

The Application of Modular Teaching Technology in Literature Education

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Abstract: The article describes the theoretical and practical possibilities of using modular educational technologies. The difference between traditional and modular education was analyzed and the significance of this technology in the development of students' independent thinking, creativity and scientific competencies was substantiated. Methodological recommendations are also given for organizing the stages of planning, analysis, interpretation, creative activity and evaluation of literature lessons based on modules.

Keywords: Modular education, creativity, creative thinking, analysis, interpretation, competence, "Farhod and Shirin."

Introduction: Today, the school widely uses effective methods and technologies that ensure the formation of students' skills of independent thinking, critical analysis, and practical activities. In modern education, this approach is becoming more and more popular: a data block, which includes a logically filled unit of educational material, a targeted program of action and a methodological guide that ensures the achievement of didactic goals with modular educational technology [1:272]. At the beginning of the 20th century, this technology was used by Western scientists in higher education, and then was introduced into other types of education, including in schools.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A module is a "self-care organism" that stands out in a cycle of training sessions. So, a small, independent section of the lesson: it defines the goal, gives materials and instructions that the student can often perform independently. Modular education is that sometimes multiple modules are added and sometimes the entire course consists of modules and students can choose modules. Modular learning takes into account the capabilities of the student. Not all students have the same level of uptake. Therefore, the module allows the

student to work quickly and learn in his own way. To do this, the module mixes various materials and lessons. For example: reading, listening, practical work, project. The purpose of this technology is to enable the student to learn individually, in accordance with his abilities, direct him to independent thinking, solving problems and performing real life tasks[2:276].

Sharp differences between traditional and modular education can be seen in the following.

"Traditional education is mainly focused on the group". All students learn the same material at the same rate. The teacher works with the whole group. "Pupils often become passive". They listen only to teachers, and their activities become weak. Consolidation of knowledge is carried out mainly after test exams.

The student first learns new knowledge, and then on its basis takes control (tests, questions and answers, orally, in writing). Control answers are compared with the results of other students. Student knowledge is often assessed subjectively.

Usually students are divided into three groups:

- well digesting,
- average,

- unsatisfactory mastering.

METHODOLOGY

In modular education, each student can use all the educational material he needs. The student learns knowledge to the best of his ability. They work independently, complete tasks and actively participate in training. To strengthen their knowledge, special attention is paid. After each small topic, students test their knowledge. Tests are conducted to determine how well they were mastered at the beginning of the course, and help identify the strengths and weaknesses of students. Test tests are based on specific objectives. Student success does not depend on the results of other students. On the contrary, it is evaluated on the basis of its own knowledge. If the student is given enough time, he will be able to fully assimilate all the educational materials. With accurate goals and a grading system, "the teacher knows exactly how successful the course is and improves the course materials if necessary." The content of this technology is that classes are held not on the basis of individual topics, but in the form of modules based on an integrated approach. Each module includes an introduction, core training material, hands-on exercises, strengthening tasks and assessment criteria. Therefore, by completing this module, the student gains accurate knowledge. This approach helps to "assimilate knowledge" and encourages the student to work on himself.[3:198]

Modular education technology has the following advantages:

- develops independent work skills;
- directs to creative thinking;
- increases interest in study;
- develops speech;
- deepens his knowledge.

RESULTS

Modular training provides for the allocation of more independent working hours to students. Because "educational materials are given in the form of modules," and the student gradually masters them [4:290]. Modular education provides a link between theoretical knowledge and practical skills and requires the student to be creative.

As a result:

- allows students to choose;
- promotes individual development of each student;
- gives the student the opportunity to study on the basis of the curriculum that suits him;
- meets the requirements of modern education standards.

Learning should not adapt only to what the student already knows, but should lead him to a more difficult task. The content and form of help, questions, instructions, examples, advice raise the student to a new level. In the learning process, modularity puts the student's requirement at the center. A module is a learning system. When a student seeks to master a subject, they learn, seek, and gain experience. In doing so, he takes into account the content of the subject and its accessibility, and also uses educational materials that the student considers appropriate.

Modular education was adaptive and individualized. It covers a certain range of topics, including the sequence of lessons and classes (task, study, practice, control), and ultimately brings the student to a predetermined level. This technology allows you to teach a single topic, a single subject, or an entire module-based training course. Thus, modular education is a versatile and flexible technology.

Modular technology for teaching literature means designing a literary process based on modules. For each dedicated module, only the content and scope of activity will be present[5:174]. The use of modular educational technologies in literature lessons contributes to the formation of aesthetic taste and imaginative thinking of the student. At the same time, analysis, interpretation, creativity, creative thinking prevail in literature lessons. For example, in the lessons "Farhad and Shirin" by Alisher Navoi in the module "Farhad - the perfect image of a person, readers write about the qualities and qualities of a literary hero, as well as about the hard work, hard work and patience that he experienced to perfection. Based on a life approach, perfect people can express their opinions about their place in society, as well as what knowledge they must have to achieve perfection.

DISCUSSION

In modular educational technology, literature lessons in practice are divided into specific tasks. Each module

has a separate form and is distinguished by its purpose, content, activity, result and evaluation criteria. In this case, the design process is carried out:

- the work or its part is studied;
- determine what knowledge, skills and abilities the student acquires;
- determine the competencies to be acquired in the course of interpreting the work;
- it is determined by what tasks this result will be achieved;
- Evaluation criteria and procedure for their application.

The literature lesson is based on a sequence of modules: introduction → understanding → analysis → interpretation → creative work → final assessment. The internal composition of each module corresponds to the task of this module.

- Perception module - affects the understanding and assimilation of content;
- Training module - analytical thinking that affects the work with evidence;
- Interpretation module - affects independent thinking, value, aesthetic taste, speech;
- Creative module - influences imagination, creativity, written/spoken expression;
- The evaluation module is self-monitoring, seeing the result, correcting errors.

Module of understanding, stage of understanding the work. A conversation will be organized about the plot of the work, images, sequence of events. Together with the students, a discussion will be organized about the country of ranks, kagan, Farkhod, the spell of a mirror, a dangerous journey. The content of the work is understood.

Analysis module. The image of Farhad is described. His character and qualities Republic of Uzbekistan. The images of Shapur, Shirin, Mehinbonu, Khusrav will also be analyzed. Opinions are interpreted on the basis of evidence.

Interpretation module. The verses of the work are interpreted. The symbols will be expanded. A discussion will be organized about the construction of four castles, about the emergency in Farhad, about love for love. Concepts such as Sufism, true and figurative love teach students “theoretically”.

Creative module. Writing essays on topics such as “Farhod and Modern Youth”, “What modern professions would Farhod acquire these days”.

Phased analysis and study of the work of art is carried out systematically. The most important feature of the modular education system is that it treats the student as an active participant in the educational process. In lessons organized on the basis of such pedagogical technologies, the teacher does not act as a leading factor in the traditional educational process, but is at the level of an adviser or assistant, which encourages students to independently think, search, study and creates psychological, spiritual conditions and opportunities for this. The main task of modular educational technology is to create adaptive educational structures that guarantee results, satisfy existing needs and form a new direction of interest. Another goal of this technology is to create conditions for students to fully assimilate and select the content of educational programs in various sequences and speeds through separate and independent learning modules.

CONCLUSION

The use of modular educational technology in literary education will improve the quality of education, organize the learning process with interactive, more effective methods. During the study of works of art in literature lessons, students develop the skills of analytical thinking, interpretation, and analysis. The learning process is divided into certain systematic sequential modules that allow students to study the Bible and become familiar with additional sources. At the same time, this serves the development of communicative competence.

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