

INSTRUCTION OF PATRIOTIC CONCEPTS TO PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS

Sattarova F.R

*Kattakurgan branch of Samarkand state university
Assistant-teacher at Department of Foreign languages
Independent researcher*

Abstract: *Separation from the homeland is considered a great tragedy for a person. Motherland is such a concept that never changes in a person's heart. The feeling of love for the country enters the blood with mother's milk. Mother takes care of this dear feeling and brings it to adulthood. Motherland is the land where we are born and grow up; cherished values, hardworking people.*

Key words: *Motherland, hardworking people, motherland, motherland, traitor, Soviet, Soviet power, sofar, ear, neighborhood, family, nation, independence, nationality.*

For a person, the rich world, the crown, the throne cannot be equal to the homeland. Because his people and relatives live in this country. Representatives of the same nationality, people with the same eyes, color, language and language as him, there is a mother nature that is familiar and comforting to him. Separation from the homeland is considered a great tragedy for a person. A person can never live happily in a sojourn. The heart is half hearted.

Our compatriots who were listened to during the Soviet era, the state of Molu was confiscated, and the stamp of "traitor" was printed on their foreheads, found refuge in foreign countries. Many of them have their parents, loved ones, and children left behind. It was forbidden to contact them. Their relatives were also forced to live under the label of "son or daughter of a traitor to the country". "Although I have no shortage of eating, dressing, and learning in other countries," writes Osmankhoja Polathoja, son of the chairman of the Bukhara Shura authority, Professor Temirhoja, "I waited forty-three years to go to the country called Turkestan, as I heard from my father." Before their death, they called them to their side and said: "I left you the sorrow of the homeland so that you will always remember it." From the moment I heard my father's will, I became a citizen again. Homeland is in me...". U. Mahkamov defines the concept of homeland in the book "Ethical Lessons" as follows: "The homeland is reflected in the attitude of each person to his home, the country where he was born and raised, his closest people, parents, brothers, and sisters. Motherland is such a concept that never changes in a person's heart. The feeling of love for the country enters the blood with mother's milk. Mother takes care of this dear feeling, brings it to adulthood".

Speaking about the feeling of homeland, we would like to emphasize that it is a psychological feeling that exists in a person. When studying the concept of homeland from a pedagogical point of view, it is necessary to approach it from the point of view of

thinking from the generality to the particularity of the cognitive activity that exists in a person: that is, the fact that the homeland is a general concept - it means that the earth is a place for humanity; The emergence of a nation and which nation considers which place as the homeland determines a particular way of knowing.

Based on the definitions and descriptions given above, we tried to explain the concept of homeland in a way that is understandable for elementary school students as follows.

We paid attention to the interpretation of the concept of faith in the science of psychology in order to study more widely the nature of the concepts of faith and the laws of its formation in young people. This is important for this study.

According to the point of view of scientific psychology, belief is a system of perceived needs that motivates a person to act in accordance with his views, principles, worldviews. The content of the needs manifested in the form of beliefs is the knowledge about the nature and society that surrounds a person and their understanding at a certain level.

Belief is a quality that serves as a spiritual basis, guide and goal for human activity, and is actually an expression of knowledge, ideas and imaginations realized through mental process, emotional and voluntary actions.

The whole content of a person's thoughts and ideas, principles, life or activity is determined by the stock of knowledge he has accumulated during his life, and they have a solid meaning for a person. Therefore, a person feels a strong need to decide on these thoughts and ideas, to protect them, and to achieve the recognition of other people.

In the process of realizing the need to act for one's own needs and interests based on the knowledge and life experience gained during a person's life, a certain belief is formed in him. This belief ensures that human activity is consistent, meaningful, logical and purposeful.

Each person re-evaluates new knowledge through his beliefs, critically assimilates and understands them again and again. In this process of mental analysis, the level of spiritual interest of people, stable needs and interests formed in them play an important role.

Everyone develops their own beliefs as they grow up. In this place, his level of education, outlook, lifestyle and living conditions (social and national-cultural environment settled in that place), social status play an important role. Therefore, parents in the family, neighbors and community activists in the neighborhood, and teachers in the school should always be aware of this. As a result of neglecting the education and training of young people, the young people's ambivalence, lack of courage, inattention and indifference to the events of social life lead to insufficient formation of faith in them, and they remain without faith or indifference.

A. Erkaev's book "Spirituality is the symbol of the nation" expresses the following opinion about the feeling of patriotism: - "patriotism" is, first of all, a positive emotional

reaction to the strengthening of independence. Patriotism, as a belief, also includes relevant concepts, views, ideas, ideals. Patriotism is a correct understanding of the basic principles of the need to strengthen and develop independence by thousands and millions of people, to expand it in all spheres of social life, to prioritize the interests of independence over personal, group, class, local-regional interests".

Therefore, the feeling of patriotism is not a set of innate feelings that is passed from generation to generation, but a product of the educational process. Patriotism is not only being proud of the country's riches and beautiful nature, but also feeling it more perfectly, shedding sweat for this land, putting the interests of the compatriots above one's own interest for the sake of the prosperous life of the people, being ready to defend the country, contributing to the inheritance of the national values to the future generations. is a set of behaviors manifested by At the same time, faith in the homeland is a part of the worldview that complements and perfects patriotism.

