

## METHODOLOGY OF STORY READING IN PRIMARY GRADES

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**Annotation**

In this article, the methodology of teaching story teaching to elementary school students in reading lessons is revealed from a scientific and theoretical point of view. Thoughts on developing students' thinking through story reading are presented.

**Keywords:** methodology, reading, elementary school, education, outlook, story, genre, method.

A story is a small artistic work, in which a certain event in a person's life, important aspects of life are summarized.

"A story often describes an episode in a person's life. Its content is more vital than that of a fairy tale.

The content of the story is suitable for elementary school students. Younger students are taught the behavior of the characters, their appearance, portrait image, stories about events are more interesting. Therefore, introducing children to a story, which is a type of artistic work, is carried out in connection with the explanation of its plot.

Opening the contents of the story, working on the vocabulary, and retelling the read text are among the main types of work in the explanatory reading classes dedicated to reading the story in primary grades. The content of the story is usually analyzed based on questions. Questions are used for two purposes: analysis of the content of the story and comparison of evidence, opinions, conclusions, events, used to identify and generalize relationships between behaviors.

In the lesson of reading a story, it is also important to explain the meaning of words and phrases that the students do not understand, otherwise they will not be able to understand the content of the story. Analyzing the content of the story and developing the students' speech on this basis takes a central place in reading the story. After reading the story, students should be given time to prepare for thinking and expressing their opinions. The purpose of the first questions asked about the read work is to find out whether the children liked the story or not, which character in it influenced the child. Only after that, questions are used that help to reveal the plot of the story, the direction of the story, to understand the character of the characters, and finally to find out the main idea of the work.

The plot is complete in the analysis of the work of artgiving in to the explanation, description of the characters, construction of the work and analysis of the language should not be neglected.

The story will be related to a certain era. Readers begin to gain a certain understanding of the bright and dark sides of life through their interest in the characters' spirituality. They develop love for beauty and sophistication, and hatred for evil during reading and analyzing stories. For example, in the story "Jalaluddin Manguberdi" in the 3rd grade, hatred towards Genghis Khan and his troops is aroused, while Jalaluddin Manguberdi's behavior arouses love for the motherland, and through his fate, a sense of pride in his ancestors appears. will be The analysis of the story as a literary genre requires to work on the basis of its specific characteristics and function. Every word, phrase, sentence in it serves to express the writer's opinion.

The text of the story should be a source not only for studying its content or artistic features, but also for the use of expressive, literary, conditional or creative reading, problematic methods of analysis. Primarystory plot in classes, composition, various analyzes on the study of characters are carried out on the basis of work on the text. In this, the student's creative activity increases, the range of creative thinking expands.

On the basis of the text, the following works are carried out to master the content of the story:

1. Answering the teacher's questions about the content of the text.
2. Completing questions based on the text of the story.
3. Pupils form questions about the content of the story.
4. Draw pictures suitable for the content of the story.
5. Dividing the text of the story into parts.
6. Find a title for each part.
7. Plan the story.
8. Planned retelling (full, abbreviated and creative retelling).
9. Writing a statement based on the plan.

The comprehensibility of the text of the story being read is crucial in the analysis. Comprehensibility refers to the uniqueness of the artistic world created by the writer, the compatibility of the image with the student's life experience and level of knowledge.

When learning a story, questions are usually asked by the teacher, but it is very useful to ask students questions about the content of the work and the behavior of the characters involved. This method is very suitable for childrenlikes and enlivens the work, helps students to understand the content of the work well, acquire the skills to express their thoughts coherently,

and fully remember the connection between the content and the events.

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