

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ETIQUETTE SKILLS THROUGH READING CLASSES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

HAYDAROVA MARGUBA INOMOVNA

pedagogy doctor of philosophy in science (PhD), senior teacher of the Department of pedagogical psychology, Uzbekistan Kokand State Pedagogical institute.

ABDULLAJONOVA SHANOZA AKBAROVNA

Department of pedagogical psychology, Uzbekistan Kokand State Pedagogical institute.

BOTIROVA MUKARRAM MOYDINOVNA

Department of pedagogical psychology, Uzbekistan Kokand State Pedagogical institute.

Annotation

in this article, scientific studies were conducted on the peculiarities of the development of national etiquette skills through reading lessons in primary school students, as well as the importance of concepts of national etiquette in primary school students to mobilize, inspire, encourage students to the great future, the role and role it plays in education and education, depending on

Keywords; education, etiquette, ethics, psychology, pedagogy ideological upbringing, methodological, adherence to activities.

It is known that in the upbringing of the younger generation, it is necessary to maintain the honor of their ancestors and the family, to be able to realize the violation of purity, politeness, attention to loved ones, national standards of etiquette, and to shape their attitude from a young age.

Of course, the upbringing of a child is extremely complex and responsible. This requires each parent to work on themselves regularly, from all information about the upbringing of children to be in a bokhabar. Child education is a complex process that covers not only experience, a simple set of instructions and knowledge, but also knowledge related to such areas as religious and moral knowledge, medicine, ethics, psychology, pedagogy. Today, the difficulty of family upbringing is that, firstly, the demand for the formation of a mature person in every possible way will continue to increase as society progresses. This requires the family to increase the quality and scope of aesthetic, sex education, moral education for the child. It is possible to see the positive results of the provision of Education, etiquette from childhood. In this regard, the famous educator A.S.Makarenko noted that upbringing under the age of five is extremely important in the formation of a child's personality. Of this he wrote: "...the main basis of upbringing will end at the age of five, which means that what you did until the age of five is 90% of the educational process, while further upbringing will continue on the basis of re-education." It is in this process that it is necessary to be extremely attentive to the upbringing of children. The heritage of our great thinker ancestors is of great importance in the soul and

mind of young people in the formation of a healthy lifestyle, a sense of respect for national and universal values, and in the upbringing of them competently in all respects. After all, a special place is given to issues related to the upbringing of a healthy generation in the works of our allies, who devoted their life and potential to realizing the true meaning of life. In his works, eastern allomas paid attention to the problems of educating and educating children, leading him to enlightenment and culture. Great thinkers have noted that raising children is a high quality that makes beautiful morality a cause of human perfection. In particular, the works of Abu Lais Samarqandi "Tanbehul ghofiliyn" mention the maturation of high human qualities to children. In his works, the scribes of our country noted that it is important for a parent who hoped for the beautiful decency of his child to regularly introduce him to the following aspects of national decency, which is the basis of behavior:

- focus on the fact that your child is sweet, polite, bossy and humble in dealing with people;
- sharing people's joy, grieving grief, not betraying their property, encouraging good and returning evil is one of the qualities inherent in the owners of behavior. Therefore, seek to instill these qualities in your child from childhood;
- make your child aware that it is also indecent to gossip about others when dealing with others, ignore others, react according to their reputation, wealth or status;
- pay attention to the fact that the elderly, in dealing with the teachers, do not look them straight in the eye, listen quietly to what they say, answer their questions only, and diligently carry out their orders.

Our ancestors have long attached great importance to the fact that boys are beautiful, well-mannered girls. Consequently, in Islam, morality is also placed among faith.

Barkhurdar ibn Mahmud believes that the ladder of the castle of decency and exaltation can be reached through this ladder to all purpose and destination. And from the Sharm Rose Garden, all the muddao flower can be dusted. Those who understand the truth of anecdotal secrets and research the meaning of any symbol say that it is imperative to memorize the rule of sharmu decency first of all to every person who steps on the street of bliss, persisting to read the lessons of the Treatise of humanity. So that, with the guidance of the teacher of happiness, you can become knowledgeable and master in the perception of the science of the law of life, indeed, decency for mankind is a precious jewel for a wonderful crown and decoration of humanity.

