



FACTORS FOR FORMING STUDENTS' PRIDE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The article provides feedback and recommendations on what methods, techniques and technologies are important to use in the selection, analysis and assimilation by students of texts that increase a sense of national pride, pride in the process of teaching the subject "education", based on logical thinking.

KEYWORDS: Education, patriotism, pride, pride, pride, knowledge, skill, qualification, text, question, task, logical thinking.

INTRODUCTION

Development of national pride in students through educational classes of primary classes is one of the priority tasks of today's education. In order for everyone to live comfortably among people, he must have a good education. After all, our country's president also said, "For our youth to be independent-thinking, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, and become people who are equal to their peers on a global scale in any field, our state and society have to be happy. we will mobilize our strength and capabilities", they emphasize. It is known that the subject "Education" was introduced in general secondary educational institutions starting from the 2020-2021 academic year at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

This subject, as part of the concept of continuous spiritual education, instills in students the idea of "from national revival to national rise", prepares them for a socially successful life, active citizenship, responsibility, commitment, legal awareness and culture, a deep worldview. , aimed at forming qualities such as healthy faith, enlightenment, and tolerance. Since the introduction of the science of "Education", the methodological support created is gradually improving. Special attention is paid to the teaching of this subject in primary classes. In order for a student to develop a sense of patriotism, he must first develop a sense of national pride. The most effective way to create this in education classes is to select texts with high educational value and patriotic spirit, and accordingly, to develop educational tasks that encourage logical thinking.

The use of didactic games and interactive methods in the teaching of education is of great importance in teaching, educating and improving students in the educational process. Didactics is a theory of education. Didactic games enhance students' creative work, help to focus their attention, and improve memory. In the course of the didactic game, students perform a lot of actions, exercises, and solve various problems without realizing it. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the word "national" (Arabic) is defined as a characteristic of a nation, associated with a country and its inhabitants. Therefore, all material and spiritual values related to the Uzbek nation, the history of Uzbekistan as a state and country are

considered national values. In this sense, architectural monuments acquire both social and pedagogical (educational) significance and essence as a value in both statuses. The word "pride" is also an Arabic word, and it is interpreted as the knowledge of one's own value, the feeling of respect for it, the feeling of pride, pride, pride, something that is the basis for pride. Children's sense of pride is formed primarily based on the region where they live and the values that exist there.

And architectural monuments are a tool that can be effectively used as both a direct and indirect influencing factor. The concept of national pride in "Independence: scientific and popular dictionary" states that "National pride is a constant internal spiritual upliftment that occurs as a result of the nation's self-awareness. It consists of a sense of pride in one's motherland, the material and spiritual heritage left by one's ancestors, one's nation's contributions to the world civilization, its value and prestige in front of other nations.

A patriotic king

Our patriotic king Baba Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is famous as a king and a poet. He was a descendant of Sahibkiron Amir Temur and ascended the throne at the age of 12. Babur conquered India and established a powerful state there. The Babur dynasty ruled for three hundred years. Missing his homeland, the king ordered to bring vine cuttings and melon seeds from his motherland and planted them on Indian soil. However, the taste of grapes and melons was not as sweet as in their homeland. One day, Babur Mirza brought a melon from Andijan, his motherland. The king smelled the melon and wept bitterly.

