



**DEVELOPING HUMAN QUALITIES IN STUDENTS THROUGH THE
STUDY OF ANECDOTES IN THE PRIMARY GRADES**

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Annotation

Anecdotes is one of the most popular genres of folklore. The word means a funny story, consisting of soft sarcasm, jokes.

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Every science has important theoretical issues. The study of fiction is called literary criticism. The field of study of folk oral poetry is called folklore. Although folklore is an independent discipline in the field of literature, it has a number of commonalities and commonalities due to the fact that the object of study is fiction. In particular, the issue of genres is important for both literary and folklore studies. Only in literature, such as songs, rubai, epics, (classical literature) written by representatives of written literature; genre features of poetry, story, novel, drama, etc. (modern literature) are studied. In folklore, the peculiarities of such genres in folklore as proverbs, songs, fairy tales, epics are studied. However, regardless of the form in which the literature is created, the achievements and discoveries in each area can be considered as a contribution to the development of literary science. First of all, let's remember that works of art are of three types depending on the gender or type of creation. The existence of three sexes (epic, lyric, drama) has been noted and acknowledged in world literature. By genre is meant the small species that make up the works of these three sexes. For example, the type of epic works in the written literature consists of novels, short stories, story genres, in the oral literature - fairy tales, epics, anecdotes. That is, the name of the gender can be preserved, and its composition can be of different genres, depending on the method of creation (oral or written).

Epos - Greek "epos" - consists of the word narration, story, song, which in fiction means the narration of an event, the expression of the details of a life story. It is not surprising that the word "song" in the definition, because the songs meant by the ancient Greeks, in contrast to the modern understanding of the word, had the property of describing the event. In the epic genre of fiction, an event is told through an artistic word.



Genres of this genre in folklore include myths, legends, tales, epics, some myths, anecdotes, and legends. The scientist Bahodir Sarimsakov, who studied this theoretical issue on a scientific basis, added the fourth of the three sexes mentioned earlier and called it a "special species". He defined the composition of this type as "simple sitting applause, curses, insults, proverbs, parables, riddles and other closed phrases." Indeed, in the mentioned genres, on the one hand, despite the fact that there is clear information to create an image of a particular situation, event, the text is very compact in size.

Well-known folklorists V.M. Zirmunsky and H.T. Zarifov called the epics of Uzbek folklore "Epic of Heroism". The large-scale book published in Moscow in 1947 was called "The Epic of Uzbek Folk Heroism" and analyzed epics from the series "Alpomish", "Gorogly", "Kuntugmish". .

Lyric is derived from the name of an ancient Greek musical instrument called the lyre, which in fiction refers to works that express human feelings and inner experiences. It is known that various events take place in life. Lyrical works express the feelings that arise in the heart of a person under the influence of these moments of life. It is with this feature that the lyric differs from the epic. Because in such works the main purpose is not the life event that took place, but the manifestation of spiritual impressions, expressed in the form of an internal attitude to this event. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the description of the event reflected in the lyrical works not exactly, but relatively.

Thus, we have a general idea of the gender and types of works of folklore, the composition of their genres. Now let's talk about the most important concepts in the relationship of these genres. As mentioned earlier, fiction consists of oral and written works, depending on the method of creation. Oral creativity dates back to the formation of the culture of writing. However, the role and importance of ancient myths in the emergence of oral creation itself is incomparable. In-depth scientific research of Doctor of Philology, Professor B.Sarimsakov says that myth is the basis of folklore. Myth does not fall into the category of artistic creation. Because the level of art in it is very low. Consequently, the myth can not be included in the structure of folklore. However, the diffusion process took place in the formation of oral works. Diffusion is derived from the Latin word "diffusion", which means absorption, diffusion. Spontaneous thermal motion of molecules, atoms, ions and colloidal particles, the spontaneous transfer of one substance to another, "absorption" of another. It turns out that the diffusion process in the exact sciences was a major factor in the emergence of genres of folklore from myth.



In particular, B. Sarimsakov writes: "In folklore, the term diffusion is applied to the structural, semantic and functional changes that occur in their nature as a result of the penetration of one genre, motive or image into another genre, motive or image." Simply put, the depiction of an event from a myth, the uncompromising struggle between good and evil, is a gradual myth in the composition of the initial elements of the image; a fairy tale in the form of a legend; The formation of epic genres as a result of the development of fairy tales and their independent development as a separate genre can be explained by the process of diffusion in oral creation. Well-known folklorists V.Y. Propp, E.M. Meletinsky, Z.P. Sokolova fully confirmed that folk tales originated directly from myth.

The oral art of the Uzbek people is an oral art of various genres, reflecting the worldview, artistic pleasure, creative potential, dreams and aspirations of the Uzbek people.

Folklore includes fairy tales, epics, legends, songs, parables, parables, proverbs, riddles, anecdotes and stories. Materials of folklore reflect social events, struggles, defense of the homeland from the enemy, dreams, customs, rituals, ceremonies and other life events of the people.

Primary school curricula place a complex challenge on reading lessons, such as helping students acquire good reading skills. The materials of folklore play an important role in the full implementation of such tasks. Pupils by nature love proverbs, riddles and fairy tales, they read them with great interest. In addition, folklore has long been a source of education.

