heavy volumes, tomes that have darkened from time to time with Arabic script on the spines ... Atakuzi ... led Shukurov to a massive table on curved legs. It was like a tablecloth, covered with a huge map drawn on a Whatman paper with the route of the future Ob-Central Asia canal. Bending over the table, Shukurov peered at the map. It was crossed by red and blue winding lines, along which were colorful circles, incomprehensible signs. And next to it, small notes curled in a spider-web pattern, intricate ligature - domla, according to the old habit, wrote in Arabic letters. "

Question to text experts: What way of narration does A. Yakubov most often choose in his works? Answer: In the works of A. Yakubov, a story about the inner life, the state of mind of a person can be conducted both from the first and from the person of the narrator. Confession creates a great illusion of the likelihood of a psychological picture, since the person talks about himself.

II. Summing up, conclusions, commenting on assessments.

Homework:

1. Prepare the recitation of one of the works of P.Kodirov (optional), analyze the selected novel according to the plan:
  - a) history of creation;
  - b) genre originality;

- c) the leading theme and main images;
- d) basic visual aids.

For the successful completion of the assignment, it is important to enable students to choose a poem for reading and analysis on their own. At the same time, they will certainly read several poems, that is, they will get a general idea of the poet's work, make a choice, in the process of which they will make an independent assessment, and will be able to control the level of difficulty of the task being performed.

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