



DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS THROUGH FOLK ORAL ART

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Abstract

In the article, the author considers the possibilities of forming children's ideas about the ecological culture, the rules and norms of human behavior in the world through the study of folklore. It is also stated in this article that what is laid down in childhood determines the attitude towards nature in adulthood.

Keywords: Level, mind, knowledge, enlightenment, ecology, tradition, customs, folklore, situation, environment, conditions, aspect.

Introduction

The modern world is characterized by a complex ecological situation in the world. Environmental issues are considered at different levels, and various measures are being taken to improve the ecological situation in the world. In this regard, one of the urgent tasks of modern pedagogy is the formation of ecological culture. Ecological culture is a part of universal human culture, its special aspect, reflecting the relationship between man and society, with nature in all types of activity. Academician B.T. Likhachev's ecological culture is a product of ecological consciousness. It should be based on ecological knowledge and include a deep interest in environmental protection activities, their competent implementation, rich moral and aesthetic feelings and experiences formed in communication with nature. As is known, the impressions of nature received by a child in childhood are remembered for a lifetime. Often they become the basis of a person's relationship with the nature of his region. It has long been proven that communication with nature has an emotional impact on a child, develops his fantasy, imagination, encourages him to convey his feelings through words. It is important to teach children not only to admire beautiful landscapes, but also to observe nature and understand some phenomena occurring in nature.



It is very convenient for a teacher to use folk oral art in ecological education. Forms of oral folk applied art can be considered one of the means of emotional attitude to nature. Uzbek folk songs, songs, rhymes, nursery rhymes, riddles, proverbs, sayings, counting rhymes, verses, folk games, fairy tales - this is the first and most accessible source of knowledge and information about the world around us, the key to understanding the environment. The main part of oral folk oral art was created in the process of labor in nature, in everyday life. Hence their clarity, rhythm, brevity and expressiveness. For many centuries, the Uzbek people have selected, preserved and passed on from person to person these small masterpieces full of deep wisdom. Uzbek song, song, nursery rhyme, riddle, proverb, counting rhyme, ditty - this is the first and most convenient source of knowledge and information about the world around us. The figurative language of proverbs, proverbs, riddles, short poems helps to highlight the specific features of the phenomenon, certain qualities of the object, and increase the aesthetic perception of nature. Signs. Children are especially interested in folk signs, the accuracy of which can be checked. It is very convenient to introduce them to children during a walk when observing natural phenomena. Signs encourage children to look closely at the world around them.

Let's consider, for example, signs related to predicting the weather in the near future.

If it rains in the sun, it will stop soon.

If the weather is cloudy, but the dandelion flowers are open, it will not rain.

Birds puffing their feathers means that it will rain.

Clouds and clouds are moving quickly - clear weather is coming, etc.

After observing the children, it is important to draw conclusions. This can be done in the form of drawings - ask the students to draw what was expected according to the signs and what actually happened.

Riddles. Now let's look at examples of working with riddles. Riddles are a combined means of influencing the mind. Their main goal is to carry out mental education in conjunction with all other aspects of personality formation. With the help of riddles, the teacher can turn a serious lesson into an exciting journey to learn the world around us. Riddles are an excellent tool for developing children's observation skills. The more observant the child is, the better and faster he will solve riddles. It would not be wrong to say that one of the best means of forming



aesthetic taste in the younger generation is singing. Beautiful melodies enhance the aesthetic effect of the poetic words of songs. Both the words of the song, the conditions of performance, and the nature of the song serve to strengthen health, develop diligence. The text of songs, songs and songs allows you to hear the melody of nature. They awaken in the child feelings of sympathy, love for people, all living things. A poetic description of nature helps the child to understand life observations and generalize the impressions received from observations. The more knowledge a child accumulates about nature, the brighter and broader his imagination becomes. As a result of repeated repetition of images, he begins to imagine and understand the features of objects and phenomena that he had not previously noticed. Acquaintance with the wisdom of nature helps children quickly remember the seasons and months of the year, animate and inanimate natural phenomena. Barkers. Since ancient times, the arrival of snowy winter, warm spring, red summer and autumn harvest has been celebrated with songs. They invited the red sun to rise, called the birds and called for rain to water the earth. We can say that barkers are a great way to introduce children to nature, the simplest connections between phenomena (spring - the arrival of birds, rainbow - rain, autumn - harvest, etc.). There is love in each such word, each such word teaches to love, pity, appreciate. Folk festivals play a very important role in introducing children to folk culture. It is in them that the peculiarities of the seasons, observations of the behavior of birds and insects are concentrated. Children love folk holidays very much, because they are bright and cheerful. In the process of preparing and holding folklore festivals, students' knowledge of folk traditions is expanded, children are introduced to the spiritual values of folk culture, and a sense of respect for Russian nature is instilled in them.

It is in them that the specific features of the seasons, the most subtle observations of the behavior of birds and insects are collected. Fire is the king, water is the queen, Earth is the mother, and the sky is the father - in ancient times the forces of nature were so revered that people turned to them for fertility and harvest. All this found its expression in folk festivals. Cheerful, cheerful and bright, they are close and understandable to children. Thus, we have considered how to form an ecological culture through the means of oral folk art. The figurative language of oral folk art helps to develop in children an interest in nature, the ability to see its beauty, uniqueness, originality, the desire to protect, understand and love nature.



The work is devoted to generalizing the pedagogical experience of using folk art in the study of ecology by students. It is possible to analyze the possibilities of studying ecology by students of different ages through familiarization with fairy tales through game and research activities, as well as through the organization of environmental events. Much attention is paid to the organization of independent work of students: composing their own ecological fairy tales, conducting research on folk tales to find ecological meaning in them, and studying the attitude of the Slavs to nature in ancient times. A modern teacher must be a creative thinker, possessing modern methods and technologies of education. Its main goal is to educate an active person who is capable of revealing the abilities of each student, capable of creative thinking and finding non-standard solutions, ready for life in a competitive world, able to choose a professional path, ready to learn throughout his life. For a long time, man perceived nature as something hostile, dangerous and unknown. People filled the world around them with evil and good spirits: brownie, wood goblin, water spirit. They have been preserved in myths and fairy tales to this day. Over time, nature became more and more understandable to man, he understood its laws, learned to use its resources. Now he expressed not only his dependence on the environment, but also his gratitude to nature in fairy tales. For example, the earth is called the "nurse mother".

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