

## DEVELOPMENT OF ORAL SPEECH OF STUDENTS THROUGH PASSING A FAIRY TALE IN PRIMARY CLASS READING LESSONS

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**ABSTRACT:** One of the reasons why the genre of fairy tales in folklore is well received and read by children is the impressiveness, sharpness, meaning and closeness of the language of fairy tales. Goes.

**KEYWORDS:** Elementary school, pedagogy, didactics, folk art, oral speech of students.

### INTRODUCTION

The sharp and interesting plot of the fairy tale, the extraordinarily wonderful situation in the development of the story will fascinate children, the brave, strong, resourceful, brave, agile characters, the ideological direction of the fairy tale, the constant victory of the power of goodness - goodness will attract children. The form of storytelling adopted in a fairy tale is repetition of the same words and phrases over and over again, melodiousness, impressiveness of the language, vividness of means of expression, and great interest for children. Yertak participants are often compassionate, generous, fair, and their opposites, evil, miserly, and greedy.

The pedagogic value of the fable is that the students are happy that the truth and honesty won in it, that the poor people got out of trouble, that is, that goodness and goodness came true, and that evil and evil were condemned. They always want it to be like this in life. For example, in the fairy tale "Honesty" the main idea is to help the poor, to live with hard work, and the idea that this is the desire of the whole nation is put forward, while in the fairy tale "The Punishment of the Trickster" the truth of the simple-minded is that of the trickster. the idea of victory over scheming and betrayal not going unpunished was put forward. Both tales end with the victory of correct speech. When working on such a victory fairy tale, it is important to teach children not only to read a fairy tale, but also to tell it. Telling stories develops oral speech, enriches children's speech with new words and phrases.

It is necessary to work on the proverbs given in the fables, convey the ideas put forward in them to the minds of children, to develop speech connected with memorization, and to increase the effectiveness of the speech. For example, in the fairy tale "The Honest Boy" (1st grade) it is told that the boy won the king's favor with his honesty. The conclusion corresponding to the idea of the fable is expressed by the proverb "Speak the truth even if a sword comes to your head." If the students understand the content of this proverb, they can make up and tell a story like the one above.

After reading the story and being introduced to its content, the students are asked to prepare and ask the meaning of the words ruparasida, sharbat, good work, khivchin, muuaya. Answers are filled in, summarized.

In the process of working with the text of the fairy tale, it is also important to work on the artistic tools used in it: animation, metaphor, exaggeration.

Taking into account all the above points, the construction of fairy tale lessons can be as simple as possible:

1. introduction to the fairy tale:
  - a) preparing students to understand the fairy tale;
  - b) the student's expressive reading of the fairy tale, retelling.
2. conduct a conversation in order to determine to what extent the students have perceived the fairy tale;
3. read and analyze the fairy tale in parts; some visual aids in it, finding synonyms, dictionary work (explaining the meaning of some words);
4. preparing to tell a story (read inside);

The improvement of the education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is recognized as a priority of the state policy, and the practical actions taken in the direction of democratic, humanitarian ideas in all spheres of social life take the leading place, making the continuous education system of the republic a world leader. shows the need to create the necessary conditions to raise the standard. One of the main goals of education today is to instill in the young generation the spiritual wealth acquired by our ancestors over the centuries, to establish and regularly develop human qualities in them, to teach them to feel their duty and responsibility towards the Motherland and the nation.

The most ancient meaning of fiction is the oral creation of the people. The fact that the author is unknown, preserved, improved and perfected by different narrators over the years are the main characteristics of folk oral works. Oral creativity serves as a basis for any written nature: it is the main characteristic of the samples of folk oral creativity. Oral creativity serves as a basis for any written literature: folk oral creativity is the basis for the birth of written literature, created orally and spread orally, created by folk poets or a community and passed on from word to mouth, from generation to generation. The artistic ages that have passed down to generations are now called folklore or folklore. The centuries created by the people are distinguished by their deep nationalism, richness of language, and artistry. It clearly reflects the indomitable will of the people, their faith in the future, and their visions of truth, justice, equality, and happiness.

