Innovative Methods in Studying Stories by Abdulla Qahhor

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Abstract

This article contains innovative methodological recommendations used in teaching the stories of the Uzbek writer Abdullah Qahhor "Bemor" and "Ogri" to the younger generation. The following modern pedagogical technologies were used: "Explanation of terms", "Problem situation", "Five-part text", "Whose speech is this?", "In my opinion…", "Confusion".

Keywords: Writer, literature, innovation, methodology, pedagogical technology.

Introduction

Today, the use of world-recognized scientific and innovative pedagogical technologies in educating the young generation and imparting knowledge to them is the demand of the times. Taking this into account, we pedagogues-teachers have a great responsibility.

Scientific heritage of Uzbek literary scholars in achieving this result it is desirable to convey to students through innovative methods. Through this method, we contributed to the expansion of students' worldview we will be The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted that "All of us will always remember with gratitude the great services of our Uzbek poets and writers - may God have mercy on them." In this respect, it is an honorable task to study, analyze and convey the work of Abdulla Qahhor to young people.

It is known that the stories "The Patient" and "The Thief" by Abdulla Qahhor are given in the 6th and 7th grade literature textbooks. According to the psychology of youth in literary education, teachers are recommended to use more game methods in the process of teaching 6th and 7th grades. This method will certainly help to attract students' attention to the lesson. In my opinion, it is effective to use methods that make one think, create a problem situation, and at the same time interest the student in the lesson in teaching Abdulla Qahhor's stories.

Abdulla Qahhor's stories are significant because they express great content in short and concise lines. The combination of social problems and human feelings raised in the writer's stories encourages the reader to think and think more deeply.

The main task of a modern teacher is to deliver them to the student in a simple language based on a new approach.

The use of "Explanation of terms", "Problem situation", "KZIX" methods in teaching the story "Patient" to students in literary education gives good results.
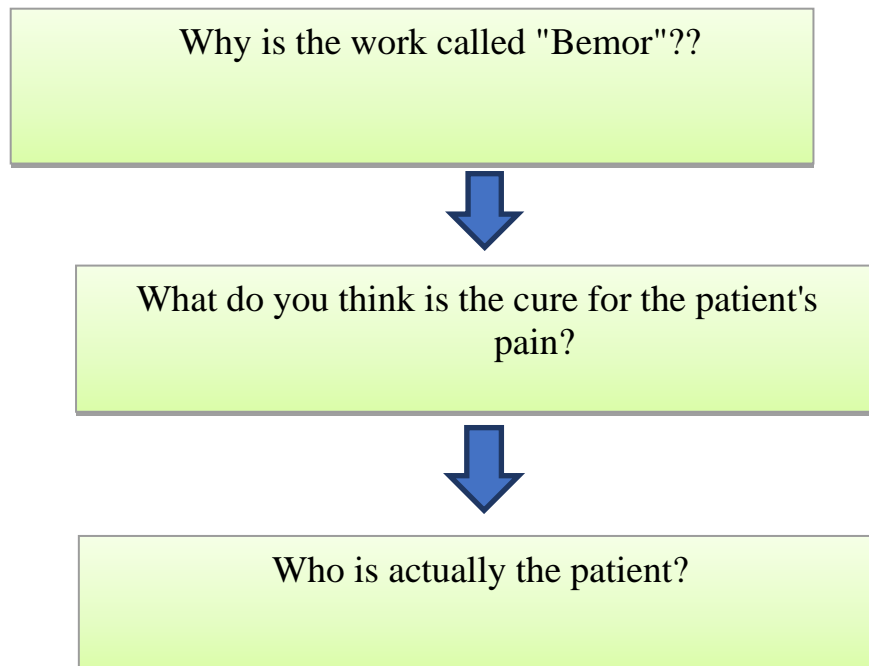
The "Explanation of Terms" method. Words such as izvosh, ak zosho, qabza, atobshuvaq, chilyosin, Sim, gavron, which are now obsolete in the work, are written on the board and explained.

