

ON THE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES AND SYSTEM OF IMAGES OF UZBEK SHORT STORIES AND STORIES

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Annotation

In this article, the principles of development and the system of images of Uzbek short stories and stories in primary grades are scientifically and theoretically analyzed.

Keywords: Uzbek tales and stories, artistic purpose, didactic features, requirements of today's time, appropriate analysis, image system, issue of artistic hero, separate scientific research, etc.

It has always been considered relevant to determine the poetic laws of world literature related to the formation of prose genres and their influence on artistic development, stylization of its specific features. Because such a historical-gradual development of the relationship between written literature and folklore, prose and dramaturgy serves to determine the impact of the traditions related to this literary process on the renewal of poetic thinking and the improvement of creative criteria. Scientific-theoretical analysis of short stories and stories, which are unique examples of prose, researching the system of artistic characters and characters in them is an important problem in Uzbek literary studies. The artistic purpose, didactic features, analysis of Uzbek short stories and stories in accordance with the requirements of today's times, their system of images and the issue of the artistic hero require a separate scientific study. Based on what I learned, it became clear that dissertations based on various scientific theoretical analyzes and interpretations of Uzbek stories and narratives make up a large part of our literary studies. Unfortunately, the theory of methodical analysis of small epic works in children's literature is not highlighted in the course of the lesson. To analyze the short stories and stories included in the children's literature of Uzbek literature, the Uzbek national program in an understandable way, to create manuals for the analysis of artistic texts based on these, to develop the concepts of high-quality exemplary lesson plans, to create theories of innovative and modern approaches to educational integration requires a scientific and theoretical need. By studying literary works, the education of sophistication is imparted to the student. Art education involves the formation of specific knowledge, skills and qualifications related to the science by teaching the science of literature. At the same time, they help the student to understand the colors of the universe, the essence of life, and the concepts of beauty. In the process of literary education, the feelings of the student are cultivated. His concepts and ideas about beauty will be improved. In this regard, work is carried out based on the analysis of the artistic work. Through the analysis of works of art, the student's capacity for independent

thinking grows, oral and written speech improves, the student develops the skills to justify his thoughts from a scientific and practical point of view. Literary education will achieve its main goal if everyone is freed from thinking in the same way and relies on analytical methods that are considered to be the most effective in generating diverse opinions on a given topic. Therefore, in this study guide, modern methods of analyzing literary works and scientific theoretical and practical recommendations on their application are given. Advanced methods of analysis of works of art intended to be studied at different stages of education are covered.

The analysis of a work of art is a separate and important part of the science of literature teaching methodology. The quality, efficiency and responsiveness of literary education to the students of the time are largely determined by how the study of literary works is organized. Conducting literary education in a scientific methodical direction, organizing the analysis of literary works based on aesthetic principles in the general education system, developing effective educational methods, creating non-traditional methods and tools constitute the general theoretical issues of the methodology of literary work analysis.

The meaning of the word "art", which is actively used in our language, is quite wide, as can be seen from the explanation of its five meanings in the new "Explanatory Dictionary". Indeed, in each of the combinations such as "the art of painting", "to master the art of pottery", "made with high art", "to demonstrate the art", "unsurpassed in the military art" the word shows its different meanings. However, no matter how wide range of meanings it is used in live speech, naturally we are interested in its lexical meaning, not its lexical meaning. In the term, art means the creative activity of a person aimed at mastering (and changing) existence based on the laws of beauty, as well as the totality of things created as a result. In this broad sense of the term, all things created with skill and taste based on the laws of beauty are related to art. Art in a broad sense is divided into "practical" and "artistic (fine)" types of art. We include a number of fields such as pottery, painting, embroidery, goldsmithing, fashion design, design, and painting, music, sculpture, cinema, and theater as artistic arts. As long as applied and artistic arts are distinguished within the broad sense of "art", they must have generalizing and different aspects. What they have in common is that both are created with taste and skill based on the laws of beauty.

Thinking (and expressing) by means of an artistic image is a specific characteristic of art, that is, defining it as a type, and it is called imagery. An artist perceives the world by means of an artistic image, expresses the essence he perceives and his emotional reaction to what he perceives. In this sense, the image is considered a form of thinking, a method of literature and art; The way of thinking typical of literature and art is called "figurative thinking" because it thinks through images.

An artistic image is a reflection of existence (things, events, etc.) seen by an artist's eye, creatively processed on the basis of an ideal, and expressed in a form that can be emotionally perceived. Of course, in this image we find many familiar traces of existence, but it is no

longer exactly the existence we know, but a completely new existence - an artistic existence. To make it easier for us to understand, let's turn to the art of painting, the work of an artist. We can find a great external similarity between the landscape created by the artist and the "natura" - the real landscape that is the basis of the work. Perhaps, for some people, this kind of admiration of the audience seems to be a high assessment of the artist's work. However, in reality, this is a sign that we do not understand art. After all, we only saw the similarity between the real scene and the image. The colors that the artist especially exaggerated in the image, the gloss "in sync" with their emotional experiences, the line that we did not pay attention to because it seemed insignificant in our eyes, but because it was important in the eyes of the author. we did not find or could not notice the small detail reflected in the work, so we could not get acquainted with the art phenomenon, we were left without it. In other words, while we saw the objective beginning in the image, we could not see the subjective beginning in it - the author, the soul of the author, which was absorbed into the work. As long as we see only the objective beginning in an artistic image, we have not seen the work - we are left out of the phenomenon of art. After all, artistry exists only in the processes of creation and reception (reading, watching, listening).

In short, in reality, the material of an artistic image is not only reality, but also the personality of the creator. In other words, objective and subjective aspects are harmoniously embodied in an artistic image.

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