LITERARY EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article talks about new methods and methods in literary education, as well as the use of modern pedagogical technologies. Today, some comments have been made about the influence of literary education on the spirituality and worldview of young people.

Key words: Literary education, modern pedagogical technology, methods and methods, spirituality, teaching, pedagogical skills.

Today, at a time when the nations of the world are experiencing the process of globalization, one of the most important tasks of the education system is to educate the young generation who are brought up with the values of the Uzbek nation, who understand and understand their ancient history, and who have an Uzbek and oriental spirit. After all, the Uzbek nation is an ancient nation that has made a great contribution to world civilization with its past culture, history, and great ancestors. In this sense, in the process of literary education, the issue of organizing native language and literary sciences in a modern direction, forming native language and literary science teachers as school leaders, raising a mature generation in their education is the most important issue of the time. As our enlightened grandfather Abdulla Avloni said: "The life of every nation that shows its presence in the world is its national language and literature [1].

Literary education enriches the outlook of young people, helps to strengthen their language skills, contributes to emotional development, and plays an important role in raising a generation that is more educated and able to freely express itself in social interactions.

Literary education is a pedagogical process, which consists in developing students' interest in literature, understanding and appreciation of literary art. It helps to improve language skills, aesthetic taste, creative and critical thinking skills.

Literature in ancient civilizations began as an oral tradition with stories, myths, and legends passed down through generations. These narratives were integral to the cultural fabric of societies, serving to transmit knowledge, moral lessons, and cultural values. The transition to written literature marked a significant milestone, with the earliest known texts emerging from Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Greece. The "Epic of Gilgamesh," one of the oldest surviving works, exemplifies early literary expression, blending myth, history, and philosophy to explore themes of heroism, friendship, and the quest for immortality. Similarly, ancient Egyptian literature, including the "Pyramid Texts" and "The Book of the Dead," combined religious doctrine with reflections on life, death, and the afterlife, showcasing literature's role in shaping human experience. Greek literature profoundly influenced the development of Western literary tradition, introducing genres such as epic poetry, drama, and philosophical dialogue. Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" not only tell heroic tales but also delve into the complexities of human nature, fate, and the divine. These works set the stage for literary exploration of moral and existential questions. Greek drama, represented by the tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, used theatrical performance to examine themes of justice, hubris, and the human condition.

Plato's philosophical dialogues introduced a new dimension to literature by systematically exploring ethical and metaphysical issues through dialogue and debate. Roman literature built upon Greek foundations, significantly contributing to the Western literary canon. The works of Virgil, such as the "Aeneid," blend mythological themes with Roman values of duty, honor, and statehood. Ovid's "Metamorphoses" offers a rich tapestry of mythological transformations, exploring themes of change and continuity. Roman prose, represented by writers such as Cicero and Seneca, combined rhetorical skill with philosophical inquiry, enriching the literary tradition.[1]

Literary education has a great role and importance in society, because it: - It is a way of expressing human concepts, feelings and social problems.

- Develops reading culture, language skills and increases aesthetic taste.

- It plays an important role in preserving the historical and cultural

- heritage. It helps to build mutual understanding and empathy between people.

- Develops critical thinking, creativity and promotes self-learning.

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[1] https://medium.com/i-introduction-to-western-literature/what-is-literature-definitions-and-interpretations-2ce13f2596f5