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WAYS OF IMPROVING THE QUALITIES OF NATIONAL CHARACTER ON ADOLESCENTS IN LITERATURE LESSONS

Abstract: This article outlines ideas for the formation of national character, the value of literary works. The role of national moral values in social science is unmatched in its broader study and its inclusion in life.

Key words: national character, prose, psychology, artistic work, teenager, need, education.

Language: English

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Introduction

During the years of independence, the issue of restoring the national history and values has risen to the level of public policy. Indeed, the national history and values allow the nation to realize who they are, as well as to find their own place in the world civilization and society. At the same time, national history and values are important factors in upbringing the younger generation in the spirit of national identity, the development of national character. In the last 20 years, effective work has been done to study the national culture and restore national values. In particular, the issue of educating young people, in the national spirit, the formation and development of national character traits has been widely studied in the areas of philosophy, pedagogy, psychology and sociology. The following is an example of this.

The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A.Karimov, emphasized the need for a mature personality when it comes to the spiritual image of young people. In particular, modern youths know their rights, struggle for it, rely on their strengths and capabilities, use their opportunities and their effectiveness, communicate independently of events happening around them, and observe personal interests in the interests of the country and people [10, 233].

Materials and Methods

According to V. Kuchkarov, the formation and development of national character in adolescents draws attention to the urgent need and socio-pedagogical needs of the day. The author stresses the need for the formation and development of national qualities in the young people "... because of the need to fight against the opposite imagination, historical and cultural traditions of our nation, our people's moral values, pornographic works. There is no national identity, national-historical foundation in "Popular culture". It does not know what a national culture, national character, national interest are. It unwaveringly rejects the values of the nation, the centuries it has created, and makes them unimaginable, promoting non-national and non-humanitarian views. It sets the ultimate goal of influencing audience feelings; it is important what he propagates, but also to hold the spectator under pressure and to consider what he has created, without hesitation, as a ready-made thing "[116, 26].

As it is understood from the above-mentioned ideas, it is of particular importance to promote a purely national culture that reflects the ethnic identity of adolescents, apart from the "mass culture" defects in the formation and development of national character. It is understood that the denial of national values, which for centuries has been valued by the nation, not only ensures the formation of negative attitudes and attitudes of nationality, but also creates a national crisis, as well as a misunderstanding of its

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value as a nation, which is the basis for the nation's dependence on other nations. M. Bekmurodov is convinced in his works that an essential factor in the nation's deprivation of dependence is an eccentric tendency. The writer acknowledged that "the notion of eccentric character in the nation character, that is, not just the imagination of the real world, but the understanding of the events, but to avoid the realization of the essence of the events, to intensify the lean imagination" [32, 4] and the repression of the totalitarian system.

It is well known from historical experience that the interconnected culture of the peoples of the world serves to the establishment of unity, peace and harmony among them. But the rapprochement of different national cultures is the rejection of a national minority with a relatively small number of people, one nation by culture and does not mean that it is accepted as an ancient one. Moreover, in the present context, the mutual understanding of cultures of diverse cultures is aimed not only to bring harmony but also to standardize national mentalities. "Although the standardization of mentality of the peoples of the world expresses certain positive aspects, it also leads to a number of negative consequences. Particularly, it destroys the national identity of the people, the cultural heritage traditions and the national character." [31, 4].

From psychological point of view young people should take into account their active vital activity in shaping their national character, and their current behavior should be consistent with the national mentality. Indeed, "... the development of the character depends on the behavior of the individual in his active activity. The role of an active activity in characterizing the character is that individual behavior in the same active activity is composed of individual methods of action" [117, 177].

The resources created during the years of independence are focused on the adaptation of society members to market-based relations, ensuring the survival of individuals in the context of social and economic competition. Indeed, a socio-economic competition based system requires the need to act in accordance with the specific market economy law. In this regard, it is a positive fact that in the process of independence, in the context of social, pedagogical, psychological and economic problems, special attention is paid to the study of the issues that arise in these areas of market relations.