In our opinion, when raising a child, more fathers should usually be involved in raising boys, and a mother should be involved in raising a girl. Of course, it is important to take into account the level of the child in this. It is necessary not to rush to see the child achieve something, the result. For example up to two years old is brought up only with a sweet word, by pampering. Until the age of five, the child studies the environment, occupies the main information in this age range. During this period, it will be necessary for us to try to become a model in a more practical way, to create a healthy family environment. The end of a father's neglect of his children in the family causes ugly consequences. Loqaydlik is a bad Vile, which gives a great way to the pedagogical and psychological breakdown of child etiquette. The father cannot form

the necessary positive emotions from his child as a result of being slow and not fulfilling his duty and teaching beneficial science and good deed. The child also grows up deprived of his father's good upbringing. And the next period requires some exactingness and discipline. This period is the time of adolescence, during which the child separates the White-Black from the same period. Reward for good learns from this stage that punishment for evil is inevitable. During this period, an important step is taken in order for a child to become polite and be a good person if he is properly guided, accompanied by well-mannered friends.

The concepts of national decency are determined by the importance of mobilizing, inspiring, encouraging students to a great future, the role and role it plays in education and upbringing, depending on how appropriate and consistent it is with the realities of life, Real existence and people's marriage. Nevertheless, "ideological upbringing" is of particular importance in students, as well as the development of national etiquette skills. Ideological upbringing is a process aimed at forming the worldview of a person, social group, Nation and society, arming with ideological knowledge that expresses certain goals in them. The goal of ideological upbringing is achieved if FOYA are fair and truthful, if they are in accordance with the requirements of many, the means of upbringing in this area are impressive, and educators are active and selfless. And the role of fiction in the provision of ideological education is incomparable. Elementary students are not only influenced by reading the text, but also by it in the process of analyzing the works read.

In the development of national etiquette skills in students in reading lessons, it is necessary to analyze the work and also take into account its emotional impact. Not only should the reader read the text, but the author should be excited by the excited event, arouse the reader's opinion about nationalism, serve to educate aesthetic taste in them. The elementary grades "reading book" gives tales and stories of various genres. As we know, life in a work of art is reflected through images. In its center stands man, his attitude to nature and society. The rules on the representation of being, reality in a work of art through images, giving objective content and subjective assessment in concrete material are of great theoretical-practical importance for the methodology. First, the attitude of the author to the events described in his work to work on the work is the focus of the teacher's attention. Readers begin to gradually understand the peculiarities of depicting reality through images. Secondly, in any work of art, specific historical events are described. Only when the events in the work are approached historically can the work be given a truthful assessment. Thirdly, it is advisable to introduce the life and views of the writer in accordance with the age of readers. Fourth, when analyzing a work of art, it is important to train readers to understand the ideological direction of the work.

A.N.Leontev believes that the basic psychological theory of activity and an active approach to education encompass the following ideas and principles:

1. Methodological basis for activity objective world on the one hand arises as a result of the influence of the psyche on the brain on the other.
2. The occupation of activity of mental influence – it is carried out on the basis of the need of the subject.

3. In the material world, the orientation of the subject to activity, the activity itself is also found in social relations.
4. Human activity depends on the social historical nature of the psyche, this process is realized in social life itself.
5. In human activity, the psyche is manifested as an internal activity.

So, in terms of its psychological aspects, we summarized all the analyzes and came to the following point: activity is a kind of activity that is guided by human consciousness and thinking, which arises from the needs of the student's personality and is aimed at applying, changing and improving the acquired knowledge.

Perception of a work is a complex process and involves the occurrence of some kind of attitude to the work, to the reality described in it. Elementary students treat the literary hero in two ways.

1. Emotional attitude towards a literary hero.
2. Elementary analysis.

When assessing the persons participating in the work, students use their own personal concepts. To evaluate other qualities of the hero, they lack vocabulary, experience. The task of the teacher is to show qualities that students cannot notice and include in the speech of students. It is advisable to pay attention to something else:

1. Readers do not take into account the circumstances in which he acted when expressing his relationship to the hero of the work.
2. They cannot understand why the hero should do this, it is necessary for him to carry out purposeful work.

The development of national etiquette skills through a work of art is a complex process. Its pedagogical aspect is that the educational and educational tasks of teacher reading lessons require taking into account the peculiarities of the work of art and the readiness of students. In a work of art, all components will be interconnected. In the work, Images develop. As events develop, new-new facets of the heroes begin to unfold. These properties require its holistic reading, perception, that is, synthesis, when working on a work. The work is analyzed after reading from beginning to end, then again switched to high-quality synthesis. Before starting to read a work, it will be necessary to prepare students for reading a work of art, the formation and development of concepts related to nationalism. So, the preparatory period-synthesis-analysis-gives the synthesis process. In order for readers to correctly perceive the content of the work, it is necessary to have a certain idea of life. For this, preparatory work is carried out.

