



THE IMPORTANCE OF PEOPLE'S ORAL CREATIVITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH BY PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract:

This article covers issues such as information about folklore, genres of folklore, examples of folklore, the role of folklore in children's lives.

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In the process of raising children, the head of our state, attracting qualified teachers who know their job well and are able to approach each child individually, if we do not form in them the right thoughts and thinking from infants, in the future will achieve a high level of knowledge and education. Special attention should be paid to the development of a system of pre-school education and primary education, which is the main link in the education of the younger generation.

A.N. Leontev describes the process of speech development as follows: it is a real developmental process that encompasses all the functions, aspects and connections of the word, internally connected ". It is well known that examples of folklore serve as a rich source in the emergence and development of written literature. The development of fiction is also inextricably linked with the general development of society. In this regard, it is worth recalling Mahmud Kashgari's "Devoni lug'atit turk". The great linguist of the eleventh century has collected a great deal of information in his book. The book contains examples of legends, songs, and lyrical poems, along with 11th-century literature, that appeared in earlier times and were passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth. In particular, detailed information about labor, heroism, ritual, season songs will be given.

The more ancient the history of fiction, the longer the history of expressive reading. Meaningful and expressive speech has always had a special place in social life, attracting people. Expressive reading is first and foremost a folk art. Because fiction first appeared in the form of folklore. Oral performance played an important role in the spread of folk art. He was both a creator and a performer.

Folklore is divided into the following genres:

1. Doston
2. Song
3. Proverbs
4. Matal
5. Riddle
6. Myth
7. Speak quickly
8. Askiya
9. Narrated
10. Asotir

11. Ertak
12. Latifa
13. Lof
14. God
15. Lapar

Consequently, myths and legends, proverbs and parables, songs and epics, oral performances, and the art of expressive speech have survived for centuries. As much as the works of folklore were the product of wisdom and artistry, their oral performance required the same skill and artistry. Folk artists (singers, narrators, storytellers, bakhshis) simply created all the literary works that have left a bright mark on our ancient history, as an artistic expression of the feelings of sorrow, joy and happiness in the human heart. If they had been performed in such a way as to have no artistic means, no variety of voices, no fuss, perhaps these works would not have survived long.

We all know that it is the folklore that dominates in the development of children's speech. Because after the birth of a baby, first of all, people grow up listening to God, who is an example of oral creation. It is because of this deity that all human qualities are instilled in the child's mind. This is the only God who listens to the child's language.

1). Allah is an important means of educating children spiritually, spiritually and morally; 2). Through Allah the child is introduced to the environment, to the social being; 3). In God, only good ideas are sung, which have a calming and soothing effect on children; 4). When Allah is sung, the first buds of love, sincerity, hope, trust, and dreaming are formed in the child.

Alla

Yot, bolam, uxla qo'zim,

Uylarda o'chdi chiroq.

Uxlar asalarilar,

Uxlar baliqlar tinchroq.

Ko'kda oy yarqiraydi,

Derazadan qaraydi.

Ko'zlaring yumgin, qo'zim,

Yot, quvonchim, qunduzim! Alla, alla

It is no coincidence that today people pay more attention to oral art. Because folklore is the basis of education. In addition, fairy tales are an important source in the upbringing of highly spiritual and harmoniously developed young people. Fairy tales are widely used in the media, television, radio, and the press to raise children's spiritual and moral awareness.

Fairy tales are one of the main genres of folk oral poetry, a magical adventure based on fabric and fiction, and an epic work of domestic character. The purpose of fairy tales told, read and told to children is, firstly, to bring up children on the basis of human qualities, and secondly, to develop children's worldview, to form in them attention, memory, imagination and speech. Fairy tales are classified according to the spiritual-moral, mental, physical, mental development of primary school students, which contain spiritual and moral qualities. These tales promote the nobility of friendship and camaraderie, humility, generosity, honesty, patriotism, diligence, the need to start and follow the processes that promote the qualities of humanity from an early age, and teach children also encourages us to emulate the positive images in this tale. Fairy tales often tell stories about people's lives and the most noble human qualities through imaginary and real-life fictions.[2]

Elementary school textbooks include fairy tales about animals: "Goose is a small craft", "Fox with glasses", "Winter fairy tale" and so on. , students can use questions such as composing questions, continuing creatively, creating images of heroes. In such tales, the habits of animals are analyzed, but it is not recommended to compare them with the character of people.

