

## ISSUES OF TEACHING PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TO THINK INDEPENDENTLY AND FREELY IN FOLK PEDAGOGY

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**Abstract:** Issues of teaching primary school students to independent, free thinking are considered.

**Key words:** independent thought, free thought, personal thought, riddles, proverbs, culture of behavior, speech skills.

### Introduction

For the strong development of our country, we need people who are competent in all aspects and have their own opportunities.

Our first president I. A. In the speech "Modern personnel is an important factor of our development", which Karimov spoke at the meeting of the republican commission on the creation of the "National Personnel Training Program", some young people who have graduated from the school do not have an independent opinion. "A person who does not have an independent opinion will follow any crowd," they lamented.

"In the national program, primary attention is paid to the formation of the individual's freedom and ability to think independently. Thought develops in a free society, and the development of thought is a guarantee of a strong society."

Therefore, every citizen of an independent country should have his own independent, personal opinion.

What is the current state of independent, free thinking of our young people?

The answer to this question can be drawn from the above-mentioned speech of the head of state at the meeting of the commission on the creation of the national personnel training program.

Why can't some of our young people convey their personal thoughts clearly, concisely and succinctly? What is the reason for this? Is it because of their shyness or low knowledge? Maybe they don't feel free?

What measures should be taken to awaken the freedom of thought of our youth? What opportunities should be created for them? What does the environment that surrounds us have to do with our thinking? etc.

Such questions must cross everyone's imagination. In what conditions are our independent thinking young people brought up?

From the day a child comes into the world, we should pay attention to giving him freedom. When he is playing, he should answer someone's questions without anyone's help, only with the words that come from his heart. Some parents repeat the questions to their children before they answer them. Preventing such a child, parents do not even think about the destruction of the freedom of thought of tomorrow's youth. That is, some parents beat their children for not being able to express their thoughts clearly. This situation makes the situation even more complicated. In the future, this

child will be afraid to tell even what he knows, he will remain silent when he says that it is better not to speak. This kind of torture also gives halal to the child's freedom of thought.

A child's ability to express his opinion freely depends on his upbringing in the family. The reason can be seen from marriage. In some families, when sitting around the table, only the head of the family and the mother of that house have the right to speak. The rest of the children should sit quietly without talking or expressing any opinion. Even if the parents want to buy something or have a plan, only the two of them think about it, they are not interested in the opinion of their children.

A child brought up in such a family will definitely become talkative, shy, shy to share what he knows, unable to convey his thoughts to others.

The second type of family is that when the public gathers around the table, all issues are considered, and the opinions of each family member are taken into account. A child brought up in such a family will certainly have his own independent opinion and become one of the free-thinking individuals of the future.

Therefore, free thinking itself is related to the child's early education. It would not be bad if we take the good sides of the educational processes that we have discussed above and use them in life. As the saying goes, "A child will grow up from a young age." Currently, there are many children who are hungry for knowledge, learning, and knowledge. We need to give proper education to children who are quick with such knowledge, because they are the youth of tomorrow.

With the honor of independence, freedom was given to our own language, our own religion. We can now learn only by studying the heritage left by our ancestors.

Folk literature is quickly, accurately and well received by readers. Therefore, during the experiment, we tried to use such Karakalpak folklore masterpieces more widely.

Folk art includes fairy tales, fairy tales, short rhymes, children's songs, riddles, quick sayings, epics.

Our task is to show the importance of young people's free thinking from that folk art. Does Hosh folk art contribute to free thinking of young people?

Of course, it has great importance. Because we cannot know other people's folklore without knowing our own folklore.

Let's take fairy tales for example. Tales themselves are divided into several types. Animal stories, fantasy stories, realistic stories, marriage stories, fantasy stories. Thus, the fairy tales themselves are divided into five. Therefore, young children love to read stories about animals. While reading the fairy tales about those animals, the child thinks, it is natural to think that there are people who have the same qualities in our lives.

So the child now thinks about the hero of that fairy tale. He must draw conclusions from the fairy tale. Of course, in order to draw conclusions, the child must have the ability to think freely. If a child has the ability to think freely, he can certainly draw conclusions. If that child makes a wrong opinion, his conclusion cannot be said to be wrong. Because the child's opinion will return, it is necessary to give correct instructions instead. The heroes of the fairy tale about animals describe the tricksters in life through cunning foxes, hungry wolves, and people who say they are only mine.

