

# FORMING THE CONCEPTS OF FRIENDSHIP AND SOCIALISM IN STUDENTS THROUGH FAIRY TALES

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes the pedagogical potential of fairy tales in forming the concepts of friendship and solidarity among primary school students. The educational value, psychological impact of fairy tales, and methods of their use in the teaching process are covered from a scientific, theoretical, and practical perspective.

**Keywords:** Fairy tale, friendship, solidarity, spiritual and moral education, primary education, social competence.

In the modern educational process, it is an important task to form not only knowledge, but also social and spiritual competencies in students. Especially in primary school children, the development of such qualities as friendship, mutual assistance, respect and solidarity is an urgent pedagogical issue. Fairy tales serve as an effective pedagogical tool in this process. Fairy tales are an ancient and rich genre of oral folk art, in which the struggle of good and evil, loyalty, friendship and kindness are vividly expressed. For example, fairy tales such as "Zumrad va Qimmat", or "Ur toqmoq", "Susanbil" put forward the ideas of goodness, solidarity, friendship, justice and mutual assistance. Fairy tales can form moral qualities in children, because children quickly understand fairy tales with a simple language and easy to understand, rather than riddles. For example, "Susanbil" (Uzbek folk tale) describes how animals and birds survive the attack of wolves through the unity of their hearts and live in harmony in the paradise of Susanbil. They achieve all this through mutual cooperation, common understanding, unity, and friendship, which is how we can summarize the proverb "A united people is a united people." Another favorite fairy tale for our children, "Shoglom" (Russian folk tale), is one of the main places in children's reading. This fairy tale also has many aspects that little ones can learn and grow by listening to. [1;12]. First, the grandfather's hard work is clearly visible, which calls on children to be hardworking. Second, children should grow up as friends and companions from the cradle. Whoever grows up as a like-minded, cooperative person with friends and a team is considered good for himself and for others. The development of the concept of strength in unity, especially the fact that this concept is deeply rooted in the hearts of the listeners of the fairy tale, indicates the great educational significance of the fairy tale. In this fairy tale, the idea of achieving a goal through the joint actions of heroes from young to old is put forward. Children understand the power of unity through this fairy tale. The main purpose of fairy tales is to form positive qualities in children, to develop them spiritually, and to convey to children the knowledge and life experience gained by adults through their long-term experience. In addition, the fairy tales in today's primary school reading literacy textbooks are also rich in content and arouse interest in students with their diverse topics. It helps to sow the seeds of kindness and solidarity in the hearts of students, and there are many fairy tales in textbooks that encourage students to be friendly and cooperative. Children who are raised in the spirit of friendship and solidarity from a young age will grow up to be caring individuals for society, their families, loved ones, and their homeland. One of



the fairy tales that encourages friendship, solidarity, and appreciation of friends is Zamira Ibrohimova's fairy tale "Water and Tree" [2;22], which is given in the 2nd grade reading literacy section, section IV, "Enjoying the Magical World of Fairy Tales". The fairy tale tells about a spring and a tree. They live side by side, after months and years, the tree grows and becomes a tall tree, which makes the tree proud and ignores its friend, which makes the spring very sad. After that, the spring changes its direction, after some time, the tree begins to grow, its leaves start to curl and fall. Then it realizes that what gives it strength is water. Finally, it realizes that it has hurt its friend, that the power of life lies in cooperation and solidarity. Thus, the spring returns to its direction. Through this tale, readers can learn that people cannot achieve much alone, that unity is great, and that the difficulties faced by people who unite are reduced. In the fourth part of the 2nd grade literacy textbook, section XI, "The more friends there are, the more the world is filled with light," many fairy tales, legends, and stories that call for friendship and solidarity are presented. One of these is Hidoyat Olimova's fairy tale "True Friendship" [3;36]. The fairy tale tells a story about true friendship. The heroes of the fairy tale are the Crow and the Sparrow. One day, the Crow falls into a hunter's trap, the Sparrow, seeing this, starts to help him, he immediately finds the mouse and frees the Crow. Thus, the Crow, seeing the nobility of the Sparrow, offers him friendship and they become friends. But the cold days begin, and now the Crow must fly north, Sparrow does not want to part with his friend, and decides to fly north with the Crow, but Sparrow cannot fly far, so the Crow takes him on his shoulders, but the cold increases, so the Crow knows that Sparrow cannot stand the cold and decides to return. Sparrow, seeing this kindness of his friend, is happy. The following fairy tale illustrates through a vivid example what a true friend should be, that true friends should not think only of their own interests, but should be kind, selfless and noble for their friend. Another such tale is the Uzbek folk tale "There is a lot to talk about in friendship" [4;22], which is given in the first section of the second part of the 4th grade literacy textbook, "Friend is a Mirror", and the heroes of the tale are Qogozvoy and Kesakvoy. Qogozvoy, bored with loneliness, leaves the village one day and sets off on a journey. On the way, he meets Kesakvoy, who is tired and sad. Qogozvoy asks Kesakvoy why he is sad. Kesakvoy says that he is bored of lying down alone and that he set out in search of a friend. Qogozvoy feels sorry for him and offers Kesakvoy to be his friend, and they become friends. Thus, the two friends overcome the difficulties they encounter on the way together, where one is powerless, the other comes to their aid. Through this tale, children understand that people with many friends in life are never alone and that they can easily overcome difficulties with the help of friends and the kindness they show. Such tales call children to harmony, brotherhood. In general, interesting and meaningful tales, stories, stories and poems about friendship, harmony, and solidarity are included in all primary school textbooks, and they are just as colorful and meaningful as the tales we mentioned above, which are equally popular with children. Since ancient times, our people have been a people who love fairy tales, our ancestors have always called on young people to live in harmony and harmony, and fairy tales have served as the greatest helper on this path.

## Conclusion

Fairy tales are an effective means of forming the concepts of friendship and solidarity in primary school students. Through them, children develop such qualities as kindness, mutual respect, cooperation and loyalty. Therefore, the systematic and purposeful use of fairy tales in the educational process serves to effectively organize spiritual and moral education. In



particular, the combination of fairy tales with interactive methods is an important factor in strengthening the social competencies of students. Pedagogical research shows that fairy tales have a positive effect on the emotional and intellectual development of children. In particular, the importance of fairy tales in the development of children's thinking and speech has been emphasized. Through fairy tales, we can express to children the model of social relations in an artistic form, in a simple and understandable language. Korney Chukovsky also scientifically substantiated the possibility of forming moral qualities through children's literature. Fairy tale characters serve as role models for children, who, by putting themselves in the hero's shoes, adopt positive behavior. The relationships between fairy tale characters help children understand social situations in real life. For example, a hero who helps his friend achieves success, while a selfish or deceitful hero is punished. This forms the norms of social behavior in children. It calls on them to be united in life and make many friends. As Omar Khayyam said: "If there is a friend, even fire is human, and fire is easy for a friend, avoid the conversation of a friendless person, and the conversation of a friendless person is worse than evil" - through these lines he called on people to be friends and to be in harmony. Fairy tales have been an effective tool for us in forming such positive qualities in children.

#### **List of used literature:**

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