



The Revival Of The Teaching Of Folk Epics In The Years Of Independence and Its Significance

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Abstract: With the declaration of independence, a new approach to the history of the Uzbek people became possible. Research on the cultural and spiritual heritage of past eras will serve the spiritual development and enrichment of peoples, the formation of a new spirituality. This article explores the heroic work carried out by scientists and thinkers on the restoration of the teaching of folk epics in our independent country and the stages of its development, the restoration and preparation of folk epics as an object of study. The main purpose of the article includes the theoretical analysis of scientific views on the theoretical methodological foundations of the teaching of folk epics, expressed by research scientists. In the study, the principles of historicism, continuity and logic were studied on the basis of modern approaches. The result is an analysis of the foundations of achievements in the field of folk oral creativity of fiction after the independence period

Keywords: Folk Epics, Education, Upbringing, Theory, Knowledge, Literature, Epic, Alpomish, History, Independence

Introduction

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the restoration and development of the cultural heritage of the people became a priority. The study of folk epics as the basis of national literature was established. Since the 1990s, a separate section has been allocated to folk epics in school textbooks. The epic "Alpomish" was recognized as Uzbekistan's "cultural heritage of the Millennium" in 1999, and its national-educational significance was strengthened in school education.

In the state educational standards adopted in 2017, folk epics were recognized as a means of understanding and educating the national self, making their teaching mandatory for school education. Today, the study of folk epics in digital form, theatricalization and training using various interactive techniques are carried out.

At the same time, there are currently such shortcomings in the upbringing of young people as external adherence to spiritual and moral national traditions and values without a personal and emotional attitude, deep insight into their essence; the discrepancy between the behavior of schoolchildren and students within the family and the mahalla with their

behavior on the street, in transport, in public places; the lack of strong cultural communication skills, familiarization with the values of national and world history, science, and artistic culture.

Methodology

The history of teaching Uzbek folk epics has become an integral part of the formal education system for centuries, starting with the oral creativity of the people. Today, the teaching of epics is an important tool for preserving and promoting national culture, educating the younger generation, strengthening historical memory and developing artistic thinking. Therefore, the teaching of folk epics remains an urgent issue from both a scientific and pedagogical point of view. After the independence of Uzbekistan, the training of folk epics and their inclusion in the educational process was recognized at the level of state policy. During this period, special attention was paid to the promotion of national values, cultural heritage and rich traditions of the Uzbek people. The process of training folk epics has developed in the following areas:

Restoration of national spirituality and folk heritage

During the years of independence, folk epics began to be widely taught as a means of studying national pride, spiritual education and historical heritage.

Research on the cultural and spiritual heritage of past eras will serve the spiritual development and enrichment of peoples, the formation of a new spirituality. That is why the people gladly accepted the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on holding anniversaries of A.Navoi, M. Ulugbek, Babur, A. Timur, Al-Khorezmi, Manguberdi, Al-Bukhari, Margiloni and others, whose invaluable heritage has served and will serve to develop the national culture of the Uzbek people, enrich universal values. In the field of cultural life, there is an active exchange of spiritual values, the process of mutual influence of national cultures. Currently, remarkable works by classics of world science and literature are being published in mass editions in the languages of the peoples of the republic. Books by Uzbek writers have been published in the languages of other nations. The works of Aybek, Gafur Gulam, Hamid Alimjan, Odil Yakubov, Hamid Gulam, Saidakhmed, Pirimkul Kadir and other writers are read with great interest in various regions of the world.

Particular attention was paid to the study and promotion of folk oral creativity, including epics, on the basis of presidential decisions and state programs.

Through the creation of the center "spirituality and enlightenment", events were organized that serve to popularize folk epics. In 1997, the Alpomish epic was recognized by UNESCO as a World Cultural Heritage Site. This further increased interest in folk epics.

Folk epics were included in the curriculum at schools and higher education institutions as a key part of the study of national heritage. In the educational programs, folk epics were introduced as a separate topic. The scientific and methodological foundations of the study and teaching of folk epics were developed. Folklorists of the Academy of Sciences have developed a methodology for teaching folk epics. Scientific articles and books written on epics have been published, in particular, studies revealing the educational and pedagogical significance of the epic "Alpomish". The art of bakhshism was developed and Bakhshis performances were promoted in schools and cultural events. Various musoira and theatrical

performances, organized on the basis of folk sagas, became popular among the people. The people's epics of Uzbekistan were included in the world's cultural heritage under the UNESCO program and promoted internationally. The epic "Alpomish" was translated into several foreign languages.

The Golden Heritage Charitable Foundation organizes scientific conferences, analyzes manuscripts discovered abroad, historical documents, samples of applied art of folk artisans, relics, and contests. As a result of the foundation's work in our country and abroad, many samples of the cultural and spiritual heritage created by our ancestors were found, which were placed in libraries and museums. The Foundation also makes a great contribution to the study, revival, and return to our people of their traditions, customs, and ceremonies, and explains their content and significance to the general public today.

A serious problem at this stage is the process of "blurring" national values, traditions and rituals, especially among young people, due to the impact of negative samples of foreign culture demonstrating a glamorous lifestyle, criminal intelligence, cruelty, freedom and irresponsibility in human relationships. The instability of young people's moral beliefs and positions due to their age and lack of life experience contributes to the penetration of inhumane, immoral and extremist ideas into their consciousness.

However, it should be noted that rituals, traditions and customs have been preserved in Uzbekistan, which in their interrelation represent national values, despite the fact that in many countries there is a partial or complete abandonment of certain traditions and national and family values.

