



WAYS OF USING UZBEK FOLKLORE-SUB-GENRES IN THE EDUCATION OF STUDENTS BY TEACHING THEM IN PRIMARY GRADES

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ABSTRACT

In this scientific article information about the ways of using Uzbek folklore-sub-genres in the education of students through the teaching of Uzbek folklore-sub-genres in primary classes are highlighted, and methodical recommendations on the importance of folklore are given in it.

The purpose of writing this article: to show the importance of using Uzbek folklore-sub-genres in the education of students by teaching them in primary grades.

Methods and Games: "Find the name of the fairy tale", "Salad from fairy tales", "Find the video".....

Results: educating the young generation in the spirit of understanding the essence of Uzbek folklore.

KEYWORDS

folklore, imagination, fairy tale, proverb, riddle, thinking

Introduction

The main task of the education system of our republic today is the formation and development of a scientific worldview, the ability to think logically, mental development, and self-awareness potential of the younger generation, of national and national significance. The role of samples of folk art in primary education in the formation of universal human values, the development of morally perfect people, and the ability to take a worthy place in society is incomparable. Today, the rapid development of science, technology and production, information and communication technologies requires raising the quality of education in educational institutions to a higher content level. It is clear to all of us that examples of folk art play a special role in the development of children's imagination and fantasy. In particular, every child from an early age learns about the world by listening to fairy tales. Each story told leaves a new impression on children. Children try to be like the heroes of fairy tales, want to have magical things or dream of becoming wizards and having unlimited powers, like a hero. With the help of fairy tales they travel through the deserts of good and evil, through the mountains. From this period they begin to understand what is good and what is bad. Growing up, children tell their younger ones fairy tales, urging them to be smart, restrained, and stop being stubborn and capricious. They also act as little educators. Therefore, in primary education, folk art is considered a complex of wisdom for

both young and old people. Despite the fact that centuries pass and issues of education are artistically expressed in the works of our great scientists, folklore works, which are a product of popular thought, continue to acquire universal significance from a spiritual point of view. Proverbs reflect all the virtues, philosophy, wisdom, worldview, high diligence and attitude of an Uzbek to various life situations.¹ Love for a cause and the feeling of love in a person are expressed in songs as the most beautiful inner experiences. Fairy tales show the highest dreams and passions of our people. The younger generation who gets to know them will understand how sacred the concepts of Motherland, people, family, work, science and pride are for Uzbekistan. Primary education is a stage that consolidates the mental education of a child, is carried out in inextricable connection with other areas of education, expands the volume of knowledge and worldview, and most importantly, ensures successful learning in high school. Thanks to this, all subjects taught in primary school, their sections, each topic and concept are selected with special attention. In primary education, materials that ensure the growth of the student's mind in accordance with the level and level of knowledge are used in everyday life practice, convey the essence of events and incidents that happened in life. For this purpose, the topics included in the content of each subject are selected separately by specialists and scientists. In this process, as we said above, samples of folk art also acquire special significance. The spiritual and moral development of primary school students occurs under the influence of school, family and society. It is not only the responsibility of parents, but also of the whole society to notice, educate and realize the abilities and talents of every child, and every pedagogue is in a special place as a responsible person. For this, a pedagogue must be active, inquisitive, demanding, creative, and most importantly, a knowledgeable specialist, who knows the examples of folk art. In addition, the use of interactive methods is also effective.

“ERTAKNING NOMINI TOPING” O‘YINI. BUNDA O‘QUVCHILARGA ERTAK RASMLARI KO‘RSATILADI VA ULARGA JAVOB TOPIILADI.



"Salad made of fairy tales" method. A salad of fairy tales involves combining the plots and main characters of various fairy tales, and on this basis a new story emerges. Example: Little Red Riding Hood meets Mittaway in the forest (from this place their adventures intertwine and take a new direction - add plots).

"Find video" method. Currently, in pedagogical activities, special attention is paid to the organization of the educational process with the help of various media (computer, television, radio, copier, slide, video and audio tape recorders). Teachers are faced with the task of appropriate and purposeful use of various media in the educational process. In folklore, special attention is paid to the issue of educating the young generation in the spirit of patriotism, patriotism, hard work, and honesty. Riddles are one

of the ancient genres of folklore that teach children to think and be resourceful. The teaching of folklore also arises in the process of pedagogical experience and practical activity. Its content is determined by pedagogical knowledge, skills and abilities, personality formation. Certain criteria should be used to identify advanced pedagogical practices in primary education. The most important criterion is the advanced forms and methods of education used by the teacher in his pedagogical activity. This is an important feature that distinguishes him from an ordinary teacher. In short, at the moment of strengthening national education for primary school students, education and in the conditions where changes are being made to the content of education, there is no doubt that the examples of folk oral creativity will give positive results in the spiritual and moral education of children.

O`zbek xalqida bir maqol bor

**Ilon quvsa, o`rga qoch,
.... Quvsa g`orga qoch**

Ilon o`rga, ya`ni tepalikka yaxshi o`rmay olmas, shuning uchun maqolning ikkinchi qatoridagi hayvon uncha-munchaga quvlamaydi, ammo bir quvish qilsa, jahl otiga minsan, undan qochish amri maholdi.

Savol: Ikkinchi qatordagi hayvon nomi nima?

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