

Pronunciation and Speech Development of Primary Class Students Through Folk's Oral Creation as A Dolzarb Pedagogical Need

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Abstract:

This article talks about the influence of the genre of folklore on students' pronunciation and speech, as well as the history of its development. Samples of folklore in primary school reading textbooks study the essence of the content. The primary school represents the teaching of genres such as fairy tales, proverbs and riddles, which are presented in textbooks, in harmony with our national values and traditions.

Keywords: folk art, genre, fairy tale, proverb, riddle, parable, quick telling, training, education, rhythm, speech, pronunciation.

Introduction

I always want my mind to be a treasure of knowledge, not a poor one. I intend that there is no monopoly (money) in my ego, but in my mind the desire to learn is strong. I don't study only for myself, but for society. Even for those who don't learn for themselves. *Tomas Braun, Religio Medici*

Until the 50s of the 20th century, epics such as "Alpomish", "Goroli", "Ravshan and Zulkhumor" were lovingly performed by Bakhshis at their weddings. During the long winter nights, one housemate used to wake up listening to a story being read by one person. The folk epics sung by our famous Bakhshis, such as Ergash Jumanbulbul, son of Fazil Yoldosh, were later sent to readers in written form. Most of us have read epics such as "Avazkhan", "Yodgor", "Kuntugmish", "Ravshan and Zulkhumor". The second genre of oral creativity is a song. The linguist scientist Mahmud Kashgari in his book "Devoni Lugaati Turk" provides information about the seasonal ritual and work spoons, which were originally spoken by the people. After the formation of written literature, the art of singing developed very quickly.

In foreign literature, when talking about folk art, they mention not only nationality, but also spirituality. In particular, it should be noted that there are four signs of humility: kindness, respect, politeness, thoughtfulness. The opposite of modesty is the view that vice is arrogance, that a person puts himself above others and does not look down on anyone. An example of this is:

"He who receives praise is safe, and he who is cursed is bad. Wisdom from the "Reading Book".

In the textbook for elementary school students, you can find many examples of folk art that express the idea. Humility, honesty, loyalty to friends and respect for parents are some of the wonderful feelings characteristic of our people.

In the elementary school "Reading book" there are many examples of folklore - fairy tales, proverbs, riddles. By using them, it is considered important to form the moral qualities of students and at the same time to develop their oral speech. Pupils love to read examples of folklore, especially fairy tales.

People express their dreams and feelings in fairy tales. He laughs at lazy, black, lying, bad people. Tales of goodness - work, love of country, good qualities of positive heroes, victory of goodness over evil, wisdom of old people with rich life experience, education of young people, people and their children, honesty, friendship, humility, hardworking and expresses thoughts like he is the best person.

Fairy tales also have pedagogical value.

By teaching fairy tales to children, the past of our nation and the mutual relations of nations are also introduced. They are interested in the fate of the heroes participating in fairy tales. They will be happy about it. They pity the achievements of positive characters and their failures, and hate their negative behavior.

Fairy tale events develop children's imagination, increase their thinking, speech, positivity, expand their interest and outlook.

Fairy tales tell about life events, fantastic adventures, animal life. In many fairy tales, the depiction of real life is combined with fantastical elements. Children will be amazed by the sharp, exciting plot of the fairy tales and the situation in the development of the unusual story. The constant victory of goodness attracts children. The method of storytelling adopted in the fairy tale - repetition, serves to avoid the same words and phrases, to increase the tone of the language, expressiveness and brightness of the means of expression. The division of characters (positive or negative), that is, the representation of compassionate, generous, fair and their opposite sides, evil-goodness, stinginess-generosity and greed-hardworking in the fairy tale, affects the moral education of students. .

In the section "Fairy tales - leads to goodness" of the "Reading book" there are examples of folklore - fairy tales, proverbs, riddles. Pupils always love to read examples of folklore, especially fairy tales.

People express their dreams and feelings in fairy tales. In fairy tales, bad vices in people are laughed at - laziness, malice, lies, and the characters of bad people. Tales of goodness - work, love of the country, good feelings of positive heroes, the victory of goodness over evil, wisdom of the elderly with rich life experience, education for the young, honesty, friendship, humility, hard work and the most represents good human qualities.

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Through the use of folk art in reading and mother tongue classes in primary grades, students' oral speech, expanding their thinking, logical thinking, short, concise expression of their purpose and their artistic it is important to develop taste. It helps to understand the human world and thinking, to reach its essence.

During play activities, children not only play old games, but also repeat a number of rhymes and preserve entertainment songs that have ceased to be a part of adult activities in Western and Eastern cultures. Although knowledge of these subjects is available in their children's books, in practice it is transmitted orally or by imitation, and the tradition can spread very quickly.

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