



## FORMS, METHODS AND WAYS OF MORAL EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY THROUGH NATIONAL VALUES

*Tosheva Nurzoda Toshtemirovna*

*Ph.D Associate Professor, Department of Preschool Education, Pedagogical Institute, ukhara State University p.p.f.d.*

*Zaynilloyeva Gulhayo Olimjon kizi*

*1st year master's degree student of preschool education at Bukhara State University Pedagogical Institute*

**Annotation:** In this article, the empirical knowledge of education in the national values of the Uzbek people in a large group of preschool children is reflected in the folklore, folklore-folklore-folk wisdom, taste and pleasure of the people, Socio-historical, political, philosophical, artistic and aesthetic views, the national values of the Uzbek people in the moral upbringing of children in the family, the moral qualities of children in the family, the education of respect for national values.

**Keywords:** national values, education, folklore, folk wisdom, tradition, patriotism, courage, heroism, diligence, friendship, loyalty.

The spiritual and moral upbringing of children in the family is the key to our future. Therefore, the formation of children's understanding of national customs, traditions, traditions and moral culture from an early age depends on the family. A child's pure and pure devotion, his spiritual growth, depends on the strength, peace and harmony in the family. Because the young generation brought up in it will grow up to be spiritually mature, healthy, independent-minded people. Of course, the spiritual and moral upbringing of a child is fully ensured only if the family is harmonious, its continuity is based on the degree of self-awareness of family members, their own independent thinking, worldview, and true human qualities.

The priority of love in the family is the basis of spiritual and moral upbringing of the child. However, the family, by its very nature, has its own characteristics for each child. This includes mutual respect and strict discipline, the duty of family members, kindness to each other, kindness, living in a good and decent way, the well-being of family, relatives and close people, neighbors. Caring for their well-being plays an important role in the spiritual and moral upbringing of a child.

In addition, the lessons taught by adults to young people, their experiences in the field of housekeeping and child-rearing, will further help boys and girls to strengthen their families.

Family is a place of upbringing. Education is one of its most important tasks. A child born in this place learns from his parents not only hereditary traits, but also their rules of behavior, morals and behavior. High values such as mutual respect between parents, kindness, honesty, purity, diligence, humanity are instilled in the child's behavior and consciousness through breast milk, kindness and example of family members. The family is a key factor and tool in the mental, moral, aesthetic, economic, environmental, physical, spiritual, hygienic and sexual upbringing of a child. For example, a parent is an artist, a child is a work of art, and the process of upbringing is art itself.

There are other characteristics of Uzbek families. They have been formed over the years, have risen to the level of value, and still retain their value today. That is, childhood, childbearing, strict division of

labor, parental control of the family budget, respect for the young by adults, family pride, protection of honor have become a duty for each of its members, tug. It develops a special feeling of love for the place where he grew up.

Parenting is a complex and time-consuming process that begins long before a baby is born. That is, the health, mood, lineage, worldview, inner and outer world, morals, compatibility of material and spiritual level, spiritual and physical readiness of the future parents for marriage are important in the upbringing of children. .

The purpose of family upbringing is to instill in children a sense of pride in their parents, family, ancestors, country of birth, country, nation, people, language, religion and traditions. Thus, the harmonious spirituality of a person, which is formed in the family, plays an important role in building a high-spirited society. It is known that a child is very sensitive to his upbringing. Children know their parents better than they know their children. From an early age, a child imitates the actions of adults and repeats their words. When a person grows up, he does not repeat everything he saw as a child, but all these things remain in his heart and mind.

That is why it is so important to give advice and counsel to children in the family, educational ideas, personal upbringing.

In the centuries-old experience of the people, the essence of education, how it used its forms and methods in mental, moral, labor, aesthetic and physical education of young people, how they are implemented in the upbringing of young people in family life, is especially relevant today.

The people have always understood the importance of education in shaping a person. Therefore, the training was carried out mainly in the following areas:

Raising children in the family.

An example of parenting in child rearing.

Forms and methods of mental, moral, labor education and vocational training, aesthetic and physical education in the family.

