The Role and Importance of People's Oral Creativity in the Development of Primary School Student Speech

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Abstract: This article discusses the role and importance of examples of folklore in the development of primary school students' speech.

Keywords: primary education, native language, folklore, fairy tales, folk songs, parables, proverbs, riddles.

As in every aspect of our country, great changes and innovations are taking place in the field of education. Organizing the educational process aimed at deep and solid acquisition of knowledge, mastering universal learning movements, the development of cognitive activity in students as a primary factor in the formation of independent thinking, starting from the primary education, which is the main foundation of public education special attention is paid to Based on the results of the International Assessment Program in the education systems of developed countries (PISA, TIMSS) on the application of knowledge, skills and abilities in everyday activities, focus on the correction and modernization of education, improving didactic support in improving teaching materials being done. Elementary native language education serves to develop students' basic types of speaking activities. Therefore, the content and methods of mother tongue teaching should help students to develop the knowledge, skills and competencies required by the program.

Reforms in bringing the education system to a new level of quality in our country have improved the need for students to acquire knowledge in the basics of science from primary education, spiritual and moral qualities based on basic national and universal values, labour skills, creating the necessary conditions for the formation of creative thinking and a conscious attitude to the environment, creating the need to improve innovative approaches to it in ensuring the effectiveness of primary education. The concept of development of the public education system until 2030 includes "improvement of teaching methods, gradual implementation of the principles of individualization in the educational process, the formation of a healthy, strong and effective motivation to learn from an early age.

According to the above, in the development of students' speech in primary education, it is important to identify the features of project-based teaching of folklore, to study their effective use in the classroom. It is a well-known fact that most of the important tasks of educating primary school students are performed in reading lessons. The Primary Reading Textbook is also based on a concept that meets the requirements of the State Education Standard for the Reading and Speech Development Program. It takes into account ideological, thematic, aesthetic, and partly seasonal systems. At the same time, the reading book helps the child to understand the world around him.

Significant volumes of elementary school textbooks are examples of folklore that students love to read. It is known from the scientific literature that folklore is called folklore. "Folklore" is an English word derived from the words "folk" - folk, "lore" - wisdom, meaning "folk wisdom", "folk wisdom". It

is safe to say that folklore is a very rare source that includes dozens of genres that uniquely interpret the worldview, socio-political, spiritual, aesthetic and philosophical views of our people.

It includes fairy tales, epics, legends, narrations, songs, parables, parables, proverbs, riddles, anecdotes and parables. Fairy tales are a favourite genre of elementary school students. They get acquainted with fairy tales from the time of literacy. As you know, fairy tales are one of the oldest and most popular genres of folklore. Travelling to the world of fairy tales as a child, one first hears fairy tales about animals and gets acquainted with the world of intelligent and stupid, generous and jealous, cruel and just people of all kinds. As students read folk tales, they tell them to their friends, brothers and sisters, and their speech develops. The important thing is that the student tries to emulate the positive heroes he loves, to be like them in honesty, truthfulness and diligence. He hates negative heroes and tries to be different.

This means that the use of folk tales has a positive effect on the development of students' interest in knowledge, as well as on the development of their speech. Proverbs are one of the most popular genres of folklore in primary school. Proverbs are one of the most popular genres of folklore. The proverbs are created as an artistic expression of the people's life, intellect, life experience, curiosity, and labour. That is why the proverb is memorable. The proverbs set an example. But just as not every example is a proverb, there are certain conditions for an example to become a proverb. One of the conditions is that the exemplary idea, which turns into a proverb, is tested by the life experience of the people for many years. Thoughts tested in real life can be convincing. The second condition is that the exemplary idea expressed in the article is not only individual, but also universal. The third condition is that the exemplary, tried and tested universal idea should be concise and perfectly artistic. For this reason, folk proverbs have the property of being created and forgotten very slowly. This feature of proverbs is related to the economic, political and cultural structure of a society and the degree of stability or instability of that structure. Another genre of folk oral art that is an important factor in the development of the speech of primary school students, the song is one of the oldest forms of lyricism, a multi-line poem intended for singing.