Izvosh	Horse-drawn cart
Oq podsho	The king of Russia at that time
Qabza	Handle
Oftobshuvoq	bahorgi, ta'sir kuchi kam, yoqimli oftob
Chilyosin	A religious custom, ritual related to reading the "Yasin" chapter of the Qur'an
Sim	The old name of the city of Fergana
Gavron	(xivich) a stick

"Problem situation" method.
This method teaches students to think deeply and solve problems.

> Why is the work called "Bemor"??

↓

> What do you think is the cure for the patient's pain?

↓

> Who is actually the patient?

Students will complete this task as follows:
1. The play is called "The Patient" because it is about Sotibold's sick wife.

2. A qualified doctor is needed to treat Sotiboldi's wife. You need money to go to the doctor. In order for ordinary people like Sotibold to have enough money for their needs, the society must have developed. Science is necessary for the development of society!

3. All the people who lived in Sotibol were sick. That is, spiritual

the patient Both the doctor and the nurse, Abdug'aniboy and Sotiboldi, the whole society is sick. That's why the story is called "Patient".

"KZIX" (Kuchli jihatlar, zaif tomonlar, imkoniyatlar, xavf-xatar) metodi- (SWOR) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Risks

When studying the story of "The Patient" and describing the characters - the character of Sotiboldi, the "KZIX" method will give good results. Students are divided into four groups, each group providing information on one aspect of the subject being described (other groups may be allowed to add).

The " *SWOR* " method used to describe the character of Sotiboldi in the story "Patient" is expected to be performed as follows:

S (Strengths) - Sotiboldi is a man with wrist strength, aged 25-35 (if we take into account that he has one daughter).

W (weaknesses) - poor, has no worthwhile profession. He does not know clear ways to get out of helplessness and poverty: simple, trusting.

O (opportunities) - in our nation, one will find the opportunity one is looking for. Sotiboldi could call his boss Abduganiboy to justice, get financial help from him or ask for help from the people around him. Doesn't Sotiboldi have any friends?!

R (risk) - a young girl will be without a mother, a woman in the family will not be a mother; A debt taken to treat a patient can destroy the family's future, because the debt causes the birth of new debts...

Studying the story "Og``ri" using the methods "Five-part text", "Proverb or phrase", "Whose speech is this?", "In my opinion...", the student will discover news for himself.

Based on the "Five-part text" method, the text of the " Og``ri " story is divided into five parts. Pupils get acquainted with the text and convey its content to each other. This method provides an opportunity to get acquainted with the text of the story in a short time. The teacher divides the text of the story into groups and assigns each group tasks such as expressive reading of the text, telling its content, explaining the meaning of obsolete and historical words in the text.

(Chalkashtirish)"Confusion" method. In this case, all phrases and proverbs in the story are written in a mixed form. Students distinguish them from each other and explain their content. In this case, the teacher will check the knowledge of the students not only in literature, but also in their native language, that is, they will implement interdisciplinary integration.

Let the farmer's house burn, let his ox not perish;

It will be necessary to throw the pot into the water;

A cat does not sunbathe for free;

A dry spoon tears the mouth;

Tepa's hair stood on end;

It is an honor for a person to go to the court;

A man's back is broken until he says Begim;

Do not play with a character - he will beat you with every chapter;

If my forehead is not salty.

Proverb	The phrase
• The death of a horse is a holiday of a dog • If the farmer's house burns, let his ox burn do not disappear • It is the honor of the person that the citizen goes to appeal! • A person's back is broken until he says "begim". • Don't play with a hero - with a hero who will hit you	• Dry mouth tears, • Tepa's hair stood on end • If my forehead is not salty • God bless

"Whose speech is this?" using the method, the audio text of the speech of the heroes of the story (Amin and the bailiff) will be played to all three groups, and they will find which character this speech belongs to, and the group members will find the owner of the given speech fragment according to the condition.

For example, I wouldn't come back by myself!.. Although it is not written that if someone takes you, come back! Why is he crying? A? Don't cry! (Amin's speech).

It is good for students to find the author of the speech and say, "This is from Amin's speech."

But the reader is not satisfied with this, he can analyze the given speech, determine the place of this speech in defining the character of the work, respond to it and give an example of speech communication that should be used in such a place - it is the main achievement. .

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