

## PECULIARITIES OF ETHNOPEDAGOGY IN THE FORMATION OF NATIONAL VALUES

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**Tayanch so'zlar:** millat, qadriyat, millat, ta'lim, tarbiya, maqol.

**Ключевые слова:** нация, ценность, национальная ценность, образование, воспитание, пословица.

**Key words:** nation, value, nationality, education, upbringing, proverb.

### **Резюме:**

Maqolada milliy, umuminsoniy va shaxsiy qadriyatlar ma'naviyat o'zagi sifatida e'tirof etilib, milliy madaniyat va qadriyatlar yoshlarda ijobiy fazilatlarni shakllantirishning asosi ekanligi ta'kidlangan. Milliy qadriyatlar umuminsoniy qadriyatlardan bir millat manfaatlari yig'indisini tashkil etishi bilan farq qiladi. Boshqa xalqlar uchun qadrlı bo'lgan qadriyatlarni e'zozlash har bir xalq uchun yuksak ma'naviyatdir. Maqolada o'quvchilarda vatanparvarlik, mehnatsevarlik kabi fazilatlarni shakllantirishda maqollardan foydalanishning pedagogik imkoniyatlari ham ochib berilgan.

### **Резюме:**

В статье рассматриваются национальные, общечеловеческие и личные ценности как ядро духовности, подчеркивается, что национальная культура и ценности являются основой формирования положительных качеств у молодежи. Национальные ценности отличаются от общечеловеческих тем, что они представляют собой сумму интересов одной нации. Высокой моралью для каждой нации является уважение ценностей, которые являются ценными для других наций. В статье также раскрываются педагогические возможности использования пословиц в формировании таких качеств, как патриотизм и трудолюбие у учащихся.

### **Summary:**

The article recognizes national, universal and personal values as the core of spirituality, and emphasizes that national culture and values are the basis for the formation of positive qualities in young people. National values differ from universal values in that they constitute the sum of the interests of one nation. It is a high morality for every nation to respect the values that are valuable to other nations. The article also reveals the pedagogical possibilities of using proverbs in the formation of such qualities as patriotism and diligence in students.

**Introduction.** Today, the focus on national values and their preservation is important for every nation. The main reason for this is how difficult it is to build



a future without understanding its past. Indeed, nationality embodies the whole past of a nation, its way of life, and the very essence of a nation in general.

The question is, what is “nationality”, “national education” and what does it mean? The source of national education is nationality! The concepts of “nation”, “national pride”, “national etiquette”, and “culture of interethnic communication” are rooted in the Arabic word “mil”. The word in Arabic means “core”, “essence”, “basis”. The concept of “nation” is religion, sect, ummah; population belonging to one denomination; combines the meanings of the people.

Given the tariffs, it is not difficult to understand how important it is and that all nations strive to inculcate national values in the minds of young people. That is why every state teaches the younger generation the national traditions, customs, ceremonies, as well as natural values, economic values, socio-political values, spiritual and enlightenment values, philosophical values, artistic values, pays special attention to upbringing on the basis of religious values and, of course, universal values.

The main part: Recognizing the importance of the above points, it should be noted that one of the best ways to inculcate national values in the minds of young people is undoubtedly the folklore. Because it is the examples of folklore that tell the story of every nation’s past. Examples of folklore are songs, proverbs, parables, riddles, legends, myths, legends, myths, anecdotes, praises, proverbs, epics, askiya, fast sayings, alla, yor-yorlar, kelin salam can be quoted

The main part. The “proverb”, one of the examples of folklore, is especially important in the educational process in the formation of national values.

When we think of proverbs, of course, we have to dwell on their essence. A proverb is a wise saying consisting of artistic, figurative considerations that summarize the socio-historical, life and everyday experience of the people. The term proverb is derived from the Arabic word [لوق] - qawlun - to speak, to say.

The proverbs are extremely rich and varied in subject matter, covering topics such as homeland, diligent, learning, diligence, friendship, harmony, wisdom, vigilance, language and speech culture, and love. Proverbs also reflect the negative and positive traits that people may have.

