



IMPROVING THE METHODS OF TEACHING PROVERBS ON THE TOPIC OF HARD WORK IN THE LESSONS OF THE PRIMARY CLASS “NATIVE LANGUAGE AND READING LITERACY”

Boltayeva Go`zal

2nd Course Master's Degree

Annotation:

This article explains the factors of humanity in elementary grades, such as the glorification of labor from youth to the minds of children in the lessons of “native language and reading literacy“, the non-humiliation of a working person. The role of folk oral creativity in the educational system, the improvement of methods for teaching Proverbs dedicated to labor are highlighted.

Keywords: national values, Labor, primary class, glorification of Labor, Education, folk oral creativity.

The future development of the Republic of Uzbekistan largely depends on the formation of the intellectual consciousness of the growing harmonious generation. It is necessary to instill in the child's mind from an early age love for the motherland, pride, national values, self-awareness.

As we know, primary education serves as a basis, a base for general secondary education. All materials that will be mastered in the elementary grade will gradually improve and become more complex. The resources included, intended for this period, are thoroughly thought out in every possible way, cover psychological, physiological, pedagogical and other aspects of their younger students. From this point of view, it can be seen that the study of textbooks is carried out only by the student, while each subject is taught to read under the guidance of the teacher.

"Dear children! Never forget that our people and our motherland are waiting for great deeds from you! To fully justify the High faith and hope of the country, to be worthy of it is the greatest happiness in the world. May such honor go to all of you, " said Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the end of his speech.

The main requirement that is imposed on educational institutions is to achieve a high – quality and effective result in educational educational processes.

Only then will the pedagogical skills of teachers and the level of assimilation of students improve.



Education is an integral part of this upbringing.

Education is not separated from education by upbringing which, above all, creates a school reputation. Therefore, in the lessons of reading, grammar and mathematics, along with regular education, upbringing is also carried out. Moments of upbringing lead to the usual work in the lesson: questions of the teacher, answers of the student, the actions of the teacher, the actions of the student. In such situations, the proverb – the genre of folk oral creativity — is used to achieve effective education and upbringing in 45-minute lesson processes; a wise phrase with a concise and concise, figurative and non-figurative, grammatical and logical completion, deeply meaningful. It has a certain specific shape. In Proverbs, the life experiences of avlodajdods, their attitude to society, history, mental state, ethical and aesthetic feelings, positive qualities

embodied. For centuries, it has been polished among the people and has come to a compact and simple poetic form.

Proverbs are incredibly rich and diverse in terms of topic. Homeland, labor, science,

colorful proverbs have been created on topics such as friendship, harmony, wisdom, vigilance, language and speech culture, love and affection, as well as negative traits. For a proverb, such characteristics as the dialectical unity of content and form, in most cases rhyming, sometimes multi-meaning, wealth to figurative meanings are a characteristic. The phenomenon of antithesis is common in Proverbs. Honest work does not remain on Earth. (Class 3 textbook "reading", page 15)

Apparently, these folk Proverbs also serve to transport instructive thoughts. Through these proverbs, we need to give students a broader understanding of the motherland, hard work, mutual harmony, unity, teach to love the motherland, protect it, make a ardor, to become a faithful and worthy child for it in the future, and also, taking into account the age characteristics of students, we can also ask for examples of folk proverbs on this

My head without friends is my soup without salt.

Labor bread sugar,

Laborless bread is poison. (Class 4 textbook "reading", page 80)

Examples of Proverbs of Turkic peoples were originally presented in the work of the proverb Koshkari "Devonu dictionary turk". Proverbs are sometimes also referred to by names such as matal, percussion, narration, wisdom, word of



wisdom, reproach, word of the masochists, wise proverb, word of the sages, word of the fathers. The socio-political and educational significance of Proverbs is very, very, very, very great. In the Matal, the image of a thing, its action is given, and in the proverb, a completely completed thought-conclusion is expressed. Word see-proverb! The use of proverbs in "folk oral creativity" also in a sense controls the reader's attitude to reading, determines his equals and how he behaves in front of the team. The proverb is derived from the Arabic words "kafolla", "kaflun", which means a word, to say, to speak.

For example " " wealth comes from Labor,
Be married beauty".

Proverbs such as " Labor is the sole pleasure of Labor " are one of the very ancient forms of folk oral creativity.

Primary class "native language and reading literacy" by teaching students proverbs on the topic of hard work, students' minds are formed feelings of patriotism, hard work, humanity, interest in obtaining knowledge, humility, whiteness, kindness, mutual respect and assistance to each other. This is why Proverbs teach children to think correctly and logically, to briefly and succinctly state the goal, increase their artistic taste, help to better, more deeply learn the essence of historical events and phenomena.

In Proverbs, labor is expressed as the vision and adornment of a person. In cooperation, ideas are put forward that the labor that has been consigned will be serunum:

Stately with a tree leaf,
Man-by Labor.

You have earned hard work,
Putting sugar honey.

Literacy is the preparatory stage of reading and learning Proverbs during the teaching period. primary school textbooks also tell about proverbs in order to expand the horizons of students, about the topic of hard work.

While grades 1-2 are the first stage of learning proverbs in the lessons of the native language and reading literacy, proverbs in grades 3-4 are regularly studied both in special lessons and in the process of reading a work of art.

When teaching Proverbs, kata preparation from the teacher is required. When preparing for each lesson, it is necessary to plan how to organize an exercise on a proverb that corresponds to the meaning of the century and the idea put forward in it.



In grades 1-2, emphasis is placed on expressive reading of a proverb, learning and memorizing its content. In addition, it is required to carry out vocabulary work on annotated words, combinations in the text, to carry out work on the meaning of words that are repeated in the proverb, expressing a portable meaning, opposite meaning in the means of artistic language. For example: after the text “ the courage of the Ant “ in the book of the 2nd grade native language and reading literacy:

Proverbs such as “ in action – blessing“, “ in power – unity " are given.

These proverbs, once the text is studied, are used to decipher the idea of the text and draw conclusions.

In grades 3-4, the topic” Proverbs “is studied separately as part of the section” folk oral creativity”. When studying this topic, the first elements, information about the origin and coverage of the proverb are given.

In conclusion, “Proverbs”, which are a kind of folk oral creativity, grow children in intelligence, feelings of observation, expansion of the sphere of thought, development of their mental perception, feelings of sophistication and abilities of observation.

Used Literature

1. Shavkat Mirziyoyevning, “Milliy tiklanishdan – milliy yuksalish sari” kitobidan ‘Toshkent – 2020’
2. O’qituvchilarga mo’ljallangan “Pedagogik izlanish” - 1979 – 1986 . “Pedagogika” nashriyotidan.
3. 4 – sinf O’qish darslari “O’qituvchi kitobi” Toshkent - 2007.
4. 2 – sinf uchun “Ona tili va o’qish savodxonligi” darslik 1 – qism Toshkent – 2021.