

The use of didactic possibilities of Uzbek folk proverbs in the formation of national traditions in readers

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Abstract: This article discusses the use of educational, moral, educational and motivational opportunities of Uzbek folk proverbs in the formation of national customs and values in students by future teachers. The pedagogical conditions for the development of knowledge, skills and qualifications in this area, information about the moral directions of proverbs from examples of folk oral art are provided. The pedagogical opportunities for providing formal, informal and referential information to future teachers for the successful mastery of folk oral art by students are analyzed.

Keywords: Base words: folk Proverbs, folk wisdom, folk etiquette, pedagogical views of the people, spiritual priority, moral and philosophical maturity, Oriental traditions of folk pedagogy.

Introduction: Proverb is a genre of folk oral creativity; short and succinct, figurative and non-figurative, grammatical and logically completed meaningful proverb, deeply meaningful. Has a certain specific shape. Proverbs embody the life experiences of generations and ancestors, their attitude to society, history, mental state, ethical and aesthetic feelings, positive qualities. For centuries, it has been polished among the people and has come into a compact and simple poetic form. Proverbs are extremely rich and varied in subject matter. Homeland, labor, science, friendship, harmony, wisdom, alertness, culture of language and speech, love and love colorful proverbs have been created on topics such as negative emotions as well. For the proverb, such features as the dialectical unity of content and form, in most cases rhyming, sometimes multifaceted, richness in figurative meanings. In Proverbs, the phenomenon of antithesis is common ("be in respect of the Big, be in glory of the little one", etc. Examples of proverbs from Turkic peoples were originally quoted in the proverb Koshgari's "Devonu lexicotit turk". A few of these proverbs are still used among the Uzbek people in various vari-ants. Also proverb Koshgari in the work "the universe of Man ichtin, the universe of the year tasin"; "inside the universe of Man, in the transport of the universe of goods " kabi.Biz we use Proverbs very

copious in Life Orb! Proverbs are also sometimes referred to by names such as matal, zarbulmasal, naql, wisdom, wise word, rebuke, mashoyix Word, Wise proverb, wise word, fathers word. The socio-political and educational significance of Proverbs is very, hattoki, overwhelming. In the Matal, the image of a thing, its characteristics are given, and in the proverb, a fully completed thought-conclusion is expressed. Word blind-proverb! The genre of folk oral creativity; short and succinct, figurative and non-figurative, grammatical and logically completed meaningful proverb, deeply meaningful. Has a certain specific shape. Proverbs embody the life experiences of generations and ancestors, their attitude to society, history, mental state, ethical and aesthetic feelings, positive qualities. For centuries, it has been polished among the people and has come into a compact and simple poetic form. Proverbs are one of the most ancient and wise genres of folk oral creativity, containing short, meaningful and instructive thoughts. Proverbs are not only a means of spiritual and moral education, but are also widely used in the educational process. They enrich speech, logical thinking plays an important role in developing and choosing the right path in a person's life. This article analyzes the deductive possibilities of Proverbs and reveals their importance in the educational process. Proverbs have

a power that directly and indirectly affects the human mind, being distinguished in the educational process by the following aspects: 1. Moral education tool Proverbs encourage a person to follow the rules of etiquette, to form such qualities as honesty, hard work, patriotism. For example: • "The road to love for work" • "Decency over wealth" is what a stallion is, so is a horse.

When he touches the cradle, he goes to the shroud. Enter the sentence of an adult, of a minor. One made — proof, two made — habit. It is good that the child lit a fire from the grocery store. Child-from age, from wife to head. The father knew that he had a child. Baby-lay, mother-Potter. The child is not the one raised. If you slap a child, beti Qatar, Ursang, eti Qatar. If you have a garden, make a ram, if you have a son, make a mullah. If you look, you sink, if you do, Tergas — tentacles. Do not get used to breaking, wrapped in structure. Even though he is old, he is not old. Bugrini fixes. If you say I get fruit from a tree, take care of its germination. According to the tree — the fruit, according to the parents-the child. Four will go, and the custom will remain. These proverbs teach students the need to act and develop moral qualities. Upbringing is one of the most important factors in the formation of a person's personality, and it is an integral part of the educational process. In the absorption of national and universal values into the younger generation, folk oral creativity, in particular Proverbs, is an important educational tool. However, the importance of full-fledged disclosure and effective use of proverbs in the process of modern education remains relevant as a problem.

This article analyzes the educational significance of Proverbs and the problems encountered in their use. Proverbs reflect folk wisdom in a short and succinct form, giving children important lessons about life experience, moral norms and social relationships. They are distinguished by the following main educational aspects: Moral education tool. Proverbs teach a person to form positive qualities such as honesty, justice, hard work and patriotism. For example: • "The end of honest work — halovat" • "Do good to the country — you yourself will find good" These proverbs instill moral values in the readers and encourage them to walk the right path. Formation of social relations. Proverbs play an important role in regulating the relationship between man and society. For example: Friendship-wealth" • "Homage to the Big — Little izzat" < BR > They teach young people to understand mutual respect, cooperation and social responsibility. Labor and professional education. Proverbs are an effective tool in teaching children to work and in the formation of a culture of career choice in them. For example: • "Who works-finds joy" • "There is a craft-there is no Har in

the land" These proverbs form the attitude towards Labor in students and teach them to be responsible. Patriotic education.

