

**FORMATION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION STUDENTS' SENSE OF NATIONAL PRIDE
THROUGH FOLK'S ORAL CREATION**

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Abstract: In this article, examples of folklore in the process of preschool education and upbringing (games, fairy tales, stories, narratives, riddles, quick sayings, proverbs, matals, lapars, songs, legends, anecdotes, stories, various holidays and national ceremonies) described the possibilities of creating a sense of national pride in children.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются примеры фольклора в процессе начального образования (игры, сказки, рассказы, повести, загадки, поговорки, пословицы, песни, легенды, анекдоты, рассказы, различные праздники и национальные обряды) описывали возможности формирования у детей чувства национальной гордости, такие как простота, понятность, активность и расширение воображения.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada boshlang'ich ta'lim jarayonida xalq og'zaki ijodi namunalari (o'yinlar, ertaklar, hikoyalar, rivoyatlar, topishmoqlar, tez aytishlar maqollar, matallar, laparlar, qo'shiqlar, afsonalar, latifalar, naqlar, turli bayramlar va milliy marosimlar) vositasida bolalarda milliy g'urur hissini tarkib toptirishning oddiylik, tushunarliklik, faollilik va tasavvurni kengaytirish kabi imkoniyatlari bayon etilgan.

Primary educational organizations require the introduction of a unique style of personal education based on the unique spiritual, moral, intellectual heritage of our nation and our national, human, in a word, universal values.

"Loyalty to the Motherland", which is regularly organized in primary educational organizations the country based on the rich spiritual and cultural heritage of our people, oriental and universal talents in the process of spiritual and educational educational activities aimed at educating in the spirit of national pride and respect for the spiritual heritage of great ancestors. Applying a reflexive approach (an analytical approach to the past, events and reality) to the processes of instilling into the hearts of young people the advanced ideas that define the future of the nation, the importance of inter-ethnic friendship, solidarity, the necessity and essence of maintaining peace and stability in our country, is unique today. becomes important. In these processes, based on a reflexive approach, it implies the introduction of the activities of the students aimed at the analytical study of events and reality.

1. Education of the young generation that meets the requirements of an independent state, training of personnel, creation of a continuous education system is one of the most urgent problems of today. It is based on our national values and traditions. In recent years, great attention has been paid to the spiritual and moral education of young people in the educational institutions of our country

2. When forming a sense of national Uzbek pride in the minds of children, and when working on moral education and problems, the child's age, worldview, and family circumstances

must be taken into account: Education of the young generation that meets the requirements of an independent state, training of personnel, creation of a continuous education system is one of the most urgent problems of today. It is based on our national values and traditions. In recent years, great attention has been paid to the spiritual and moral education of young people in the educational institutions of our country

3. When forming a sense of national Uzbek pride in the minds of children, and when working on moral education and problems, the child's age, worldview, and family circumstances must be taken into account:

4. Playfulness. With the help of games, the child acquires knowledge about generally accepted behavior. In games, more than other types of activities, the child is required to follow the rules. Children reprimand with special attention to those who violate them. If the child does not obey the opinion of the majority, then he may hear many unpleasant words and leave the game. In this, the child learns to count with others, learns justice, truth, honesty.

5. Inability to engage in one activity for a long time. According to psychologists, 6-7-year-old children cannot keep their attention on one subject for more than 7-10 minutes. More time than this, children start to get distracted, shift their attention to other subjects, so it is necessary to change the types of activities frequently during training.

6. Lack of clarity of moral ideas due to lack of experience.

7. There may also be conflicts between the implementation procedure and practical application.

8. Uneven use of polite communication with adults and peers (in everyday life and at home, in kindergarten and on the street).

In order to organize primary educational activities in an interesting way, educators should be loaded with new types of educational activities, various interactive methods and uses.

In the course of educational activities, special attention should be paid to the interest in various methods of education. Many different methods are closely related to each other. The educator uses them in various combinations to ensure a full-fledged process of education.

Methods can be divided into three classical groups:

- oral (explanation, story, conversation, command, instruction);
- demonstrative (showing, sending instructions from weapons);
- practical (exercises, competitions).

In order to organize primary educational activities interestingly, educators should use new types of educational activities, various interactive methods and tools.

Since ancient times, people have understood the interrelationship between age and physical and mental development. This fact did not require special proofs: as age grows, wisdom is formed, experience is accumulated, and knowledge increases. Each age period has its own level of physical, psychological and social development.

The content of each lesson will not be very large. It is determined taking into account the memory and abilities of children of different age groups. For example, when introducing new objects during observation, children of the younger educational age group can remember 2-3

bright signs, children of the middle educational age group can remember up to 3-4, and those of the older educational age group can remember up to 5-6 signs. In the structure of activities in kindergartens, there is no examination of mastery of knowledge, skills and abilities. This work is carried out in the process of observing children's activity in their classes, analyzing the results of children's activities, as well as in everyday life and studying children's achievements using various scientific methods.

Educational activities are conducted with all children. This requires special attention to its organization and guidance of children's activities. First of all, it is necessary to create hygienic conditions that ensure the general high working capacity of children. Educational activities should be conducted in a clean, well-ventilated room equipped with furniture suitable for children's height.

The situation organized for each specific educational activity should be suitable for the nature of the educational activity to be carried out. Children should be placed in the room in such a way that there is a good opportunity for their activity: children should sit at the table facing the teacher or form a semicircle, they should be able to sit or stand around the combined tables. The use of visual and practical methods in the education of children of preschool age is related to the use of various visual materials such as objects and pictorial drawings.

Examples of folk art are the formation of moral qualities in children such as correctness, honesty, humility, self-criticism, enthusiasm and sincerity, thoughtfulness, at the same time lying, arrogance, self-righteousness. It is important in creating a sense of struggle against vices such as self-reliance, selfishness, lack of concern. Also, the child's voluntary qualities such as self-sacrifice, determination, courage, and self-restraint are effectively formed through examples of folk art. Children with these qualities will be mature in all aspects.

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