Proverbs have a special character in educating our youth in the national spirit. For example, the proverbs about the Motherland reflect the boundless love, devotion and respect of the Uzbek people for their homeland. They glorify the Motherland, show that everyone can breathe in their homeland, live in dignity, love the motherland and always be loyal to it. “The nightingale loves the grass, the man loves his homeland”. This proverb emphasizes the importance of the

concept of homeland in the human spiritual world. It would be wrong to say that the word “homeland” in the proverb reflects only a certain area, address, place, nature. This word is semantically combined with the spirit of the ancestors, the monuments of spiritual heritage, values, national unity, mentality. The more the nightingale spreads in the flower-garden, the more free a person feels in his homeland. Just as a nightingale cannot be imagined without gardens, flowerbeds and meadows, so it is impossible to imagine a person without his homeland.

The following proverb is about the Motherland, its peace and prosperity. That is, “If your motherland is alive, your color will not be straw”. This proverb states that living and residing in one's homeland requires a certain duty. Only if the country is safe, that is, peaceful and free, can a person live peacefully in his homeland. It is associated with peace, freedom, liberty, confidence in one's country, pride and honor, standing tall in front of other nations.

We can see the richness in each of the proverbs about the homeland. For example, “Be a beggar in your own country until you become a king in another country”, “A bird worships a bush, a man worships his homeland”, “The ruin of the homeland is the sanctuary of life”, “Your homeland is your golden cradle” include many patriotic proverbs.

Our articles, which reflect the characteristics of working and diligence, also have a positive impact on the process of labor education with students. Our people have always been hard-working. For centuries, the qualities of diligence have been valued among the people, and the concepts of labor and diligence have reached us through proverbs. Take, for example, the proverb: “Work makes you hungry, laziness makes you run away”. In this proverb, a person who enjoys work enjoys it, while a person who works has a right to eat with an appetite, to feel that he is truly right. We can understand that a person who does not like work and avoids work will not enjoy it if he does not work, and in the end he will face many difficulties. There are a number of proverbs by our people on this subject. Similarly, proverbs about labor include “Labor is a snare, laziness is a grave”, “Two things are melted, and in the end the teeth of the fingers”, “Wealth comes from labor, and beauty comes from work”, Many proverbs about hard work, such as “Ignorance is worthless”, “Worry is the main rule, Laborless soup is the rule”, “Spring floods the river, Man increases the value of labor” and their educational value can be widely described.

Proverbs about morality also have a special place. They serve to form the rules of etiquette in the minds of children and to educate them in a way that is specific to our national values. That is: “Man - with manners, the Heaven - with the sun”, “Learned manners from obscenity”, “A good child is a snare, a bad



child is a grave”, “A child is a saint” We can see such proverbs as: At this point, “Listen to the good word, not listen to the bad word!” comment on the content of the proverb. In this case, do not avoid good words, listen with all your heart, but do not listen to bad, hurtful words, gossip, provocative words, and avoid such conversations. we can see the content. Because good words are good for people and help us to draw conclusions for a particular situation and correct mistakes and shortcomings that we do not know. Gossip and slander can make a person sad, lead to sin, and lead to negative consequences.

Conclusion. The scope of folk proverbs covers various spheres of human life. After all, the use of folk proverbs in the upbringing of our youth as a harmoniously developed person, in the assimilation of our national values, in politeness, in general, in the formation of feelings of humanity and patriotism, in selfless work for our national independence. is a mystery.

Folk proverbs, which are one of the examples of folklore in the formation of national values, embody important aspects in the formation of our national values for our youth. Folk proverbs allow students to form the following moral qualities that are valued by all mankind: national values, universal values, religious values, patriotism, friendship, morality, harmony, diligence, love of profession, the consequences of good and evil, honesty, nobility, justice, honesty, courage, generosity, greed, humility, patience, love, honor, sincerity, thoughtfulness, prudence, extravagance, norm and non-normality, responsibility, forms many qualities such as respect for elders, adherence to customs, traditions.

Based on the above, it can be said that folk proverbs play an important role in the formation of our national values, in the formation of the national spirit of young people, as well as their spirituality.

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