

WAYS OF USING PHRASES IN THE POEM IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING SPEECH OF STUDENTS OF JUNIOR SCHOOL

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Annotation: This article studies important ways of using phrases in the poem in the development of speech of students of junior school. Special role and effect of poems in the life of humanity were highlighted by author.

Key words: Children, children, “squeak”, “meek”, feelings, literary devices, rhyme scheme, topic, author, and more.

СПОСОБЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ФРАЗ В СТИХОТВОРЕНИИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ РАЗВИТИЯ РЕЧИ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

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Аннотация: В данной статье исследуются важные способы использования словосочетаний в стихотворении в развитии речи учащихся младших классов. Особая роль и влияние стихов в жизни человечества были отмечены автором.

Ключевые слова: Дети, дети, «писк», «кроткий», чувства, литературные приемы, схема рифмовки, тема, автор и др.

Introduction

It is very obvious from many researches children experience a range of poetry pre-school and outside of the classroom. If we study how children grow and learn about poetry, we can see that being able to create and come up with new words and phrases is really important to humans. Poetry has been a part of human

history since a long time ago. Children often play with words in a way that's like poetry. In the first year of a baby's life, most of the talking they hear is adults playing with words, like singing or babbling.

This happens about ninety percent of the time. Parents induct the baby into the culture of their social environment through different forms of language play, and this may well include poetic discourse in the form of nursery rhymes. In this way, children are exposed to poetry at an early age, and in turn they are able to use what they have heard to create literary narratives meaningful to them. Fox's (1993) study of a collection of 200 oral stories told by five children aged between three and a half and five years revealed that the children were able to produce rhymes, rhythms, compose songs and poems as well as create poetic and lyrical narratives [1].

Methodology of literature

When it comes to poetry, there are so many different angles to explore. It's incredibly important for building literacy skills and encouraging children to play around with language. Through poetry, you can delve deeper into the art of subjectivity and how poets use words to convey a number of different emotions. Annotating poetry helps you to further understand and connect to the text. With this worksheet, you can take notes on your feelings, literary devices, rhyme scheme, topic, author, and more. You can also illustrate parts of the poem, underline important words, or highlight phrases you enjoy. The possibilities are endless! This resource contains three different poems for your kids to decipher and provides guidance on how they can go about doing it. This would be a great introduction before sending your students off on a quest to find their own poems to annotate. It's also a great opportunity to discuss as a class or small group to understand how each person can find a different meaning and the subjectivity of poetry.

Poetry is an excellent way to stimulate the imagination of your learners. When they are learning to read and write poetry, they are gaining metacognitive skills that are vital for any reading or writing task[2]. This means that poetry in the

classroom can be essential for children to understand the details of language, as well as making the process of reading more fun. As your learners begin to think deeply about phonetic sounds and inflection, they can begin to master the spoken word on top of their writing skills. One of the most difficult aspects of improving literacy can be encouraging a younger learner to read. When learners are already struggling readers, the increasing complexity of books and textbooks can be discouraging.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Poetry can be one of the ways to introduce a reluctant reader to the enjoyment of words: poetry is short, usually less than a page long, and poems aimed at younger audiences are often humorous and easy to understand. This can make reading less daunting as, unlike a novel, the average poem can be finished in a single sitting. Additionally, poems are filled with important literary elements in a much smaller space, which can help learners catch up to those who already enjoy the process of reading. Like other forms of reading, poetry introduces learners to new vocabulary. However, one important difference is that poetry often follows strict rules of rhythm and form. This limitation often means that poets need to choose specific words or place them into new contexts to rhyme or fit a meter. As a result, learners can discover new contexts in which to use their vocabulary and transfer these fresh connections within their own work. In some poems, the use of rhyme can place more complicated words with those a learner will already recognise. For example, rhyming “squeak” with “meek” creates a relationship between a known word and the new vocabulary. Words that rhyme are often much easier to remember, so discovering vocabulary in these contexts means a learner is more likely to bring the new words into their own writing[3]. These new contexts can help learners be more creative in their writing, too, as they discover new ways to present their thoughts and ideas. One of the unique aspects of poetry is that it can follow very strict rules, but sometimes it can follow almost none. Allowing your learners this freedom to explore language can be vital for their understanding of it, as poetry gives them the space to discover rhyme, rhythm, and new

relationships between words. Each of these skills can be applied to other forms of writing, allowing learners' work to become more engaging and exciting to read. For older learners, you could ask them to find poetic devices within other writing, such as their favourite books or songs.

One of the most important skills for learners is their ability to speak aloud, and reading poetry can be vital for their oral development. As learners read a poem aloud, they begin to pay more attention to the sounds of words and how meaning can change depending on how a line is spoken[4]. Unlike some other reading exercises, the rhythm and rhyme of poetry are fun for children to say, and this encourages them to enjoy speaking in front of a class.

CONCLUSION

Summing up all given facts it should be noted that encouraging learners' confidence when reading aloud can motivate them to seek out poems on their own and, as they begin to read out loud more, their speech development often improves dramatically. Different types of poems can aid in the fluency of each learner: some poems, such as limericks, need to be said in a certain way, as they rely on stress and meter. Other poems, such as free verse, ask learners to be more creative as they read out loud, as these poems often do not use an exact rhythm or meter. When teaching these poems, allow your learners to have fun reading them out loud, and see if they can discover new meanings as they play with inflection and emphasis.

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