It is possible to develop free thinking in children by teaching fairy tales. For example, we can ask you to tell the beginning of a fairy tale, think about the continuation, the fate of the hero of the fairy tale, and how the fairy tale will end with your fantasy. In this way, it is clear that we help the child's thinking efficiency to become active.

Teaching and memorizing folk songs that are easy for young children, written lightly, will also help the child's thinking ability to increase. For example "Fox"

Yes fox, fox,  
If you have a rule at night,  
I'm going to my mom's house  
What does Momong give you?  
A goat milks and gives milk.  
You put it in order,  
I will put the willow in the bottom,  
What do you do when a dog runs away?  
I take it from the dog's mouth,  
I'm going to Baty Khan,  
What's up with Bati Khan?  
There is a bird that flies high,  
Fly into the air,  
He returned to the valley,  
Dare drained the water.  
Your fish rotted,  
In the land of two kings,  
Two mice fought,  
They shaved their beards.

Teaching to sing excerpts from such lightly written short songs has its own place. Children quickly accept the lines of songs used in puzzle and hide-and-seek games.

Ao'elemen, dao'elemen,  
Salkhan with the number of the dog,  
By the blood of the black sheep,  
Aoez Mullah ruled  
Chulga Kyotti,  
when will it come  
Autumn will come, if it doesn't come, autumn will come.  
If autumn does not come, winter will come.  
Pallam pish, get up, get out.

This makes the above children's songs well received by children of any age, from toddlers to elementary school students. For example, the fact that a child weaves poems based on the content of that series even by watching TV series shows the activity of their thinking. For example, among children now there are poems to the tune of the movie "Morena Clara".

A plane is flying in the sky,  
Inside, Linda is crying,  
Don't cry Linda it's yours  
Valentin's wife was Clara.

Children recite similar lines to each other in their own way.

The German came out of the forest,  
Karmonnan took the knife.  
Either you die or you stay,  
Who will you be friends with?

It is possible to develop their thinking ability by reciting such poems. The reason is that children try to understand the meaning of a poem in order to memorize it, and then memorize it by repeating it over and over again.

And memorizing poems will help train the child's brain. A child with a well-trained brain will definitely try to quickly understand what others are saying.

Teaching primary students to think freely by using riddles in their mother tongue class.

Riddles are a type of folk art, which express a clear meaning with words and require thinking. The peculiarity of a riddle is that in order to find it, you need to compare it to another thing and think about its meaning. According to the meaning of the riddle, it is divided into things necessary in life, animals, nature and natural phenomena, wisdom, etc. By teaching children riddles, we develop their thinking on the one hand, and on the other hand, we give them the opportunity to think on their own.

For example, in order to solve the riddle: "He walks without legs, he speaks without a mouth", the child thinks about how something walks without legs and how it speaks without a mouth. In order to find this riddle, students may have different ideas, there may be discussions among students, if each student qualifies his thoughts, a clear solution will be found. Where there is a problem, there will be development. This is the answer to the riddle (letter).

"The one who threw the little one, started you ahead" (autumn).

"It has a door at the top, a hole in the nail, a fire burns in the circle, and bread is made from the fire" (tandır).

"Whiter than snow, softer than a curtain" (cotton).

By solving such riddles, the child learns to think in all directions and to think freely.

In addition to riddles, we can learn to say quickly. One of the forms of Karakalpak folklore that has been around since early times is fast speaking. It has been handed down from father to son and is being told with interest to this day. Rapid utterances greatly help children to speak quickly and accurately. A learner of rapid pronunciation is required to understand the meaning of the words in it in order to pronounce it correctly. It is necessary to say fast and repeat it quickly and correctly. If riddles are solved thoughtfully, proverbs combine a clear meaning with few words, quick sayings teach to sharpen the tongue and say words without mistakes.

I bought six carts of pumpkins from the market,  
What I put in six carts,

Tagil ola taipok horn,  
Aq bokse baspaq, Aq bokse baspaq, (from the mouth of the people).

Is Alan alive?  
Can't get it  
Did he catch it quickly?  
Did he pick up the ground?

My father used to tell stories,  
Every year it returns,  
He looks so happy.  
Even if he returns, he returns quickly (Kh. Saparov).

