

Proceedings of International Congress on “Multidisciplinary Studies in Education and Applied Sciences”

Hosted Online from Los Angeles, California, USA on February 10th, 2023.

www.conferencezone.org

EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE SPIRIT OF NATIONAL TRADITIONS

Yakubova Zilola Zikirovna

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizomi

Teacher of the "Methodology of preschool education" department

zilolayakubova1979@mail.ru

Annotation:

This article discusses raising preschool children based on the national values and traditions of the Uzbek people, understanding and respecting its essence, passing it on from generation to generation.

Keywords: preschool education, folk traditions, educator, children, national value, spiritual purity, methods of education, achieving creative perfection, ethnocultural education, moral education, traditions.

At the moment, there is increasing interest in understanding, strengthening and active promotion of national cultural traditions. The modern education system faces the task of introducing new generations to the historical memory of the people. Our past is the foundation of today's stable, fulfilling life, the guarantee of future development.

As stated by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "As parents, teachers and coaches, we all understand well that in today's complex and dangerous world, the education of young people remains the most important and urgent task for us. That is why we have no right to make mistakes in the matter of ensuring the legal rights and interests of our youth and education. If we make a mistake in this matter, we will be betraying our children, our children, and our Motherland."

Eastern sages say: "The nobility of any nation can be recognized by three qualities: the first - from the manners of greeting people; the second - from their professions, and the third - from how they keep the graves of the deceased.

As eastern moral rules, from the national traditions of the Uzbek people - intelligence and faith, shame and honor in every person - honor, intelligence and insight, honesty and purity, restraint and magnificence, hard work, knowledge, teachers, special attention is paid to the embodiment of spiritual and moral qualities such as respect and kindness to parents. It is recognized that spiritual

Proceedings of International Congress on “Multidisciplinary Studies in Education and Applied Sciences”

Hosted Online from Los Angeles, California, USA on February 10th, 2023.

www.conferencezone.org

purity is the cornerstone of morality.

The beginning and the end of culture, spirituality, humanity, manners, the beginning and the end, and the whole meaning and essence of it all begin with greetings. True humanity, humanity begins with a sincere smile, an open face and a heartfelt greeting. Greeting connects people's hearts and affection, strangers get to know each other through greeting, and treat each other with respect. The smile on the face of the person who sincerely and sincerely greets, and the light of a sincere smile in the eyes, makes the recipient's language clear. Morality and spirituality in a person are manifested through these.

Our people pay special attention to greetings in social life, considering that it is the beginning of politeness and a sign of spiritual maturity. In Uzbek families, a child, whether a boy or a girl, is taught to greet adults from infancy. Always,

✓ does not hesitate to say "assalamu alaykum" to those around him everywhere;

✓ very actively differentiates and expresses his attitude between the actions that are evaluated as "good behavior" and "bad behavior" among the people;

✓ respects everyone, always honors the older and the younger;

✓ always aware of the studies and work of his friends in the group, street, neighborhood, village; sincerely respects the mentor;

✓ does not mention shameful words even during a fight;

✓ encourages children to acquire the above qualities;

✓ always shows his love for parents and family members in words, behavior, and actions, whether they are present or not;

✓ perfectly knows the names and degrees of closeness of all relatives and speaks with pride;

✓ loves his siblings at the same level as his parents;

✓ can tell stories about his ancestors.

Our national values and traditions can be included in the content of separate sections of preschool education (familiarity with the environment, development of speech, moral education, formation of ideas about nature, holidays and entertainment, etc.). Folk traditions include holidays, rituals, customs, folk art, folk games, and toys. It is they who reveal the content of raising and teaching children, basic moral rules and ideals, understanding of good and bad, norms of communication and human relations.

Tales, riddles, proverbs from our Uzbek national values are a real treasure of folk wisdom. Songs, music, and dances represent the harmony of sounds, tones, and

Proceedings of International Congress on “Multidisciplinary Studies in Education and Applied Sciences”

Hosted Online from Los Angeles, California, USA on February 10th, 2023.

www.conferencezone.org

rhythms of actions that express the character traits of people. By participating in folk art, preschool children learn not only the history, traditions, and culture of the nation, but also contribute to the successful development of basic psychological processes (memory, attention, thinking, emotions, communication skills, cognitive activity). they are happy. It is necessary to understand the essence of practical art of the Uzbek people in educating preschool children based on universal human values. Values are divided into several types according to their nature. In particular, a person and his life are the highest value. It is absurd to talk about the value of something in the absence of a person.

