"I'm Familiar with Poetry - Towards Creativity...!"

Maftuna Raxatbayeva

A student of the 22nd school affiliated to the KTB, Beruni district, Republic of Karakalpakstan

Abstract: *This proverb talks about "I am familiar with poetry - Toward creativity...!", and the priority directions of turning historical truth into artistic truth in literature.*

Keywords: Uzbek literature, artistic, historical, metaphor, symbolic literature, folklore, creativity, epics, riddle, proverb, methodology.

Turning historical truth into artistic truth is one of the priority directions in world literature. The works written on historical topics bring to life the distant modern reality before our eyes, and their socio-philosophical content gives us spiritual and moral lessons. For this reason, the lifeless pages of modern reality form a series of meaningful scenes. "The past is not a review of events, on the contrary, the meaningful scenes that have become our interlocutor, our thinking partner with their pains, joys, dreams, come alive before the reader's eyes [1, 2, and 3]. We make sure that they have roots that connect the past with the present. It is during these times that a person is firmly convinced that he cannot live without his history, without the memory of the past, and that he cannot fight"1. In this process, historical works expand their possibilities at the expense of specific signs [4, 5, and 6]. According to the principles of reflecting the reality of the past and the character of historical figures, the historical works are real reality, the fact and artistic fabric of illuminating the fate of ancestors, social environment, historical color, language and style problems also apply to historical poetry. It should only be noted that the scale and scope of these issues in historical poems is limited compared to prose works [18, 25].

Every historical person's activity or contemporary reality can be interpreted differently in artistic works. This is a process related to the author's level of knowledge, thinking ability and artistic skill. The emergence of several works related to the life and fate of any past event or historical person differs from the writer's approach to life material, artistic-aesthetic mastering, socio-philosophical generalization, conclusions, and methods of expression [46].

In this process, the artist's artistic way of thinking, creative individuality, and artistic skills are revealed. Artistic style is the main factor that shows the independence and originality of the poet's creative ability. Through it, it is possible to determine the creator's personality, the search for a unique answer to the tasks that each socio-political reality sets before fiction, and the position it holds in the spiritual-intellectual development of society. Also, the style introduces the unique artistic world of the creator [47]. The French thinker Liu Leclerc Buffen meant these characteristics when he said, "Style is the man himself." Accordingly, the study of works on historical topics allows determining the creative personality, style and skill of the writer [36].

The creative process is unique to each artist. During the writing of a work, his personality, outlook, skills, spiritual and intellectual level, talent, social life, historical situation, the demand of the time and the general condition of literature are revealed. In this process, the creative individuality of the creator, the originality of his thinking, and the nature of the creative side are revealed[7].

Let's take Abduvali Qutbiddin's poem called "Samarkand". This poem should describe the unique features of this ancient city. But the poet uses different descriptions:

A cloud landed above the roof of the bakery,

There was a big patir on top of Dargom, near the ruins of Afrosiab,

Alp caught a soft cloud; Burdalab threw it to Zarafshan...

"Samarkand is like a sandbox..."

That is, according to the poet's definition, the famous patir bread of Samarkand is a heavenly weight and an example of power. He was attracted by this discovery. This expression of the poet indicates that the rain falling from the cloud in the poem - the miller from the wheat ripened in the Abri Nayson - the flour made by the alpine hand and the bread that appears from the water of the Zarafshan - Kokhak River cannot be made anywhere else. . It is noted that its bread is one of the characteristics of Samarkand. The poet used such metaphors and symbols to transform historical truth into artistic truth [8].

One of the most urgent tasks of today is to organize classes and create methods that meet the world's requirements, to educate our youth to be highly spiritual, creative, sharp-educated, broad-minded, creative and active in the way of building a great country. A student who cannot express his thoughts coherently, beautifully and clearly cannot be considered a student at the level of the modern times[9]. In general secondary education, the fulfillment of this task is mainly entrusted to the mother tongue and our literature. It is important to select the intellectual youth who will increase the scientific and creative potential of our republic, to help them, to identify and develop their abilities in the fields of science, and to create the necessary opportunities to show their unique talents [10].

