

USE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING NAVOI POEMS

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Abstract: The role of literature in the common education and inculcation of goodness in the minds of young people is invaluable. Some of the views expressed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev in his election speech at the VIII Congress of the Movement of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen - Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan on October 19, 2016 were widely observed on this topic. The report emphasizes that today it is impossible to talk about modernization and renewal of the country, sustainable development without the widespread development of information and communication technologies, the Internet.

Keywords: Modern technology, teaching, navoi poems.

Introduction

Alisher Navoiy poems modern technologies “Keep Going” game "To increase the interest of young people in reading to make them friends with books, to increase the reading level of the population, special attention should be paid to the increase. To do this, it is important, first of all, to place the best examples of our national and world literature on social networks and pay special attention to their widespread dissemination "(1:34)

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Our main goal in the educational process is to satisfy the vital interests of the individual, to form a common culture, to adapt him to society, to be able to consciously choose and master educational and professional programs. To achieve this goal, the development of forms and methods of spiritual and moral education, the development of educational work, increasing the demand for all stages of continuing education, in particular, the quality of education, their cultural and spiritual and moral levels. It is necessary to fully provide the educational process with the latest teaching aids, advanced pedagogical and information technologies (2: 453). Interest in Alisher Navoi's work began during the poet's life. Historians and poets of the time praised it and used it creatively. There were even special dictionaries for the poet's works. From the 16th century, Navoi's works began to be translated into other languages. (3:45)

Navoi's creativity - the basis of education Alisher Navoi's birth has become a tradition every year in various organizations, in particular, in educational institutions, cultural and educational events, Navoi nights. Alisher Navoi parks, museums and libraries have been established in different regions of the country.

It would be a good idea to organize a lesson or circle dedicated to the study of Alisher Navoi's creative heritage in the Central Park of Culture and Leisure, named after the great thinker of the city. Every educator should pay close attention to education. The unity of education and upbringing has played an important role in educating young people and instilling in them the quality and character of high civic feelings. Every subject taught in school has its own educational value and opportunities.

The proper use of these opportunities depends on the knowledge, experience and skills of the teacher. There are many educational factors and tools. The circle is the main type of extracurricular activity that deals with a stable student body. Membership is voluntary, but

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attendance is mandatory. The members of the Literature, Mother Tongue and Uzbek Language Circle should be 10-15 students.

When they consist of parallel classes, the possibilities for effective, fun classes are expanded. If there are no parallel classes in the school, the group consists of one class. Students will be introduced to the club's goals, objectives, and annual plans. Classes should be held once a week. Students' interests are taken into account when planning the activities of the circle.

Classes are structured and structured according to certain patterns, but clubs do not have this rigidity. The first lesson is to name the circle first.

1. Explain the goals and objectives of the club to students. "What does the circle give us?" A conversation will be held on the topic.
2. Students are required to ask and comment on articles they have learned about language etiquette and speech culture.
3. Students create a play based on a play they like.
4. Time is spent reading works of art.

An hour-long lesson plan for teaching Farhod and Shirin's epic in a 9th grade textbook

Topic: Studying the epic of Farhod and Shirin by Alisher Navoi

Course Objectives:

Educational: to inform students about the life and work of Alisher Navoi.

Educational: special attention to the didactic aspects of Navoi's work, further development of students' spirituality.

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Developer: To increase students' interest in fiction.

Verbal competence: expressive reading, correcting speech defects, developing oral speech.

Competence for self-development: continuous independent and creative development, lifelong learning, independent decision-making.

National and cultural competence: - loyalty to the motherland, kindness to people and belief in national values, understanding of works of art, adherence to the rules of speech and a healthy lifestyle.

Course type: practical, theoretical.

Lesson method: mental attack, question-answer, group work.

Classroom equipment: textbooks, visual aids.

Didactic equipment: handouts, slides.

Course plan:

Organizational part:

- a) greeting,
- b) determination of cleanliness,
- d) determination of attendance;
- e) lesson preparation and lesson plan.

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II. Repeat. The new white paper will be placed in a specific shape using house-shaped stickers, which will hide questions on the previous topic. For example, students will be asked questions about the life and work of classical literature, and about his poems.

For example, the stickers have the following questions:

1. Where was M. Kashgari born?
2. In whose palace did Yusuf Khas Hajib serve?
3. What are the proverbs written in M. Kashgari's divan?
4. Where is Devon's manuscript kept?
5. Which symbol is most often described in Navoi's works?

III. New Topic Description: First, information about Navoi's life is given, and then about the author's work. Introduced to the creative heritage of Navoi. Not only the life of Navoi, but also the social life of that time is mentioned. For example, there is information about the Timurid period, about Shaybani. The poems written by our great writers such as Babur Mirzo, Hussein Boykaro, Sultan Ahmad Mirzo at that time, that is, the products of their work were also popular at that time. What are the words found in Navoi's work in modern Uzbek? special attention has been paid to aspects such as meaning. There will be a “bahrubayt” (poem) competition with students.

Students will be asked questions based on the “Keep Going” game. In this case, the teacher writes the first verse of Navoi's ghazals and the rest of the second verse must be recited by the student independently. In addition, the words that are difficult to understand in the ghazals the meaning is presented to the reader as a written question and the reader is required to be able to recite the meaning of the word by heart.

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Students will then be given a test on the topic:

1. In what century did Alisher Navoi live?

- a) XII
- b) XV
- c) XIII
- d) XVI

2. Who attributes the origin of Navoi to the bakhshis?

- a) Jomiy
- b) Nizami
- c) Xondamir
- d) Rashidi

3. Which of Navoi's works contains information about 459 poets, writers?

- a) Majolis un-nafois
- b) Hayrat ul-abror
- c) Mahbub ul-qulub
- d) Mantiq ut tayr

4. When was Navoi's Muhokamat ul-lughatayn created?

- a) 1499

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b) 1495

c) 1498

d) 1497

5. What is the meaning of the word care?

a) Caring, protecting, nurturing

b) Dear, honorable, valued

c) Sweet and beautiful laughter

d) Incense, incense seeds

6. What is Navoi's ghazal "Hey, sabo ..."?

a) Hazaji musammani salim

b) Hazrabi musaddasi akhrabi maqbuzi mahzuf

c) The purpose of Ramali

d) The purpose of Ramali Musamad

7. How does the continent rhyme?

a) a: a b: b d: d e: e

b) a: a b: a d: a e: a

c) a: b b: b d: b e: b

d) a: a b: a d: b e: b

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8. What is the meaning of the word munshaot?

- a) Letters
- b) Schools
- c) Letters
- d) Lesson

9. When was Munshaot created?

- a) 1498
- b) 1495
- c) 1499
- d) 1493

10. Which of Navoi's works is about prophets?

- a) Munshaot
- b) Majoilis un-nafois
- c) Mantiq ut-tayr
- d) Tarixi anbiyo and hukamo

Students who actively participate in the circle will receive a handout with the best words that Navoi likes. For example: "He is pure", "His words are pure", "Heart is pure".

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Conclusion:

we, the teachers, need to emphasize to the young people that they should preserve the creative heritage of our ancestors and pass them on to future generations. Because the works of Navoi that we study are immortal and invaluable.

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