The fairy tale is actually one of the oldest and most advanced genres of folklore. As one of our fairy tale scientists K. Imomov wrote, "Fairy tales differ from other genres of folklore by the fact that they depict the reality of life on the basis of fantasy and life fictions, they are based on magic and magical tools, the events take place in wonderful and strange situations, and the unnatural courage of their heroes." these differences, in general, the characteristics of fairy tales, have been analyzed in many studies by folklore scholars. Of course, the main features characteristic of the fairy tale genre are the fact that the events that form the basis of the plot of the work are textured, fictitious, fantastical, describing the events with traditional expressions (beginning,

ending), exaggeration (exaggeration). Abundant use of methods such as a) and others are typical features of children's fairy tales of preschool age. But these features, methods of expression, images and means of expression are used differently in children's tales of preschool age. In addition to these, children's fairy tales with their ideas, characters, plot and compositional construction, image and character creation methods, language and other aspects are also available in literary fairy tales specially written for adults, small and middle-aged children. When children listen to the work being read expressively, they directly rely on their personal life experiences. They imagine the content of the work based on what they see and know. Events and things children have not seen or known in the plot of the play enrich their imagination and develop their minds.

The genre of fairy tales is conditionally divided into animal tales, magical tales, household tales, comic tales, according to the interpretation of images, ideological content and conflict, plot and composition, role and function of fiction, language and style.

One type of animal fables are allegorical fables. Allegorical images are based on the plot of allegorical fairy tales ("Susambil", "Fox with a wolf", "Fox distribution", "Two owls", etc.). For example, slyness and bloodthirstiness are represented by a wolf, cunning and slyness are represented by a fox.

In magical fairy tales, events are built on the basis of magic and fantastic inventions. In these, wrestling and heroism are praised ("Yalmogiz", "Semurg", "Devbachcha", "Kenja botir" and others). "Kulaqboy", "Handalak Plovan", "Three Lies and Forty Lies" and other fairy tales are comical, and some of them even comedic. For example, in "Three Lies and Forty Lies", the main character is a bald man who has gained popularity among the people, and the "weaving of lies" of this comic character condemns the vices of the existing system, such as oppression, ignorance, and injustice, and glorifies people's qualities such as wisdom and entrepreneurship.

Fairy tales are imbued with the spirit of faith in the spiritual and physical strength of man, and positive forces always win in the fight against negative forces in nature and social life. Socially important issues are solved fairly in folk tales. Because the tales are simple and understandable, they quickly reach any audience. In the fairy tales created in the 1960s, the fight for nationalism found its true artistic expression. People's faith in the future, the victory of justice over injustice, the victory of light over darkness, and the ideas of achieving a free and happy life are depicted through bright images. From time immemorial, fairy tales have educated the people, especially the young generation, in the spirit of humanity, love for the country, truthfulness and honesty, hard work, politeness and humility.

Tales can be on different topics. They are conventionally divided into animal tales, magical tales, life-household tales, comic tales.

Animal stories are fantastic stories that everyone is interested in. The main content in them is figurative, that is, it has a figurative meaning. For example, cunning and hypocrisy are represented by a fox, bloodthirstiness, and a wolf. Tales such as "The Wolf and the Fox", "The Revenge of the Goat", "The Greedy Wolf", "Ayikpolvan" are such works.

Fairy tales are also fantastic stories that you love and enjoy reading. In them, the events are based on magic, fantastic fictions, and the heroes of the work are miraculous people who can do

anything. Cursing ignorance, hypocrisy, and promoting true human qualities such as intelligence, entrepreneurship, courage, compassion, and harmony.

Guys, according to the creation of fairy tales, there is another type - written fairy tales, which make up a large part of world literature, in particular, written Uzbek literature. There is a saying in our people that "fairy tales are a guide to goodness". They are not just a means of entertainment, a pastime, but a great conversationalist, a spiritual source that encourages us only to goodness, gives us pleasure.

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