On our street, on your street,  
In our street, many streets,  
Lots of chicks on your street,  
Many chicks, many chicks (O. Khojanियazov).

The fact that children speak quickly and correctly also greatly contributes to the growth of the child's thinking activity.

Also, learning proverbs and explaining their meaning has its own place. Proverbs have a long history and are taken from life experiences. A system of meaningful words (vocabulary) that convey deep meaning with few words.

Farmers use proverbs such as "What you sow, you will reap", "If your hand moves, your mouth moves", "If you plow, you will fall, if you don't plow, you will fall", and cattle farmers, "Where a horse grows, hair remains where it grows", "A lame sheep lies down and gets fat." ", related to trade, coined proverbs such as "Cheaply sold, quickly sold", "Cheap soup tastes good". During the war:

When a horse gets sick, it drinks water with its trough.

When a job falls on a young man, he walks through his boots.

He made up such proverbs. Another valuable part of proverbs is that, for example, they have a logical meaning, so the speaker can choose a proverb of his own opinion and use it wherever he wants. For example, instead of saying "Don't show badness to someone else", "Don't dig deep for someone else, you will fall instead yourself", and "If he finds the owner of the word, he will find the owner of the property", "A crow who has finished his day, plays with an eagle" are often used in the mouth of the people.

According to the meaning of the proverbs, the Motherland is divided into protection, work, unity, friendship, justice, agriculture, livestock, fishing and trade, cleanliness, health, nature, and seasons. If the students can use the proverbs in their thoughts, then he is definitely a person with his independent free thought. Because not every person can use proverbs according to his opinion. In order to use proverbs correctly, one must be able to express the meaning of proverbs correctly.

Correct understanding of the meaning of proverbs itself helps to activate the ability to think. For example, when a child reads a proverb, it is good to know what it means.

"When the people speak, the soul does not speak", "A young man is born for his wife, he dies for his wife", "A man is the share of a man, a rain is a share of a land", "Toma-toma becomes a lake".

II. Gold is known in gold, man is in labor

The hand of advice does not fade, the day does not wear clothes.

If Oltov can take it, he will take it out of his mouth,

When the tortov is finished, the top is lowered.

III. As gold and silver stones,

Barley and wheat soup.

Don't hold grudges without working hard

Do not begrudge the unfruitful land.

The soul of the lazy is sweet, the bread of labor is sweet.

IV. Winter comes with a sword.

Ayamao'yz is six months and days.

Giant planting in the garden.

"The few that came, the few that came.

V. The first wealth is health,

Cleanliness is a guarantee of health.

Avoid your sick sister.

Illness is painful, health is unknown.

Until the bed is tight.

The hungry can't get enough.

As long as it is not necessary to starve.

Finished firewood is good for the head.

It is possible to develop independent thinking in children by reading proverbs and explaining their meaning, and by asking children to explain the meaning of this proverb. Also, one of the oral creations of the people is the word "angiz" (legend), which can be mainly in the form of a story or a poem.

A few words can affect the actions of a certain person. Sometimes strange words are pressed on real events or fantasy thoughts, so it is close to fairy tales. The main difference is that words often depend on the work of a person in history, his service in a certain period. The simple words about such people are passed from mouth to mouth, from father to son, and become the creation of the people.

Soppasli Sipira Jirov, Asan Kaigu, Jyrancha Chechens in Karakalpak angis lyrics - all of them are folk heroes.

Jiyrancha was a eloquent and sharp minded person. He always spoke his mind with eloquent words. Recent researches The stories of Jiyrancha Chechan were published in 1962 in the publishing house "Korakalpakistan" (in print), in the collection "Legends and anecdotes of the people of Karakalpak". Using this collection, if we explain and teach how Jiyrancha chechan used words, the meaning of his eloquent words, people who can express their thoughts boldly, boldly, and eloquently like Jiyrancha will emerge.

First of all, an environment is needed for the development of independent thinking. Even in schools, it would be necessary to set aside a little time in each lesson for the development of students' free thinking.

