

READING THE WORKS OF THE CONTENT

Hikmatov H.S.

Teacher department of uzbek literary studies

Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute of Tashkent region

Abstract: As soon as we talk about reading the works of poetry, it becomes necessary for us to first of all have basic information about the works of poetry and ways of reading them. More precisely, one should be aware of different types of reading.

Keywords: verse, pause, speed, rate, quality, aesthetics, rhyme, rhyme, beat, recitation, pronunciation.

In our educational literature, the types and types of reading are explained in different ways. As a matter of fact, no complete work has been written about it yet. Only Nasirjan Masumi focused on the reading lesson and its types - silent and vocal reading (with a louder voice) and discussed their commonality and difference in a proper way. He considers silent reading as conscious analytical reading and talks about some of its features. In particular, according to the literary expert, silent reading is faster in terms of speed, it is less related to physical movements, it is favorable for understanding the content of the text, it is possible to see the entire paragraph, it is convenient to find the necessary words, phrases and sentences. It is appropriate to remind here that silent reading is also considered a type of expressive reading. Therefore, in the course of it, the reader should pay attention to the quality, speed, pauses and pronunciation of the reading, the volume and tone of the expression, the pitch and the volume of the voice, the rhythm of the speech, and its order, system, relationship and standards, and understand the content of the content and the meaning and purpose of the text, to take pleasure from it. In the voice study, there are separate features that we are now pause about a few of them. Nosiri's literacy, Nosirjon is the teaching and educational tool for literature, along

with the purpose and objectives, along with its customs and responsibilities, should include the following features:

a) Words, phrases, interpretations and sentences should be read in a favorable tone according to their content and meaning;

b) Speed reading exercises are organized for students to acquire skills and abilities, attention should be paid to the accuracy of the speed and quality of pronunciation and pauses in expression:

c) Reading quickly is the basis of quick understanding. Students should be able to understand the material they read quickly and explain it in detail.

d) In the process of reading, all features of the content, meaning and structure of the text should be taken into account.

In general, there are one-sided and different opinions about the ways of reading among literary critics, knowing them is of great importance for reading the written texts. For example, Tajik literary critic M. Qazijonov divides literary reading into two periods - introductory activities and work with the text. He suggests that these types of reading help students work on the text. The same opinion was expressed by K.S. Stanivlavsky also suggested in his writings...

So we have briefly learned about reading styles. Now it is necessary to briefly dwell on poetry and poetic works. Poems are a special type of artistic literature and are the most important means of aesthetic education of schoolchildren. Due to its weight and melodiousness, it has a strong impact on the senses of the listener and stirs up understanding. That is why the authors of scientific-methodical works paid special attention to the features of expressive reading of poetry.

In our educational literature, Nasirjan Masumi paid the most attention to the way of reading literary works. In his work "Methods of Teaching Literature in Grades 5-8", he considers the expressiveness of reading poetic works to be dependent on a mature and complete knowledge of poetic weight, rhyme and rhyming, syllable spacing and composition, and pronunciation of stressed words, pauses and pauses. In fact, all means of expression should be used during the

recitation of the poem. Otherwise, neither the reader nor the audience will be able to benefit from the reading material. In this context, it is necessary that the reader himself should be very careful with the low and high voice depending on the reading position.

According to the author's opinion, in the expressive reading of the poem, not the length or brevity of the stanzas, but the weight is important. In classical and Soviet Tajik poetry, as well as in folklore poetry, there are many weights, and each one is sung with a special tone. In the example of the works of S. Aini - "March of Freedom", P. Suleimani - "Pioneer March", M. Tursunzoda - "Indian Traveler" and "Hasan the Cartwright", M. Mirshakar - "Neemat" and others give examples of short poems and emphasizes that they are read in a special tone due to their different weights and measures.

As we can see, in reading the works of poetry, the teacher mainly considers poetry as a criterion for choosing the melody, and explains the examples given in terms of this consideration. For example, he wrote: Sayyid's poem "Description of Winter" is compatible with the passages from Firdawsi (class 5), because this poem of Sayyid was written in Firdawsi's "Shahnama". Let's read the following verses and compare them in terms of weight and tone:

He who is strong, who is wise,

The heart of the old man should be devoted to knowledge. (Firdavsi)

At night, the army of the day came out,

The world became as cold as camphor.