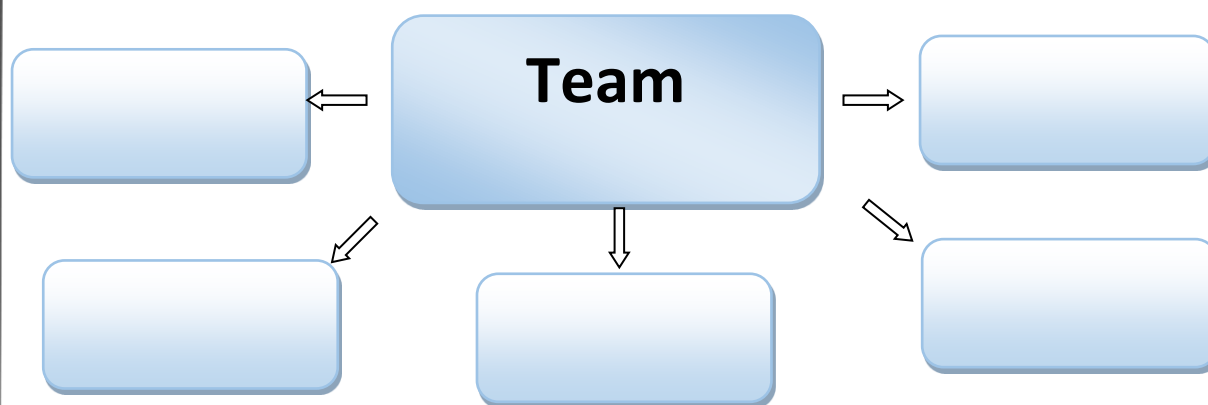
TRADITIONS OF COOPERATION

People have long sought to solve problems together. If they had solved the difficulties individually, humankind would never have been able to achieve what it is now. Cooperation and mutual assistance are ancient traditions of our people. This tradition is especially evident in the neighborhood. People come together to improve their living conditions, solve everyday problems together, and control order in the neighborhood. Neighbors make hedges, plant seedlings, clean the area and try to keep it tidy. If necessary, they collect funds, build playgrounds or sports fields for children, and clean the streets of the neighborhood. When a natural disaster occurs, they all come together to eliminate its consequences. You can contact the chair of the neighborhood with any issue. Neighbors gather and celebrate weddings and holidays together.

There are things that a person can do alone. Everyone should do such work himself. However, in some cases, the result depends on the number of participants. For example, if children pick fruit, the abundance of the harvest will depend on how much fruit each child picked. However, there are things that cannot be done alone. For example, it is difficult for a person to climb over a high fence alone, or he cannot throw a beam over a ditch by himself. Not to mention building a house alone!

Type cluster in the word "team".





Ahmad al-Farghani

Our grandfather Ahmed al-Farghani, who lived 1200 years ago, studied the stars from the ground. Since childhood, he loved to read books and learned what he did not know by asking his teacher. Ahmad al-Farghani, who was educated in Baghdad, spent a lot of time in the library. He read the books of Greek and Indian scholars, translated them into Arabic and explained them in simple language for readers. Ahmed al-Farghani's "Book on the Basics of Astronomy" been taught as a basic textbook on astronomy in many universities around the world for a long time. There are parks and streets named after Ahmed al-Farghani in Uzbekistan. In 861, our grandfather Al-Farghani built a structure to measure the water level of the Nile River in Egypt. It has a water scale that works according to mathematical calculations, and which farmer will pay how much land tax. It also called "the scales of justice". A magnificent and beautiful statue of Ahmed al-Farghani stands at the foot of the historical water scale.

Amir Temur

Great host Amir Temur raised the victory flag high. A great nation united under this flag, and the world recognized the great kingdom he built. In addition, the flag literally became a symbol of the country, a symbol of glory. In order to give warriors a fighting spirit, raise their spirits, and strengthen their will, they flew high over the battlefields. The most reliable guards guarded the flag. Suddenly, a bullet hit the warrior carrying the flag, but the flag did not fall to the ground - another one immediately took its place. The purpose of this is to prevent the flag from being visible to those on the battlefield. In the time of our great grandfather, it considered uncharacteristic to hold the flag low or let it fall out of a soldier's hand. Lowering the flag was a sign of defeat and retreat.

To understand the content of the text, the following questions and assignments given:

1. How did Amir Temur's troops react to the battle?
2. How does the flag flying high on the battlefield inspire the warriors?
3. How do you imagine the state of a warrior who has given birth?

Other topics in the textbook do not provide an opportunity to develop these feelings, but it can be noted that most topics can be directed to the development of national pride, at least one question or assignment can be directed to this. . For example, it is important to teach the topic "Language and people" on page 53 of the textbook in connection with how ancient and rich the Uzbek language is, who created this language, and Alisher Navoi.

In ancient times, there was a free and eternal country. People lived happily here. One day, the enemy attacked this country and conquered it. Enemy soldiers occupied the country's palace, but they could not make the people submit to their laws. The head of the enemy's king is stiff.

Day and night, he began to think about how to destroy the harmony of the people of this country and turn it to his side. One day, the king delighted by the minister's valuable advice. "My king, what unites these people is their mother tongue". If we teach them to speak our language, they will forget their mother tongue and their unity will disappear," the minister said. Then the king issued a decree and ordered to give rewards, good jobs and benefits to citizens who renounced their own language and spoke a foreign language. Some people who taken by the Shah's promises started to forget their language. As a result, the cohesion of the people and the kindness between people disappeared. Traitors appeared who wanted the king's gifts and took their own brothers and sisters to the enemy. In this way, the enemy ruled this nation easily for many years. "If you want to destroy a nation, first destroy its mother tongue," he said then. The questions and tasks given to the text do not emphasize that the language is the pride of the nation: How did you understand Shah's opinion that "If you want to destroy a nation, first destroy its mother tongue?" what does it lose? What should we do to not forget our language? These questions should be continued in order to increase students' sense of pride in their mother tongue.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that it is necessary to enrich the educational tasks based on the texts presented in the textbook. It is important to inculcate national pride and patriotism in the representatives of the nation from childhood. It is necessary to pay attention to the development of feelings of pride in the "Education" classes of primary school students; otherwise, the sense of national pride will not be sufficiently developed in students. There is a lack of special assignments to increase the feelings of national pride, pride, and pride, and there is a need to fill and supplement them.

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