

МБОУ «Сватайская средняя общеобразовательная школа имени Г. Г. Колесова»

Методическая разработка урока английского языка
на тему «Якутский фольклор» в 8 классе.

Работу выполнила:
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Тема урока: Якутский фольклор.

Цели урока: формировать у учащихся основополагающие навыки и умение англоязычного общения, создать условия для осознания и осмысления учебной информации, ее применения в новой учебной ситуации.

Задачи урока:

- **образовательные:** закрепить и обобщить знания учащихся по теме «Якутский фольклор»; расширить кругозор и знания об основных фактах культуры народов саха; повторить грамматическую тему – английские времена; активизировать употребление тематической лексики;
- **развивающие:** развить умения учащихся анализировать и обобщать знания, способствовать развитию коммуникативных умений (аудирования, говорения, чтения, письма); развить языковую память, логическое мышление, внимание, воображение, самостоятельность и самоконтроль и т.д.;
- **воспитательные:** способствовать воспитанию у учащихся духовно-нравственных ценностей, уважение и интерес к культуре своего народа.

Здоровьесберегающая задача урока: предупреждать переутомление учащихся путем смены деятельности.

Форма урока: комбинированный урок.

Методы урока:

- ◆ объяснительно-иллюстрированный;
- ◆ проблемно-поисковый;
- ◆ элементы игровых технологий.

Тип урока: урок обобщения и систематизации.

Оборудование:

- ◆ дидактический материал;
- ◆ ТСО (экран, проектор, компьютер);
- ◆ мультимедийные технологии.

Я рекомендую данную разработку, т.к. для осуществления контроля и самоконтроля умений и навыков используется система заданий на карточках, которая способствует также формированию навыков:

- чтения с помощью заданий на полное понимание текста и отработку лексического материала по тематике;
- монологической речи с помощью опоры;
- диалогической речи через логическое его построение и ответы на вопросы;
- грамматической компетенции через тест, который позволяет проверить знания по теме «Present and Past Simple Active Passive»;
- аудирования, который позволяет проверить память с помощью задания на понимание.

Одним из необходимых аспектов урока является, на мой взгляд, проведения динамической паузы на английском языке. В конце мы делаем акцент на духовно-нравственные ценности и делаем вывод, что настоящие сокровища – это наши знания.

План-конспект урока:

1. Организационный момент. Приветствие. Постановка цели и задач урока.
2. Речевая зарядка в режиме «Учитель – Класс».
3. Аудирование текста – выполнение заданий (True; False).
4. Работа с текстом «Олонхо» (неподготовленная монологическая и диалогическая речь) через логическое построение диалога; вопросы и ответы на вопросы в режиме “У1-Class”.
5. Отгадывание загадок.
6. Грамматический тест (выбор правильной грамматической формы) в режиме «У1, У2, У3...».
7. Пословицы (перевод на якутский язык и объяснение смысла пословиц на английском языке).
8. Сказки. Отработка чтения и неподготовленная монологическая речь.
9. Итоги урока.

‘Sakha Folklore’

Stages.

1. Introduction.

T. – Good morning, children. I am glad to see you. Today we are going to speak about Yakut Folklore. It is time for you to listen to the steps of our work:

1. listen to the text
2. find information about our Republic
3. do exercises
4. solve riddles

2. Warming – up.

T. – But, firstly, children, who is on duty today?

What is the date today?

What day of the week is it today?

What is the weather like today?

3. Listening.

T. - Now, I am going to read the text. Listen to me attentively and be ready to do Task 1. (True or False).

Text.

The name Yakutia was given to the Sakha Republic by its indigenous people, the people of Sakha (the Yakuts). According to the latest research, the Sakha ethnic group is quite ‘young’. It was formed by the Turkic (Kurykan) tribes, which came from the south in the 13th century. They joined with the Tungus-Manchurians who lived in the area at the time. These two groups formed an ethnic group called the Sakha and developed their history, culture, language and folklore.

Task 1.

	T	F
1. The name Yakutia was given by indigenous people.		
2. The Sakha ethnic group is an ancient one.		
3. Turkic (Kurykan) tribes came from the south in the 13 th century.		

4. They joined with Russian in the 13 th century.		
5. These two groups formed an ethnic group called the Sakha.		
6. They developed their history, culture, language and folklore.		

4. T. – Well, the topic of our lesson is “Yakut Folklore” and today we’ll speak about it.
First of all I’d like to pay your attention to Olonkho.

Text “Olonkho”.

The Yakut people create beautiful pieces of folklore. It is rich & various. The heroic epos – Olonkho occupies the main place in it.

Olonkho appears in ancient times and is considered to be the earliest epic relics of Turk-Mongolian people’s.

It is an epos about the life & heroic deed of Aiyy and his relatives.

The first olonkho was created by Sercen Sehen. Many olonkho have been written since those times.

Plot of olonkho is usually based on describing fights-between Aiyy and Abaahy. The fights disturb all of three worlds of Olonkho: the Upper World, the Middle World and the Lower World. The main character of olonkho is Aiyy Bootyr. He defeats Abaahy and Aiyy with his kinsmen Settle in the Middle World to begin the lineage of Sakha people.

