

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN FORMING NATIONAL FEELINGS IN 5-6 YEAR- OLD CHILDREN THROUGH ARTWORKS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the educational value of works of art and the role of the family in the process of forming national feelings in preschool children. The age of 5-6 years is an important stage in terms of psychological and spiritual development of children. During this period, the active participation of parents, the family environment and the possibilities of using folk oral literature in educating national values, patriotism, morality and self-awareness in their minds are highlighted.

Keywords: national feeling, artistic work, family, upbringing, preschool education, patriotism, folk oral culture, values.

Child upbringing is formed primarily in the family. In particular, the period between the ages of 5 and 6 is a period of preparation for social life, during which it is important to form feelings such as respect for national values, love for the Motherland, and affection for the native language. In this process, works of art - fairy tales, poems, epics, stories - are one of the most effective means of conveying national feelings to the child. The family is the main supporting environment for this process. According to psychologists, at the age of 5-6, a child understands the world through figurative thinking, perceives reality more quickly with the help of fairy tales, stories, songs, and poems. Therefore, works of art serve as an effective means of awakening national feelings in the child's heart.

For example, the epic poem "Alpomish" or the ideas of courage, honesty, and fighting for the Motherland found in folk tales awaken national pride in the minds of children. Works of art explain national values to children in a figurative form. For example: Fairy tales show the victory of good over evil, the primacy of honesty and justice. Poems and songs glorify the Motherland, native language, nature, and folk traditions. Stories instill in children such qualities as hard work, kindness, and national pride. The family is the environment that provides the child with the first education. Respect for national values, decency, and feelings of loyalty to the Motherland are formed through the daily actions of parents. If parents read folk tales to their children, sing national songs, and talk about values, national identity will be further strengthened in the child's mind. The responsibility of parents is manifested in the following:

- Reading national fairy tales and stories to the child;
- Involving them in active participation in national holidays and ceremonies;
- Providing spiritual education through national songs and hymns;
- Forming the habit of reading and taking the child to the library.

Folklore works - proverbs, riddles, epics - are the richest source for the formation of national feelings. When parents convey these works to a child in an interesting way, he not only receives artistic pleasure, but also learns to understand national identity.

For example, the proverb "Your Motherland is your golden cradle" instills in a child the concept of the sanctity of the Motherland. The formation of children's national feelings is the task not only of the family, but also of the preschool educational institution. However, the result

will be effective only when the family and the kindergarten cooperate, working towards the same goal.

There is probably no other country that cares about the upbringing of the younger generation and its future as much as ours. In a society where our goal is to build a great state, it is natural to pursue such a policy towards young people. After all, the future of our independent state lies in the hands of the current young generation.

We all want them to mobilize all their strength and intelligence to ensure that the independence of our homeland, Uzbekistan, is sacred, and that it becomes a developed and prosperous country. One of the most urgent issues today is the upbringing of the younger generation that meets the requirements of an independent state, the training of personnel, and the creation of a continuous education system based on our national values and traditions.

In recent years, great importance has been attached to the spiritual education of young people in educational institutions of our country.

Certain work has been done in this regard. In general, one should not forget about the responsibility of educators and mentors in the education of young people. Children's primary time is spent mainly at home, in the family. It is known that the Uzbek family and relations between family members have their own national characteristics and are based on the spiritual education in the family, which is based on the spiritual values and traditions inherited from ancestors and grandmothers.

It would be a mistake not to take this into account and not to think more deeply about the duties and responsibilities of parents in the upbringing of young people. The work of preschool educational organizations in cooperation with parents is diverse, and the educator visits the family, holds personal conversations with parents, group consultations and meetings, organizes evenings and circles for parents with the help of the pedagogical team of the preschool educational organization, organizes open days, introduces the activity of the "Young Parents' School", organizes and conducts the activity of the "Parents' Institute" at a high level, which provides pedagogical and psychological knowledge and conducts small classes on topical topics once a month based on a clear plan, is an important pedagogical problem.

The main factors influencing the development of a child are the family environment, the relationship between family members, the behavior of parents, siblings, and others, the cultural and political level, the culture of communication, the family's income, living conditions, and other circumstances. The more orderly and well-behaved the family is, the more sincere the relationships among its members are, the more effective the family upbringing will be. There are many traditional and modern types and methods of upbringing, one of which is genealogical upbringing. This method of upbringing is based on documents that consistently list the degrees of kinship of generations descended from a certain ancestor, and children are reminded of the identity of their ancestors through genealogies.

This method of upbringing forms a sense of pride in ancestors and encourages them to be worthy of them. The Uzbek people have long been considered children's children. The birth of a child in every family is greeted with great joy and hope. Prayers and blessings are poured out, and feasts are given so that the child will be intelligent, wise, and kind to his parents. Holding such events has long been a tradition and is held in every family, regardless of their living standards. For parents, raising their children is both a duty and an obligation. Because what expresses the human qualities of a person and distinguishes him from other creatures is his behavior.

Imam Ibn Kudoma mentions several manners in his book: Minhajul-kasidin: When a child reaches adulthood and shows signs of thinking, it is necessary to observe him well and study

the population. Because the child's heart is simple and pure, and he is ready to accept any pattern. If he is accustomed to good, he will grow up with good. If he is accustomed to evil, he will grow up with evil, and the responsibility falls on his relatives. As can be seen from the above, not only preschool educational organizations, but also the family play a great role in forming national feelings in preschool children.

One of the main goals and objectives of preschool education is to educate children in the spirit of patriotism, patriotism, national pride and universal human values. Achieving the goals and objectives set for the development of preschool children is carried out on the basis of this Basic Program for the Development of Children and Preparation for School. This program was developed in 1998. The significance of the program. From the day children are born, the state and society, as well as parents, are tasked with raising them to be smart, healthy, and well-mannered. Because the future of the state and society largely depends on how the younger generation matures.

In turn, it is determined by the level of society and nation, as well as the spiritual level. The program was recognized as a basic program that must be completed by all preschool children, regardless of whether they are educated in the family or in preschool educational institutions. The ultimate result of the basic program is the achievement of the minimum standards set by the State Requirements for the Education of Preschool Children, that is, the preparation of a mentally, spiritually and physically mature child for preschool.

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