In accordance with the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Language", "On Education" and "National Program of Personnel Training", completely new goals and tasks are being set for the teaching of these subjects [11].

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", No. PF-558 of September 5, 2018 "People The decree "On additional measures to improve the land management system" serves as a basis [12].

To ensure intellectual, spiritual and moral perfection of students in the teaching of literature, to develop them by harmonizing education and upbringing, educational content, teaching methods, tools and forms, independent, creative, attention should be paid to developing analytical and critical thinking skills[13]. To achieve these, it depends on all types of the educational process conducted from literature, on the appropriate organization of lessons, extracurricular activities, excursions, clubs, reading meetings. It is especially important to increase the creativity and creative abilities of our youth, and to enrich the thinking circles. The main goal of teaching literature is to teach our young people to think creatively, to express their thoughts freely and effectively in written and oral form, to consciously differentiate Uzbek language dialects, as well as to expand their scope of thinking, to our Motherland, national It is aimed at educating our traditions and rich spirituality in the spirit of love [14]. Based on this main goal, the following tasks are set before the teaching of literature from the 5th grade:

Teaching students to think freely;

to be able to express one's opinion fluently orally and in writing, to teach resourcefulness and responsiveness; to express one's thoughts correctly; to form the ability to use proverbs and wise words appropriately in speeches, to be able to use words purposefully;

To inculcate the importance of literature in knowing the world [15].

In order to fully fulfill these goals and tasks, the teacher should conduct additional training outside of classes, give additional tasks to students, work separately with gifted students, and use different forms in evaluating students. Additional training can be in the following forms:

Opening "5 important initiative" centers;

Circular shape. Its annual plan has been approved by the school administration, and now it is held twice a week. In many schools, club classes are devoted to theoretical topics. More hours should be devoted to the development of creativity, oral and written literacy, and speech [16].

At such events as "Language Day" (October 21), "Nights of Navoikhanlik, Baburkhanlik", "Nights of Literacy", qualities and skills such as respect for our mother tongue and literature, understanding of the importance of our oral and written literature in the spirituality of our youth are formed[17]. is developed. In them, one or two students can be assigned to prepare a lecture, several to perform a scene, some to write poems and songs, and others to create interesting questions, tasks, and problematic situations [18].

In the center of "5 important initiatives" young generation, the organization of "Drama" clubs and "Young readers" clubs arouses great interest among today's youth. It is one of the important factors of making good use of free time of our children and leading them to a bright future[19]. Inquisitiveness, creativity, creativity is the demand of today. Especially as we inculcate the rich heritage of our folk art in the growing young generation, we will not face problems such as gaps and low learning students. As we teach the folk talent in the "drama" and "reading" circles organized in the "5 important initiatives" centers, every young generation who gets to know the spiritual maturity, patriotism, and heroism of our ancestors has a special effect in their eyes. light, kindness begins to shine. The bravery and bravery of the heroes of the work, their courage, honesty and striving for correctness will not leave any reader indifferent. By teaching examples of folklore, it is more effective to awaken virtual imagination in students [20]. Because connecting young people living in the age of advanced science and technology with today's achievements in the examples of creativity created by our people not only arouses great interest in young people, but also strengthens their sense of pride towards our ancestors. These examples show that our ancestors were rich in virtual imagination [21]. "Flying carpets" or "horses with wings" airplanes, spaceships; "talking walls" telephone or radio, "magic ring" or "mirror worlds" showing the beauties of the whole world, television or computer, "floating chests" in the form of ships and boats. They describe in their works the great inventions of their time, which form the student's ability to become more familiar with folk art [22].

