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Abstract: Literature teachers in higher education institutions should teach students to study independently, to work on and analyze information on their own. It is aimed at teaching students to actively participate in scientific discussions on current issues of "Uzbek literature", to participate in student scientific conferences, to prepare essays, competitions for literary anniversaries, electronic presentations, to write reviews of literary monographs, and to complete other tasks.

Keywords: independent learning, electronic textbook, teaching national literature, new approaches.

Unfortunately, in most higher education institutions, the educational process is carried out in a traditional manner and the national approximate program for the subject "Uzbek literature" approved by the ministry is used. Teachers also do not approach the program creatively. The lesson will be effective only if the educational tasks are independently and perfectly developed by each teacher. It is impossible to teach a student everything in a higher education institution, especially through classes on "Uzbek literature." Students need to be taught knowledge and skills such as how to work with information, how and where to search for information, how to compare, and what to base comparisons on.

In higher education institutions, lectures serve to increase enthusiasm for learning. It is important to emphasize that there are also different attitudes towards what a lecture is. In particular, "Lecture – as an important type of training, it reveals the methodology of the subject, as well as provides scientific knowledge on the subject being studied, forms a worldview, conducts a broad analysis of the most important issues of the subject being studied, activates the cognitive activity of cadets, and shows the main directions and methods of independent study of the material. At the same time, the questions considered in the lecture training The main scientific and theoretical principles and their practical significance in law enforcement activities are revealed, and recommendations are given for studying the relevant topics considered in the subject plan for this discipline [1;56].

At the same time, the individualization of the educational process and the formation of a creative thinking personality are becoming increasingly relevant. It is recommended to reduce the number of lecture hours and focus on independent work, as well as seminar classes, which should mainly be of a scientific nature. Active use of Internet resources, expanding the learning opportunities of independent students working with the latest information, is required. Multimedia teaching tools, which are increasingly used in literature lessons and in the educational process, significantly increase the efficiency of working with educational materials.

No modern electronic textbook can replace the live communication of a student with a teacher. In particular, his individuality, general and pedagogical culture, and oratory skills are manifested in the process of teaching national literature, and studying selected authorship courses allows you to interpret certain problems of the literary discipline and creatively use its latest achievements [2].

In short, through the study of literature, a student, first of all, forms an idea about the past, develops feelings of national pride, honor and glory through the great deeds of his ancestors in literature, deepens his thinking, understands his identity, understands what he should do in the future, and from a pedagogical point of view, he develops independent thinking, research, the ability to compare, generalize, distinguish the specific from the general, and the ability to present, as well as, have skills and qualifications such as the ability to express their opinion in a communicative conversation. In this regard, teachers should focus not on presenting ready-made information to the

student, but on teaching him to independently search, find information, and find logical answers to the questions and tasks given.

By teaching literature, it is necessary to develop logical thinking skills in students. After all, "we mobilize all the forces and capabilities of our state and society so that our young people can develop and be happy, independent thinkers, possess high intellectual and spiritual potential, and become people who are not inferior to their peers in any field on a global scale," - the emphasis on the subject of literature teaching sets the urgent task of educating the youth of our country as logical thinkers, people with high national pride, and independent thinkers.

The search for new approaches and concepts in teaching national literature does not mean a complete revision of all the research burdens of the past, falsification or concealment of individual events and facts. On the contrary, in the lessons, students should be given tasks to clarify multiple-choice information about literature. This develops the student's ability to work independently. Information - (lat. informatio - explanation, statement) - information about persons, objects, facts, events, phenomena and processes, transmitted and stored using conventional signs, regardless of the form of their description.

Independent learning assignments in the subject "Uzbek Literature" are presented in the following order:

1. O'tkir Hoshimov's works "The Works of the World", "There is Light, There is Shadow"
2. The life and work of Muhammad Yusuf
3. Translation in Uzbek children's literature
4. Zafar Diyor. Poems "Purple", "Butterfly", "Ball"
5. Po'lat Momin. Poems "Folder and Inkwell", "Toothbrush"
6. Representatives of Uzbek literature during the period of independence
7. Prose and drama of the independence period
8. Pure feelings in the poetry of Iqbal Mirza
9. Muhammad Yusuf's poems.
10. Farida Afroz's poems
11. Examples of modern poetry in the works of Zebo Mirzo and Bahrom Ru'zimuhammad
12. Free prose
13. Stories of Khurshid Do'stmuhammad
14. Poems by Zebo Mirzo
15. Zarifa Saidnosirova. In the memoirs of "My Oybek"
16. Abdurahmon Akbar. Poems "Question", "My Brother Who Reads Books a Lot"
17. Excerpt from the story "Stars Will Burn Forever" by Togay Murat
18. Rahmat Fayziy's "Mr. Man"
19. Zulfiya's life is an example for young people
20. The consequences of war in S. Ahmad's "Horizon" trilogy
21. The philosophy of Abdulla Oripov's poetry
22. Ghazal in the poetry of Erkin Vohidov
23. Bilal Aminov. "The Courage of Manguberdi"
24. Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboev. "Riding the Yellow Giant"

The text selected for the textbook is rich in chronological information, but it does not fully serve to provide the student with a skill or qualification that will remain in his memory or be necessary for life. The student must be able to work independently and briefly and concisely explain the essence of this speech to others, especially schoolchildren.

First of all, the text should be reworked and brought into a more readable format. Excessive chronological information will bore the reader. It is more effective to reduce unnecessary information as much as possible and present the most important information logically. There is also little

illustration material. In the Uzbek language and literature department of higher educational institutions, independent education is organized and evaluated as follows: [3]

Form and content of organizing independent learning When preparing independent work, the student is recommended to use the following forms, taking into account the characteristics of the subject: · preparation for practical classes; · preparation for seminar classes; · study of chapters and topics of the subject according to textbooks and study guides; · mastering the lecture part according to handouts; · work on sections or topics of the subject according to special literature; · in-depth study of sections and topics of the subject related to the student's educational and research work; · training sessions using active and problem-based teaching methods; · distance learning. Informational methodological support of the program The use of modern methods of education, pedagogical and information and communication technologies is envisaged in the process of teaching this subject: – topics devoted to the study of the creativity of writers and their works are conducted using modern computer technologies using presentation and electronic didactic technologies; – practical exercises devoted to the analysis of the works of writers, the study of images and their artistic and poetic analysis use brainstorming, group thinking, “work game” and other pedagogical technologies; 35 – practical exercises devoted to the artistic analysis of poems created by poets use small group competitions, pedagogical technologies of group thinking. Criteria for assessing students' knowledge in the subject “Modern Uzbek literature and the literary process” based on a rating system. Rating tables for the subject “Modern Uzbek Literature and Literary Process”, information about the type, form, number of tests and the maximum score allocated to each test, as well as the qualifying scores of current and intermediate tests, are announced to students at the first lesson in the subject. In order to ensure that the level of knowledge and the rate of mastery of students in the subject correspond to the State Educational Standards, the following types of tests are conducted: current test (JN) - a method of determining and assessing the level of knowledge and practical skills of the student on the subjects of the subject. Depending on the nature of the subject, current test can be carried out in the form of oral surveys, tests, interviews, control work, checking homework assignments, and other similar forms during practical classes; intermediate test (ON) - a method of determining and assessing the level of theoretical knowledge and practical skills of the student after completing the relevant section of the curriculum (including several subjects of the subject) during the semester. Intermediate control is carried out once a semester and its form (test) is determined based on the total number of hours allocated to the subject; final control (FCU) is a method of assessing the level of students' mastery of theoretical knowledge and practical skills in a particular subject at the end of the semester. The final control is carried out mainly in the form of a “Written Work” based on basic concepts and expressions. The process of conducting the ON is regularly studied with the participation of a commission formed by the head of the department, and in cases where the procedures for conducting it are violated, the results of the ON may be canceled. In such cases, the ON is re-conducted. The process of conducting the YA is regularly studied with the participation of a commission formed by the head of the higher educational institution under the leadership of the internal control and monitoring department, and in cases where the procedures for conducting it are violated, the results of the YA may be canceled. In such cases, the YA is re-conducted. Based on the rating system for monitoring the student's level of knowledge, skills and qualifications, the student's level of mastery of the subject is expressed in points. 36 The mastery indicator of students during the semester in the subject “Modern Uzbek Literature and Literary Process” is evaluated on a 100-point system [4].

Independent work involves the performance of tasks by students to search for knowledge, understand it, consolidate, generalize and systematize it, and acquire skills and abilities to develop mental and motor activity.

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