POSSIBILITIES OF USING IMPROVED MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S ORAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF FOLK ART

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ABSTRACT

This article reveals the effectiveness and significant aspects of developing artistic speech and oral communication skills of students of preschool educational organizations by means of mnemonic technology using folklore examples.

Keywords: Speech, artistic speech, national spiritual heritage, folk oral creativity, mnemonic method, mnemonic, EVENT technology. proverb, riddle, fairy tale, folk songs, national games.

INTRODUCTION

In the process of pre-school education and upbringing, it is important to develop and develop methods of improving children's speech by means of folklore and to implement them in practice. Taking into account the age and psycho-physiological characteristics of the students, in organizing the pedagogical process aimed at developing the artistic speech, dialogic and monologic speech, culture of oral communication, national worldview and Uzbek cultural thinking of preschool children by means of folklore A special place is given to scientific research on the scientific justification of the possibilities of using examples of creativity, on the formation of personal competences aimed at a specific goal based on a person-oriented approach by means of folk oral creativity.

In the process of developing, systematizing and implementing children's speech through the product of the pedagogical thinking of the peoples of the East, ensuring the cooperation of educators and parents serves as an important factor in the development of the child verbally and spiritually.

The use of the following methods in the development of the speech of children of preschool educational institutions can be the main foundation for expanding the child's speech abilities and forming a national worldview.

Through the **EVENT technology**, the fairy tales, stories, epics taught in training are gradually strengthened. For example, on the first day at the "Language and Speech" center, the "Zumrad and Qimmat" fairy tale is told by the educator and the child is asked to retell it. The second session will be held at the "Story-role and staging" center.

The fairy tale told in the previous training will be staged by the students. On the third day, the teacher will show the story through the shadow theater. On the fourth day, in the "Construction and construction, mathematics" center, they will learn to live the model of fairy-tale heroes through geometric shapes. On the fifth day, at the "Art Center" using the "ART" technology, the pupils will depict the characters of the fairy tales in an unusual way using a toothpick or by drawing in water. Thus, through this technology, children's verbal communication skills as well as creativity will be developed.
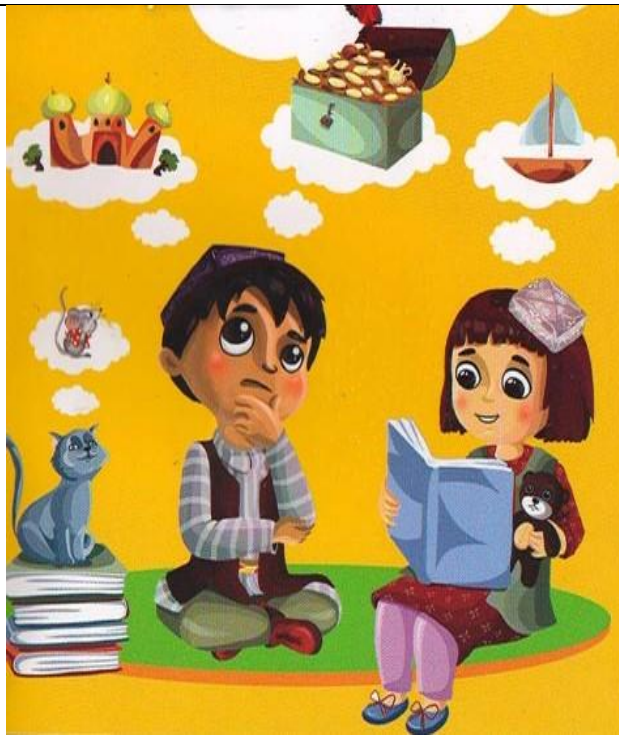
MNEMOGRAPHIC METHOD

Using the mnemonic table in the development of oral speech and expanding communication opportunities of children of preschool educational organizations, in addition to expanding children's speech capabilities, greatly helps in educating the child in artistic, aesthetic, religious, national, spiritual, cultural, mental, and physical aspects. Children develop a love for artistic words from a young age.

