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WAYS TO USE INTEGRATION IN LITERATURE CLASSES

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on a wide and comprehensive study of the legacy of our great thinker Alisher Navoi, the use of architecture in the minds of our people, especially young people, to convey the ideas glorified in his works.

KEYWORDS: *Architecture, Fine Arts, Monuments, Architecture, Literature Lesson, Methodical Advice, Scope Of Thinking, Monuments, Excursions, Illustrations, Ensemble.*

INTRODUCTION

The main directions of the reform of general education and vocational schools state: "Development of a sense of beauty, the formation of a high aesthetic taste, the protection of works of art, historical and architectural monuments, the beauty and richness of nature. it is necessary to develop the skills of proper understanding and appreciation. To this end, the potential of any subject, especially literature, music, fine arts, aesthetics. "Getting acquainted with architectural monuments as a form of art, enjoying the fine arts and architectural masterpieces created by our ancestors, and using them for educational purposes are important factors in raising the cultural level of young people.

The use of fine arts and music in literature lessons has been tested, and some methodological recommendations have been developed. However, only the first steps are being taken to bring architecture to literature. The use of unique and elegant folk architecture materials in literature lessons helps students to connect the knowledge they have learned in the classroom with life, broadening their horizons.

Excursions to architectural monuments, study of historical documents and literary and artistic illustrations are of great educational, ideological and aesthetic significance. In particular, in the study of the life and work of Alisher Navoi, who was at the center of the cultural environment of his time and sponsored and educated artists not only in the art of speech, but also in other areas

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of art, available. In the study of Navoi's life and work, the interpretation and demonstration of architectural and construction paintings are incorporated into the content of both classroom and extracurricular activities.

Before studying the biography of Navoi in the VIII grade, students will get acquainted with the "Review of Uzbek literature of the XIV-XVI centuries." Cultural life of the period: Speaking of architectural ensembles in Samarkand and Herat, the teacher made extensive use of "Museum under the open sky" and other similar albums. In particular, the great scholar emphasizes that the merits of Ulugbek are great. The display of colorful paintings depicting the Samarkand Registan ensemble will arouse great interest and aesthetic pleasure of students.

If the teacher interprets these pictures, the goal will be achieved. By showing short color films dedicated to the history of Samarkand architecture, students develop a sense of respect and care for the wonderful monuments created by our people, which, under the influence of these works of art, contribute to labor and art. Feelings of love are nurtured. The observed goal is achieved if it is explained.

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Students will be shown pictures of the great scientist's madrasah and observatory, as well as information about Ulugbek's historical services in the field of science and culture. In this regard, it is appropriate to expressively read the following passage from Navoi's epic "Farhod and Shirin".

TemurxonaslidinSultonUlug‘bek,

Ki olamko‘rmasdultonaningdek,

Aningabnoijinsibo‘ldibarbod,

Ki davrahlibiridinaylamasyod.

Valekulilmsoritoptichundast,

Ko‘zioldindabo‘ldiosmon past.

Rasadkimbog‘lamishzebijahondur,

Jahonichrayanabirosmundur.

Bilibbunavilmiosmoniy,

Khandinyozdi “ZijiKo‘ragoniy”,

Qiyomatgadeganchaahliayyom,

Yozarlaroningahkomidinahkom.

These notions about architectural monuments are further developed in the study of Navoi's biography. After all, Navoi (1457-1459) visited the observatories and madrasas built by Ulugbek during his stay in Samarkand, studied and enjoyed them. According to academician Vahid

