

FORMATION OF SENSE OF RESPECT IN STUDENTS

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Abstract: This article discusses the educational value of increasing the activity of students in extracurricular activities in educational institutions, increasing their speech, national and cultural competence.

Keywords: Learners, spiritual and educational activities, spiritual culture, intellectual ability, national values, moral and spiritual maturity.

Introduction

In educational institutions, universal, national and traditional values are always in the center of attention, and in order to implement them, regular extracurricular spiritual and educational events, art evenings, holidays, weeks, round tables are formed. Such events are associated with the celebration of traditional holidays, national holidays and calendar holidays. These holidays are not only an educational part of human life, but also one of the most important parts of social life, culture, spirituality and the educational system in it.

The main social significance of the holiday is determined by the fact that it celebrates the struggle, labor and achievements of mankind in many other areas. Holidays that are full of complexity are a great way to learn about the past, to be proud of your victories, to make good plans for the future, and to have great hope for the future. That is why people congratulate each other on the eve of the holiday and express good wishes and wishes for the future life. Holidays that are full of complexity are neither fun nor comfortable. It reflects the most remarkable traditions and achievements of the people. Because people, especially children, wear the best clothes on holidays, cook delicious meals, are in a good mood and show the best traditions, their abilities and creativity. So, holidays are an important means of demonstrating social, cultural and spiritual achievements and educating on the basis of these achievements. In this sense, the holidays have a special magical power that affects the education of students.

The educational institutions of our country celebrate their own traditional, thematic and calendar, folk holidays, in which students perform the functions of participants and performers. In particular, schools regularly celebrate school holidays and traditional national holidays. Holidays related to school life include "First Bell", "Teachers' Day", "Uzbek State language Day", "Constitution Day", "My book is my sun", "National Army Day". " "Mother's Day", "Remembrance Day", "Last Bell", "Alumni Night". In addition to extracurricular activities, a number of events, competitions and contests are organized.

Both educational and non-curricular activities in the field of mother tongue and literature have both educational and pedagogical purposes. On the educational side, students acquire additional knowledge, skills and abilities, and on the educational side, students are taught speech and ethics; qualities such as independent thinking, creative activity, intelligence, agility and quick-wittedness are formed.

Traditionally, native language and literature teachers hold a series of events each academic year to celebrate the birthdays of poets and writers, as well as a science month. These activities will excite teachers and students and fill their hearts with joy. Their hearts are enlightened by the feeling of faith, and love for the motherland, the people, the head of state, literature, poets and their works is awakened.

In addition, when educational activities related to our national values are held, pupils develop a sense of respect and pride for our spiritual heritage. For example, the Mother Tongue Month is scheduled for October each year and includes a number of events on topics such as "Uzbek is the state language", "Attention to the language is attention to the people", "Mother tongue is the soul". is formed.

In this way, students will have the opportunity to freely demonstrate their knowledge and intellectual abilities. Participate in creative exhibitions, written works and compete with each other; develop the skills of preparing various literary and artistic performances, lectures and performances in front of a large audience. Of course, these processes are carried out with the help, advice and supervision of teachers.

Events like these leave a lasting impression on pupils and are etched in their long-term memory. It forms a love and respect for one's language and national values, and instills feelings of national pride in a child's heart. A child's attitude towards his language is reflected in his behavior and speech culture. Achieving this result requires a great deal of responsibility from us, the teachers of the native language and literature.

The teacher is responsible for educating the next generation. It is the teacher's worldview, consciousness, culture, and speech that determine his or her development. The teaching profession requires a high level of spirituality and humanity. Your teacher's speech plays an important role in educating students. Therefore, his speech should always be ideologically high, fluent, soft and kind. Uncertainty in speech and work is unworthy of a teacher. Every speech must be structured to take into account the age characteristics, knowledge and understanding of the children. At the same time, the teacher's speech aims to reveal new aspects of the material and spiritual world that surrounds him in the eyes of the younger generation. The teacher's speech is the basis of education and upbringing. The teacher's speech should be as syntactically simple, attractive, and effective as possible. Any knowledge and education is provided, mainly through the teacher's in-class and out-of-class daily speech. In speech, in any form, our values must be strictly respected. In order for a teacher's speech to fully comply with the norms of literary language, it is vital for him to study these literary norms perfectly. If the teacher's speech fully complies with the norms of literary language, it is the achievement of the students. Because a child learns from his teacher and even imitates him. Of course, representatives of other fields are also required to speak in accordance with the norms of literary language. But the teacher, as an educator of the next generation, shapes the child's worldview. Therefore, the teacher is required to pay attention to his speech in any situation and under any circumstances.

In the organization of extracurricular activities, it is necessary to pay attention to the speech and behavior of students of the past in the preparation of scenes from the life and work of famous philosophers, scientists and writers in East. It is interesting for the reader to speak and demonstrate acting skills, just like the man of that period. To do this, the teacher should regularly provide information about a number of famous speakers and preachers in the history of the circle. Only when you can instill in them a sense of wonder and respect can you expect positive results from children. For example, pay attention to the following information: *such great figures as Khorezmi, Faragi, Farobi, Ibn Sino, Beruni, Kashgari, Navoi, who lived in the IX-XV centuries, were at the forefront of the development of world culture of the peoples of Central Asia. those who served. Scholars such as Abu Nasr al-Farabi (837-950) and Ibn Sina (980-1037) were also famous orators. Abu Nasr al-Farabi emphasizes the importance of lexicology, grammar, and logic in speaking correctly, drawing logical conclusions, and composing beautiful speech. Hussein Wazir Kashifi was such a famous preacher that people from different parts of the world came to listen to his speech, and in places where the voice of the speaker could not be heard, his inner state of mind was expressed through various circumstances. Alisher Navoi and Hussein Boykaro admired the master's skill and even considered Hussein Voiz Kashifi worthy for the official performance of their works.* This information can arouse students' interest in our literary heritage and encourage the child to explore for more information. The child in question will be able to find more new information than his teacher, if necessary, and will be able to suggest antique ideas for the event. As we can see, a child's interest in and exploration of this science is reflected in extracurricular activities through the correct guidance of a single science teacher. Another important point is that such activities are also important in the development of student speech culture. Because the child tries to

master the norms of literary language, to use them effectively and appropriately. Speech, written in accordance with the norms of literary language, reaches the listener clearly, correctly and effectively. When a speaker or listener speaks or hears, he follows certain rules of etiquette, strives to speak beautifully and effectively, treats language with respect, pays attention to his own words and the words of others. The culture of appropriate speech and listening, the culture of conversation and debate. Speech etiquette is a disturbing criterion of general morality. Our ancestors from ancient times paid great attention to moral education. In order to speak politely, first of all, it is necessary to thoroughly study the norms of the Uzbek literary language.

In general, extracurricular activities are considered to be separate activities, but they are interconnected and complementary. Only if they are used effectively we can hope for the effectiveness of the teaching of the native language and literature, as well as for the education of students allows as morally and spiritually mature people who respect their national values.

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