Proverbs are important in strengthening national pride and love for the motherland in the younger generation. "Even if the homeland is gold, it must be preserved" • "When El yurt is rich, the people will be happy". Proverbs like this encourage young people to respect national values and faithfully serve the motherland. In solving the problems encountered in introducing the educational significance of Proverbs into education, we will turn to the work of the people ogizaki. Work is appetizing, lazy is avoiding work. Labor, the touch of Labor is pleasure. A thousand coins to the one who knows the work and a thousand coins to the one who knows the language. Many educators, understanding the educational significance of Proverbs, apply them in the course of the lesson. Linking proverbs with the text of a textbook and using them in a thematic way depends on the skill of Educators of course. As a result of the development of modern Information Technology, children are less interested in traditional examples of oral creativity. To educate them through Proverbs, interactive methods should be used. While most textbooks relate proverbs to topics, their educational aspects are sufficiently revealed.

This reinforces the students' ability to understand proverbs and use them in life. Proverbs are not just a means of memorization, it is important to formulate the skill of using them in everyday life. However, in many educational institutions, sufficient attention is paid to explaining the vital importance of Proverbs. To increase the educational significance of Proverbs, the following suggestions can be implemented: teaching teachers on the effective use of Proverbs — we note the educational importance of Proverbs for educators and the need to conduct special seminars and trainings on their use in lessons. The use of interactive teaching methods — role-playing games based on Proverbs, discussions and life situation analysis sessions should be organized. Wider inclusion of proverbs in textbooks and textbooks — they will be able to be used not only in Literature lessons, but also in history, native language and spirituality lessons. Introduction of project and independent educational methods based on Proverbs — collection of Proverbs on various topics for students, their analysis and connection with practical life creating an opportunity will make our readers more interested in folk oral creativity. Proverbs are an integral part of folk wisdom and educational heritage, they play an important role in the moral and spiritual development of the younger generation. However, the effectiveness of the use of proverbs in the modern educational system is insufficient. It is possible to

strengthen the educational significance of Proverbs by introducing them deeper into the educational process, improving the skills of teachers and using interactive teaching methods. Therefore, it is important to consider and strengthen the educational role of Proverbs.

Moral education plays an important role in the formation of a person's personality. The absorption of norms of etiquette into the younger generation, the formation of human qualities in them is one of the main tasks of the educational and educational system. In this process, Proverbs, which are one of the ancient forms of folk oral creativity, acquire great educational significance. Through short and concise phrases, they educate a person in the spirit of honesty, justice, hard work, patriotism and humanity. This article analyzes the role of proverbs in moral education from a pedagogical and psychological point of view and highlights the features of their effective application in the educational process. Proverbs are an integral part of moral education and are the following basic serves to form qualities. The principles of honesty and justice are one of the main moral qualities that must be formulated from childhood. Proverbs encourage a person to be honest in any situation, to avoid dishonesty. "The end of honest work is honesty." "If you act with justice, you will find respect." These proverbs can be used to explain to children the importance of purity and justice in any work. Proverbs encourage young people to act, not give in to laziness. Diligence expresses that it is the main factor in achieving success in a person's life. "If you work, you will find pleasure." "In action – blessing". These proverbs help to form a positive attitude to work in the minds of children.

Proverbs are of great importance in explaining social relationships and moral standards. They encourage people to respect, be kind, maintain respect. "Homage to the elder – little izzat". "Decency over wealth", Proverbs like this can be used as a pedagogical tool in teaching students how to behave in family and society. In society, people must live on the basis of mutual cooperation and friendship. Proverbs are important in the formation of this quality. "Friendship is wealth", "Advice with El is the right way". These proverbs teach young people to help each other, work in a team and strengthen friendships. Proverbs have the following pedagogical features as an effective means of upbringing in the educational process: 1. Brevity and naivety – since Proverbs are short and clearly expressed, it will be easy to attract the attention of readers and will be kept in their memory for a long time.

The fact that they are based on life experience – they

come from the experience that humanity has gained over the centuries, their educational influence will be strong. 3. Figurativeness and impressiveness – artistic expressions in Proverbs develop children's thinking and motivate them to think deeply. 4. Easy to learn-it is convenient to memorize and apply them in your own life, since Proverbs are rhymed, rhythmic and succinct in content. Proverbs have a profound influence on human psychology, which are distinguished by the following aspects: Indirect influence on the minds of children – Proverbs, instead of direct exhortation, encourage human thinking to draw independent conclusions. This helps children to consciously form moral behavior. Proverbs have a huge didactic capacity in the educational process, which plays an important role in developing the moral qualities of students, enhancing the culture of the language, forming independent thinking and enriching their historical knowledge. Lessons will be more interesting and impressive if teachers use Proverbs effectively. Therefore, it is important to widely use proverbs that embody folk wisdom in the educational process.

Enhancing historical and cultural knowledge Since Proverbs embody the life experience, Customs and history of the people, they serve as an important resource for readers in the study of national heritage. For example: • "advice with El – the right way" • "last day – example, future – exam". Through this, students gain knowledge of their ancestral way of life and values. Proverbs are closely related to various subjects and can be used as an effective tool in teaching them. For example: • In mathematics: "measure Seventy and one kes" in history: "there is no future without history".

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is possible to say that proverbs have a huge didactic capacity in the educational process, which plays an important role in developing the moral qualities of students, enhancing the culture of the language, forming independent thinking and enriching their historical knowledge. Lessons will be more interesting and impressive if teachers use Proverbs effectively. Therefore, it is important to widely use proverbs that embody folk wisdom in the educational process.

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