

SOME FEEDBACK ON THE STUDY AND TEACHING OF FAIRY TALES

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ANNOTATION

Many useful sides of learning, teaching and other important branches of folklore especially fairy tales are discussed in this work.

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It is known that the history of the creation of folklore, including Uzbek folklore, goes back a long way. Like the folklore of all nations, the Uzbek folklore includes works of various genres. The word folklore is also used in the scientific literature instead of the term folklore. Folklore is an English word that means folk-folk, lore-wisdom and wisdom. The word was coined in 1846 by the English scientist William Thoms. Folklore is the oral literature created by the people and is described as follows: "Appeared long before the emergence of writing and written literature. It poetically expresses the life experiences and struggles of people". (1)

Folklore is notable for the diversity of its genres. These genres differ from each other in their poetic form, content, and specificity of the requirements of the genre. However, there are features that unite these genres, which unite them under a common name, which is called folklore. In our opinion, in explaining to readers the essence of the genres of folklore, it is useful, first of all, to explain these literary terms. Because if a student reads a work of any genre of folklore and does not have a theoretical understanding of the genre, he cannot explain it, which is a shortcoming of the educational process, the teacher. In order to avoid such a shortcoming, we believe that a brief description of the genre, first of all, a brief description of the genre, while studying each sample of the genre during the lesson, will create a certain clarity in the student, enrich the content of the lesson. To this end, we consider it reasonable to analyze the scientific interpretation and examples of genres of folklore from the primary school "Reading Book", "My Book-Sun".

Fairy tales are the most popular genre of folklore from "Reading Book" and extracurricular reading "My book is my sun". "Fairy tales are one of the most popular genres in folklore, depicting fabricated events and sometimes having a fantastic character. Fairy tales are the oldest and most widespread genre in the oral tradition of all peoples, reflecting the life, traditions, aspirations and struggles, dreams and aspirations of the people. In fairy tales, people create a variety of images, combining their struggles, dreams and aspirations in the form of positive images, in their activities.... Tales are thematically diverse, such as heroic tales, satirical tales, fantasy tales, and fairy tales about animals". (2)

We believe that students should be familiar with the above definitions before reading examples of this genre. Then the student realizes the richness of the content of fairy tales realizes and feels that they all enrich their worldview, help them to develop as a person. Uzbek folk tales make up a significant part of the fairy tales in the Reading Book. It is important to note that fairy tales are included in the selection. That is why the theme and symbols in each fairy tale do not leave the reader indifferent. For example, it is useless to talk for hours to a child who reads a little more than a page of the fairy tale "Healthy District Wealth". As the story concludes, "a healthy mind is a healthy body".

Students are often told about the positive qualities of a person, such as ingenuity, intelligence, wisdom, entrepreneurship. However, we do not always observe the practical expression of these ideas in life. However, in our opinion, it is enough to teach a folk tale to instill such positive qualities in the reader. To this end, reading

the story of the "Little Boy" will help the student to develop the above qualities as a result of depicting life events. The student learns to compare the events of a fairy tale to life, and develops solid conclusions and skills. In fact, it is worse than worthless, it consumes time and resources but returns no sales.

Another highlight of fairy tales is that they are the most read by children. From this point of view, it is noteworthy that fairy tales on topics that are very important in the education of students in primary education are included in the textbooks of grades 1-4. The expression in the folk tales of such topics as humility, honesty, professionalism, sweetness, morality, intelligence, wisdom, respect for the elderly, kindness, human dignity, patience, humanity, honesty, loyalty to their parents, kindness are very important issues in their upbringing. "Intelligence and Wealth", "Emerald and Precious", "The Old Man Does Not Know What He Knows", "Urtoqmoq", "Curved and Tog" included in the "Reading Book" and "My Book is My Sun". "Luqmoni Hakim", "The End of Greed", "Three Golden Dolls", "Brave Sniper and Lightning", "Honesty", "Wise Young Man", "Knowledge Preferred", "Punishment of the Cunning". The content of Uzbek folk tales, such as "The state", "The clever boy", "The unskilled man is close to death", "The greedy rich", "The clever three young men" do not allow students to be properly educated. It is valued by the nation.

Another consideration. Students do not have a genre that develops a fairy tale about the world of animals, Mother Nature and love. It is no coincidence that the most exemplary fairy tales on this topic are selected and included in textbooks. These include "The Cat and the Mouse" (Eastern folk tale), "The Fox and the Rooster" (Iranian folk tale), "The Lion and the Mouse", "The Stork and the Fox", and "The Ant".

The services of artists who have created examples of this genre on themes in harmony with the theme of folk tales are also commendable. Literary fairy tales include "Chumchukcha" (Mahmud Murodov), "Danakboy" (Yayra Sadullaeva), "Arazlagan koptok, kitob va kalam" (Muazzam Ibrahimova), "Ojar toshbaqa" (Hamidullo Yakubov), "Bo ' The Tale of the Healer" (Anvar Abidjan), "Frog with a Frog" (Aziz Abdurazzaq), "Laqma it" (Shukur Sadulla) were also created in a sense under the influence of folklore. When analyzing similar works, students are introduced to the terms folk tale and literary tale, giving them an idea of the interrelationships and differences between the two terms. In many cases, the roots of a literary tale go back to folklore. A fairy tale in folklore is reworked and polished by a specific author and becomes a product of creativity in the form of a literary fairy tale. Literary tales are distinguished from folk tales by their authorship. The first example of a literary fairy tale in Uzbek literature is Hamid Olimjon's "Aigul and Bakhtiyor", which was created as a result of the author's enjoyment of folklore.

When talking about fairy tales, the teacher should emphasize that the most characteristic word for a fairy tale is the beginning: "Once upon a time, once upon a time...", because such a beginning is not found in any other genre of folklore. Sometimes such an introduction itself indicates that the text is a fairy tale. It should be noted that such a chain of rhyming words is called prose rhyme (rhyme in the text) or saj in literature. The reader should know that rhyme is found not only in poetry, but sometimes in fairy tales and folk epics.

In short, explaining theoretical concepts about each genre of folklore to students in the classroom gives them the ability to understand the differences and similarities between genres.

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