Tasks of preparatory work:

1. Enriching readers' perceptions of event-phenomena based on nationality reflected in the work, providing new information that affects the conscious perception of concepts of national decency, creating conditions for students to be able to relate the facts described in

the work of art to their observations in their lives.

2. Acquaintance with the life of the writer, interest in the writer, his life and work.
3. Preparing readers for the emotional perception of concepts related to national decency in the work.
4. The work consists in explaining the lexical meanings of words that are damaged by understanding the content of the work. The forms of preparatory work are diverse, and the teacher chooses the content of the work and the type of work depending on the circumstances. For the preparatory period, 2-5 minutes are allocated.
5. Film screening. Students' perception of the work is activated by showing children's films depicting the events of Uzbek life in relation to national decency. Of course, although there are currently few educational films on national etiquette, but we believe that it is advisable to use videos.
6. Teacher's story. It is considered the most effective method in providing information about the author of the work. Chunonchi in 4th grade C. When rachmonny's poem "The Peasant" is studied, the poet's works for children are shown and a brief description of them is given, the students' interests in nationality or decency given in the content of the work increase the structure of the development of national decency skills in primary school students in interaction with pedagogy and psychology can be divided into
 1. Psychological aspects-motivational-the behavior of the target student and his attitude as a person. Taking into account his interests, goals, aspiration needs.
 2. According to the content – taking into account the knowledge, qualifications and skills gained, as well as integrational knowledge.
 3. Pedagogical aspects-the implementation of organizational and methodological activities in the acquisition of knowledge, skill skills.
 4. Self-assessment is the determination of one's own capabilities by assessing one's own self, one's own behavior in one's own imagination.

After the preparatory period, Stage 1 is carried out. In the process of a holistic perception of the main text of this stage, it is necessary to familiarize yourself with the exact content of the work, with its plot line, to determine the emotional impact of the work.

The text given in the reading textbook is read expressively. (The text "everyone wraps the plant", which is studied in the 4th grade, is read and broadcast by audiovisual). The teacher asks students questions that require them to give their overall impressions.

The peculiarity of the development of national etiquette skills in primary school students is that through it, the tasks associated with the correct orientation to national values indicate that students' attitude towards national values, rapidly changing, renewing, strengthening the socio-economic, political, legal, cultural and spiritual foundations of Uzbekistan in the direction of a common goal, stabilization, further accelerating spiritual, educational and ideological work,

mobilizing towards one goal. Also, the power of national decency depends on the educational and educational work and its effectiveness on the one hand, and on the other hand, the correct understanding of the problems faced by students in everyday life is directly related to the fact that they are able to respond to opinion on the basis of opinion. The prosperity of the nation presupposes a national pride in young people, who will give their lives if the motherland needs it.

References

1. Абу Лайс Самарқандий Танбеҳул Ғофилийн.<http://vakillik.uz/archives/16356>.
2. Кон И.С. Ребенок и общество- М. , 2000. - 453 с.
3. Ғозиев Э.Ғ. Ўзбек халқининг этнопсихологияси ва болалар тарбияси. //Ўзбек оиласининг этнопсихологик муаммолари // Республика илмийамалий анжумани, қисқа маърузалар матни. - Т., 1993. – 10-б.
4. Коралёв С.И. Вопросы психологии.- М., 2011.- С.9.
5. Исоқов Б.Р. Маънавият – тараққиёт мезони. – Наманган, 2018. – Б. 56.
6. Магҷонов С. ва бошқалар. Ўқиш китоби.- Тошкент: Янгийўл Полиграф Сервис, 2020.- Б. 23.
7. Магҷонов С. ва бошқалар. Ўқиш китоби.- Тошкент: Янгийўл Полиграф Сервис, 2020.- Б. 29.
8. Леонтьев А.Н. Деятельность, сознание, личность. – М., 1995.-295 с.
9. озиев Э.Умумий психология. Т.: Университет, 2002.- 109-б.
10. Каримов И. А. Ўзбекистоннинг сиёсий ва иқтисодий истиқболлини асосий тамойиллари. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1995. – Б. 53.
11. **Машриқзамин — ҳикмат бўстони.** Таржимон, тўпловчи ва изоҳ муаллифлари:Ҳомиджон Ҳомидий ва Маҳмуд Ҳасаний.- Тошкент, 1997.- 125-б.