Below we will look at the forms and methods of family upbringing in these areas. People's experience shows that the process of upbringing is complex and multifaceted. After all, a person is brought up from the moment of birth. That's why people say, "Water grows crops, education brings man." The ancient Greek philosopher Socrates was asked:

- You pay more attention to the education of young people than adults. What is the reason for this?

Socrates replied:

"Young people are like a tree, they bend down as you bend, they take my sermons as if they were sealed in stone." That's why I pay more attention to their upbringing.

If the child has not been brought up from the beginning and the time for upbringing has passed, then it is necessary to re-educate them. But the people have always said that education is not a one-day affair, but a lifelong one, and have expressed wise opinions about it:

By the age of seven,

You're a real spit fire.

Until the age of seventy,

You're a real spit fire.

But the problem with parenting is that parents don't prevent it in time. There are many popular sayings about this:

"The one who touches the cradle goes in the shroud", "The one who raises the child is not the one who gave birth, the one who raises the child", "The child according to the tree, the child according to the

parents", "A mountain grows out of the ground, a man grows out of his parents, and so on. Because parents do not feel guilty about the mistakes they make in raising their children. That is why people have created proverbs such as "The bird that broke the wheel, the mother who broke the girl", "If you love your son, use him as a slave". People say that the biggest shortcoming in the upbringing of children is the lack of demand in upbringing. Evidence of this is the fact that "if the father is diligent, the child will be exemplary", "the water will be muddy from the beginning", "embrace the daughter without restraint", "the last regret is your enemy".

Defects in the upbringing of children were not only the cause of their whims, but also the cause of their misbehavior. In doing so, he recommended re-education. He stressed that parents and educators need great skills in raising young children. Personal example is important. Proverbs such as "Melon turns color", "Where the needle goes, the thread goes" and so on. At the same time, people have come to realize that along with proper upbringing, generation is also important for every child to become a good person.

Based on historical experience in the upbringing of children, the people have created a single, integrated system of education. It emphasizes the importance of admonition. Folk proverbs have been used in this method of upbringing. Dignity, duty, and responsibility are taught through honesty and integrity. For example: "Greet the place where you drank salt for forty days", "If you cut someone, he will throw a stone at you", "Do not dig a hole for someone, you will fall", "If you sow in your youth, you will reap in your old age." everyone will run away from the worthless.

Admonition is also used in fairy tales. Because fairy tales are a school of life, in which the result of the teachings, the solution manifests itself. The story of the Three Brave Brothers is a case in point.

The method of setting an example is also widely used in the national values of the Uzbek people. The epic "Ravshankhan" also has all the positive qualities of a father, an old woman, a brother, and we can see an example of humanity.

But first, we look at the example of parents and other family members in proverbs and sayings that are popular sayings.

For example, "Even if you are hungry for six days, don't give up your father's habit."

"If the father is diligent, the child will be an example."

These wise sayings say that how children grow up and how well they live depends on what kind of person a parent is, how they behave, and how they coach.

The educational value of countless and colorful proverbs, which for thousands of years have embodied the wisdom, sharp truth, deep meaning, richness of vocabulary, is incomparable. Proverbs such as "A brother grows when he sees his brother, a sister grows when she sees her sister", "Water breaks a mill, a man breaks a man" are examples. Because in every family, brothers grow up depending on their brothers, daughters grow up depending on their mothers and sisters. But if good people multiply the good, the bad will have a negative effect on the upbringing of the younger generation, albeit a small one.

This means that just as the exemplary behaviors and actions of parents and adults have a positive effect on the children in this family, their misbehavior has a negative effect on the children. Young children in the family, by their very nature, often imitate adults. That's why adults in their families can have both positive and negative attitudes.

The most important of the methods put forward in the national values of the Uzbek people is the method of encouragement and condemnation. It is said that a thief digs a hole in the dark and enters the king's treasury. As he pulls out the gold and jewels in a handkerchief, he sees something that shines like a diamond. He thinks it's a pearl and takes it in his hand and licks it. It's frozen salt. The thief puts his belongings away and goes out of the way again. The next day, the king's treasurer told the king in amazement.

He was also surprised:

"Call the thieves who dug into my treasury and left with nothing. If they say so, I will not punish them."

The thief who entered the treasury came to the king and said that he had entered the treasury himself.

The king asks him:

"You worked so hard, dug a hole, went into my treasury and left with nothing. What's the reason for that?"