T. – Find Task № 2 and fill in the table. Then you’ll speak about our Republic.

1. Full name.	
2. Capital.	
3. Official language.	
4. The Territory.	
5. The Population.	
6. Government.	
7. President of Sakha Republic.	
8. Indigenous people.	
9. National - musical instrument - song - dance - holiday	
10. Yakut folklore is...	
11. The heroic epos is...	
12. Other kinds of folklore are...	

T. – You are a foreigner and you ask questions to Saida, using this table.

5. Riddles.

T. – I think that you are tired and for your attention Yakut Riddles. You know that Riddles are our folklore. Now we’ll solve riddles.

1. Eats and eats, but never gets full.
2. One man has four legs.

3. It is grey in summer, but white in winter.
4. It is full in summer, but hungry in winter.
5. It puts on a coat in summer and takes it off in winter.
6. It has the same colour the whole year around.
7. It has teeth but never bites.
8. If I stand up high, I can reach the sky.
9. It has neither hands nor legs but can open the gates.
10. It doesn't bite or bark, but doesn't let anybody inside.

6. Crammer activities. Task 3.

Olonkho _____ 1 _____ an epos about the life and heroic deed of Aiyy and his relatives. The first olonkho _____ 2 _____ created by Sercen Sehen. Many olonkho _____ 3 _____ since those times. They _____ 4 _____ different titles: 'Er sohotokh', 'Nyurgun Bootyr, the Rapid' and others. According to the plot olonkhos _____ 5 _____ into three groups: 1. Aiyy and his relatives settle in the Middle World; 2. The origin of Sakha People; 3. The defenders of the Kyun's ulus.

It is known that there are 127 olonkhos _____ 6 _____ in the Scientific Centre of the Sakha Republic, 20 of them _____ 7 _____, 30 of them _____ 8 _____ and now are being kept in the fund of the centre.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. is | b. are | c. was |
| 2. a. was | b. are | c. is |
| 3. a. wrote | b. write | c. have been written |
| 4. a. have | b. has | c. had |
| 5. a. is divided | b. are divided | c. have been divided |
| 6. a. keep | b. are kept | c. kept |
| 7. a. publish | b. were published | c. published |
| 8. recorded | b. were recorded | c. record |

7. T. – Our people, as have others, have preserved in its oral folk poetry accounts of heroic deeds, magical stories, ironical tables and countless tales, riddles and proverbs.

Proverbs are one of the ancient kinds of folklore. They are brief wise sayings. People laugh at man's foolishness, laziness and boastfulness and extol one's intellect and modesty in proverbs. You should learn proverbs by heart because they enrich our oral speech. Listen to the proverbs and give their meanings.

1. Crawling under the sledges and cutting the ropes.
2. A lazy person has a hundred excuses.
3. The sky is by one's neck, the sea is by one's knee.
4. One who neither steps on the green grass nor jumps over the fallen tree trunk.
5. Water can't be above butter. A lie can't suppress the truth.
6. Advice from the elders & joy & peace from the youth.
7. Have a go and you'll find a bit.
8. First think, then speak.
9. Ears hear far, eyes see short.
10. Measure before you cut, think before you act.

8. Find the right endings and write Yakut equivalents.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Ears hear far... | a. above butter. |
| 2. A crow doesn't dig out ... | b. but you've got the squirrels. |
| 3. A frog's mucus has ... | c. a crow is glad. |
| 4. Trees don't bend without wind | d. and you'll find a bit. |
| 5. Before an ax strikes ... | e. the log is resting. |
| 6. A liar usually has ... | f. a lot of evidence. |
| 7. Have a go ... | g. leaves are not stirred. |
| 8. I've cut down the tree ... | h. a healing effect on the sea. |
| 9. Water can't be | i. in spring he licks his lips. |
| 10. In autumn man keeps smiling | j. another crow's eyes. |
| 11. A boy is born | k. eyes see short. |
| 12. | |

9. T. – Children, do you like to listen to fairy-tales? Today you'll listen to the Yakut folk fairy-tales in English. Listen to them and be ready to retell them.

1. 'Kyokh-kyoppyo and Khachygyr'.

Kyokh-kyoppyo and Khachygyr are Yakut toys. Khachygyr gets up early every day. Then he goes to work to his master Kyosyo Kyostyokun. He works in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. He cannot play or read books. But he is a nice and kind boy.

Kyokh-kyoppyo likes to sleep. He doesn't get up early and he doesn't work. He sleeps in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. He doesn't like to work, to play or to read books. He is a very bad and Lazy boy.

2. 'A Flower-girl'.

Once upon the time there lived an old woman. Her name is Beyberykan. She lives near the green forest. She has a cow and she has no children. Once day she goes to the field. She sees a flower. She takes the flower home and put the flower on her bed. In the morning she find a young girl on the bed. She is a nice girl. She is Beyberykan's daughter.

10. The conclusion of the lesson.

T. – Thank you for your work. I think you like fairy-tales and you can make up your own fairy-tales in English. Today I like your work. Thank you. The lesson is over. Goodbye, everyone, see you again on Monday.

Использованная литература:

1. Фомин М.М., Плотникова Н.Н. и др. «Хрестоматия к учебникам английского языка» 5-11 кл.- Якутск, МО РС(Я), 1993 год.
2. В.Д.Семенова, Е.Ф.Васильева «Veneath the nine Heavens» 10-11 кл. – Якутск, Бичик, 2000 год.
3. Газета «Кэскил» на английском языке, посвященная к Играм «Дети Саха Азия».