Uzbek folk proverbs are also used during activities for preschool children. At the same time, we pay attention to the fact that each nation has its own proverbs, for example, about work, but they are very similar in meaning. For example: -Tatars "You can't catch a rabbit without work", "Say less - more work", among Russians - "You can't catch a fish from a pond without work", and from Uzbek folk proverbs: "work is the bottom of work", Work hungry - the lazy avoids work" are among these.

Our national games are a unique school that prepares children for life. From the age of 6-7, children play active games with their peers. During the games, he learns about human relationships and the environment. He goes through a special "school" of relationships. Older children learn to behave like boys, and girls learn how to behave in certain situations from their sisters. He has many positive qualities and negative actions. He sees the consequences of evil at his level and circle. They learn to be disciplined, organized, willful, to endure and overcome difficulties, to finish what they started, to use all their strength to reach the goal. They practice to work together, to fight, to win even if it's difficult, they train, they go on.

These enrich the mental, physical and spiritual world of children. Our national games raised our ancestors to be brave, resilient, strong-willed and courageous. Because through the game, he teaches and trains him to overcome various life obstacles and "opponents" by his own strength. In the games, bravery is praised and pride is condemned. So, games served as special exercises for preparing children for big life, teaching them to fight and overcome. Therefore, national games are an indispensable condition for a child to become a child of the nation. That is probably why the wise Uzbek people have created dozens of games suitable for children's age and gender. Scientists divide them into games with pieces, games without pieces, continuous, calendar games. "Yashin-topoloq",

Proceedings of International Congress on “Multidisciplinary Studies in Education and Applied Sciences”

Hosted Online from Los Angeles, California, USA on February 10th, 2023.

www.conferencezone.org

"Pakka", "Kora kurdim", "Kuvalshmachok", "Yashinmachok", "Ball shooting", "Lappak", "Five stones", "Khola-Khola", "Bobo taka" ", "White poplar-blue poplar", "Chori belt", "Slap" and others. Children of Khorezm, Fergana Valley, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, and Karakalpak have their own games. They served as a "training ground" for character, physical and spiritual formation of children. Our children felt the first signs of friendship, courage, and victory despite difficulties. Among our national values, our children's national games were also despised by the former Soviets as "a thing of the past". Only independence "justified" our children's games.

Children of preschool age get acquainted with the art of national handicrafts. National handicraft art is one of the means of conveying the traditions and culture of the Uzbek people. People's way of life, traditions, achievements of folk crafts are expressed in it. Through folk crafts, the child first gets acquainted with folk art and learns to understand the beauty and history of the Uzbek people.

In early childhood, the child is not yet capable of various activities, so finger games are the most convenient tool at the first stage. In any such game, in addition to training the hands, the development of speech centers takes place, because the game is necessarily accompanied by the pronunciation and singing of a rhyming text. The first acquaintance with the tone of speech occurs. In addition to our traditional national traditions, in development centers with children of preschool age, in the center of story-role and staging "hairdresser", "guest-guest", "shop", "Lolakhan is visiting", "Kitchen", "Hospital", "Yo Dolls have a special place in the games "Movement", "Crafts", "Sewing", "Builders", "Library", "School". A rag doll has been a traditional toy of the Uzbek people since ancient times. Playing with dolls was encouraged by adults, because by playing with them, the child learned to manage household chores, takes on the image of a family, during doll games, children involuntarily dress up, wash their hands, they learn the manners of sitting around the table, eating breakfast, they understand the art of traditional dressing, they are taught such qualities as perseverance, thrift, good manners, love.

In conclusion, I would like to say that all methods and methods of ethnocultural education are different. I am sure that this work is carried out by educators in all preschool educational organizations.

"You can't build the future without knowing the history." Indeed, this wise saying was not said in vain. Children are our future, the future of our country. It is up to us to educate the young generation rich in meaning and morality, to teach them to

Proceedings of International Congress on “Multidisciplinary Studies in Education and Applied Sciences”

Hosted Online from Los Angeles, California, USA on February 10th, 2023.

www.conferencezone.org

love our past, to respect our traditions and national values, and to pass them on from generation to generation.

