

The Attitude of the Problem Genre to the Education of Children

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Abstract: This article provides information about the significance of the parable genre for children's education.

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Proverbs did not appear for nothing, they are also an expression of a known truth. Today's day cannot be imagined without proverbs and sayings. These genres play a big role in making our speech effective.

Parable (Arabic - sample, example) is a genre of didactic literature. A work of an educational character, mostly in small poetic, sometimes prose form. The parable genre is one of the important, very responsible and delicate issues for the education of our little children. For this, it is necessary to introduce children to the world of their feelings and thoughts. In this way, the parable genre is very useful for parents, grandparents, teachers and educators. Parables open the door of rich opportunities for the development of our children's minds and interests. With the help of many parables, the formation of children's feelings of justice, friendship, comradeship from infancy opens a wide way for their love for nature and animals to increase. Because when they grow up, they hear a parable. They grow up knowing the good, bad, sin and reward in each parable. This is a bridge for them to be good-hearted, hard-working, loving to their parents, Motherland, and the animal world in the future. fulfills the means. Every person who grew up hearing and listening to a parable will definitely benefit from the story in the future, where he will think about everything and do things with his mind. There are more examples of animals, animals, birds and game, grasses. When the time comes, these will be laughed at and conclusions will be drawn. Proverbs are spoken, written in prose and verse. Moral and educational thoughts and meanings are often expressed in parables, and such small epic works are called parables.

Often, in the introduction to the parable, sometimes at the end, a contribution - an instructive conclusion - is drawn from the story. In the theory of literature, a parable is defined as a work with a short plot of a poetic form and a figurative character as one of the lyric-epic genres. A parable reminds of a small play with a small volume, but a rich content, a knot, a climax and a solution. It can be an excellent example of a short, meaningful description of an event. The structure of a parable is diverse: some parables are written in verse, some are written in prose. For example, "Monkey with Najjar" is written in poetic form, "Tortoise with Scorpion" is written in prose.

An image is a unique feature of a work of art. As we have seen in the parable, figurative and ironic images of animals such as monkey, camel, bush, turtle, scorpion have a certain social meaning. For example, if the writer, who discussed people with contrasting characters in the image of a tortoise and a scorpion, approves of human feelings and qualities such as help, friendship, cooperation, and compassion through the actions of the tortoise, then the scorpion He lost his human appearance in his wrongdoing and exposed his bad character which is completely harmful for human society. The ideological content of the parable is revealed in the example of the destruction of the Scorpion, who was drowned by the turtle, who is depicted as a humane person. Such instructive thoughts and

conclusions in the parable are contributed from the story. The contribution from the story, as we have seen, often comes at the end of the parable, and sometimes at the beginning.

It is known that education is given more in the educational process. From the day children come to school, a desire to learn is formed. They gradually develop a need for knowledge, and through this, students begin to receive spiritual nourishment. With this, the child develops high feelings such as yearning for the future, desire, thirst for work, honesty in charity, love for the motherland, selflessness, national pride, perseverance, kindness, friendship, goodness.

In particular, works in the genre of parables also help to eliminate vices such as rudeness, blindness, lying, laziness, carelessness in children. However, in the current elementary school "Reading Book" textbooks, little place is given to the genre of parables. However, the role of parables in child education is incomparable. The contribution from the story of the parable fills the place, the gap in the text, which the reader has neglected, skimmed over, and did not try to understand well. The 3rd grade "Reading Book" contains such parables as "Caesar's Calf" (O. Kochgorbekov), "Chumoli and Tipratikan", "Stubborn Tortoise" (H. Yakubov), "They Asked the Scorpion" . The heroes of these parables are also animals: a calf, an ant, a hedgehog, a turtle, a scorpion. When choosing figurative characters, the writer is guided by the characteristics of each animal. For example, if the calves are released from the rope, they will shoot and run far away. Caesar, the calf, also gets separated from the herd and meets the wolf, which means that a sad event will happen.

In the parable of "The Frog and the Horseshoe" (Aziz Abdurazzaq) given in the 4th grade "Reading Book", the writer through the image of the frog dreams of things that are not suitable for him, that do not suit him and realizes this dream. He criticizes stubborn people who don't listen to others' advice and advice and don't back down from what they say. A frog wants to walk with its hooves making sounds like horses, make the earth sound when it walks, and live by showing its existence to people in this world. He said to the shoemaker, "Don't think about the horse, it was put on a horse, if I put a shoe on you, you will lose your ability to jump... You can't walk with a shoe. He also taught horses to trot." He doesn't listen to people who say, "If you want to show off your presence, just go for a walk." This stubbornness will bring him trouble: he will sink to the bottom of the water. Without the frogs next to him, he would have died. Even late, the frog realizes his mistake and is embarrassed in front of the shoemaker. These situations encourage the student to take a look at his life and behavior. They understand that they should live like their peers.

Without dwelling on the allegorical content of the parable, we begin to analyze the image of the main character. If in the 1st grade, children perceive the parable as a funny work similar to a fairy tale about animals, from the 2nd grade, they learn that the behavior and interactions of the animals in the parable are sometimes found in people's lives, and that the parable is a story that gives moral knowledge. they begin to learn that it is in a poetic way, that some shortcomings of people are described in it.

The sharp sarcasm hidden in the parables, the fact that the events often change places prevent them from being read in one go. Therefore, a student who has not developed enough skills for expressive reading should familiarize himself with the text first. When analyzing the parable, it is necessary to vividly imagine the development of the story, to help the students to clearly perceive the images.

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