Any thought is a natural thing and has a natural basis, that is, thinking is a natural need of a normal person. What is important for us is the question of how to think, and how to solve it requires consideration of the mind, feelings and individuality of the thinker as a person. For example, people differ from each other in their behavior, speech, and behavior from their youth. Among people there are those who are very stubborn, cheerful, intolerant of other people's opinions and attitudes. It is precisely in such situations that creative approach to work and the promotion of independent ideas are almost impossible. If a child has a creative approach from a young age, rather than the specific aspects of each thing and phenomenon, his thinking, creative flexibility, adaptability. It is observed that such people think independently. The artist is inclined to argue with conservative ideas, if it is necessary to deny the various contradictions in them, the old views that have settled in his mind. That's why encouraging our young people and children to feel any newness and goodness in a timely manner, helping them in this way, creating conditions, will definitely bring positive results. If we do not create an environment of elegant thinking that awakens the aesthetic taste of children in academic lyceums or vocational colleges, and if we cannot establish the professional skills, behavior, behavior and speech skills of pedagogues at the required level, then the creative and it is difficult to call the environment created for independent thinking appropriate. That is why the head of our state demands that the new type of educational facilities be designed in accordance with the requirements of the times, that qualified pedagogues teach in them, and that we pay attention to the appearance and architecture of the schools.

We spoke above about the need to cultivate independent thinking, recognizing that it is more dependent on the individual. It should be noted that this depends primarily on the self-esteem of the individual, on his ideas about himself. For example, among children, there are those whose ideas about themselves do not differ from others' evaluations about them, the given external evaluation and their own subjective ideas are very close to each other, objective and correct. We can call such a price average, normal, adequate. The thinking of such children is also very bright, and in general it can be called realistic. Even in self-esteem, shy children's self-esteem, subordination, self-interest, not expressing the idea in the mind in front of others, leads to getting used to living in need of control in the sense of letting others speak. Extremely high self-esteem creates a hasty, risk-taking strategy in thinking, which quickly fades away from people's attention. How can you help the child in this regard? In our opinion, one of the main criteria of education is an objective, correct evaluation of the child from a young age. This is to keep him in constant

productive relationships and dealings. It also happens in life that adults begin to show educational influence on young people only when the child does something wrong or achieves an unexpected success. However, the child's personality always requires love and attention.

An environment based on sincerity formed around the child, the timely assessment of every positive or negative behavior in an age-appropriate manner and the creation of conditions for its perception by the child, of course, will form the basis for the formation of clarity and objectivity in his brain and thinking. Therefore, the child's behavior, actions, feelings are accepted in a natural way, the formation of correct ideas about himself through the appropriate educational influences are the foundations of thought education.

Another conclusion from the above points is that a child needs an environment to think correctly and clearly. This environment, of course, directly affects the child. The influence of authoritative adults can sometimes be similar to oppression, and in the language of psychology, such an environment develops in the child the ability to conform, to accept the opinion of others. But the influence of a positive environment gradually decreases with age, which leads to the formation of independence and a decrease in dependence in making various decisions. It is appropriate to cite an example in the socio-psychological environment that limits dependence. For example, there is a method of discussion in social psychology, which is used as a way to describe the egoistic views of a person, to create conditions for active thinking in him. If we have a debate or discussion on a moral topic and we can equally involve the child in this process, a psychological effect will occur. A group discussion increases the motivation of each person in the group activity and creates the desire of each participant to have something to say. The presence of free exchange of ideas accelerates the process of group members thinking about the problem under discussion and requires them to be in an active position. If an orator or an authoritative adult speaking about a particular problem creates a neutral, even indifferent attitude in the audience, a new thought will appear in the mind of a person for each statement or attitude due to the clash of opinions in the discussion. If the spatial and psychological conditions of the participants in the discussion are close to each other, the urge to speak and express one's opinion will appear in person.

Thus, the presence of an environment of free, objective, healthy exchange of ideas will increase the competence of young people to speak fluently. Another point about the environment is that a person does not speak freely in any situation and in front of everyone. In particular, the norms of eastern etiquette are such that one does not express any opinion in front of an adult, a child to his parents, or a teacher. Because it is considered against the ethics of manners. That's why it is necessary to create such an educational atmosphere that it is necessary to achieve the presence of others who support the child's not so important thought or idea. Because every person expresses his opinion freely only when he is sure that his opinion is correct and reasonable. Therefore, the spiritual views of the educator, the process of exchange of ideas, and positive attitudes towards conversation are the new optimal conditions for independent thinking.

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