We can prove to students that we have a rich spiritual heritage in the following examples:

The processes in the saga "Birth of Gorogli" once again proved that today's medical achievements are closely related to the discoveries made by our great grandfather Abu Ali ibn Sina [23].

In the "Alpomish" saga, the conditions set by Barchinoy were not only sports competitions, but also a competition of honor and bravery. In the epic "Ravshan Khan", Ravshan proves his loyalty to his homeland even under the gallows, which is a strong example of developing patriotic feelings [24].

It is no exaggeration to say that the problems of cleanliness, hygiene, even environmental cleaning and ecology, which the whole world is concerned about, are reflected in our little fairy tale "Emerald and Precious".

The use of interactive methods in lessons is aimed at improving the student's creative abilities. In particular, the use of problem-based, planned and accelerated education leads to the growth of the student's creativity and creative abilities [25]. The learner learns the subject based on a creative approach to himself. Able to look creatively and critically at any factual material. The received educational material opens the way to look at it in a new way, to receive additional materials, to learn. Often, such cases form a heuristic approach to mastering. This leads specialists not only to be executors of knowledge and skills acquired in the future, but also to look at their professional activities on the basis of creativity and creativity[26].

To the group of technologies used in literature classes:

Didactic game technologies;

Problem-based educational technologies;

Modular training technologies;

Collaborative learning technologies;

Design technologies;

Traditional educational technologies;

Boomerang strategies included

Didactic game technologies are divided into such types as plot-role, creative, business, conferences and game exercises. This type of lesson helps to master the folklore genre in a more meaningful and effective way. It allows you to learn fairy tales and epics by acting them out [27].

In problem-based educational technologies, students work with tables and prove their ideas. "Brainstorming" lessons are dedicated to studying a specific topic in the program.

Working in groups, using the "saw" or "zigzag" and "we do it together" methods is appropriate in the technology of cooperative education. Folk proverbs can be mastered with the game "Carry on". For example, the first group can start the first part of a proverb, and the second group can continue and comment on the second part [28].

The "video-puzzle" method in design technology helps students to develop themselves in the future and increase their life concepts.

Auxiliary additional training. These classes are held when students have difficulty mastering certain topics. The teacher works with students outside of class. A certain day of the week can be set aside for such training[29,30,31,32].

Meeting with literary scholars or holding events in connection with birthdays. These activities are also additional training, because both the teacher and the students need to be prepared. The use of riddles in class, in clubs, and other activities also gives effective results [33, 34, 35, 36].

"Competition of wits" in the field of literature. The class is divided into two groups or competes with a parallel class under certain conditions. You can choose and create other shapes for additional training. Collection of samples from folklore, "Fairy tales - leads to goodness"; Events such as "The victory of good over evil" can be held [37].

Additional assignments and tasks given to students: 1. Create personal libraries by collecting their favorite works and share them with friends. Copy and memorize your favorite poems, proverbs and wise words from the textbook in a specially kept notebook, and repeat them constantly[38,39,40,41]. 2. Preparing for briefings. Pupils should prepare to provide information about the important news that happened in our country and the world, observing the mass media. It is necessary to ensure that no student is left out of this task. Because this task is of incomparable importance in the development of speech and the formation of children's socio-political consciousness. 3. Creating a personal test bank. From the beginning of the academic year, this task is assigned to everyone equally. Each student prepares a test on the subject. After the teacher's control, students write them on separate cards. In necessary situations, the teacher can use these tests in training[42,43,44]. Compilation of the text of the lecture. During the academic year, the student must participate in repetition, reinforcement lessons or classroom and school-level events with a lecture on the given topic. The teacher and talented, active classmates help him to write the text of the lecture. It develops creativity and creativity in them[45,46,47].

In general, creativity, creative thinking in human activity is a fruitful process in solving any problem, task, project. During the learning process, if the student independently tries to solve the problem, if

the teacher organizes the problem situation in time, it gradually becomes a skill and competence for the student [48].

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