

Formation Of Spiritual Qualities In Students Of Elementary Classes At The Lessons Of The Native Language

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Abstract – Spiritual and moral education of primary school students plays an important role in their formation as individuals. This is one of the decisive factors in the education system in general, and in the primary education process in particular. The article discusses the goals and objectives of the formation of spiritual and moral qualities in students in primary school mother tongue classes and the importance of innovative educational technologies in this process.

Keywords – Native Language Lessons, Spiritual And Moral Qualities, National And Universal Values, Folklore, Examples Of Practical Art, Goals, Objectives, Stages, Innovative Educational Technologies

The development and prosperity of society and a person in modern life are becoming one of the priority tasks of our state and the system of continuous education. Relying on universal and national values, we must also relate in a new way to the achievements of our country, traditions, folklore, fiction, arts and crafts, handicrafts, which have preserved and brought to us the most valuable cultural achievement accumulated over the centuries. And, of course, in this process a significant role belongs to the education system in general and primary education in particular.

It is well known that primary school age is a period of active socialization of a child, his entry into culture, familiarization with literature, awakening of moral and ethical qualities, and the formation of spirituality. It is at this age that children get an initial idea of the relationship between people, of a person's attitude to the world around them, observing the relationship of surrounding adults. Behavior, relationships between people. the attitude towards the actions of children becomes a role model for the younger student. On the model of adults, such high moral and spiritual qualities as honesty, truthfulness, kindness, justice, humanism, tolerance, a sense of responsibility for the future of his homeland begin to form in him.

The highest goal of the education system is the formation of a highly moral, creative, competent citizen who accepts the fate of the Fatherland as his own, aware of responsibility for the present and future of his country, rooted in the spiritual and cultural traditions of his people [2] The need to form spiritual and ethical qualities is reflected in the current “State educational standard and curriculum in the native language for schools of general secondary education with the Russian language of instruction (grades 1-9), approved in 2017. Thus, in the field of forming the competence of social and civilian activity, the following tasks are set: awareness of involvement in public events, processes and active participation in them (various events within the framework of public holidays, youth organizations, etc.); knowledge and observance of civil rights and obligations; observance of the norms of speech etiquette in various fields of activity (professional and civil relations), possession of economic and legal culture;

The tasks in the field of national and general cultural competence are specified. These are: citizenship and patriotism, loyalty to universal and national values; the ability to understand and perceive the works of world fiction and art; the formation of a culture of behavior, a healthy lifestyle, the ability to be neat

The ways of forming these competencies are defined in the program. Thus, primary school students should:

Understand the role of the Russian language as a form of expression of national culture, the national and cultural specifics of the Russian language;

Be able to preserve the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage in Russian;

Follow the most important moral and ethical rules of Russian speech etiquette within the studied [1].

The relevance of the formation of the spiritual and moral qualities of the personality of primary school students lies in the fact that, due to age physiological characteristics, the opposition of the child's inner world to the observance of generally accepted norms and rules of behavior, as well as in the absence of skills to reflect on their actions and actions and the absence of developed feelings empathy and empathy.

Work on the spiritual and moral education of primary school students can be divided into several areas:

- 1) familiarization with the national and world literary heritage.
- 2) an introduction to the wonderful world of oral folk art;
- 3) introduction to decorative and applied arts;
- 4) the formation of a feeling of love for the Motherland, responsibility for its future;
- 5) familiarization with the native land;
- 6) family, traditions and customs.

Acquaintance with the national and world literary heritage involves the introduction of students into the wonderful and highly artistic world of modern Russian, Uzbek and world children's literature.

An introduction to the wonderful world of oral folklore will greatly contribute to familiarizing students through small folklore genres with the means of expressiveness of the native language, enriching the cognitive and moral experience of children. Acquaintance with folk holidays.

Introduction to decorative and applied art is designed to acquaint children with certain types of decorative and applied art, its characteristic features - the material from which the product is made, features of painting, the history of the craft, as well as to form in children the ability to create expressive patterns on paper, while fostering a feeling form, rhythm. Decorative and applied art is closely related to folklore, customs, and folk holidays, therefore this block is an integral part of all other blocks.

