



THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL VALUES IN THE TOPICS GIVEN IN THE 1ST GRADE EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article talks about understanding our national values, their essence, preserving them, and protecting the ancient abilities of the people from being lost by forming national abilities in students. the importance of values is stated.

Key words: National, value, tolerance, universal

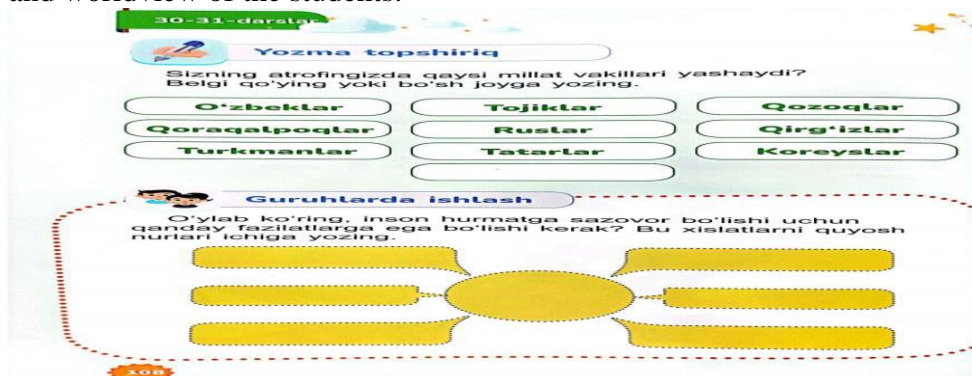
Nowadays, attention to national values and their preservation are becoming important for every nation. The main reason for this is explained by how difficult it is to build a future without understanding one's past. In fact, nationality includes the whole past of a nation, lifestyle, and the essence of a nation in general. At this point, the question arises, what is "nationality", "national education" and what does it mean? Nationality is the source of national education! The core of the concepts of "nation", "national pride", "national etiquette", "culture of inter-ethnic communication" is the Arabic word "mil". This word in Arabic means "core", "foundation", "foundation". The concept of "nation" is religion, sect, community; population belonging to the same sect; combines folk meanings.

Primary education is an important period for the formation and development of a student. Systematic transfer of knowledge and skills given to the child during this period is directly related to textbooks created based on new requirements. The topics given in the textbooks of elementary schools of general education schools have a great influence on the formation of national education in students. In the national education of his students, his manners of behavior, compliance with the rules of education, and his attitude towards others are manifested in all forms. In the process of formation of national education at school, the moral qualities of elementary school students are formed and the first moral qualities are formed. Including humanity, enthusiasm, kindness, ideological loyalty, forgiveness, correctness, hard work, thoughtfulness, good, kindness, treatment. To develop these qualities in elementary school students, to develop various methods and tools, to increase the effectiveness of the educational process, to create appropriate developments, to select didactic materials taking into account the age of children in national education, suitable for elementary school students selection of methods of pedagogical and psychological influence is one of the urgent tasks of today. The use of modern innovative pedagogic technologies, national customs and traditions, our rich spiritual heritage and our Uzbek national education in the minds of the future generation became a priority in the education of a perfect person. It is important that the nature of national education requires the priority of encouragement in education. In the methodology of national education of primary school students, three issues - explanation and motivation - play an important role. Without following these, the expected effect cannot be achieved.

In particular, the importance of our national values and the formation of national education is high in the topics given in the subject "Education" from primary school textbooks. One of our national values is tolerance. National tolerance means a unique spiritual breadth (tolerance) realized by respecting each other's language, religion, lifestyle, customs and traditions, national cultural heritage, and appreciating their honor, dignity, and beauty. National tolerance is not ensured at the cost of the opposite, harming the national interest. It is strengthened on the basis of consideration and provision of interests of different nations. Tolerance is based on the formation of religious, national and universal ideas in a person. The religious content of tolerance is determined by believing in different religions in one society. The national content of tolerance is explained by the coexistence of different nations and peoples in one society. The universal content of tolerance consists in the mutual friendship and cooperation of all peoples of the world. If these ideas are instilled in the minds of primary school students, they will be formed in the future as individuals who feel responsible for their society and human life. In the 1st grade education textbook - section 30-31, lessons are called "My tolerant country". In this topic, it is stated that the tolerance of our motherland Uzbekistan is the residence of representatives of different nationalities and peoples in it.



Through this topic, students will develop an understanding of tolerance. Our country will be proud of being such a tolerant country. During the topic, interesting tasks are given to the students. It helps to develop the intelligence, thinking and worldview of the students.