The songs are sung with melody. Sometimes the song is accompanied by a game. You need poetry and melody for a song. The song is one of the most widespread and popular genres of folklore, which expresses the heartfelt voices of the people, their lives and various emotions. They express the strength of the people's spirituality, the indomitable will of the working people, and call people to spiritual freshness, courage, diligence and generosity, patriotism and friendship, love and devotion. Uzbek folk songs vary in genre, period of creation, place and type of performance. The role of music in the upbringing of children is very important. The songs help to cultivate the students' delicacy, to in still in them such noble qualities as love of life and work, patriotism, friendship, heroism, inter-ethnicity, humanity. Seasonal songs, as well as play songs, are especially important in broadening children's horizons and introducing them to events and seasons. Songs such as "Sunrise", "Stork came", "Sanama", "Chillak", "Chittigul", "Arra-marra" are among them. Finding is also one of the most popular genres of Uzbek folklore, and it is also a unique form of artistic perception of life. Man and the world around him are represented in riddles in a unique poetic way through transitions, analogies, comparisons, comparisons, and questions. In this sense, it is an extraordinary event in the development of human artistic thinking, in which a figurative piece of life is realized through the answers to the riddle. Although it is an international genre, each nation's riddle is unique, original, attractive, and unique as an expression of that nation's way of life.

There were also rules for telling riddles. It requires at least two people, two groups, or a riddle-teller to solve the riddle. Once the riddle is told and its answer is found, the next in a row can be told. That is why riddles are now a means of intelligence, a competition of intelligence, a means of entertainment. Riddles are written in prose and poetry in a concise, simple and fluent, rhyming style. They can have

one or more instances, depending on the amount of objects hidden in them. Puzzles describe in detail the quality, features, similarities, and small elements of things, but they are expressed in two, three, four, or more verses. As riddles, symbols, and rhetoric increase, so do the puzzles. Artistic imagery, such as simile, adjective, exaggeration, diminutive, metaphor, and animation, is widely used in puzzles. It seems that folklore is the source of artistic thinking for every generation. Therefore, in the textbooks "Reading Book" from 1st grade to 4th grade, folklore is defined as a separate section and a certain amount of time is allocated for their study. An analysis of the Textbooks of Primary Education shows that students travel to the magical world of folklore.   Students will learn about the magic and fantasy tales created by our people for thousands of years, songs expressing the pain, desires and dreams of the people, children's merry songs, riddles that require resourcefulness, ingenuity, and the life story of the people. the wise proverbs that arise, read the legends that are full of magic. They are especially interested in reading fairy tales and legends: they learn what is good and what is bad through the events in fairy tales.

Folk songs, parables, proverbs, and riddles are also popular genres. Through them, students are taught the people's dreams - hopes, friendship, harmony, patriotism, diligence, honesty, glorification of virtues, and condemnation of negative qualities. Students love to sing folk songs and memorize proverbs. Riddles, on the other hand, sharpen their minds. Rapid utterances, on the other hand, nurture their speech burr. The analysis of the content of folklore in the textbook "Reading Book" in the primary school also shows that from the time students entered school, they learned about the immortal heritage of the people, the source of spirituality. In the process of studying these works, attention should be paid to their educational aspects, their effective use in the formation of human qualities of the younger generation, as well as increasing the vocabulary of students, developing their speech, forming their speech competence. a positive solution to the problem of effective use remains the most responsible task of every primary school teacher.

Conclusion: Folklore plays a special role in educating students as a spiritually mature person. They are also a means of developing students' speech. As students read the works of folklore, they will witness the breadth of the internal possibilities of our native language, directly observe the peculiarities of the meanings of words, as well as get acquainted with the means of figurative expression of the language. Reading folklore increases their vocabulary and strengthens their ability to speak clearly and effectively. Elementary school teachers have a partial understanding of the use of project technology in developing students 'speech in folklore reading classes They know the importance of using modern educational technologies in the classroom, but they do not always use such technologies in a systematic way. The use of project technology in reading lessons of folklore can be a factor in ensuring the effectiveness of students' speech development. This is reflected in the results of experimental work. When conducting project-based learning, it is important to consider the content of each lesson, the age, psychological characteristics, and time capabilities of the students, based on the speech development tasks for each session.

Experiments have shown that primary school teachers and students are more interested in using different learning technologies in the classroom. The effectiveness of project technology in developing students' speech has been proven. He also stressed the need to organize teaching processes based on modern technologies and project technologies. Because in the era of globalization, the most important task of education is to educate independent-minded people who can understand the essence of existing problems and find solutions to them. Therefore, it is important to use project-based learning in elementary school. Therefore, it was noted that the organization of training on the basis of project education depends in many respects on the knowledge and skills of primary school teachers in this area.

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