

The Importance of Poetry in the Spiritual Education of Children

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Abstract: This article covers theoretical issues of raising children's speech through poetry in preschool educational organization and family. In preschool organizations, he had a positive approach to the cultivation of children's speech through poetry.

Keywords: preschool, family, poetry, children.

One of the important factors is the issue of proper education of the younger generation at a time when Uzbekistan is recognized by the whole world. From the date of birth of the child, the responsibilities of parents and educators are assigned to raise him as a mentally healthy, competent, thoughtful and mature child. Today, the family and the preschool organization set the goal of educating children in every possible way, that is, mentally, morally, physically, aesthetically. This goal begins with the thoughtful development of children's speech. Speech of children begins to develop in the family and preschool organizations.

The development of speech is undoubtedly one of the most important tasks of preschool education. Language skills show a lot. For example, the child's readiness for school. It is successfully carried out if there is no delay in speech development. In this regard, the development of preschool age in everything is given great attention to the speech of the child. However, in most educational manuals for the development of speech of preschool children, articulation, sound discrimination, phonemic hearing, phonemic development are necessary.

One of the main tasks of raising preschool children is to introduce children to poems, to form their emotional attitude to reality. Therefore, in the methodology for the development of speech, a special place is occupied by works aimed at awakening in children a passion for poetry, the development of knowledge of poetry, the ability to perceive and repeat poetry.

Poetry can be used in the moral and aesthetic education of preschool children. It is necessary to introduce children to poetry, to adjust them emotionally. It can be a conversation about the work, a presentation of illustrative material, a story about a poet, an expressive reading of a poem by an educator-educator, as well as an analysis of the work. In this, children receive an understanding of incomprehensible words and phrases, and attention is paid to which words and phrases are characteristic of the hero, events and nature are described. The questions will be structured so that children can answer with the words of the poem.

An expressive reading of a poem, memorizing, is called expressive, which clearly expresses not only thoughts, but also the feelings expressed in the work. Children's reading and memorizing poetry becomes expressive when the child is taught to understand, understand the meaning of what is read. When he hears the expressive reading of adults, his interest in poetry Awakens.

Being able to correctly apply the proper intonation marks in the poem helps to convey the thought of the poem expressively. In order to properly convey intonation in a poetic work, it is

necessary to feel good, to understand the nature of the characters. Correct intonation increases the child's attention, makes his content feel better, deeper and perceives the image of the work.

As we know, at a young age, oral speech develops rapidly in a child. The growth of oral speech in children increases their cultural level by developing them mentally and morally. The development of children's speech also contributes to their mental improvement. The amount of children's oral speech will depend on the cultural level of the family in which he lives. If special classes are organized in families to grow children's speech, the amount of speech in it will increase rapidly. In order for children to effectively increase their speech, it is good to establish preschool education and family cooperation.

For preschool children, memorizing poetry is of great benefit: the world view expands, rhyme allows you to find inner harmony, memory develops, and the level of mining is formed. Each literary work mastered by the memory of the child enriches the vocabulary that forms his speech. The expressiveness of speech develops with the technique of speech: diction, breathing; mastering orthoepy. Exercises are performed to develop speech hearing, intonational expressiveness, the ability to determine the meaning of logical stress.

One of the tasks facing educators in preschool childhood is to introduce children to fiction, its various genres. Poetry as one of the genres of literature is a source and means of enriching figurative speech, progress, poetic ear, moral and ethical concepts. From childhood, a love for the artistic word arises. Poetry expands the perception of the environment, develops the ability to subtly feel the artistic form, tone and rhythm of the native language. Poetry evokes an emotional attitude in children. Reading and memorizing poetry allows children to capture the tonality, tonality of speech, and also solves the problem of the formation of the sound perception of speech: it helps to master the means of expressing sound (tone, timbre of voice, power of voice, intonation), Develops clear diction.

Children's folk oral creativity is a broad field of oral folk poetry. This whole world - bright, joyful, full of vitality and beauty. He coexists with, but does not obey, the adult world and lives according to his own laws in accordance with his knowledge of nature and Human Relations. Children take a great interest in adult life and willingly assimilate their experiences, but they change and cut what they receive. The opinion of children is associated with clear images - this is the key to the secrets of children's artistic creativity. The choice of children's folklore works was determined by the characteristics of the child's psyche, thinking.

Children's folklore stimulates the creative manifestation of the child, awakens his imagination. Creativity enriches the personality, the child's life becomes more intense and meaningful.

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Children like to hear Allas, songs and caresses addressed to them from infancy. Later, they become accustomed to hearing songs and poems. The child begins to try to master his pronunciation well, while getting used to singing and poetry. This condition increases the child's vocabulary, develops musical tones and a feeling of beauty. The poem is a form of speech with a rhythm based on a certain measure, a small volume work written on a poetic path. The poems also have a certain tone. The poem has a rhythm based on a certain measure. When love for poetry, like music, is instilled in the child's mind from childhood, he begins to be interested in reading books. If a child is raised from an early age in love with a book, his consciousness develops rapidly. Arousing feelings of interest in love for a book in a child begins with the

family, which has a positive effect on his life path. At the same time explaining to him to hold the book with a clean hand, to open his sheets slowly, without haste, in which a careful attitude towards the book is brought up. Quickly assimilates the environment. Therefore, it is extremely important to educate children from a young age about love for poetry from the genres of fiction. In children, through poetry, a sense of submission to the demands of society is formed. Poetic speech evokes aesthetic feelings in educators. Through the lion, the poet can illuminate the universe as if from the inside, reveal the content hidden inside objects and phenomena, perceive their hidden inner “appearance”, that is, discover meanings. That is why children's poetry fosters interest and love for fiction in children. In them, she increasingly strengthens the beauty in poetry, the skill of feeling elegance. The skill of bringing an expressive iodine to the lion develops.

In conclusion, it is necessary to start introducing children to poetic works from a young age. During the infancy of children, they should be told caresses, dates, Allas. The first unconscious experience when a child grows up helps him to consciously approach the learning process. Thus, we can say that the role, communication of the mother plays a large role in preparing the child for the perception and reproduction of works of art. The targeted and systematic use of small forms of folk oral creativity creates the necessary foundations for mastering various types of activities (sculptural, drawing, design, physical and musical development), helps to master the initial qualifications of independent artistic activity. Children also learned self-service and hygiene skills much easier and with great pleasure.

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