In addition to fairy tales about animals, primary school students read household tales such as "Honesty", "Wise Boy", "Great Happiness" (3rd grade), "Three Wise Men", and "State" (4th grade). also read, through which students learn about the lives, thoughts, and aspirations of the people of the past.

Proverbs also play an important role in developing children's speech. Proverbs are one of the most popular genres of folklore. Proverbs are mainly based on life experiences.

The use of proverbs in educational activities develops children's speaking skills, enriches their understanding of life, and, most importantly, the human qualities in each proverb; patriotism, diligence, respect for parents, respect for the little ones, friendship and appreciation, humility, honesty, honesty and, conversely, encouragement to avoid evil.

Bulbul chamanni sevar,

Odam – Vatanni.

* * *

Ona yurting omon bo'lsa,

Rangi ro'ying somon bo'lmas.

* * *

Ko'kka boqma, ko'pga boq!

* * *

Do'st so'zini tashlama,

Tashlab boshing qashlama.

* * *

Bilagi zo'r birni yiqar,

Bilimi zo'r mingni yiqar.

* * *

Ilm – aql chirog'i.

At the same time, the educational value of riddles - a small and ancient genre of folklore - is invaluable in the formation of students' speech, especially in the development of children's creative activity in primary education. They will have an idea of their place and role in life, their interest will increase, their consciousness and thinking will grow, their thinking skills will develop, their feelings of love and respect for nature and animals will be enriched. , will be expressive and meaningful.

Studying puzzles in groups also works well.

1. Riddles about birds and animals;
2. Riddles about vegetables, melons, fruits;
3. Objects, riddles denoting their sign;
4. Poetic riddles.

In this way, students gain the ability to group things and events into similarities and differences.

For example:

Kichkina **dekcha**,

Ichi to'la mixcha.

When students are given a riddle, there may be words in the riddle that they do not understand. For example, students may not understand the meaning of the word "dekcha" given above, and the teacher explains that the word "dekcha" is given in the sense of "box". After analyzing the text of the puzzles, their place in human life, where they are used, is determined. Elementary students are usually given simple-looking, uncomplicated puzzles. For example:

Kechqurun tomga g'o'za yoysam,
Ertalabgacha bitta ham qolmabdi.

(The stars)

* * *

Shoxi bor, ho'kiz emas,

Egari bor, ot emas,

Xohlagan manzilingga

Yetkazadi, minsang bas.

(Rocket)

* * *

In textbooks, the answer to many riddles is illustrated. It is based on the principle of demonstration of education, which facilitates oral presentation.

Rapid utterance, one of the types of folklore, is based on the repetition of certain speech sounds or the complex placement of sounds in words and phrases that make them difficult to pronounce. Rapid utterance is a type of Uzbek folklore. Sentences are made up of rhyming words that can be mispronounced. It repeats certain sounds, especially vowels, and the words are said quickly with rhythm and accents. For example, five copper bars, five thousand copper bars out of five copper bars. In short, each sound must be pronounced correctly and fluently in its place. The party (person) who makes a mistake in the pronunciation of sounds is considered defeated. In the past, older people also competed in parties, weddings, and recitations. Later, it became mainly a children's repertoire. Rapid utterances help children develop thinking skills, vocabulary, and fluency.

By using folklore in the formation of the oral skills of primary school students, we can give children a simple, popular system of knowledge, and through it a rich spirituality, aware of the past of their nation, self-awareness, broad outlook, we can nurture young people who are fluent in speech and deep in thought.

In conclusion, we would like to say that folklore is an invaluable treasure created by the Uzbek people for thousands of years and will continue to serve as a textbook of life, serving human perfection and prosperity of the country.

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