Active use of advanced pedagogical technologies in the educational process, improvement of educational efficiency, analysis and introduction into practice is one of the important tasks of today. It is extremely important to develop students' thinking, consciousness, worldviews, to turn them from free listeners to free participants. The teacher should be the leader in the lesson, and the students should become participants. In achieving this task, the superiority of innovative activity brings multifaceted effects. Since primary education is the main link of general education schools, it is necessary to pay more attention to the perfect development of the student's personality in this process. Primary school teachers have unlimited responsibilities. They accustom students who have just entered school to school life and open the way for them to receive modern education. It is during this period that children's attitudes towards learning and their intellectual potential are formed. This also shows that primary school teachers have a responsible role. Lessons organized on the basis of pedagogical technologies should meet the needs of the student according to organizational methods and delivery methods. Because such lessons are closer to the child's psyche. Achieving the goal based on arousing students' interest, desire, and desire to learn learning materials is motivation, and this is the internal rapprochement of the teacher and students. In the educational system, the term "innovative" refers to the introduction of innovations to the purpose and content of education, a new approach, the organization of activities in cooperation between a pedagogue and a student, the process of improving pedagogical technologies, a set of methods, forms, and tools of education. It is very important to develop students' motivation to study in the primary school. Because the motive makes students interested in the educational process, encourages them to actively participate in the lesson and acquire knowledge. Interactive methods greatly help to develop the motivation to study. It should not be forgotten that it is necessary to take into account the age and level of education of more children in primary classes. Teaching them using simple, easy and time-consuming game exercises will give good

results. Activities related to the environment develop children's mind, worldview, free thinking, expressive ability, and independent work skills. The peculiarity of the use of innovative technologies in the course of the lesson is that they are implemented through the joint activities of the teacher and students. The teaching process includes the activities of the teacher and students. The activity of the teacher consists of explaining the educational material, increasing the interest of students in science, deepening their thoughts and forming their beliefs, leading the independent activities of students, checking and evaluating their knowledge, skills and qualifications. consists of "Fish skeleton" technology This technology is demonstrated through a fish model drawing, in which students try to reveal the problem in every way. A drawing of a fish skeleton is drawn on a piece of paper and a problem to be solved is written on its upper part.

Ways to solve the problem are written in the lower part. For example, in traffic lessons, on the topic "Rules of the road" "Why do you need a traffic light?" If a problem is presented, the children will enrich the fish tank with their thoughts. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and the "National Program of Personnel Training" defined the main perspectives and directions of educating the young generation. The main directions of the fundamental reform of education were shown in the "National Personnel Training Program". It states that "Continuous education creates the necessary conditions for the formation of a creative, socially active, spiritually rich person and the training of highly qualified competitive personnel". Also in the program: "Creation of advanced pedagogical technologies of education, modern teaching-methodological complexes and didactic support of the teaching-educational process" was defined as one of the main tasks of general secondary education. Indeed, innovative approaches and modern pedagogical technologies increase the productivity of the educational process. Today's era is characterized by the active use of the global information network, which is not limited in terms of the size and speed of information transmission. Extensive use of multimedia and animations increases students' interest in lessons and their level of knowledge. We need to thoroughly inculcate competencies in each lesson. In this case, we should be able to use new pedagogical technologies, innovative ideas, interactive methods and creative approaches in teaching in a timely manner. I think that students will gain enough knowledge through the innovations we have created. During my work, I widely use many innovative ideas, various didactic game exercises. Our simply created game exercise will be very interesting and memorable for the student. I often use methods and educational exercises such as "Continue", "Chain of proverbs", "Sinkway" method, "Venn diagram", "Zig-zag" technology, "Find arrow". This, of course, often comes from creative thinking.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Абдуллажонова Д. Миллий тарихий хотира: моҳият ва талқин // Жамият ва бошқарув.- 2004.
2. Жамоллиддинов М.Р. Юқори синф адабиёт дарсларида ўқувчиларни миллий халқ анъаналари руҳида тарбиялаш..(А.Қодирий ва Чўлпон ижоди мисолида): Пед.фанл.номз. ёзилган дисс. Низомий номидаги ТД. Пед.инс- Т.,
3. Қурбонов Т. Миллий ғурур ва маданий мерос диалектикаси.-Т.: Зарқалам, 2006.- 98 б.
4. Йўлдошев М.Маданият инсонни улуғлайди // Мулоқот.-2000.-№ 5.—19-21б.
5. Жалолов А. Ўзбекистон мустақиллик, маънавият ва мафкура.-Т.: Маънавият, 2004
6. Маттёв И. Б. (2022). Социально-педагогическая необходимость развития здравоохранения для студентов. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(4), 300-304.
7. Mattiev, I. B. (2022, February). INNOVATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION SYSTEM AND THEIR USE. In Conference Zone (pp. 167-168).
8. Маттёв И. Б. (2022, февраль). ВАЖНОСТЬ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В НЕЗАВИСИМОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ. В конференц-зоне (стр. 20-23).
7. Samievna, T. S., Mirkomilovna, R. M., & Obidovich, K. V. (2021). The professional pedagogical activity in modern education. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(9), 275-277.
8. Рахмонова, М. М., & Урмонова, Н. К. (2021). Основные Требования, История И Факты О Детской Одежде. Central Asian Journal Of Arts And Design, 2(12), 74-78.
9. Рахманова, М. М., & Анорбоев, А. (2021). МОДА САНОАТИ ВА УНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ. Scientific progress, 2(7), 555-556.
10. Qizi, D. M. Q., Mirkomilovna, R. M., & Qizi, D. D. Q. Analysis Of Application TECHNOLOGY Of Ribana Knitted Fabric In The Details Of Products On The Basis Of Analysis Of Combined Outerwear Assortments. Academicia Globe, 3(02), 143-149.