

***METHODOLOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF A WORK  
OF ART IN THE ELEMENTARY GRADES***

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***Annotation:*** *this article talks about teaching, analyzing, and what is the purpose of fiction to elementary students. On the basis of this data, the potential of Primary School students was assessed.*

***Keywords:*** *fiction, teacher, elementary school, school, fairy tale, story, riddles.*

***Аннотация:*** *в этой статье рассказывается о преподавании, анализе и о том, какова цель художественной литературы для учащихся начальных классов. На основе этих данных была проведена оценка потенциала учащихся начальной школы.*

***Ключевые слова:*** *художественная литература, учитель, начальная школа, school, сказка, рассказ, загадки.*

The tasks set before the modern school, the growth in the overall development of students of junior school age, advances in psychology and private methodology are demanding changes in the content of reading in the classroom and teaching methods.

In connection with these, the methodology for analyzing a work of art was improved: repeated expounding exercises were reduced, exercises were increased that raised the skill level to express one's opinion on a creative and readable text, the work became workable not on parts, but on a holistic work, increased student independence in explaining the idea and images of the work, increased, technology tools and advanced pedagogical technology methods began to be used more often, etc. In the elementary grades, the work of art is analyzed on the basis of the following important methodological rules:

1. The analysis of the content of the work and the formation of correct, fast, conscious, expressive reading skills go in one process (the task for explaining the content of the work is also the task of improving reading skills).

2. Explaining the ideological foundations and theme of the work, its images, plot line, composition and pictorial means well serve the general maturation of readers as individuals, as well as ensuring the enrichment and activation of the vocabulary of the growth of connected speech.

3. Relying on the life experience of the reader is the basis of a conscious perception of the content of the work and a prerequisite for its analysis.

4. To study in the classroom, my student is seen as an effective means of activating cognitive activity, expanding his knowledge of the environment and forming the foundations of a scientific worldview.

One of the important factors that must be taken into account when analyzing a work is its emotional impact on readers. Let the readers not only understand the author's main point, but also get excited about the event in which the author is excited. The analysis of the text is necessary to provoke an opinion in the reader, determine whether his life experience coincides with the evidence recorded by the author. During the analysis, the aesthetic value of the work, its artistic beauty are also separately noted. The methodology of reading is based

on the theoretical rules developed by literary studies, psychology, pedagogy. In order to properly organize reading in the classroom, it is necessary that the teacher takes into account the peculiarities of the work of art, the psychological foundations of the reading process at different stages of education, the features of the perception and assimilation of text by a student of a small school age.

Reading lessons are cultivated in students as the ability to distinguish between works of art, to determine through what artistic means the writer reflects life events and what images he creates, to independently read and analyze a work, goes from class to class. Readers begin to realize the content, idea and importance of a work of art by mastering literary information. As a result of studying literary concepts, students learn that fiction is a form of art, its relationship to life. Along with the formation of literary concepts, the cultivation of the speech of readers also plays an important role.

Through the analysis of the language of the work of art, readers are instilled with a feeling of love for their native language, the skill of conscious reading of the work of art, the ground is laid for a deep perception of the idea of the library of the work, the speech of readers is developed. One of the reasons why the fairy tale genre is well received and read with interest by children in folk oral creativity is the impressiveness of the fairy-tale language, its sharp plot and its proximity to the folk language.

Working on them will not only make the student's speech grow, but also teach them to think, meditate. Fairy tales used metaphors, invigoration and exaggerations. It is necessary to teach readers to interpret them, then find them in the text, use them in their speeches in retelling. When the work is readable, it is worked on the means of artistic language. Because their meaning is understood from the text, from the content of the work. The allegory in particular makes heavy use of portmanteau words when opening the allegory.

Since they undermine children to understand the content of the parable, some portable words are explained before reading the work.

In the silver Winter section of the textbook, the winter text is given. This text also uses many revivals. For example, such as “a cold trail wanders everywhere” an old willow like ingrar pain, a winter — blooming windowsill tree buds are resting and sleeping now the seeds are in a peaceful sleep". Read the first part of the text in the text analysis. Which word in it is used in a sense other than its own? or read by finding places in the second part of the text where inanimate objects are depicted as lifelike. Make a sentence using words that are used in a different sense in their own way. In what sense are these words impactful when applied? question assignments such as can be used. The proverbial genre also makes heavy use of portmanteau words. For example, if a work falls on the head of the land, the husband young man is now displaced by metaphorical meaning of the word on the head in the proverb, readers are not told by what method his meaning was moved, but only taught to readers by analogy with his own meaning, which he used in another sense.

Influential, pictorial-painterly words are also prominent in historical works. In particular, the work of the Beaver and Dove uses the words of the Lord, the nobles, the High Lord. The use of rhyme Chas associated with antiquity in the text of the work also adds charm to the work. Phrases always express a portable meaning, increasing the effectiveness of speech. Once phrases are identified from the text, in addition to interpreting the meaning, finding meaningful or oppositely meaningful phrases will also have a good effect on them.

Reading books give fiction of various genres and Popular Science articles. The objective content of the desired work is the whole being, being, its different sides, evidence and their influence on each other. In a work of Art,

Life is depicted through images. It should be noted that in the center of the work of art stands a person, his attitude to society and nature.

In the conclusion, I must say that the writer's assessment of vital materials constitutes the ideological core of a work of art created on the basis of clear evidence. The ideological orientation of the work depends on the writer's worldview. The educational significance of the work, the power of influence on the reader, depends on its ideological orientation. The rule on the unity of form and content is also taken into account in order to properly organize work on a work of art.

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