First of all, primary school students get acquainted with fairy tales. It is known that fairy tales are one of the most ancient and widespread genres of folklore. The term "fairy tale" occurs in the 11th century in Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'atit turk" in the form of "mature" and tells a story orally. means.

Although the word "fairy tale" is now accepted as a folkloric term, it is called a proverb in the objects of Surkhandarya, Samarkand and Fergana.

Fairy tales are an epic type of folklore. Its peculiarity is that it tells a story in the form of a perfect story. Fairy tales reflect the realities of life in a wonderful, strange and attractive way.

A fairy tale of folklore. That is why the people is a creative product of the oral tradition, spoken by many, spread by word of mouth, tradition, the anonymity of the creator - anonymity, the performance of a plot among the people in several variants. - belongs to fairy tales.



At different times, fairy tales have undergone different changes. Due to this, the ideological direction, composition, tasks of the protagonists of fairy tales change and new versions appear.

In addition, each fairy tale is born depending on the creative ability, worldview, ability to reflect the realities of life, the level of knowledge of fairy tale traditions, upbringing, psychological state, as a result of which one fairy tale lives among the people in several variants. The artistic form and poetics of fairy tales are unique. Fantastic fiction is associated with the realities of life and reflects the ancient notions, customs and rituals themselves.

Anecdote is one of the most popular genres of folklore, a delicate, delicate story, a funny, small-volume story involving jokes. The term anecdote is derived from the Arabic words anecdote and nibs, which are subtle, multi-meaning the word refers to a humorous story consisting of subtle allusions, allusions. Anecdotes are also popularly referred to as "gentlemen". The anecdotes are created in connection with a single hero (Nasridin Afandi) and have a concise plot. The principles of artistic representation of anecdotal reality are based on real-life fictions, word games and satire. The plot structure of the anecdotes is concise and consists of a combination of one or two episodes. The episodes that make up the plot lie in a revealing or polite joke and serve a critical aesthetic function. One of the most important features of the anecdote is that it is always in step with life.

The Grade 1 Reading textbook contains anecdotes such as "Sleep has run away," "The camel doesn't suck at the door," and the Grade 3 anecdotes include "Jokes." You can also use the same methods used to work on the text of the anecdote when working on the text of the anecdote. But it is also important to pay attention to the peculiarities of the anecdote genre.

When working on anecdotes in primary school, it is necessary to pay special attention to the flaws that are criticized in them, to teach students to be of good character, revealing the essence of these flaws. This requires a great deal of pedagogical skills from the teacher. does. In particular, in Grade 1, the anecdote "The camel does not fit through the door" explains Afandi's attitude to the deceiver, emphasizing his intelligence and eloquence. There is a conversation about a man who knows his master as a young boy and wants to take his bread. Did you like this person? How can he be treated? Are you satisfied with your master's answer? Why? questions are asked. Students learn that it is necessary to hate such people, that it is a negative thing for a person to cheat and eat the bread of a young child.



They knew that there were people like that in life, but they should not be deceived, they should be protected with the same intelligence as Afandi. Reading this anecdote will give students an idea that hatred of cheaters and cheating is a bad thing. This will help them to avoid such defects in the future.

In Grade 3, there are three anecdotes in the “Folk Oral Creativity” section, and in the process of reading them, students are encouraged to avoid the flaws that are criticized in the anecdote, and to fight against such flaws. 'is shot. Afandi is also the protagonist of the anecdotes "Whistle Button", "Afandi Sniper", "Gap One". Each anecdote reveals a different human side. Only when the teacher forms the essence of these aspects in the eyes of the students will the educational goal of reading anecdotes be achieved. For example, in the "Button Whistle" anecdote, bragging is laughed at. In it, the king's courtier brags that there is no science in the world that I have not studied, that there is no problem that I cannot solve. Afandi cleverly demonstrates his arrogance, that is, Afandi reaches out and blows a whistle and asks him to press four buttons on it. This makes the boastful minister matte. When reading this anecdote, it is emphasized that boasting is a bad habit. In accordance with its essence, proverbs such as "Do not brag, your profession is small", "Perfect to the humble, perish to the proud" are also used. Students will be asked to describe the situations they have witnessed. In the process, they develop a sense of pride. It is said that such vices should be avoided. It is said that humility can elevate a person and pride can cause a person to fall.

In Grade 3, the reading of the master anecdotes “Sniper” and “One Speech” also focuses on the formation of the best human qualities in students by evaluating the master’s actions.

From the above, it can be seen that by reading anecdotes, primary school students learn the essence of human qualities by observing many flaws and understand that they need to follow them throughout their lives.

So, it is necessary to recognize that anecdotes also have a special place in the education of primary school students in the spirit of a harmonious human being, and the teacher should take this into account in their study lessons.

Anecdotes from primary school textbooks also play an important role in broadening students' worldviews and shaping their various human qualities. After all, the process of understanding the idea reflected in the anecdotes, the understanding of its meaning requires intelligence and ingenuity from students.



One of the ways to develop human qualities in students by teaching them folklore in the primary grades is through the process of working on the text. This is one of the most important tools in this task, as it can be done on a text, plan and retell on this basis, work on a dictionary, selectively read with different assignments. There is also a variety of folklore lessons human qualities can also be formed in students through the use of interactive methods based on new pedagogical technologies.

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