

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF HOPE IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL AGE

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Abstract

The article discusses the role and importance of hope in the education of children of primary education age.

Keywords: primary education, pedagogy, young children, education, hope, importance.

BOSHLANG‘ICH TA‘LIM YOSHIDAGI BOLALAR TARBIYASIDA XOPINING O‘RNI VA AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya:

Maqolada boshlang‘ich ta‘lim yoshidagi bolalar tarbiyasida xopining o‘rni va ahamiyati haqida gap borgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: boshlang‘ich ta‘lim pedagogika, yosh bolalar, tarbiya, xopi, ahamiyat.

Introduction

Uzbek folk tales are an integral part of our national values and culture. Our people are very proud of their rich and unique examples of oral creativity. As the first examples of our national literature in oral form, they reflect the long-standing traditions and values, ethnography, hopes, aspirations, language, culture, and pedagogical views of our people. Scientific analysis of this literary treasure from the perspectives of literary studies, linguistics, ethics, religion, historical, philosophical, and pedagogical provides scientific conclusions of great importance for these fields of science. In particular, the analysis of folk tales from a pedagogical perspective provides an opportunity to strengthen the theoretical foundations of folk pedagogy, educate young people in the spirit of national values, see the practical interpretation of universal concepts such as friendship, justice, and equality in the historical development of our people, and draw certain scientific conclusions.

It is necessary to take into account the attitude of researchers to folklore works in the process of studying the XOP on a scientific basis, the scientific approach to studying it, and the development of the thinking of our people. In general, the roots of the study of folklore go back to the scientific thinking of the ancient world. In this sense, the notes and comments of ancient travelers and historians about folklore samples, which were of great importance in the



development of world science, are considered important sources in studying the history of XOPI.

The first work on analyzing Uzbek XOPI samples and passing them on to future generations was carried out by the famous linguist Mahmud Kashgari. The work “Devonu tug’otit-turk” is a work that combines many folklore samples. The scientist used folklore samples such as proverbs, legends, and songs to explain the lexical meaning of Turkic words and phrases, analyze them, and explain them.

The study of Uzbek folklore samples by foreign scientists was carried out at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries by such scientists as N.Lyapunova, A.Kushakevich, A.N.Samaylovich, A.Vasilev, V.M.Zhirmunsky. Their records and research contain important information related to the everyday life, ethnography and folklore of our people. The service of N.P.Ostroumov in the collection and publication of Uzbek folklore samples should be noted separately.

In the study of Uzbek folklore, the search for folklore samples, the comparative study of their various variants, and the implementation of a complete publication are considered to be a scientific process that is unique to research in this area. In this regard, a very large amount of scientific research has been carried out by Uzbek scholars such as Ghozi Olim Yunusov, Mansur Afzalov, Sharifa Abdullaeva, Miyonbuzruk Solihov, Yusuf Sultanov, Hodi Zarifov, M. Alaviya, Zubayda Husainova, Tora Mirzaev, Mamatqul Jo’raev, Bahodir Sarimsakov, Omonulla Madaev, Komiljon Imomov, Shomirza Turdimov.

XOPI differs from written literature in the following characteristics:

- oral creation and performance;
- attribution to the people as the author;
- possession of a strong traditional character;
- anonymity of the author;
- possession of several variants.

These features determine the uniqueness of the folk art and must be taken into account when analyzing the created works. The fact that the folk art samples have been created and performed in oral form for many years has a direct impact on the composition, structure, plot and content of these works. Folk art samples contain facts that have a historical basis, and as a result of being passed from mouth to mouth, they can deviate from reality to a certain extent, be enriched with artistic texture, and undergo changes. In such situations, the reader or researcher is also required to have certain historical knowledge and skills in the process of reading and analyzing folk art samples. Folk art works are not memorized and mechanically recited by performers (bakhshi, singer, storyteller, etc.), but are approached creatively, with a wide range of improvisation. Thus, in the process of being passed from mouth to mouth, XOPI samples undergo certain changes: they are enriched, adapted to the current conditions and socio-political situation, and improved. As a result of being enriched with information, facts, and events related to the aesthetic ideal, worldview, and beliefs of their time, XOPI samples acquire a new meaning and significance for each era.

Folklore is syncretic in nature, incorporating elements characteristic of several art forms. Many of its samples are performed in harmony with words and melodies. In most folklore works,



words occupy a leading position. The genres of fairy tales, legends, tales, narratives, anecdotes, proverbs, and riddles have this character. Although in folk tales and dramas, movement and mimicry, melody play a certain role in expressing the ideological and artistic content, the word remains the main means of revealing the content. This fully confirms the essence of folklore as a verbal art.

Since the word is the main means of folklore, its importance in the development of children's speech is also undeniable. In the process of reading (listening) to folklore samples, children have the opportunity to get acquainted with words and expressions characteristic of our people, and the skills of using them in their speech are formed. Each of the genres of folklore contributes to the development of one or another characteristic of children's speech. If proverbs contribute to the development of children's thinking, then fairy tales contribute to the development of the worldview of students and the formation of their moral qualities. Riddles develop their quick wit and resourcefulness, while quick sayings help improve their speech articulation skills.

Uzbek folklore can be understood as a system of invaluable values, which reflects the mythological worldview of our people from the most ancient times to the artistic and aesthetic traditions of today. Therefore, "from the first days of our independence, the restoration of the enormous, invaluable spiritual and cultural heritage created by our ancestors over the centuries has become an extremely important task that has risen to the level of state policy." During the years of independence, attention was paid to collecting, publishing and extensively studying rich folklore samples from a scientific point of view. Academic editions of Uzbek folk epics were prepared and published. Attention was paid to continuing the traditions of Bakhshi. In particular, on April 26, 2018, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 304 "On measures for the further development and improvement of the art of Bakhshi and epic poetry", which states, in part: "Currently, there is a need to thoroughly study the history of Bakhshi and epic poetry, the work of Bakhshis and epic poets, conduct fundamental research in this regard, collect and publish XOPI monuments."

XOPI is undoubtedly a type of verbal art with great potential and very rich values in the upbringing of children, in particular in the development of their speech. In particular, the uniqueness and internal capabilities of its genres, such as fairy tales, legends, narratives, quick sayings, riddles, and proverbs, are of unparalleled importance in educating the worldview, imagination, thinking abilities, memory, psyche, and speech of young students.

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