The thief said:

"I have tasted the king's salt." Adhering to the salt price, I took nothing and went back. It is the work of the wicked to disobey the salt,"he said.

The king gave the thief a present and allowed him to return home.

In this narration, the wisdom of the people, "Forty days of salutation to the place where you drank salt one day," is really seen. Even a thief who follows the wisdom of the people and licks salt will not receive anything from the treasury and will be rewarded by the king.

There is another legend among the people: in ancient times, one of the governors went hunting and with his horseman drove away from the others and said to him:

"I'll tell you my secret only because I trust you more than anyone else. Be careful that no one notices." I was suspicious of what my brother was doing these days, he was probably trying to kill me. That's why I want to kill my brother. Take care of me without leaving me. The horseman swore to keep the governor's secret and to protect the governor himself. But when the governor returned from the hunt, the horseman betrayed his oath and told the governor's brother what he had heard. Shortly afterward, the governor died, and his brother succeeded him. He immediately ordered the galloping horseman to be hanged. The new governor refused to accept the new governor, even though he insisted on his service. My brother believed you and told you the secret, you betrayed and revealed the secret, you came to me and bit me. Would a man who had not been faithful to my brother be faithful to me? Now punish your slander,"he said.

In this legend, the people made a real judgment about the punishment given to slander. Such stories are common in folklore, and the account of events tells us that if they are rewarded for their good qualities and encouraged, they will be punished for their bad deeds, and everyone will be rewarded according to their deeds.

The method of persuasion was also used in the national values of the Uzbek people. This is mainly due to the fact that, for example, in the proverb "If your motherland is alive, your color will not be straw", a person will be happy if he lives a peaceful life in his homeland. . There are many such proverbs among the people. "Better a poor horse than no horse at all" Proverbs such as "You will recover with hope" encourage people to act with confidence.

It is important to inculcate moral values in children in the family, to acquaint them with beauty, to encourage them to do good, to encourage them to be brave, courageous, patriotic, loyal, to use national values in inciting hatred of evil. In order to create knowledge and understanding of parenting in the family, special advice, seminars, special trainings are of special importance. Such activities provide parents with knowledge, skills and competencies related to family upbringing. Folk songs, one of the genres of folklore, also have an educational value in the upbringing of children in the family.

There are many national values, customs, traditions and rituals that are important to study and continue in the spirit of the times. These include the birth of a child, weddings, and mourning ceremonies. Principles such as bathing the baby, caring for the mother who has just given birth, eating and drinking during the child's adolescence and adolescence, dressing, and adhering to hygienic requirements

include boys and girls. helps to uncover the most important aspects of their lives, educating them morally.

It is well-known that the basis of scientific and intellectual education is reading. Reading is a tradition passed down from generation to generation. Bedilkhanlik, Fuzulikhanlik, Navoi khanate, recitation of epics in the family circle, fairy tales of old grandmothers, poetry in the circle of girls - all this aroused interest in fiction, books, reading, sharpened the minds of young people. Improving these traditions and developing books and reading is one of the most important tasks today.

In short, in the national values of the Uzbek people, educational methods are widely used to prepare the younger generation for family life. . In this regard, we use the methods and techniques used in preparing young people for family life, parental example in the upbringing of children, folk wisdom, proverbs and sayings, stories, legends, tales, folk tales in the mental, moral, labor and professional upbringing of children in the family. It is important to use the methods and techniques used in preparing young people for family life today.

#### LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Avloniy, Abdulla. Tanlangan asarlar: 2 jildlik. 2- jild. Pandlar, ibratlar, hikoyalar, nabiylar hayoti, dramalar, maqolalar, sayohat xotiralari. - T.: "Ma'naviyat", 1998. -
2. Bobomirzayev X. Xalq og'zaki ijodi va uning ta'lim-tarbiyadagi samarasi. - T.: O'qituvchi, 1991. - 173 b.
3. Inomova M. Oilada bolalarning ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiyasi.-T.: TDPU, 1999-152 b.
4. Tosheva Nurzoda Toshtemirovna. Methods and techniques of developing cognitive activities of primary school pupils //ACADEMICIA. An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 2020. № 10.(7.13.) Стр 80-87. [https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/1537/943](https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/1537/943)
5. N.T.Tosheva, M.H. Mustafoyeva Registration of age and individual characteristics in education as a pedagogical problem. European scholar journal ISSN(E): 2660-5562 Jurnal Impact Faktor: 7.235 Volume 2, Issue 4 April 2021.– B. 85- 90 <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=jJE1SeoAAAAJ&hl=ru&oi=ao>
6. N.T.Tosheva, A.M.Ibodullayeva Pedagogical bases of training of qualified pedagogical staff. International Engineering Journal For Research & Development: Vol. 6 No. 3 (2021): VOLUME 6 ISSUE 3 SJIF: 7.169 <http://iejrd.com/index.php/%20/article/view/2228>
7. Тошева Н. Т. Педагогико-психологические подходы к развитию познавательной деятельности учащихся начальной школы //Педагогические науки. – 2011. – №. 6. – С. 44-46.
8. Тошева Н. Т. Организация учебно-познавательных ситуаций начальных классов на основе дидактико-психологических подходов //Новое слово в науке и практике: гипотезы и апробация результатов исследований. – 2017. – С. 42-46.
9. Тошева Н. Т. Бошланғич синф ўқувчиларининг билиш фаолиятини ривожлантиришнинг педагогик-психологик хусусиятлари Fan va jamiyat. – Нукус, 2020. – №2. – Б. 109-111. [https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/1540/942](https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/1540/942)
10. Тошева Н. Т. Бошланғич синф ўқувчиларида билиш фаолиятини шакллантиришнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари Муғаллим ҳам узлуксиз билимлендириў.– Нукус, 2020. – №2. – Б. 126-132. [https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals\\_buxdu/article/view/1544/941](https://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/1544/941)
11. Tosheva Nurzoda Toshtemirovna. Education process directed to the person as the basis of increasing knowing activity of pupils. // The advanced science open access journal. United states, 2013. №6. . Стр. 83-85.
12. Boymurodova G. T. Particular Characteristics of Scientific Research Methods to Continuous Rising Qualification //Eastern European Scientific Journal. – 2017. – №. 5. – С. 29-34.

13. Boymurodova G., Tosheva N. Boshlang 'ich ta'limda bilish faoliyatini rivojlantiruvchi o 'quv vaziyatlarini tashkillashtirishda hamkorlikda o 'qitishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari //Образование и инновационные исследования международный научно-методический журнал. – 2020. – Т. 1. – №. 1.
14. Toshtemirovna, Boymurodova Gulzoda. "Boshlangich ta'lim sifat va samaradorliginu oshirishda hamkorlikda oqitishning oziga xos xususiyatlari." *научно-практическая конференция*. 2022.
15. Olimov, S. S. (2021). The innovation process is a priority in the development of pedagogical sciences.
16. Olimov, S. S., & Mamurova, D. I. (2021). Graphic Information Processing Technology and its Importance. *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630)*, 10, 1-4.
17. Olimov, S. S., & Mamurova, D. I. (2022). Information Technology in Education. *Pioneer: Journal of Advanced Research and Scientific Progress*, 1(1), 17-22.
18. Olimov, S. (2020). The differentiation of education is an important factor of pedagogical technology. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*, 8(11).
19. Alimova S. INTERFAOL TA'LIMNING ASOSIY TAMOYIL, SHAKL VA OMILLARI //ZAMONAVIY TA'LIM: MUAMMO VA YECHIMLARI. – 2022. – Т. 1. – С. 276-280.
20. Alimova S. TA'LIM-TARBIYA JARAYONIDA ILMIY VA UMUMMADANIY DUNYOQARASHNI SHAKLLANTIRISH //ИЖТИМОЙ ФАНЛАРДА ИННОВАЦИЯ ОНЛАЙН ИЛМИЙ ЖУРНАЛИ. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 4. – С. 66-70.
21. Ashurova Z. Pedagogik Mahorat //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2021. – Т. 6. – №. 6.
22. Yoshiyevna U. M. THE METHOD OF ORGANIZING" GROUP SINGING" IN TEACHING" MUSICAL CULTURE" IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS //Modern Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities. – 2022. – Т. 4. – С. 271-274.