

## INTERPRETATION OF ISSUES REGARDING THE ROLE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ARTISTIC LITERATURE IN MASTERING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE LESSONS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the importance of literature in mastering the Russian language, in particular, it is noted that literature always plays an important role, because it is created to form the appropriate level of the ability to read and understand what is read. Also, studies are given on how literary science can help to familiarize people with cultural values and expand the range of cultural and educational interests.

**Keywords:** Russian language, method, lesson, education, culture, education, thought, result. Darxaqiqat, talaba o'zining umumiy bilim darajasini oshirish uchun, til imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishi uchun adabiyot fanini o'rganish unga har tomonlama rivojlanishiga yordam beradi.

### INTRODUCTION

In fact, studying literature to enhance a student's overall level of knowledge and expanding his or her language skills will help him develop in every way.

Learning a language should develop cultural competence that ensures the linguistic formation of the Russian year of the world, the understanding of the national culture of its people, the knowledge of its uniqueness, the formation of one of the most important areas of value. Indeed, the development of the student's moral and ethical world in the mother tongue will help him to understand his or her national identity.

The main objectives of the literature in the Russian language study are:

- formation of a humanitarian worldview in the process of studying literature (including online), respect and love for literature, educating a developed person in all respects;
- developing analytical and imaginary thinking in schoolchildren, understanding artistic texts at an emotional level, as well as developing a culture of creative imagination and reading;
- the development of correct oral and written discourse, the qualified use of the language in the formation of their opinions in writing and oral form;
- development of the need for independent education, i.e. reading various fiction literature online or in print publications;
- formation of aesthetic skills, impact on the worldview, life goals and values - another important role of literature in student education;
- expanding understanding of the world through ideological understanding of work, accumulating personal experience at an intellectual, emotional, social, mental level;
- studying the national characteristics of literature introduces the reader to the culture of his people and involves fostering a national mentality.

Studying world literature reveals to the reader the world of problems that can arise for everyone and also shows them ways to solve them.

Literature has many features, and all of them distinguish it from other studied subjects, but it is still closely related to them, for example, philosophy. Also, a student's careful mastery of literature will contribute to an increase in his linguistic literacy and the level of speech culture. Literature and other subjects - visual arts, music, history, culture, social sciences - are interconnected. These areas are very interconnected and their impact on each other is undeniable.

Another feature of literature is the object of research in language learning. If the object of study in other subjects of the school curriculum is the basis of science, it is a masterpiece in literature that can be seen from different sides—aesthetic, scientific, and exit points of view. The complexity of assessment is another feature of literature, since the usual form of knowledge testing does not fully reflect a student's skills and skills.

It is recommended that you use the literature on the topic to develop Russian-language classes through the following tasks:

- careful and conscious reading of works, as well as expressive reading;
- repeat the reader with your thoughts and opinions in detail or by choosing;
- case analysis;
- reviews, creative and research work, writing essays;
- search for different literature data online using different sources.

The place of literature in education cannot be reduced, as it involves introducing students to some of the artifacts, scientific papers, the foundations of history and literature theory, as well as oral and written work, to develop culture and speech. Of course, it is very difficult to independently study such interesting and versatile science as literature, because in the classroom, the teacher can emotionally prepare students to read and perceive a piece of art. And learning Russian in education is of strategic importance: academic success not only in this subject, but also in all other subjects depends on the level of knowledge of the language. In many ways, the level of knowledge of the language determines a person's social image, cultural and intellectual characteristics, social activity, and spiritual origin.

The formation of students' speaking abilities is one of the most pressing topics of the current stage.

The current stage of the development of Russian language teaching methods is characterized by new approaches to identifying educational goals and choosing specific technologies and methods. As special objectives of teaching Russian in education, the component of the state standard defines language, communicative, linguistic and cultural responsibilities.

The concept of "competence" in the methodology of teaching Russian in education is primarily related to the search for a clearer, stricter definition of the objectives of learning by determining the level of knowledge of the language. Competence is the ability to carry out any activity based on the knowledge, skills and skills gained. Competence in modern ways is understood as a framework of knowledge, skills and skills that will be developed in the teaching process of Russian and will ensure its integration and will help to develop the identity of a pirate student.

The following linguistic, communicative, cultural competencies differ in the theory and practice of teaching Russian. Linguistic competence is the ability of students to use words,

their forms, their synthetic structures in accordance with literary standards, to use its synonymous tools, and to master piracy and language wealth.

Linguistic competence means that students cannot understand the movement of speech. This competence involves knowing the basics of Russian language, mastering a set of linguistic concepts, mastering information about the role of the language in society and people's lives, resulting in a stable and permanent one. A sense of interest in science, respect for Russian, and love are nurtured. Linguistic competence also includes elements of the history of the Russian language and its visible representatives.

Communicative competence is the ability to understand others and create their own applications of speech behavior that aligns with the goals, areas and circumstances of communication. He has knowledge of the basic concepts of speech — styles and types of speech, structure of descriptions, stories, reasoning, methods of linking words in the text, and so on; text analysis skills and skills.

The formation of linguistic competence is the most important aspect of teaching Russian because linguistic competence is the ability of students to use words, their forms, their synthetic structures in accordance with literary standards, and to use its synonymous tools

In recent times, special attention has been paid to the formation of linguistic competence, as it is seen as the key to the successful formation of a socially active individual. In a Russian fan, linguistic competence is often portrayed as a unique set of skills needed for a member of the language community to communicate verbally with others and to master the language as an academic discipline.

The relationship between Russian language and literature in teaching is traditional and natural. The basics here are clear: texts - excerpts from artifacts - often make up language material for exercises and dictations in Russian. Working on literary texts helps to develop sensitivity to the Russian language, reveals deep layers of artistic text, helps to develop speech, understand the intonational-rhythmic structure of the Russian language, and aesthetically understand the problems posed. Literary text has all the linguistic, aesthetic and communicative tools capable of determining different areas of communication, in education it can become a learning unit and is a means of educating students by performing the function of influencing aesthetic function. Literary text integrates all elements of the language, all its units, into a unique, consistent system. In the same text, all language units are provided in a natural situation, in a natural environment; linguistic units in the text get the functions of giving new colors and creating new text. Ignorance of these functions leads to the inability to use them in the hierarchy of independent speech. In a nutshell, the text reveals new features of the language units being studied and presents students with a new phase of their knowledge, paving the way for improved speech skills. In the structure of modern Russian language, complex work with the text becomes a prerequisite for the effective development of knowledge, skills and skills and makes the learning process interesting.

The following forms and methods of organizing text work are the most effective:

- comprehensive analysis of text;
- work with text in preparation for writing an argumentative essay;
- analyze the text when working on speech types;
- comparative analysis of texts;

- write from memory;
- lingvistik eksperiment;
- work with "deformed" text;
- create text based on keywords.

Comprehensive analysis of the text is not only interesting, but also a very useful type of work that takes a systematic approach to learning Russian. Working with literary text develops students' linguistic feelings, helps them overcome grammatical, stylistic and speech mistakes, greatly deepens the stylistic and semantic perception of fiction, and shapes the moral qualities of schoolchildren.

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