

THE IMPACT OF LITERATURE EDUCATION ON STUDENTS' WORLDVIEW

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Abstract: The article highlights current problems related to the implementation of the modern literary education concept, which transforms students' educational paradigm and directs them to solve these problems, drawing on the experiences of the pre-independence and present-day independence period methodology of the subject.

Key words: Uzbek literature, culture, inner experiences, assimilation, Navoi, thinkers.

In the educational process, literature plays an important role not only in developing language and speech culture but also in shaping students' worldview, perspectives, and moral values. Through literary works, students become acquainted with various cultures, historical periods, and different aspects of human life. Their feelings, thoughts, and perspectives are enriched, and their attitude toward the world changes. This article discusses the impact of literature education on students' worldview, the mechanisms of this impact, and effective teaching methods.

The history of teaching Uzbek literature is closely connected with the national culture and spirituality of our people, and literary monuments created by thinkers such as Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Rayhon Beruni, Nasiruddin Burhoniddin Rabguzi, Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmad Yassawi, Alisher Navoi, and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur play a significant role in its development. The allure of artistic language and its influence on the human psyche have been highly valued by our ancestors as a factor in moral and aesthetic education, self-awareness, and understanding the world around us. Indeed, the emphasis on a conscious attitude toward words (using them sparingly, applying them appropriately, valuing them), seeing them as an art form, and the issues of eloquence in Navoi's "Majolis un-Nafois," Khondamir's "Makorim ul-axloq," and Kaykovus's "Qabusnoma" already indicate that literature education has developed in connection with life. Since the object of depiction in fiction is mainly the human being and their complex inner experiences, it has a wider capacity to influence emotions. In this regard, it is no coincidence that the issue of personal development is mainly reflected in the content of fiction and related disciplines that teach it. According to Abdulhamid Cholpon's definition, "Literature, in its true sense, is a clean water of enlightenment that gives life to a dead, faded,

extinguished wounded soul, cleanses the black mud that has permeated not only our bodies but even our blood, washes away the sharp heart dirt, illuminates our blurred mirrors, and wipes and cleanses the eyes filled with dust and soil." These definitions relate to the possibilities of figurative expression in literature, which serve to give an artistic touch to events that have happened in the past and will happen in the future through symbols, to revive the reflection of life in different colors and lines, and thus embody the possibilities of emotional impact and knowledge transfer.

The Impact of Literary Works on Worldview

The impact of literary works on students' worldview is manifested in several ways:

Development of Empathy: By getting acquainted with the feelings and experiences of literary characters, students develop empathy. They learn to understand the feelings of other people and to sympathize with them.

Familiarization with Different Perspectives: Literature provides students with the opportunity to become acquainted with the way of thinking and perspectives of people from different cultures, social groups, and historical periods. This broadens their worldview and increases tolerance. **Shaping Moral Values:** Moral dilemmas and character actions in literary works influence the formation of students' moral values. They develop their own opinions about concepts such as good and evil, justice and injustice, truth and falsehood.

Mastering literature as a subject is also an important condition for increasing students' verbal and linguistic literacy. Teaching literature in integration with other subjects, especially native (Uzbek) language, is mutually necessary. The unity of these subjects ensures commonality for philological sciences. As a unit of language and speech, the word has a special influence in various fields, including aesthetics. The content of both courses relies on the foundations of fundamental sciences such as linguistics, stylistics, literary studies, and folklore studies, and serves to understand language and literature as national and cultural values. **Expanding concepts about life:** Literature gives students a deeper understanding of various aspects of life, human relationships, and emotions. They enrich their knowledge of their own lives and the world.

Developing Critical Thinking Skills: Analyzing and evaluating literary works develops students' critical thinking skills. They learn to deeply understand the content of the works, analyze the author's intention, and justify their opinions.

Effective Methods of Teaching Literature

The following methods can be used to influence students' worldview in teaching literature:

Discussions and Debates: Organizing discussions and debates for students to express their opinions about literary works and defend their points of view.

Role-Playing: By playing the roles of literary characters, students can put themselves in their place and understand their feelings.

Creative Writing: Students have the opportunity to express their thoughts and feelings by writing stories, poems, or essays based on literary works.

Analyzing Literary Works: By deeply analyzing literary works, students can understand the content of the work, the author's purpose, and many other aspects.

Interactive Teaching Methods: Using interactive games, presentations, and other methods to actively involve students in the learning process.

Literature and National Idea

Literature also contributes greatly to the formation and development of national identity. Through works of national literature, students become acquainted with the history, culture, customs, and values of their people. They develop respect and love for their nation and shape their national consciousness. Literature fosters in students feelings of patriotism, national unity, and mutual cooperation.

Literature and Contemporary Issues

Contemporary literary works often raise contemporary issues: environmental problems, social injustice, human rights, and others. These works encourage students to think about these problems and seek solutions. Literature fosters in students a desire to contribute to positive changes in society and encourages them to take an active civic position. Conclusion

The teaching of literature has a significant impact on students' worldview. Literary works develop students' empathy, introduce them to different perspectives, shape their moral values, expand their understanding of life, and develop their critical thinking skills. To effectively teach literature, discussions, role-playing, creative writing, literary analysis, and interactive teaching methods should be used. Literature contributes not only to the formation of national identity but also to understanding contemporary problems and seeking their solutions. Therefore, the subject of literature is very important for students' personal development and their contribution to society.

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