Several other topics in the textbook serve to form national education in students. The proof of this statement is clearly shown in the textbook - chapter 10-11 on the topic "Speech etiquette".

10-11-darslar

SO'ZLASHISH ODOBI

Sehrtli so'zlar
 Har bir gap-u so'zimiz –
 Go'yo oyna-ko'zgumiz.
 Aygan har so'zimizda
 Ko'rinamiz o'zimiz.
 Qanday yaxshi so'z-kalom
 Odob boshi "Assalom".
 Xush yoqadi hamma vaqt:
 "Rahmat", "tabbii", "marhamat".
 So'nggi so'z ham alomat –
 "Xayr, bo'ling salomat!"

Dilshod Rajab

O'qituvchi yordamida o'rganing
 "Assalomu alaykum", "rahmat", "marhamat" kabi so'zlar sehrtli so'zlardir. Chunki bu so'zlar har qanday odamning ko'ngliga yo'l topadi. Odamlar siz bilan suhbatlashganda gap-so'zingidan qanday bola ekaningizni bilib oladi. Odobli bola har bir so'zini o'ylab gapiradi.

Minnatdorman
 Xayrli kun!
 Xayrli tong!
 Yordamingiz uchun rahmat
 Salom bo'ling!
 Kechirasiz
 Xayrli Salom oqshom!

Arzi ma
 Xayr
 Ko'rishguncha
 Yoqimli ishtahal
 Uzar

Kechirasiz o'tishga ruxsat bering

10-11-darslar

Xalq o'g'irlari

- Yaxshi so'z – jon ozig'li.
- Yomon so'z – bosh qozig'li.
- Odob boshi – til.
- O'ynab gapirsang ham, o'ylab gapir.
- Oz gapir – soz gapir.

Savollarga javob bering

1. Maqollarning ma'nosini tushundingizmi?
2. Qaysi maqol sizga yoqdi?
3. Xushmuomala odam eng ko'p qaysi so'zlarni ishlatadi?

O'qituvchi yordamida o'rganing
 Hozirgi kunda odamlar ko'p vaqtini kompyuter yoki telefonda o'tkazadi. Muloqot qilish uchun telefonda gaplashadi, ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan xabar yuboradi. Biroq telefon suhbatlari yoki yozma xabarlar yuzma-yuz gaplashishning o'rnini bosa olmaydi. Shuning uchun do'staringiz va yaqinlaringiz bilan ko'proq yuzma-yuz gaplashing.

Xalq o'g'irlari
 Xalqimiz azaldan salomlashish odobiga katta ahamiyat bergan. Bolalarga har qanday vaziyatda gapni "Assalomu alaykum" deb boshlash kerakligi aytiladi. O'zbek mahallasida katta-yu kichik bir-biri bilan salomlashib o'tib ketishi – chiroqli odatlarimizdan biri.

In the topic, children are told to start the conversation with "Assalamu alaykum" in any situation. It is said that in the Uzbek neighborhood, it is one of our beautiful customs to greet each other, big and small. Do not talk loudly on the phone in school and other public places. the need to put the phone aside when talking with family, classmates and other people is explained in the textbook in an age-appropriate manner.

Another of our national values is hospitality. Lessons 28-29 of the educational textbook are about "Etiquette of Hospitality". In this topic, Uzbeks are a hospitable people, showing respect to every person who enters the threshold and welcoming him with an open face. and hospitality is one of the customs of our people.

Guruhtlarda ishlash

Mehmonda o'zini tutish qoidalarini belgilang. To'g'ri ✓ Noto'g'ri ✗

Eshikni qattiq taqillatish	Taklif qilinmagan bo'tsa-da, borish
Mezbon uchun shirintliklar olib borish	Dasturxon atrofida tartib saqlab o'tirish
Uy egalarining ruxsatisiz ularning narsalariga tegish	Uy egalariga qo'pollik qilish
Shovqin solish	Kech qolmasdan o'z vaqtida borish
Mehmonda telefon o'ynab o'tirish	Uy egalari bilan xayrlashmasdan ketish

Assignments are given during the topic. The above assignment serves to form hospitality etiquette in the student.

In conclusion, it can be said that a new approach to the process of national education of children of primary school age requires methodological efficiency. And we need to inculcate in the minds of our students of junior school age the forms of education in the national spirit, which are characteristic of today's demand. Most importantly, in order to strengthen the future of our country, we will carry out many processes such as national thinking, national consciousness, national ideology, respect for our identity, preservation and continuation of the current manifestations of our nationality, by educating children of junior school age in a national spirit. . We believe that it is the main task of pedagogues to deliver the essence of national education at school and to develop our national ideology that calls for constructive ideals

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