

**THE PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF USING THE SOURCES OF FOLK'S ORAL
CREATION IN TEACHING THE SCIENCE OF "EDUCATION" TO PRIMARY CLASS
STUDENTS**

Ismatova Zarina Obidjon qizi

Graduate student of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University.

Abstract: This article describes the content and essence of educational lessons in primary classes, educational views in various genres of folk art, pedagogical features of their use.

Key words: Education, folklore, Motherland.

We all know that when a child is born, first of all, in the fortress called family, the world sees the face and realizes its identity. That is why his parents try to provide him materially and spiritually. In the process of providing materially, if we understand that he will feed him on time and meet his necessary needs, in providing spiritually, as a person responsible for his education, we will rely on his child's education, upbringing and his place in society. will be In the process of spiritual provision, parents directly educate their children, so parents are the first educators in a child's life. Children receive education from their parents in the family up to a certain age, and when they reach preschool and school age, they are equipped with elements of education in parallel with the educational process in the school along with family education. This once again places responsibility on teachers, while ensuring the harmony of education and training. "Education" lesson is taught to young students in schools from the 1st grade. This subject was introduced into the educational process starting from the 2020-2021 academic year at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The science of "Education", introduced today, is a logical continuation of the concept of continuous spiritual education, inculcating the idea of "From national revival to national rise" to the young generation, preparing them for a successful life, forming an active independent position, responsibility, obligation, legal awareness and We would not be mistaken if we say that we aim to form such qualities as culture, deep worldview, enlightenment, humanity and tolerance. The experience of Singapore, Japan, UAE, China, Russia and other foreign countries was used in creating the concept of science and textbooks.

The process of education is a rather complex process, which includes the activities of the educator and the student or the teacher and the student. After all, in the process of education, the student's consciousness is formed, his attention to the environment increases, his feelings and various abilities develop, along with the formation of his moral, aesthetic, and voluntary qualities, they are formed in accordance with the moral and ethical students of the society. To achieve this, students' minds and emotions are regularly and continuously affected. To put it simply, a 1st-grader who comes to school involuntarily obeys the students set by society, more precisely, by the school team. We can say that students always come to school in school uniform and on time, attend classes on time, and complete assigned tasks on time.

The first topic of the textbook is called "Faith of the Motherland", and this topic is prepared according to the learning abilities of the students, and it encourages young students to love the place where the umbilical cord blood was spilled, to protect every inch of it like the apple of an eye. , not indifferent to the future of the country where he was born and raised, helps him to grow up as a patriotic person. The text of the topic is given as follows: "When I was in the first grade, my father read me a poem by Gafur Gulam:

Sen bu kun sinfda shod yurak bilan

Sinov navbatini kutib turasan.

A'lo mamlakatning a'lo farzandi,

Bilib qo'yki, seni Vatan kutadi."

We all know that in the process of education, personal example takes the highest place. The fact that adults speak to children based on concrete evidence from their own lives increases the importance of the issue at hand. We can see that this same tradition is used in the topic "Faith of the Motherland" mentioned above. Little children who have just come to school and are learning how to sit at the desk and how to hold a pen should fully understand and feel the high responsibility given to them and answer "Labbay" to this only and only with the help of teachers, they understand that it is possible not only to study well, but also to be well-educated and polite.

In the process of learning the subject, even though it is only a few days since he came to school, the use of various genres of folklore that are familiar to them and which they have heard before in the family circle will not help to master the subject. . After all, "Folk oral creativity is the most ancient art of humanity. The oral creativity of each nation is a unique mirror that reflects the character, aesthetic taste, mentality, customs and traditions, aspirations, geographical conditions and nature of that nation. - it is said that in the process of studying this topic, the use of various genres of folklore on the topic of the homeland will facilitate mastering the topic and help to create a sufficient imagination. For example, it is appropriate to use the following folk proverbs that promote honoring the Motherland and preserving it.

Vataning tinch – sen tinch.

O'zga yurtida shoh bo'lguncha,

O'zga yurtida gado bo'l.

Ona yurting- oltin beshiging.

Vatansiz inson- kuysiz bulbul.

Ona yurting omon bo'lsa,

Rangi ro'ying somon bo'lmas.

Elga xizmat – oliy himmat.

It is said that the place where our umbilical cord blood was shed is called the Motherland for us, that our Motherland is one as our mother is one, and therefore we should honor our Motherland as "Motherland", it will be highly effective in the process of mastering the subject. we emphasize.

Thus, it is appropriate to look at national education as one of the main tasks performed in our society and promote its content and goals. That's when the process of education becomes understandable to everyone and popularized: firstly, its meaning and status in the life of a person, nation, society and country becomes clear; secondly, views on the role of education in the system of other forms of social relations develop in social thought; thirdly, the position of ideological and spiritual work as an important direction in the life of society, such as economic, political, legal, cultural and other areas, will increase; fourthly, the effectiveness of education increases,

the importance of national customs, awareness of national identity, knowledge, skills and competences, worldview increases.

REFERENCES

1. Ismatova N, Roziyeva D and others 1st grade "Education" textbook T.: Republic Education Center, 2022. - 64 pages
2. Ahmedov S. et al. Literature. Textbook for the 5th grade of general secondary schools. Part I. Third edition. - T.: General editorial office of "Sharq" publishing-printing joint-stock company, 2015. - B.16.
E. Vahidov "Hikmatnama". Page 3, Tashkent, 1990.
3. Hasanboeva O. Methodology of organizing educational work. -T., 1996. -91p.
4. Hasanboyev J, Torakulov X, Ravshanov O, Khushvaktov N. Historical roots of our national pedagogy and upbringing of a mature generation. Methodical manual. - Jizzakh: 2007-45 pages.