

Podcast Organization Methodology in Literary Education

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Abstract. This article is about the method of organizing literary podcasts to increase the creative-intellectual capabilities of students of the upper class, that is, 10-11 grades. Also, the steps of organizing the discussion of the read work in literary podcasts (audio and video conversations) in the form of a discussion, the stages of the process of creating and publishing a podcast, and the formats are mentioned.

Key words: literary education, podcast, literary podcast, grade 10-11, live broadcast, vlogging, blogging, moderator, podcaster, navigator, expert, social network, video platforms.

General secondary education students to discuss works of art with deep content on social networks through media tools, make announcements, show trailers with interesting fragments, prepare books in audio format, conduct podcasts, organize bookblog/vlog activities. Initiatives such as teaching and learning are important types of activities of the literary laboratory. It is important to implement them systematically and purposefully. In literary education, it is desirable to conduct literary laboratory classes among students of 10-11th grade that increase their creative-intellectual capabilities, help professional and creative development.

One of the types of work that can be carried out in literary laboratories with students of the upper class, i.e., 10-11th grades, is the organization of literary podcasts, that is, audio and video conversations, discussions. The tasks performed in this type of work are as follows:

1. *To give students an understanding of the podcast.*
2. *Organizing the content of the read work in the form of discussion in literary podcasts (audio and video conversations).*
3. *Create a podcast independently.*

Podcast is derived from the English words "iPod" and "broadcasting", which means audio or video files that can be heard or viewed anywhere.

A podcast is a form of digital audio (or video) recording of news, information, conversation or discussion distributed (or broadcast) by hosts for online listening. This type of service was first introduced and popularized by American TV and radio host Adam Curry in 2003-2004.

The fact that podcasting has gained popularity in a short period of time can be attributed to the fact that podcasting does not choose a place, time, listener or observer. Because a person in any part of the world can use this type of service as a podcaster or as a normal user without any restrictions through internet networks.

A podcast is usually in the form of a conversation or discussion. The duration of a podcast can last from a few minutes to several hours. It depends on the scope of the topic chosen for the conversation or discussion.

The rapid growth of podcasting in recent years has led to the emergence of podcast shows and platforms with diverse genre catalogs. Currently, the platform with the largest and most popular podcast catalog is iTunes. This platform offers podcasts divided into specific categories: news, comics, sports, history, society and culture, art, fiction, family and children, science and others.

According to special dictionaries, a host (English: host - "receiver of guests, host" is a device that provides services in the "client-server" format on any interfaces. In a broader sense, a host is any computer connected to a local or global network. The main person at the center of a podcast is now also called the host. A podcaster is someone who engages in podcasting on an amateur or professional basis. A podcast terminal is a site or platform that hosts media files and to some extent automates the posting and subscription of updates. It is a type of social media, similar to video blogs and Internet radio. In addition to audio and video recording, it can also contain a speech recording in the form of text. Meta information - the name of the podcast, the duration of the discussion, a story about order.

The podcast can be organized in three different formats:

1. **Live broadcast.** YouTube, Twitch or other social media services allow you to broadcast your podcasts to millions of viewers in real time.
2. **Vlogging.** With this method, you can host a podcast without a live audience, but with a live broadcast. Pre-recording videos allows you to record, edit, shoot, edit and polish your videos before going live.
3. **Blogging.** While video content has taken precedence over other types of content in recent years, the written word is still a powerful weapon. If recording your face or voice isn't the most comfortable way for you to express yourself, a traditional blog is the best alternative for you. A well-crafted blog post, opinion piece, well-researched presentation or opinion can grab the attention of your audience/watchers.

In order to make a podcast dedicated to the discussion of an artistic work read in the class in the literary laboratories of the school, first of all, together with the head of the laboratory or the teacher, an audience consisting of classmates or other categories of people is formed through social networks. To create a podcast, it is advisable to clarify the following:

1. *What length of podcast is suitable for listeners or participants (long or short)?*
2. *Where do listeners or participants prefer to listen and how do they participate?*
3. *What is the most convenient way for listeners and participants to communicate with the host (social networks, messengers, YouTube, etc.)?*
4. *Which format of information presentation attracts users more?*

5. *What do your target audience want and expect from your podcast?*

After clarifying the above issues, it will be possible to create podcasts that will be important and popular among listeners. After that, the following will be done:

Step 1. Announce the date of the podcast and the topic and format of the discussion via social media or video platforms (such as Zoom).



Step 2. Assign specific roles to some participants for the podcast discussion: a leading moderator, a journalist who raises a question about the work, a podcaster who sets a new question or task, a navigator who ensures that the discussion does not deviate from the same topic, an expert, etc.

Step 3. When the day arrives, host a chat or discussion and record the live stream.

Step 4. Listen to the recorded material again and polish the necessary parts: cut, remove noise, choose music for the background.

Step 5. Place the finished podcast file on your school website and social media pages. Listen and learn from those who react (comment) and consider them in future podcasts.

For example, it is recommended to listen to the podcasts given in the 10-11th grade "Literature" textbooks of creative schools using the following QR code:

	
<p>Name: Eric Maria Remarque - "Western At the front Change no ". Podcast. Source: "Yoritkich " readers club</p>	<p>Name: Ray Bradbury - Fahrenheit 451 degrees on ". Podcast. Source: "Illuminator "readers club</p>

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