The formation of a feeling of love for the Motherland, responsibility for its future is called upon to foster a feeling of love and belonging to one's native nature, one's home, one's school, city, country. From an early age, it is necessary to form an opinion among students that to love the Motherland means to be responsible for its future. It is very important to instill in children a sense of love and affection for the cultural and natural values of their native land, since it is on this basis that patriotism is brought up.

Acquaintance with the native land provides the teacher with the opportunity to acquaint children with the objects of national and Russian folk life, the beauty of the national costume; develop an interest in old games and fun

The spiritual education of students cannot be effective without introducing children to the best domestic traditions of family education. Work in this direction is based on the most important spiritual value that unites people - the harmony of family relationships. The content of the block is based on family national values.

Based on the above, it is possible to determine the goals and objectives of spiritual education in the lessons of the native language.

The goal of spiritual education is to form a highly moral, creative, competent citizen who accepts the fate of the Fatherland as his own, who is aware of responsibility for the present and future of his country, rooted in the spiritual and cultural traditions of his people [2]

Speaking about tasks, first of all, it is necessary to note the education of respect for the moral norms of public morality. Teach a child to distinguish between good and evil, to be able to do good.

The formation of a sense of love for the Motherland and responsibility for its fate based on the study of national cultural traditions is also an important task in this direction.

In addition to these general ones, it is possible to indicate educational and cognitive tasks integrating with them in the formation of a high spiritual culture among primary school students:

a) development of the ability to perceive and analyze literary works, expression of feelings, their attitude towards them, enrichment of vocabulary;

b) introduction to art. development of musical culture, introduction to classical, modern spiritual and folk music.

d) carrying out systematic and purposeful work on physical education, strengthening will and endurance, the implementation of the rule "in a healthy body - a healthy mind."

e) instilling labor skills, performing simple household tasks, teaching the basics of manual labor, productive activity.

To solve problems of spiritual and moral education of primary school students, it is possible to recommend the use of the following innovative technologies:

-project activity;

-technology of critical thinking;

-ICT.

It should be noted that all these technologies are widely used in the modern school. Particularly widespread is the "technology for the development of critical thinking through reading and writing" (TRKMCHP). It is used both in the classroom and in extracurricular activities [4]. As for the technology of project activities, it is only being introduced into the system of primary education thanks to the research of the associate professor of BukhGU A. R. Khamraev, who studies the problem in terms of the development and improvement of the creative cognitive activity of students in the lessons of their native language in classes with the Uzbek language of instruction. The researcher believes that modeling is "a method of implementing knowledge objects in their models; study, manufacture, improvement for the purpose of management, use, preparation of specific essential items, the formation or improvement of the characteristics of created objects and phenomena, simplification of the process of making any items"[5,24].

The main goal of the project method in primary grades is the development of the child's free creative personality, which is determined by the developmental tasks and the tasks of children's research activities.

The project method is a pedagogical innovative technology, the core of which is the independent activity of children - research, cognitive, productive, during which the child learns the world around him and embodies new knowledge into real products. Applying this method assumes:

1) goal setting: the teacher helps the child to choose the most relevant and feasible task for him for a certain period of time;

2) project development - an activity plan to achieve the goal:

- who to turn to for help (adult, teacher);

- what sources of information can be found;

what items to use (accessories, equipment);

- what subjects to learn to work with to achieve the goal.

3) project implementation - practical part [2]

4) Summing up - defining tasks for new projects.

The advantages of the design method are that:

- the group creates a favorable atmosphere for learning;

- everyone learns from everyone;

- the project integrates various aspects of knowledge and action;
- each participant works in his own rhythm;
- projects are not tied to the content of the program;
- the child can learn to pose a problem, find solutions, plan, independently work with information, be a responsible partner, respect the opinion of the interlocutor;
- children have an incentive to work and learn with pleasure, with desire;
- a community of children, educators and parents is being created;
- projects allow you to quickly get a visual result of their activities [2].

It seems that the use of innovative educational technologies will contribute to the effective implementation of the goals and objectives of spiritual education in the education system as a whole.

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