

Boshlang'ich ta'limda topishmoqlar va ularning tarbiya jarayonida tutgan o'rni

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada yosh avlodni har tomonlama barkamol shaxs sifatida tarbiyalashda xalq og'zaki ijodining kichik janri bo'lgan topishmoqlar hamda ularning ahamiyati haqida fikr yuritiladi.

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Загадки в начальном образовании и их роль в образовательном процессе.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются загадки, поджанр фольклора, и их значение в воспитании молодого поколения как всесторонне развитой личности.

Ключевые слова: Народное творчество, духовно-нравственное воспитание, загадка, ребенок.

Riddles in primary education and their place in the educational process

Abstract: This article discusses riddles, a sub-genre of folklore, and their importance in educating the young generation as a well-rounded person.

Key words: Folk art, spiritual and moral education, riddle, child.

A person's humanity, his place in society is determined by the level of his upbringing. As we all know, education starts with the family. On the other hand, there is such a type of education that the human race feels the need for it throughout its life and satisfies this need in a certain amount through various means. One of the most important of these tools is the samples of folk oral creativity, which live in harmony with the nation to which a person belongs. Examples of folklore are used synonymously with the term folklore in science. "Folklore" was first used by 19th century researcher William Thomas in 1864. It consists of two words: "folk" - people, "lore" - knowledge, wisdom, wisdom, i.e. It means "people's knowledge", "people's wisdom". [1]

When we say folklore, we mean epic tales, proverbs, proverbs, and stories that embody the history, present, and future of our nation, inherited from our ancestors. Folk songs, legends and stories will appear. These masterpieces of thinking, which are growing and developing from generation to generation, being an integral part of our national spirituality and culture, make the growing young generation intellectually mature, physically fit, a generation worthy of their ancestors, and a role model for the future youth. It would not be an exaggeration to say that it plays a fundamental role in raising a child as a person. Although the examples of folk art differ in terms of genre, each of them has one idea - the idea of educating the young generation as a fully mature and well-rounded person. Riddles are one of the folk oral genres that aim at such great ideas. Riddles, which are a unique form of artistic perception of life, are one of the popular genres of Uzbek folklore.

A question or a task given in a poetic or prose structure by puzzling two objects, things and events that are similar to each other in terms of form, function, action and condition, and aiming to find it based on similar signs characteristic of the other, is called a riddle. Riddles are a genre belonging to a sub-type of Uzbek folklore. The term "find" was created by adding the formative suffix "ish" to the command verb "find", and by adding the form "-moq" to it, a genre term was created. Topishmaq has its own

characteristics. , they fundamentally change the essence of the genre. Abdurauf Fitrat describes this feature of the genre as follows: "It is called "finding" to describe the attributes and signs of some things without naming them. It is considered one of the literary games among people. Riddles are a small-volume, poetic or prose genre that requires to find the sign of a hidden thing-phenomenon by analogy, comparison.[2]

Riddles in different regions of our republic, according to the local characteristics and dialects of those places, have various names such as puzzle, jummok, jumok, topmacha, topar chopchak, top-top, top-top chopchak, matal, masala, ushuk. is also represented by 'z. But at present, "finding" has completely changed as the only scientific and literary term, and the rest are used in narrow circles and in the speech of some old people [1].

We all know that from ancient times, the Uzbek people, along with all other nations, resorted to various folk games in order to educate their children as physically fit individuals, and invented riddles in order to ensure their intellectual maturity. . On the surface, riddles are seen simply as a way to pass the time and prevent boredom, but there is also another side to the matter: by telling and hearing riddles, children have been shown to increase their ability to think figuratively and logically, and to be attentive to the hidden signs of things and events. It is also a reflection of our existence. A child who hears a riddle is forced to think and ponder in order to find its answer, to connect the similes and adjectives given in the riddle with life, and as a result, a certain amount of the child becomes more attentive to the environment. Riddles are such a wonderful genre that they do not bypass any sphere of human life, they include all things and events in existence, their various manifestations. Sky, sun, moon, stars, natural phenomena; man, his members; animal world; birds, insects; trees, various plants, fruits, vegetables; household goods; tools are created, in general, about everything.

Thoughts expressed in the form of questions in riddles have a certain artistic form. They are created in a compact, solid, impressive form, just like proverbs. Riddles serve as one of the public genres of oral creativity, and their style is to use words in a figurative sense by means of metaphor (metaphor), irony, allusion, comparing the signs of hidden objects and events, gestures. consists of It is not for nothing that Aristotle said about these features of riddles, "The way to create a very good metaphor"[3]. In ancient times, riddles were more important than now. The creation of riddles and their images in many cases are related to mythology, ancient way of life, and have a centuries-old history. The roots of folk riddles go back to the first stages of the development of humanity and society. Ancient riddles are based on the human desire to know the world and the secrets of nature. Later, the function of riddles changed and it became more of an artistic form of word games. Their entertainment features are expressed in the following Uzbek riddle.

Play, play, play
It's a fun wedding. (Riddle) [4].

Riddles have a prose or poetic form in terms of structure. Prose riddles are a minority compared to poetic riddles. In poetic riddles, all aspects of the form of the poem, such as stop, weight, rhyme, radif, etc. are fully followed. For example:

four-legged,
Iron hooves. (Horse)
He has four legs,
Iron-studded hoof,
Delivers to address,
Hard hoof made of stone. (horse)

Riddles can be single-component (one-question-answer, one-subject) or multi-component (multi-question-answer, multiple-subject) part of the question and answer. For example:

Like the sun at night
Like a ball during the day. (light bulb)

If the riddle has one subject, the following riddle has many subjects

I saw a treasure on the mountain,
I saw Solomon in the water,
I saw the soup cooked without salt,

I saw a rolling stone.[1]

Here, each line of the riddle talks about an object, and each line rhymes with each other, and the answer to the riddle is a wolf, fish, sumac, turtle. Telling riddles is an educational tool for increasing the child's vocabulary, expanding his understanding and imagination about life and its events, perception and reasoning ability. Riddles are widely used in epics and fairy tales. Riddles enrich the content of fairy tales and epics and increase their interest. Heroes test each other's wits and ingenuity through riddles. This phenomenon is mainly observed in fairy tales. Tales with a riddle are divided into 2 types: the first is a tale with a riddle, in which a riddle comes within a tale, and the second is a tale-riddle, in which the events of the century are built on the basis of a riddle.

Riddles are also important because they encourage the child to think independently, sharpen his perception and intelligence, so they are sufficiently studied at the elementary school age. Every child who hears a riddle and tries to find the answer, tries to connect the symbols in it with life, the level of logical thinking also increases.

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