

**THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF USING FOLK VOICE IN PROVIDING  
SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION TO STUDENTS**

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the role and importance of using folk VOICE in providing spiritual and moral education to students.

**Keywords:** folk VOICE, fairy tale, legend, proverb, anecdote, anecdote, epic, epics, quick sayings, alla, riddles, proverbs, wisdom, globalization.

The use of folk oral creativity, which is considered a masterpiece of the rich cultural heritage of our people, in the educational process and what should be given importance in this process, and the ability to properly organize the process are of great pedagogical importance. Time is developing rapidly. As a result, the process of globalization is having an impact on the education and upbringing of the future generation of each nation. Therefore, we must approach the issue of education seriously, not forgetting that the upbringing of the future generation is our main task. After all, as our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev emphasized, "... to stand firm in the world arena and in our determination, to achieve our goals, we must constantly strive forward, reform the way of life and thinking, and move steadily towards renewal." Therefore, in providing quality education and upbringing to students and young people, we must enrich this process and increase its educational value with examples of creativity that have been accumulated, refined, developed, and tested based on our people's wisdom and way of life. Folk oral art is considered one of the examples of the rich cultural heritage of our people, expressing our people's lifestyle, national and colorful traditions, labor activity carried out with patience and perseverance, the hopes, sorrows, anxieties, aspirations, and joys in the simple hearts of our people, and is in tune with each era and continues to be refined. Genres of folk oral art such as fairy tales, legends, proverbs, anecdotes, lapars, epics, quick sayings, alla, riddles, sayings, and wisdom are widely popular. In these genres, ways of spiritual and moral education of the younger generation, methods of upbringing, kindness, love, generosity, nobility, honor, loyalty, devotion, goodness, consistency, hard work, love for the profession, honesty, justice, fairness, thoughtfulness, humanity are glorified and appreciated, but humane vices that defile a person, such as disloyalty, stinginess, avarice, cowardice, dishonor, arrogance, short-sightedness, deceit, greed, theft and other negative vices are condemned. It should be noted that examples of folk oral art are extremely vital, popular and instructive in terms of morality, education and upbringing, and therefore they are of universal significance.

The educational potential of folk oral art is unlimited. Today, our society, using the experience of the people, is restoring forgotten ancient traditions, creating new models of educational theory and practice. Attention to folk oral art, ancient layers of culture, and tradition as a whole, as an inexhaustible source of human education and perfection, has become especially active in the socio-pedagogical environment in recent years. This is due to the functional features of the genres of folk oral art, the deep spirituality and wisdom of folk oral art, and the continuity of the process of transmission of national culture from generation to generation. At the beginning of the new century, interest in national culture, ethnic processes, traditional artistic creation, and folk oral art has increased. Scientists note a special growth in the historical and national self-awareness of each people, explaining this by socio-psychological and political reasons. Preservation and development of national culture, its roots is the most important task that requires a careful attitude

to historical and cultural monuments, traditional folk applied art. The revival of folk oral art, folk customs, rituals and holidays, traditional applied art and fine art is an urgent problem of today. Folklore, its genres, means, methods completely fill the entire picture of people's life, give a vivid idea of the life of the people, their morality, spirituality. Folk oral art reveals the spirit, values, and characteristics of the people. From a scientific point of view, folk oral art is a phenomenon worthy of separate study and careful assessment. Any folklore originates in small genres, including riddles, proverbs, and sayings. A proverb is understood as a purposeful figurative saying that expresses the most diverse phenomena of life and has the form of a complete sentence, has a corrective character. Proverbs satisfied many spiritual needs of workers: cognitive and intellectual (educational), production, aesthetic, moral, etc. Proverbs are not ancient, nor are they the past, they are the living voice of the people, the people only have these in their memory. It preserves only what is needed today and what will be needed tomorrow. When a proverb talks about the past, it is evaluated from the point of view of today and the future - it is condemned or approved depending on how much the past reflected in the aphorism corresponds to the ideals, hopes and aspirations of the people. The proverb is created by the whole people, therefore it expresses the general opinion of the people. It contains the people's assessment of life, observations of the people's thinking. A successful aphorism created by an individual mind will not become a folk proverb if it does not express the opinion of the majority. Folk proverbs have a convenient form for memorization, which increases their importance as an ethno-pedagogical tool. Proverbs are remembered for a long time. Their memorization is facilitated by words, various consonants, rhymes, rhythms, sometimes very skillful playing. The ultimate goal of proverbs has always been education, they have long served as a pedagogical tool. On the one hand, they embody a pedagogical idea, on the other hand, they have an educational effect, perform educational functions. Proverbs and sayings are comparative or allegorical sayings, embodying the everyday wisdom of the people. From these two sprouts, metaphors (in riddles) and figurative comparisons (in proverbs) grow folk poetry. Songs are a more complex form of folk poetry than riddles and proverbs. The main goal of songs is to instill a love of beauty, to develop aesthetic vision and taste. The song is distinguished by its high poeticization of all aspects of people's life, including the upbringing of the younger generation. The educational significance of the song is that if it teaches beautiful singing, it, in turn, teaches beauty and goodness. The importance of the song in the labor education of children and youth is incomparable. As mentioned above, the songs accompanied and encouraged the labor process, they contributed to the coordination and unification of the labor efforts of workers.

In conclusion, it should be said that folk oral art contributes to the creative development of children and youth in the world of fairy tales, epics, legends. When building a modern model of education, it is appropriate to use the findings of the centuries-old history of systematized spiritual traditions in folk oral art.

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