Result and Discussion

The epics served as a key tool in instilling patriotic spirit in the readers, understanding national values, explaining the ideals of heroism and Justice. With the help of epics in the educational system, the creativity and artistic thinking of students was developed. During the years of independence, the teaching of folk epics was instrumental in restoring national values, educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism and preserving cultural heritage. Through modern educational methodology and innovative technologies, the study of folk epics has reached a new level. Thus, folk epics have retained their place in the spiritual life of the Uzbek people, especially in the field of education and upbringing.

Academician Bakhtiyar Nazarov studied the reading of folk epics, their poetics, the educational significance of epics, their artistic features. Especially analyzing the place of such epics as "Alpomish" and "Gooroglu" in the historical-cultural life of the Uzbek people. He wrote many scientific articles and monographs on folk epics, bakhshiqi art and other types of oral creativity. In his literary criticism (1979), in his book about the Alpomish saga, in the same play about M unosabat, who was in the epic "Alpomish", he made two straight stops. Due to the hard pressure of the center and the command of zimdan, this heroic epic was unfairly criticized. "Alpomish" A.Abdunabiyev and A.Stepanovlaming was condemned as a foreign, reactionary work to the people in his articles" on the epic of Alpomish", "under the banner of popularism". It doesn't take a big mind to realize it. This goal was to make the mosuvo of the Uzbek people in Zamiri from his great noble power. In

1956, the article "immortal memory of folk creativity", published in the Red Uzbekistan newspaper, proved the folly of the Alpomish saga — the great epic of the Uzbek people received a truthful and righteous assessment. The epic "Alpomish" began to be seriously studied. The saga and its variants were widely discussed, eliminating the erroneous principles in their assessment.

N. Shukurov's articles on the epic "Alpomish" are devoted to studying, analyzing Uzbek folk epics and revealing their artistic and aesthetic significance. In these articles, he made valuable remarks, mainly on the historical roots, subject matter, poetics, and educational significance of the epic. Shukurov analyzes the themes of heroism, patriotism, friendship and family loyalty reflected in the epic. It presents "Alpomish" as a source reflecting the socio-political and spiritual life of the people. The roots of the epic claim to go back to the cultural and spiritual life of the ancient Turkic peoples. Shukurov reveals the international importance of the epic, showing its connection with similar works in the folklore of other Turkic peoples.

N. Reflecting on the role of "Alpomish" in the process of education and upbringing, Shukurov argues that the epic is an important tool in the formation of a heroic spirit in students and the absorption of national values.

This research is remarkable in that it is approached from the point of view of the development of spiritual thinking of the people, the formation of a heroic spirit through the teaching of Uzbek folk epics. These aspects are a scientific approach to the teaching of Uzbek folk epics, which is important in the fact that students inspire admiration for Uzbek folk epics. But the teaching of folk epics requires certain skills and qualifications and practical processes, and the approach from a theoretical point of view decides a one-sided approach to the problem and does not give the expected result. The use of innovative methodologies related to practical processes in the training of people's thresholds, in particular, finding solutions to the issue through the means of fiction, are considered effective methods.

In general secondary education, in the course of classes, it is advisable to use methodologies aimed at forming practical skills for students rather than theoretical knowledge. Our research focuses on the problem of improving the scientific and theoretical foundations and methods of teaching Uzbek folk epics on the basis of innovative technologies.

The problem of teaching Uzbek folk epics in accordance with state educational standards using modern educational technologies and innovative methods has not been clarified. This suggests that there are certain shortcomings associated with the teaching of folk epics and the development of literary knowledge of students on the basis of innovative technologies. These disadvantages are as follows:

1. Complexity and size of texts: folk epics are often written in a long and complex language, which can be complicated to explain to young readers. Their poetic language and system of heroes in many cases seem alien to the modern generation.
2. Poor student interest: students who are currently interested in technology may not be interested in folk epics. This problem is especially due to the fact that the epics are expressed in a coherent style and are incompatible with modern themes.

3. Teacher training: when teaching folk epics, there is an insufficient level of competence and methodological knowledge of educators. Teachers often have difficulty revealing the educational and educational aspects of the epics.
4. Inadequate methodical tools: inadequate development of the manual and interactive tools used in the teaching of sagas can make the course of the lesson tedious.

When teaching Uzbek folk epics to students, it is advisable to use methodological approaches aimed at teaching folk epics through understanding the text, Bakhs discussion, statement of thought, re-creative storytelling. Schools of general secondary education provide efficiency if each task chosen in a class course organized in literature classes is chosen based on a specific method and with a specific goal in mind.

In Literature lessons, he conducted research on the theoretical and methodological foundations of the organization of literature lessons, features of the study of epic, lyrical, dramatic, artistic works, the cultivation of oral and written speech in Literature lessons .

- In this study, the following issues were analyzed:
- Theoretical-methodological and pedagogical foundations of the organization of literature classes;
- Distinctive features of teaching epic, lyrical, dramatic, artistic works;
- Integration in Literature lessons and its theoretical foundations;
- Method, methods and means of forming oral and written speech in Literature lessons.

Conclusion

In this study, the pedagogical significance and features of the use of modern methods in Literature lessons, methods of organizing literature lessons were proposed. The integration of methods into interpretation is seen as a pedagogical phenomenon, and the methodology of integrated lessons in umuiy secondary education school lessons has been improved.

For the academic year 2023-2024, the formation of competencies of the national educational program of literature by the Republican Educational Center for literature-that is, the analysis of images in the work, their reaction, analysis of the works read, including comparative analysis; the role of innovative methods and technologies in the formation of their nikmas is considered great. When young people are shown ways to train Uzbek folk epics on the basis of the latest achievements in science, they will be able to learn all the truths related to cultural and spiritual heritage.

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