



SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF STUDYING THE CREATION OF SAMUYIL MARSHAK

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th December 2022 Accepted: 6 th January 2023 Published: 6 th February 2023	In extracurricular lessons, it is necessary to first introduce children to the work of Samuyil Yakovlevich Marshak, and the teacher should tell the students about the life and work of this artist.
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INTRODUCTION. S. Y. Marshak says that everyone living in Russia is kind to each other, enthusiastic, and ready to show bravery and courage when the time comes, and at the same time, they are simple, humble, and do not get carried away by their great success and achievements, and are not arrogant. shows their unyieldingness in the example of a boy who saved the life of a little girl trapped in the grass. Boy, look, I've shown bravery, he says, beating his chest and boasting, he quickly enters the crowd and disappears from sight. This hero will be sought after by all. But no one can find it[1].

Even now, there are students who do not take care of school furniture. In his poem "Where did the table come from?", the poet explains to such children that school furniture did not appear by itself, and how much time and labor of adults were spent on it. "Marshak is the founder and connoisseur of our children's literature," wrote M. Gorky. S.Y. Marshak earned such high praise due to his honest work, his love and respect for his children[2].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. S. Y. Marshak was born in 1887 in the city of Voronezh in the family of a dental technician. The future artist's poetic talent was awakened very early. "When I was four or five years old," the poet recalls, "I started writing poems[3]." Samuil Yakovlevich Marshak has a great role in modern Russian children's literature. He is a great artist, a well-known translator, an accomplished playwright, a skilled pedagogue and a knowledgeable editor, who has created great poetry for children in Russian children's literature.

S. Y. Marshak was born in 1887 in the city of Voronezh in the family of a dental technician. The future artist's poetic talent was awakened very early. "When I was four or five years old," the poet recalls, "I started writing poems." When I was eleven years old, I created a number of poems. I translated "People" by Horace[4].

S. Y. Marshak entered the Ostrogoj gymnasium in 1897. Here the future poet gets to know

the mature artists of his time. Marshak's creative activity flourishes here. From 1906, he began to publish feuilletons, poems and translations in the press.

S. Y. Marshak left for England in 1912. He entered the art faculty of London University. On his days off, he wanders around the sights of the country: he goes for a walk in the sea with fishermen, he visits rural schools. He loves to listen to English folk songs and fairy tales. Here Marshak will translate the poems and poems of W. Blake, Robindranath Tagore and others from English[5].

Returning to Russia in 1914, Marshak's life is closely connected with the world of children. In 1915-22, he worked as an educator and teacher in orphanages. This plays a big role in Marshak's development as a children's poet.

In the 1920s, S. Y. Marshak became known as a favorite poet of young readers with his poems, fairy tales and poems. "Where[6].

Eat, O Sparrow", "The Tale of the Stupid Mouse", "Kccha and Today", "Circus" and other such famous works were published in those years.

In 1939, Marshak's famous poems such as "What was Petya afraid of?" and "Korablcha" were published.

During the Second World War, the main part of the poet's work was the theme of war, struggle against invaders. In particular, the fairy-tale-drama "0 and two months" created in 1943 quickly became popular among millions of young readers. "There are two ages in any children's literature, he looks at the world with the eyes of children, but he perceives it as an adult, he works based on his intellectual experience," said the poet. worked tirelessly to create.

One of the poems of S. Y. Marshak, which spread his name to the world and made him known as a children's poet, is "The Tale of a Stupid Mouse"[7].

In this fairy tale, the poet found an interesting subject suitable for the life and character of children.



It is said that the one who gives himself too much trouble, acts blindly without thinking about the consequences, does not follow the advice of his elders, will lose many things in life, will lose his happiness. The idea is the main ideological content of the idea. S. Y. Marshak, the father poet of children, introduces young readers to the examples of various animals and their living conditions, sounds, as well as food[8].

S. Y. Marshak made a great contribution to the development of Russian children's literature with the works "Fire", "Post", "Competition board". S. Y. Marshak has personally known, heard or heard about many characters created by S. Y. Marshak, and sometimes he creates them based on newspaper materials. Consequently, these heroes certainly have a real life prototype. Including student V. Burasky ("NomaMum is a story about a hero"), Igor Chkalov ("The son of a hero"), Katya Budanova ("Katya Budanova"), Seryozha Smirnov ("How will they publish your book?") and others are among such heroes. The poet reflects a simple life event in the poem "A story about an unknown hero" and 30s showed ways to create a positive character image in Russian children's epics[9].

Samuil Marshak's work entitled "The Tale of a Stupid Mouse" is about a stupid mouse who does not know satisfaction in life and does not follow his mother's advice. The main idea of the fairy tale is that if young children act blindly, if they do not follow the advice of their elders, they will lose a lot of things in life and lose their happiness.

