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## **WAYS OF TEACHING A LITERARY WORK THROUGH PLOT AND COMPOSITION IN LITERATURE LESSONS**

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### **Annotation:**

The article discusses methods of teaching the plot and compositional structure of a literary work. It reveals the importance of identifying the connection between the stages of plot development and compositional elements during literary analysis. Through the analysis of the structural features of a literary work, ways to develop students' artistic perception and creative thinking abilities are determined.

**Keywords:** literary analysis, plot, composition, literary work, methodology, teaching.

In teaching literature, an in-depth analysis of a literary work is the main tool for forming students' worldview, thinking culture, and artistic perception. To fully understand the content of a literary work, it is necessary to properly analyze its plot and compositional structure. Every event, the characters' actions, and their interconnections are revealed through the development of the plot. By analyzing the plot and composition, students can delve into the internal structure of the text, comprehend the author's ideas, artistic mastery, and ideological content. Teaching a literary work is the key to helping students grasp the theoretical and practical foundations of literature. In explaining a literary text, the analysis of its plot and composition plays a crucial role, as it allows students to recognize the development of events, characters' actions, the author's ideas, and the artistic system. A literary work is a unified artistic structure that reflects the writer's aesthetic worldview and way of depicting reality. The main goal of the teacher in literature lessons is to guide students to explore the internal structure of the text and to understand its content and form as a whole. In this regard, analyzing the plot and compositional structure of a literary work is one of the most important stages of in-depth literary comprehension.



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K. Bitibaeva emphasized: «The main goal in teaching a literary work is to reach the student's heart, to make them feel the power of artistic words, and to reveal the ideological and aesthetic nature of the work.»<sup>1</sup> From this perspective, the analysis of plot and composition is an effective way to understand the structural basis of a literary text. The plot is a system that encompasses the interconnection, development, climax, and resolution of events in a literary work. Composition is the way these events are organized in a particular order. Teaching these concepts in literature lessons helps students develop text analysis skills and enhances their logical and critical thinking abilities. The term plot (from French subject – «theme, content») refers to the development of events in a literary work, showing the unfolding of the story through characters' actions. Composition (from Latin *compositio* – «to compose, to combine») represents the structural unity of a literary text, regulating the interrelation of its parts. Thus, the plot reflects the sequential development of events, while composition organizes these events logically and coherently. By mastering these two categories, students learn to perceive a literary work as a whole. According to literary scholar Z. Kabdolov: «The plot is the core of action in a literary work, while composition is the structural framework ensuring the connection between those events.»<sup>2</sup> Therefore, teachers should help students distinguish between these concepts and understand their unity.

B. Zhumakayeva, in her «Methodology of Teaching Literary Works,»<sup>3</sup> suggests the following stages for analyzing the plot:

1. Identifying the cause or beginning of the event (exposition);
2. Tracing the development and complication of events;
3. Analyzing the climax and the characters' decisive moments;
4. Determining the resolution and the ending;
5. Evaluating the relationship between the characters' actions and the events

Such a systematic analysis helps students to comprehend the literary work as a whole. K. Bitibaeva also noted: «Students should not be taught through ready-made analyses; they must learn to analyze a work independently, through their own

<sup>1</sup> Бітібаева Қ. Әдебиетті оқыту әдістемесі. – Алматы: Руан, 1997.

<sup>2</sup> Қабдолов З. Сөз өнері. – Алматы: Санат, 2002.

<sup>3</sup> Жұмақаева Б. Мектепте әдеби шығарманы оқыту әдістемесі. – Алматы, 2012



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thoughts and feelings.»<sup>4</sup> Thus, in teaching the plot, the teacher should act as a guide, while the student should take on the role of a researcher. When teaching composition, the teacher should emphasize illustrating the structural parts of the work (beginning, connection, complication, climax, resolution) through diagrams, charts, and visual schemes. Methodologist A. Qonyratbayev wrote: «Presenting the composition of a literary work in schematic form is an effective way to activate students' thinking processes.»<sup>5</sup> For example, while analyzing M. Auezov's story «Karash-Karash Incident,»<sup>6</sup> comparing Baktygul's life path with the compositional structure of the story helps reveal its main ideological core.

In modern methodology, a variety of innovative techniques are used to enhance students' engagement and comprehension of literary works. Examples include:

- «Mind Map» method – enables visual representation of the plot and composition.
- «Role Reading» technique – helps students immerse themselves in the characters' roles and feel the emotional flow of the story.
- «Dialogue with the Text» method (K. Bitibaeva) – fosters a spiritual and emotional connection between the student and the literary work.
- Debate and comparative analysis methods – allow students to understand the author's idea by comparing plot conflicts and character motivations.
- All these approaches aim not merely to retell the content but to promote deep analysis and emotional engagement with the literary text.

K. Bitibaeva places special emphasis on the personality-oriented approach in teaching literature:

«Teaching literature is a means of nurturing a child spiritually. Analyzing the plot of each literary work is a way to understand life, human destiny, and the ideas of society.» Meanwhile, B. Zhumakayeva highly values the teacher's creative independence and methodological flexibility in the educational process: «In

<sup>4</sup>. Бітібаева К. Әдебиетті оқыту әдістемесі. – Алматы: Рауан, 1997.

<sup>5</sup> Қоныратбаев Ә. Әдебиетті оқыту методикасы. (9-10 сынып мұғалімдеріне арналған көмекші құрал). –А., Мектеп. –1966 ж.

<sup>6</sup> Абдувалитов Е және тағы басқалар. Әдебиет (Жалпы орта білім беретін мектептің 8-сыныбына арналған). Ташкент, «O'zbekiston», 2019. – 360 бет.



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analyzing the structure of a literary work, the teacher should not rely solely on ready-made schemes but focus on developing students' independent and active thinking.»<sup>7</sup> By integrating the views of these two scholars, it becomes clear that the most effective way of teaching literature is to guide students toward discovering the inner world of the work.

In conclusion, teaching the plot and compositional structure of a literary work is a fundamental way to develop students' aesthetic taste and ensure a deep understanding of literature. The methodological works of K. Bitibaeva and B. Zhumakayeva represent a modern model of literature teaching. During the learning process, the teacher should not merely convey information but act as a creative mentor. Developing students' skills in thinking, comparing, analyzing, and evaluating is the primary goal in the analysis of plot and composition. A student who perceives a literary work as a unified system is led toward artistic thinking and spiritual understanding. Therefore, in teaching plot and composition, connecting theory with life and linking the author's viewpoint to the student's emotional perception should be the main objective of contemporary literature lessons.

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<sup>7</sup> Жұмақаева Б. Мектепте әдеби шығарманы оқыту әдістемесі. – Алматы, 2012.