

**O'QUVCHILARNING KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENSIYALARINI  
SHAKLLANTIRISHDA ERTAKLAR O'QITISHNING NAZARIY VA METODIK  
ASOSLARI**

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**Annotasiya:** *Maqlada o'quvchilarning ertak o'qitishda nazariy asoslariga katta ahamiyat bergen holatda, ertaklardan pedagogik amaliyat davrida foydalanish ahamiyati haqida so'z yuritilgan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Kommunikativ kompetensiya, ertak, adabiy ertak, mualliflik ertagi, hikoya, nazariy asos, terapeutik, janr.*

Istiqlol davri darsliklarida yangi zamon, yangicha hayot shodliklari, xalqimizning haqiqiy quvonchi, millatimiz o'tmishi va bugunidan faxrlanish tuyg'usi o'z ifodasini topdi. Ajdodlarimizning qalb qo'ri-yu donishmandligi orqali yaratilgan ijod durdonalaridan bahramand bo'lib, o'tmish madaniyatimizni anglab etish, otabobolarimizga munosib voris bo'lib yashashga intilishdek baxtga tuyassar bo'ldik. Mustaqillikdan so'ng mamlakatimizda ro'y berayotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar, o'zbek tiliga davlat maqomining berilishi milliy qadriyatlarimizning tiklanishi oliy va umumta'lim sohasini hamda ular uchun mo'ljallab tuzilgan dastur va darsliklarni, o'quv qo'llanmalarni tubdan qayta tuzishni taqozo etdi. Ayniqsa, boshlang'ich sinflarning "O'qish kitobi" darsliklarini mazmunan yangilash, yangi davr ruhiga moslash juda muhim masalaga aylandi. Chunki "O'qish kitobi" darsliklari mustaqil O'zbekistonning ko'rар ko'zi, kelajagi, yaxshi kunlaridan xabar beruvchi yosh ko'ngil egalarining qalbida ezgu niyatlarni uyg'otuvchi, yaxshilik urug'ini qadovchi, fansirlaridan dastlabki voqif etuvchi ilk ma'naviy ko'makdoshdir. Kelajak avlodning ma'naviy barkamol bo'lib voyaga etishi ko'p jihatdan unga bog'liqdir. Zero, u yosh avlod ma'naviyatiga dastlabki poydevorni qo'yadi. Shuning uchun ularning mazmuni, mavzuiy dolzarbligi va rang-barangligi, zamonaviyligi juda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Boshlang'ich sinflarning o'qish darslarida garchi ilmiy jihatdan bo'lmasa-da, amaliy jihatdan turli janrga mansub asarlar o'qib o'rganiladi. O'qish darsliklariga epik asarga mansub ertak, hikoya, rivoyat, qissa janridagi asarlar kiritilgan.

Turli janrdagi badiiy asarlar qurilishi, uslubi jihatidan o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lib, ularning o'quvchilarga ta'siri ham har xil bo'ladi. Tabiiyki, har bir janrga oid asar matni lingvistik jihatdan ham o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. Shunga ko'ra, turli janrdagi badiiy asarlarni o'qishda o'qituvchidan ularga mos usullar tanlash talab etiladi. Texnologik xaritalar pedagogik faoliyatning yangi qirrasi. U o'quvchini ham, o'qituvchini ham tizimli ishlashga undaydi. Vaqt me'yoriga rioxal qilinadi.

Adabiy ertak matni ustida ishlashda tanlab o'qish, savollarga javob berish, o'quvchilarning o'zlari ertak mazmuniga oid savollar tuzib, javob berishlari, reja tuzish, qayta hikoyalash, ijodiy davom ettirish, ertak aytish, qahramonlarni grafik tasvirlash kabi ish turlaridan foydalaniladi. Bunday ertaklarda hayvonlarning odatlari tahlil qilinadi, ammo ularni kishilar xarakteriga taqqoslash tavsiya qilinmaydi.