The teacher's use of the mnemonic method in every lesson will also develop the child's visual memory. Cards with images of proverbs, riddles, fairy tales, poems, national games, folk songs corresponding to the teacher's monthly or weekly theme are placed in order according to the table below and used in every lesson. Seeing the image in the picture gives the child a preconceived idea about today's lesson and increases the child's interest. Makes the training interesting. Below is an example of the mnemonic method:

MNEMOGRAPHIC METHOD

	IMAGE	DESCRIPTION
1.		**A PROVERB** is one of the genres of folk art and has a specific form. in a word, it is used to express the thought in a short, concise way. The term "proverb" is derived from the Arabic word qawlun - to speak, to say, and it embodies the life experiences, attitude to society, history, mental state, ethical and aesthetic feelings, and positive qualities of the ancestors. Over the centuries, it has been refined among the people, and has become a concise and simple poetic form. Proverbs are extremely rich and diverse in terms of subject matter. Various proverbs were created on topics such as homeland, work, science, friendship, harmony, wisdom, vigilance, language and speech culture, love and affection, as well as negative emotions.

2.		**PUZZLE**-includes the following features: short and compact in size. Shaklan has a poetic, prose look. In order to create, the task is to find something hidden in the text. In its content, the characteristics of animals, plants, the universe, and things in everyday life are expressed in a hidden way, and it is encouraged to find them. What needs to be found often has one, sometimes two or more quantities. The main artistic art used in riddles is istiora (metaphor). In riddles, information is given about the shape, size, color, function and similar characteristics of the object to be found, but these symbols are connected to something else using the art of metaphor.
3.		**FAIRY TALES** are one of the main genres of folk oral poetic creation; an epic work of art of magical adventure and domestic character based on fabric and fiction. Mainly made in prose form. A fairy tale differs from other genres of folklore by the fact that the reality of life is depicted on the basis of fantasy and life fictions, it is based on spells and magic tools, events and actions take place in extraordinary situations, and the supernatural courage of the heroes.
4.		**POETRY** (Arabic: shuur - feeling) is an artistic work created as an expression of thoughts mixed with feelings, expressed by exciting poetic speech, with a certain inner tone. The word "poem" is sometimes used instead of the term "poem". That's why in Uzbek poetry, such forms of poetry as "white poetry", "sochma poetry", "prose poetry", "tasbih", "uchchanoq" are appearing.

5.		**NATIONAL GAMES** - People's national games are one of the most popular public spiritual events of the people within the national cadres. People's national games have several directions, and in their structure dances, lapars, sayings, askiyas and art of many genres are much more prominent. National folk games bring special pleasure to children of preschool age and have a positive effect on their mood. It is of great importance in children's spiritual, verbal, physical, intellectual, moral development, formation of dialogic and monologic speech, and their development into strong, agile, resourceful, resourceful, brave people.
6.		NATIONAL SONGS - The Uzbek people are famous for their music. A spoon is a poetic text or a couplet chant with a minor melody spanning two stanzas. Among them are the art of "lapar" and "yalla", which are couplet-structured songs, along with songs. The genre of maskur kuy's dancing art is intended for the performance of humorous dance. Lapar is a word for a song. More developed examples of chants are essentially professional music of oral traditions. The main place in the Uzbek musical heritage is occupied by the epic, which expresses narratives in the style of artistic speech

To sum up, the above technologies, in addition to expanding children's speech capabilities, also form the child's all-round creative abilities. Children's oral communication skills expand, dialogic and monologic speech develops. In addition, by teaching folk tales, stories, epics, poems, proverbs and riddles, along with the national consciousness of children, feelings of respect and love for the mother tongue, motherland and parents are formed. The main task of the rare masterpieces of our people is to properly educate the young generation. Preschool educational organizations play a fundamental role in the formation of a young person as a perfect person in all respects, in growing up as a free-thinking person with his own worldview.

Of course, speech plays the most important role in educating the young generation from a spiritual, moral, religious, aesthetic, artistic, and physical point of view. At this point, we can say that the spiritual wealth of our people can be the most important tool in the comprehensive education of children.

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