References

1. State requirements for the development of children of primary and preschool age. Year: 2018
2. Mirziyoev Sh.M. We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people. - T.: "Uzbekistan", 2017.
3. The improved "First Step" curriculum approved by the report No. 1 of February 4, 2022 of the Coordinating Council of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
4. Egamberdiyeva N.M. Social pedagogy. Textbook. T. 2009
5. Sadiqova.Sh.A. "Pedagogy before school". T: "Thoughts", 2013
6. Mukhsiyeva A.Sh. "Family pedagogy". Study guide. T.; "TSPU". 2017.
7. Rasulov, A., Madjitova, J., & Islomova, D. (2022). PRINCIPLES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN DOWNSTREAM ZARAFSHAN DISTRICT. *American Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanity Research*, 2(05), 11-16.
8. Rasulov, A. B., Hasanov, E. M., & Khayruddinova, Z. R. STATE OF ENT ORGANS OF ELDERLY AND SENILE PEOPLE AS AN EXAMPLE OF JIZZAKH REGION OF UZBEKISTAN. ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОТОРИНОЛАРИНГОЛОГЛАРНИНГ Й СЪЕЗДИГА БАҒИШЛАНГАН МАҲСУС СОҢ, 22.
9. Nigmatov, A. N., Abdireimov, S. J., Rasulov, A., & Beakaeva, M. E. (2021). Experience of using gis technology in the development of geocological maps. *International Journal of Engineering Research and Technology*, 13(12), 4835-4838.
10. Matnazarov, A. R., Safarov, U. K., & Hasanova, N. N. (2021). THE STATE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FORMATION AND ACTIVITY OF MOUNTAIN GLACES OF UZBEKISTAN. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS*, 2(12), 22-25.
11. Saparov, K., Rasulov, A., & Nizamov, A. (2021). Making geographical names conditions and reasons. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 4(11), 95-99.
12. РАСУЛОВ, А. Б., & АБДУЛЛАЕВА, Д. Н. (2020). ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАЗВИТИЯ НАВЫКОВ

Proceedings of International Congress on “Multidisciplinary Studies in Education and Applied Sciences”

Hosted Online from Los Angeles, California, USA on February 10th, 2023.

www.conferencezone.org

- ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ САЙТОВ ИНТЕРНЕТА В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ РАБОТНИКОВ НАРОДНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ. In *Профессионально-личностное развитие будущих специалистов в среде научно-образовательного кластера* (pp. 466-470).
13. Kulmatov, R., Rasulov, A., Kulmatova, D., Rozilhodjaev, B., & Groll, M. (2015). The modern problems of sustainable use and management of irrigated lands on the example of the Bukhara region (Uzbekistan). *Journal of Water Resource and Protection*, 7(12), 956.
 14. Saparov, K., Rasulov, A., & Nizamov, A. (2021). Problems of regionalization of geographical names. In *ИННОВАЦИИ В НАУКЕ, ОБЩЕСТВЕ, ОБРАЗОВАНИИ* (pp. 119-121).
 15. Rasulov, A., Saparov, K., & Nizamov, A. (2021). THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STRATIGRAPHIC LAYER IN TOPONYMICS. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS*, 2(12), 61-67.
 16. Nizomov, A., Rasulov, A., Nasiba, H., & Sitora, E. (2022, December). THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MAHMUD KOSHGARI'S HERITAGE IN STUDYING CERTAIN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHICAL CONCEPTS. In *Conference Zone* (pp. 704-709).
 17. Rasulov, A., Alimkulov, N., & Safarov, U. (2022). THE ROLE OF GEOECOLOGICAL INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF AREAS. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results*, 6498-6501.
 18. Nizomov, A., & Rasulov, A. B. (2022). GEOGRAPHICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF MAHMUD KASHGARI. *Journal of Geography and Natural Resources*, 2(05), 13-21.
 19. Rasulov, A. (2021). The current situation in the district of lower zarafshan plant species-eco-indicator. *ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESEARCH*, 10(4), 304-307.
 20. https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=mzbOeBcAAAAAJ&cstart=20&pagesize=80&citation_for_view=mzbOeBcAAAAAJ:dhFuZR0502QC.
 21. https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=mzbOeBcAAAAAJ&cstart=20&pagesize=80&citation_for_view=mzbOeBcAAAAAJ:4DMP91E08xMC
 22. https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=mzbOeBcAAAAAJ&cstart=20&pagesize=80&citation_for_view=mzbOeBcAAAAAJ:_FxGoFyZp5QC.