While reciting the verses of faq, first of all, we recite following the art of reading. Without changing our pronunciation, we pay attention to its tone and notice that both are read the same because they are written in the same weight. A reader who is aware of weight and rhythm will quickly understand this generality while reading the above verses.

If we think carefully, we soon realize that, in addition to weight, topic, content, meanings of words and compositions, the structure and arrangement of

vowels and consonants should also be taken into account when choosing a reading tone. Because the parts of the text take part in the formation of the tone of the poem, and it gives a special tone and freshness in the speed and quality, pronunciation, pauses and pitch of the voice.

Here it is worth emphasizing one more point. Due to the fact that literary forms are different and each of them requires a separate art to read, it is therefore necessary for the teacher to create a favorable situation for his students when choosing a topic. Thus, expressive reading requires that, in order to choose the tone of reading, the teacher must also have the ability to study texts along with complete knowledge.

During the reading of the works of poetry, the teacher should read the educational material freely in front of the students, observing the norms and rules of reading. Then, in imitation of his reading, make the students read the educational material. That is, he can establish the cooperation of the teacher, student and educational materials. From this point of view, prominent Russian Methodist L. V. Todorov considers three things very important in the field of expressive reading of poetry - the expressive reading of the teacher, the student's ability to read expressively, and the study of the rules and laws of expressive reading.

One of the successful ways to this method is joint analysis. At every appropriate moment of the lesson, the teacher interprets the poetic means of meaning and content, reads it effectively and emotionally, and the students also read it. And it is necessary to evaluate the class members by listening to the way their classmates speak. Such ways and approaches make the course of education interesting and create a certain system of knowledge and skills, skills and habits, taste and ability in students. In schoolchildren, the interest in reciting poetry does not arise by itself. It is the effective efforts of the teacher, his successive searches, that make the student interested in learning and reading.

It goes without saying that the way of reading literary works is strongly related to the age and level of ability and talent of students. That is, this process

should be taken into account in the development of methodological guidelines and training programs by methodologists and specialists in the field. Because depending on the classes, the amount of poetry or prose material should be chosen correctly.

The same should be said that school students should follow the speech and reading of artists and constantly improve their skills and abilities. Memorize as many verses and ghazals and small and large pieces of poetry as possible, both from the works of representatives of classical literature and from examples of modern literature. Try to understand the content and meaning of what they learn. Because reading is an art that is achieved through a lot of hard work...

In conclusion, it can be said that the correct way and based on the rules and norms of reading the works of the text, provides an opportunity for entering the speech of speakers and readers, as well as every speaker. Also, the methods of studying and reading poetic and prose works of various forms and genres help to improve the speech culture of people of speech.

LITERATURE:

1. И. Сатторӣ, А. Аминов, М. Қозичонов, “Хониши ифоданок”, Душанбе, 1971.
2. Саъдулло Наимбоев, “Хониши ифоданок” Душанбе, “Маориф”, 1990.
3. Ш. Рустамов, “Маданияти сухан”, Душанбе, “Маориф”, 1990.
4. Б. Камолиддинов, “Ҳусни баён”, Душанбе, “Маориф”, қисми 1, 1989.
5. Қурбон Хочаев, “Суханварӣ”, Душанбе, “Нашриёти Бухоро”, 2013.
6. Ҳикматов Ҳ.С. (2021). Мулоҳизаҳо перомуни тарзи таълими ибора. *Academic Research in Educational Sciences*, 2 (12), 307-314.
7. Ҳикматов, Ҳ. С. (2021). Тарзи таълими ибораҳои фразеологӣ дар синфи 6. *Academic Research in Educational Sciences*, 2(12), 492-496.
8. Ҳ.Кучқоров. (2020). Таълим-тарбия жараёнида миллий қадриятларнинг ўрни. *SCIENCE AND EDUCATION. Scientific journal. Volume 1, Special issue 3.* pp. 158-164.