Maktab tajribasidan ma'lumki, kichik yoshdagi o'quvchilar ertakdagagi hayvonlar gapirmasligini, tulki va turna bir-birinikiga mehmonga bormasligini yaxshi biladilar, ammo ertaklar dunyosini hayotiy hikoya kabi qabul qiladilar. Ertakni o'qib tahlil qilganda, barcha ishlari uning mazmunini yaxshi idrok etishga, sujet rivojini, qatnashuvchi personajlarning xatti-harakati, o'zaro munosabatlarini to'g'ri tasavvur etishga yo'naltiriladi. Bunda tanlab o'qish va qayta hikoyalashning o'rni katta. Masalan, "Odobli bo'lish osonmi?" (A.Obidjon) ertagini mazmunini o'zlashtirish uchun quyidagi topshiriqlardan foydalanish mumkin:

1. Sichqonchaning onasi bilan qilgan suhbatini o'qing. Sichqonchaning "Odobli bo'lish uchun nimalar qilish kerak? degan savoliga onasi bilan qanday javob qaytarganligini so'zlab bering.

2. Sichqonchaning Mushuk bilan uchrashgan holati aks ettirilgan o'rinni topib o'qing. Nima uchun "Shum baroq" ko'zidagi yovuzlik bordaniga so'nadi?

3. Echki nima uchun sichqonchani "Kam bo'lma" deb duo qiladi? Shu o'rinni topib o'qing.

Ertakni tahlil qilishning oxirgi bosqichida "Ertakning sizga juda yoqqan joyini topib o'qing", "Nima uchun aynan shu joyi yoqqanini ayting", "Hayotingizda ertakdagagi voqealarga o'xshash voqealar bo'lganmi?" kabi savol-topshiriqlar yordamida o'quvchilarning ertak xulosasini tushunishlariga erishiladi.

O'quvchi ertak mazmunini o'zlashtirib olgandan so'ng, uning tili ustida ishlashga alohida ahamiyat qaratilishi zarur. Ertak mazmunini qayta hikoyalashda, qahramonlarga tavsif berishda o'quvchilarning o'z nutqida til vositalaridan o'rini foydalanish talab qilinadi. Til vositalaridan foydalanish uchun talab va vaziyat, ehtiyoj yaratish zarur.

**Ertak o'qigan bola qiyinchilikni yengishga, botir, jasur bo'lishga intiladi. O'quvchi yer yuzidagi barcha insonlarning men bir bo'lagiman, men o'z xalqimga qilayotgan ishlarim bilan ularga munosib bo'lib ulg'ayishim kerak, desagina o'z xalqini munosib farzandi bo'la oladi.** Ertaklar yosh avlodni ana shu ruhda tarbiyalaydigan baynalminal badiiy quroldir. "Uch og'ayni botirlar", "Zumrad va Qimmat", "Egri va to'g'ri" kabi bir qator ertaklar o'quvchilarning sevimli ertaklaridir. O'quvchilar bu ertaklardan kishi o'z mehnatiga ishonib yashashi kerakligini, birovning boyligiga hasad bilan qaramaslik kerak degan hayotiy xulosalarni o'qituvchi yordamida tushunib yetadilar. "Ur to'qmoq" ertagini bola harakterining shakllanishida alohida o'rni bor: ertak yaxshiga-yaxshi, yomonga yomon bo'lish kerak degan muhim qoidani o'rta ga tashlaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Ertak terapiyasi boshlang'ich maktab yoshidagi bolalar bilan muloqot qilishning samarali usuli sifatida bir qator muammo va vazifalarni hal qilish uchun uzoq vaqtdan beri taniqli o'qituvchilar, psixologlar va bolalar bilan ishslash bo'yicha boshqa mutaxassislar tomonidan keng qo'llanib kelinadi. Odatda bu maqsadlar uchun tarbiyaviy va terapevtik ta'sirga ega kichik xalq ertaklari yoki badiiy ertaklar ishlataladi. Ertak terapiyasi boshlang'ich maktab yoshidagi bolalar bilan muloqot qilishning samarali usuli sifatida bir qator muammo va vazifalarni hal qilish uchun uzoq vaqtdan beri taniqli o'qituvchilar, psixologlar va bolalar bilan ishslash bo'yicha boshqa mutaxassislar tomonidan keng qo'llanib kelinadi.

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