

THE INFLUENCE OF UZBEKISTAN FOLK TALES AND STORIES ON CHILDREN'S PSYCHOLOGY

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Abstract: The article discusses the role of fairy tales in the upbringing of children and their importance, the age-relatedness of fairy tales and the fact that fairy tales are the most important means of transforming behavior from weakness to childhood and developing it in life due to their various effects. It is about cultivating children's love for the Motherland through fairy tales.

Keywords: Fairy tale, upbringing, hero, goodness, humanity, patriotism, plot, image, reading, exaggeration, psychology, cartoon, communication, technology.

“A book is the basis of all creativity, creativity and intelligence, knowledge and wisdom, it is a teacher who teaches life.” What is a fairy tale? A fairy tale is a folk oral work, which mainly tells about the life of the people. The formation of a healthy child is aimed not only at physical health, but also at mental health. Encouraging children to think healthily does not mean teaching about these healthy thoughts, but instilling them in them by applying them to life. Only then will we have the right approach to the formation of a child who is healthy in all respects.

Our ancestors and mothers have always paid great attention to the upbringing of children. They encouraged our sons and daughters to read books so that they would grow up striving for goodness and become perfect people who would be useful to the nation and the country. They never shied away from telling each other interesting stories, tales, and legends. After all, in fairy tales, goodness is glorified and evil is condemned. For example: In the fairy tale "Kasim the Liar," children who hear that Kasim lies and gets punished, and that lies are followed by worries, know that lying is a bad habit and try not to lie. Therefore, fairy tales are of great benefit in the upbringing of children.

How important is a fairy tale in a child's life? We are looking for an answer to this question. Taking cartoons as an example, we will analyze the impact of the cartoon "Zumrad and Qimmat" on child education. While watching this cartoon, children know that only one Zumrad and Qimmat look the same. This leads to a slowdown in the child's thinking and reasoning. The mind and thinking sphere of a child listening to a fairy tale work as they should. As mentioned above, if only uniformity is seen in a cartoon, then in fairy tales, on the contrary, children listening to fairy tales think in their own way. They embody Zumrad and Qimmat in their subconscious. This has a great effect on expanding the child's thinking sphere. In today's era, it is becoming increasingly clear that instead of protecting the younger generation from becoming addicted to information and communication technologies and teaching them to read, we ourselves are creating the conditions for this.

There is a saying among our people. “A child is an unwritten piece of paper until he is five years old,” they say, meaning that whatever you write, you will read in the future. Your child, whose language has just emerged, will ask questions and make you feel at ease. This period is very important, because at this age, the child does not understand what he is seeing

with his own eyes. It is advisable for you to explain to your child things, objects, and creatures that he does not understand without explaining them. Unfortunately, some young mothers scold their child inappropriately at this time. Of course, this is wrong, because the child is afraid to ask his mother in such a situation. Your child, whose language has just emerged, will be very energetic and active. His vocabulary will be enriched and growing every day. It is at this time that whatever you teach your child will be accelerated. He needs story-based games. In such a situation, if you play with your child by playing with the fairy tales you tell them, it will be of no use. A fairy tale encourages the child to understand life, to distinguish between black and white, and to put good above evil. It glorifies qualities such as humanity, patriotism, loyalty to friends, loyalty to one's neighbor, heroism, and courage, and condemns oppression and violence.

In the fairy tale "Susambil", animals unite and defeat wolves, which in turn teaches children that strength lies in unity and harmony. In the fairy tale "Golden Coin", honesty is glorified. The fairy tale effectively helps to change negative traits in a child's behavior to positive ones, such as: lying, rudeness, meanness, theft, laziness, whining, and fear, into truthful speech, gentleness, generosity, cleanliness, hard work, courage, and bravery.

One of the important features of a fairy tale is that it is always closely connected with the life, struggle, history, psychology, worldview, traditions of the people, and is rich in the spirit of faith in children's moral and spiritual, physical strength. It expresses the subordination of all real and supernatural forces to the child. "In fairy tales, the child always wins in the struggle against opposing forces that are hostile to him in nature and social life, and it is no exaggeration to say that they help prepare the child for life."

If every mother tells fairy tales to her children in a figurative and interesting way, her children will grow up with a sense of goodness, kindness, humanity, and patriotism throughout their lives.

Fairy tales, which are a unique educational tool, are very interesting and valuable for children. Fairy tales expand the child's worldview and form his conscious attitude to life. Through fairy tales, the child learns to distinguish between good and evil, goodness and evil. This concept is imprinted in his psychology for life, and after reaching adulthood, he becomes accustomed to good deeds. If every mother tells fairy tales to her children in a figurative and interesting way, then her children will grow up with a sense of goodness, kindness, humanity and patriotism throughout their lives.

Special methods are used to teach children to tell stories. There are various methods of teaching storytelling. The most important of them are the teacher telling a story model, making a story plan, building the story into parts, discussing its plan in a group, asking questions, telling and evaluating children's stories.

The teacher chooses one or two specific methods as the main method for each lesson. For example, he can choose to tell a story model and make a story plan or make a story plan and discuss the plan in a group.

The teacher's storytelling model is a didactic method with the help of which the teacher teaches children to tell stories by following the example of others. The storytelling model should have a valuable educational content, encourage children to describe good deeds, feelings of friendship in their stories.

The storytelling model method is considered the easiest method, because children hear not the teacher's questions or instructions about pictures, objects, events, but a ready-made story. Therefore, the storytelling model method is used at the first stages of teaching storytelling or when the teacher sets new tasks for children.

Giving a story plan is two or three basic questions that must be followed when composing a story. After two or three exercises on the model (for example, describing toys), giving a story plan becomes an independent, main method of teaching storytelling. The teacher prepares the main and additional questions of the plan before the lesson. Because the change of the plan questions in one lesson activates the children. It makes the story diverse. For example, in a lesson on describing the streets where they live with children of the preschool preparatory group, the following plan can be recommended.

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