In the process of solving the problem of research, attention was paid to the coverage of such phenomena in artistic works and the study of the impact of their development on the characteristics of national characters in adolescents.

During the first stage of experimental studies, during the substantial experiment, adolescents and pupils learned how much attention is being paid to the

development of national character in adolescents. The study was conducted in the following areas:

1) a program on adult education for adolescents and pupils, analysis of the content of textbooks and manuals on this subject;

2) Evaluating the possession of national characteristics by adult literacy artists through meetings, conversations and roundtables;

As a result of the study of the Literary Textbook for Girls [89], prepared in 2004, it was identified that:

1) contains 62 topics in the textbook, as well as chapters such as "Conclusions" and "Contents";

2) the subjects proposed to be studied are determined on the basis of literary monuments created from the ancient times up to the XV century;

3) the social and educational possibilities of the literature, the ancient sources ("Avesto", Mahmud Koshgari's "Devon-u lug'atit-turk"), folklore samples (Tumaris and Shiroq legends, narratives, , Yusuf has Hajib, Ahmed Yugnaki, Ahmad Yassaviy, Nosiruddin Rugbuzu, Pahlavon Mahmud, Sayfi Saroyi, Khorezmiy, Heydar Khorezmiy, Sakkoki, Atai, Gadoi, Lutfi, Durbek), and the World Literature book "Shakhname" by Firdavs and poem "Rustam and Suhrob" included in the aforementioned work);

4) The content of the textbook content is directly and indirectly contributing to the development of national characteristics, especially among adolescents.

In order to assess the current situation, during the substantive experiment, there were also interviews and roundtables with the participation of adult literacy teachers of adolescents and teenagers, selected as experimental areas. In the interviews and roundtables, literary critics were asked the following questions:

1. How do you personally assess the fact that today's youth have the national character in the example of teenagers in vocational education institutions?

2. In your opinion, what exactly are the characteristics of young adults?

3. What do you think is the main reason why many youths are experiencing unusual national characteristics in their personality, morals, their behaviors, and their actions?

4. What is the role of "Literature" in the development of national characters in young people?

5. In your opinion, what kind of artistic works that are being studied in vocational education institutions are effective in the development of national qualities?

6. Do you pay special attention to the development of the national character in the adolescents and the use of educational effects of literary works in this process?

During the experimental phase, meetings were also held with the participation of teachers in the field of vocational and higher education. During the meetings, the focus was also on the issues of

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determining literary education in the development of national character, identifying art works that are effective in the process and their educational effectiveness.

Based on the results of meetings, interviews and roundtables organized with the participation of teachers of literature, the following were identified:

Theoretical analysis has also been revealed as a result of the observation of students' academic lyceums and professional colleges, as well as the characteristics of these young people, typical of the Uzbek nation, in line with modern developmental requirements. They are: 1. Tolerance, kindness. 2. Respect for national values and traditions. 3. To put the community and society ahead of themselves. 4. Courage, bravery. 5. Oratory, pride. 6. Shyness and inhibition. 7. Respect for adults. 8. Integrity, honesty. 9. Honesty, fairness. 10. Diligence, responsibility.

At the main stage of the experimental study, the emphasis was placed on the development of the characteristics, which are not adequately manifested in the personality of the students.

Conclusion

From the above it can be concluded that literary education and literary literature play a special role in

the formation of personality, moral and ethical qualities. Pedagogical experience has confirmed that adolescents and teenagers have the power of influencing the images of fiction writers and characters exposed in the formation of their national character.

2. Studying samples of classical and contemporary Uzbek literature, studying the extent of their national lifestyle and national character, and their effective use in the process of adult education contribute to the emotional and spiritual-moral qualities of the students of secondary specialized vocational institutions.

3. Adolescents and teenagers' acquaintance with younger generation with national characteristics of the Uzbek people creates skills of assimilating the characters, their moral and spiritual-moral qualities, and their personal attitude toward them.

4. The study of activities of secondary specialized educational institutions, the organization of literary education, and the supervision of students' activities have shown that the issue of forming the national character has been neglected, objective and subjective reasons for literacy.

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