Abdullayev: "He wrote a number of his (Navoi-M.S.) beautiful centuries in Samarkand - his attitude to historical monuments was repeatedly expressed in his works of art and science." It is known that during the reign of Alisher Navoi, Herat became a center of culture and art, new buildings and architectural ensembles were created. "Navoi was closely acquainted with the art of architecture, paid great attention to its development, guided and sponsored architects, engineers, painters and architects," said the contemporary historian Khandamir and 54 rabots of Navoi, 19 swimming pools, 16 bridge mosques, baths. Alisher Navoi led the creation of high architectural ensembles. Navoi, in his *Waqfiya*, expressed valuable insights into the architecture of Herat. Given the above information on the study of biography "Navoi statesman, his contribution to the beautification of the country", it is worthwhile to draw students' attention to the painting "Alisher Navoi in the construction of a madrasah" by artist I. Kiriakidi. The image of Navoi is vividly depicted in the picture. The artist Kiriakidi depicted the construction of the madrasa, depicting the hard work and enthusiasm of the builders in graphic colours. The stonemason is scraping stones, and the neighbor is decorating the roof. Navoi is watching the work of the masters, his face is calm and majestic. A piece of paper with the history of the building in his hand. While conducting a question-and-answer session with the students based on this picture, the famous historian Hondamir can read from the book "Khulosatul-akhbor" what he said about Navoi about the renovation of the mosque in Herat: 903- In the month of Ramadan (April-May 1498 - MS) he ordered the opening of the dome and the Maqsura mountain. And the generous builder would visit that place every day because he cared so much about the building. Most of the time, he wore a skirt around his waist, handed out bricks to craftsmen like hired workers, and did other things. He often wore expensive sarupas to the local architects, craftsmen, and artisans, and entertained them with many caresses and other gifts. " Reading the last part of Chapter 14 of Oybek's novel "Navoi" in concluding the conversation on the painting by I. Kiriakidi makes the topic clearer. According to the author, Arslanqul's "some kind of flood of love" for Navoi will undoubtedly touch the hearts of students who admire Navoi's glorious image and listen to his lessons with attention and interest. In the process of studying the work of AlisherNavoi, in particular, in the work on the text of the epic "Farhod and Shirin", in the process of analysis, one encounters ideas about the art of architecture. You can also have an interesting conversation or share information about them. We know that AlisherNavoi, with his ideals of architecture, created the image of magnificent palaces and palaces. The poet was one of the master architects of his time, involved in the construction of large architectural ensembles. So it is no coincidence that among the heroes of the poet are skilled stonemasons, architects and painters. Although Navoi's epics tell legendary events, images such as construction, palaces, buildings, projects, and decorations are based on real events. For example, in the epic "Farhod and Shirin" the poet praises the work of architects, talks about the painter Moni, describes his ability to give different shapes to the building without a ruler (pargor). Using Farhod's study of architectural secrets from architect Koran and painter Moni and analysis of text passages that show his unparalleled abilities and talents in this field, the teacher emphasizes the need to increase the interest of young people in the profession, to cultivate a love of work. Pays attention. Central Asian architecture has been with us for centuries. Their lodge ornaments amaze the mind. The teacher also spoke about the fact that these monuments are protected by the state as a cultural monument of our people and are being restored. At the last stage of the study of Navoi's life and work, the teacher drew the students' attention to the color album "Alisher Navoi" prepared for publication by Professor Hamid Suleiman. The following verse from the

poem "On the tomb of Alisher Navoi" by the academic poet Ghafur Ghulam is read with special interest and pleasure.

Dilimravshanlignihissimyo'lidaoftobaylab,

Mozoringboshidaturmakdadurmensarhisobaylab,

Qulog'ingso'zeshitmasbo'lsa ham qalbdanxitobaylab,

Vatandoshlarsalominnechajildlibirkitobaylab,

Navoiy deb Musallogakelibmenintihobaylab. Alisher Navoi's legacy in our country is wide and comprehensive. A great deal of work is being done to study and convey the ideas glorified in his works to the minds of our people, especially the youth. Alisher Navoi's creative activity has a special place not only in the history of Uzbek classical literature, but also in the history of Eastern and world literature. Navoi's works play an important role in understanding the love for the native language, its incomparable richness and greatness. It is a great pleasure for everyone to understand Navoi, to read and understand his works, which are rich in philosophical, moral, cultural and educational observations. As the head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "There is a deep life wisdom and philosophy in the lines of our ancestor Alisher Navoi" "If you are a human being, you are a man, ¹my uncle, there is no grief for the people". That is to say, in this world, living with the concerns of the people is the highest criterion of humanity, and a person who is far from the sorrows of the people cannot be included in the ranks of human beings, says our great ancestor. It's amazing how these immortal lines are in harmony with our lives today, with our dreams and aspirations. " October 22, 2018 in Gulistan at the residence of Alisher Navoi a majestic statue of our poet made of pure copper was unveiled.² In January 2019, Navoi was the only one in the country The AlisherNavoi Foundation has been established. One of the main goals of his activities is to introduce the heritage of our ancestors to the world, to educate our youth in the spirit of the traditions of our great ancestors.³ The most important news and research on the topic will be posted on the website of the international foundation. Thus, the use of architectural materials in literature lessons becomes one of the important factors in educating students in the spirit of love of work. In such classes, students feel that the creation of high works of art can only be done through hard work, their desire to explore our rich cultural heritage grows, their desire for beauty grows, and their cultural attitudes develop.

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