As a result of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the opportunity to implement fundamental reforms in the educational process is expanding. At present, it is known to everyone that obtaining and imparting quality education depends on its technology.

The goal of education in primary school is to expand students' outlook, independent thinking, and the scope of learning. Of course, the role of teaching the mother tongue is incomparable to this, and bearing this in mind, I came to the following conclusion at the end of this course work:

- In today's education system, we must first set the goal and then strive for the result.
- In the process of education, we should learn the news; only then we can make great changes in this field[10].

The all-round development of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan and the success of the ongoing reforms depend on the level of education and culture of the young generation. The importance of winter

classes is incomparable. In the conclusion of this course work, we will state our thoughts and opinions on the topics we have studied. The topic of the course work is called "Study of the work of Samuyil Yakovlevich Marshak in extracurricular reading classes." Before writing the work, we got acquainted with a lot of literature on the topic and collected resources on the topic from them. First, we started by writing the "Introduction" section. In the "Introduction" part of the work, we provided information on the relevance, scope, size, structure, scientific general description of the selected work. We also studied the purpose, tasks, practical importance, subject and object of the work[11].

In the conclusion of this course work, we will state our thoughts and opinions on the topics we have studied. Before writing the work, we got acquainted with a lot of literature on the topic and collected resources on the topic from them. We have also studied the specific features of extracurricular classes, their processes, and stages, and expressed our opinion. As a result of our studies, we came to the following conclusions:

1. Giving importance to children's mental abilities in studying the poems and stories of the famous Russian children's writer Samuil Marshak in extracurricular lessons.
2. To study the important aspects of classroom-to-channel reading lessons conducted in the manifestation of the qualities that are formed in them and to effectively organize these processes in the lessons[12].
3. To study the place of the work of art in the development of the child.

In the next part, we will draw your attention to the following considerations, expressing our thoughts about the influence of direct fiction literature. Fiction is one of the tools that have the strongest influence on the determination of human spirituality. From this point of view, it is a process of expressing the pure and delicate feelings of a person in the artistic texts provided for in the course work. This situation not only develops the teacher's positive abilities, but also allows him to work individually with each student and find a way to his heart: also, to put it simply, literature classes educate a person and are beautiful in relation to life. directs to look with deep eyes, to be in good and friendly relations with people. In a word, literature is the art of words, its power of influence is endless, irreproachable and huge. In this process, the service of extracurricular teachers is great[13].



Chapter II, that is, the main part of our course work, we made it possible for the students to learn the specific features of studying the life path of Samuil Marshak, as well as by studying and analyzing the works of Samuil Marshak that are studied outside the classroom. In this part, the works of Samuil Marshak, which are conducted on various topics in extracurricular reading classes in primary grades, are presented in extracurricular lesson processes; We have expressed our logical thoughts about the aspects of their learning, the specific features of the lesson and the processes of formation of such aspects as kindness, generosity, hard work, purity, loyalty, mediocrity that are formed in students based on these topics. As proof of our logical thoughts, we studied several fairy tales of Samuil Marshak. In particular, we have studied and analyzed several of his works that glorify morals and promote pleasing parents, as well as a lesson based on a fairy tale called "The Tale of a Foolish Mouse". In the course of such works, children develop concepts such as hard work, good manners, and good character[14].

Also, if the teacher can deeply understand such qualities in the minds of students and understand them deeply during the lessons, he will certainly achieve his intended goal. There are many such holy understandings in our wise people, that is, respecting parents, receiving parents' blessings, and so on.

Speaking about the topic, we can say the following as a conclusion. If the works of Samuil Marshak are brought to the students effectively based on such traditional and non-traditional methods in extracurricular reading classes, first of all, we future elementary school teachers will achieve our goal, as well as If such positive qualities related to the topics are instilled in children through studying poems, if their minds are raised and instilled in the minds of students, then we, future teachers, will definitely achieve our goal. In the life of a child, the service of mother tongue lessons, especially reading lessons, is immeasurable[7].

CONCLUSION. From this point of view, the teaching process is not only a teaching process, but also an educational process. Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to say that the process of studying the works of Samuil Marshak, especially his poems, is a very necessary process for students.

It is important to study the work of the famous Russian children's poet Samuil Marshak in elementary school reading classes. Because based on studying his work, students develop respect, love and affection for

the Motherland, that is, patriotism, humanitarianism, Feelings such as loyalty are manifested. In conclusion, we can say that the study of Samuyil Marshak's poetic and prose works in extracurricular reading classes in elementary grades is important in the formation of moral qualities of students.

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