



The role of folk pedagogy in the development of the national worldview of students

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Annotation: The upbringing of the younger generation is one of the main problems of modern society. The article is devoted to the description of the role of the means of folk pedagogy, which contribute to the formation and development of the child's personality. Oral folk art is considered as the main means of folk pedagogy, and its influence on the formation of positive and socially significant qualities. The authors conclude that all means of folk pedagogy laid the foundations for the formation of a culture of safe human behavior, where very diverse methods of education were used. The rules for the education and upbringing of children, passed down from generation to generation, were honed, concretized and survived to this day, confirming the understanding of the ancestors of the importance of raising and educating children for the preservation and prosperity of their ethnic group.

Keywords: education, folk pedagogy, folk culture, means of folk pedagogy, oral folk art, folk songs and music, folk games, folk dances, proverbs, sayings.

Folk pedagogy has created an integral system of education and upbringing of the younger generation, taking into account the specific features of ethnic groups, nationalities and regions of their residence. Academician G.N. Volkov described folk pedagogy as follows: "Without memory there are no traditions, without education there is no spirituality, without

spirituality there is no personality, without personality there is no people as a historical community" [1].

At all times, the main goal of education in Dagestan was to take care of the transfer of everyday, spiritual, including pedagogical, experience accumulated by previous generations.

to solve this problem in folk pedagogy, various means were used. As rightly noted by M.N. Aliev and G.N. Kazilov, the collective pedagogical experience of the highlanders and folk pedagogical wisdom form the fundamental basis of the folk pedagogy of Dagestan [2].

At the present stage, there is a need to create such a system of upbringing and education that will successfully solve the problem of "dialogue of cultures", respectful attitude towards representatives of various ethno-confessional and social groups and strata of the population, education of a tolerant personality. This maxim is especially relevant in relation to the Republic of Dagestan, where many



nationalities and ethnic groups have lived since ancient times. "In terms of content, power of observation, accuracy of thought and expression, folk wisdom about education is so original that no one is truly able to compete with the pedagogical genius of the people" [3].

The main means of folk pedagogy are: oral folk art; folk songs and music; folk dances; folk crafts and arts and crafts; folk games and competitions; folk theater; national food and technology of its preparation; holidays.

Oral folk art is divided into types and genres: myths, epics, legends, fairy tales, aphorisms, proverbs, sayings, riddles, etc. The richness of types and genres is due to the variety of its social, everyday, psychotherapeutic and pedagogical functions. As researcher B.Sh. Aliyev, "in the materials of folklore, in a specific, original form, the traditions and customs of raising children, the careful, valuable attitude of the people to the family and its traditions are captured. And this is also its great educational value.

Folk aphoristic sayings (proverbs, sayings, proverbs, etc.) have not lost their relevance at the present time. Extremely short in form and infinitely deep in meaning, they cover virtually all topics, touching on vital and eternally relevant questions of morality and truth in their interpenetration. Here are some examples of proverbs of the peoples of Dagestan:

"The child must be brought up while he is in the cradle, and the calf - while he is on a leash"
(Lezgin proverb).

"Let me have barley bread and salty water, but then peace of mind" (Azerbaijani proverb)

"The word of the jamaat is stronger than the saber of the hero" (Dargin proverb)

"Children's habits remain in adulthood" (Kumyk proverb)

From the birth of a child, the poetry of nurturing accompanies: lullabies, pestles, jokes, boring tales. Then the child gets acquainted with household oral folk art: sentences, sayings, counting rhymes, children's fairy tales, horror stories. Amusing folklore enters his life: nursery rhymes, silences, golosyanki, poddevki, fables, tongue twisters.

A feature of oral folk art is its pronounced regional affiliation and historical specificity. Folk culture does not remain unchanged, but develops along with the people, absorbing everything valuable that existed before, and reflecting new social changes. In the course of history, some genres underwent significant changes, disappeared, new ones appeared, for example, working folklore.

Oral folk art as a means of folk pedagogy performs great educational and educational functions:

- gives a historical picture of the spiritual development of the people, its ideological foundations, national character, enriching the children's understanding of the past and present of the people;



- Religion helps to assimilate moral principles, fosters love for parents, one's people, one's native land;
- inspires confidence in the triumph of justice, strengthens faith in a prosperous future;
- contributes to the development of artistic and figurative and logical thinking, memory, imagination, phonemic hearing, observation, ingenuity, replenishment of vocabulary, improving the culture of speech;
- preserves in the memory of the child the features of the native language, the meaning of words, enriches with folk wisdom.

Watching folk calendar and ritual holidays and participating in them, the child gets acquainted with the calendar and ritual poetry, which is closely connected with singing and music. Calendar - ritual poetry is classified on the basis of seasonal cycles: winter, spring, summer-autumn. Song-musical folk art is divided into vocal (song), instrumental and vocal-instrumental. Song folk art is divided into genres (lullabies, pestles, wedding, lamentations, later lyrical and ditties), which perform various functions in human life.

The educational functions of song and musical creativity are diverse, but the main ones are the socialization of a person, the education of collectivism, morality, the development of emotional spiritual sensitivity, aesthetic feelings.

Folk dance "Lezginka" is one of the oldest means of folk pedagogy. Moreover, each people of Dagestan has its own version of this dance. Having arisen on the basis of the magical actions of various rites, it gradually became more complicated and expanded its functions. Initially, these could be rhythmic stomping, clapping during the spring awakening of mother earth or the movement of animals, which were planned for hunting, flight or confrontation of birds (eagle, falcon), etc. In folk dance, especially in the performance of men, scenes are often reproduced battle, reflects the military spirit, valor, heroism.

Dance is of great importance for the physical development of the child - it allows you to teach him to move rhythmically, to form a sense of plasticity of movements. In the process of dancing, the child develops artistic and figurative perception and thinking, and gets acquainted with dance folk art.

The syncretism (indivisibility, connection) of art forms, the unity of various genres is revealed in folk holidays, ritual actions, in which oral folk art, song, music, dance, game, theater, decorative arts (for example, toys, masks, embroidery) were combined into a single whole.), etc. Preparations for national holidays and the very course of holidays contain virtually the entire system of means of upbringing and education of the younger generation.



The significance of folk holidays and rituals lies in the fact that they provide an opportunity to express one's feelings and thoughts, awaken emotional feelings and experiences, and stimulate an optimistic mood.

Ethnopedagogical means of education are folk outdoor games, which are accompanied by game folklore: counting rhymes and drawing lots. Folk games and competitions have always occupied a special place in the traditional physical education of all peoples at all times. It should be noted that the games of different peoples are outwardly similar in some components of the content, rules, but at the same time they have their own characteristics associated with natural and climatic conditions, with national physical culture. The games were not only aimed at developing vital physical qualities and motor skills, but also contributed to the education of determination, courage, resourcefulness, collectivism, high morality, and also perfectly prepared children for life.

Folk crafts and arts and crafts have spiritual and material value. In the process of getting acquainted with folk crafts and arts and crafts, children learn the beauty of folk art, labor traditions, and the worldview foundations of their ethnic group. Mountain sakli reflected the system of the universe through architectural design, carving, painting, as well as the interior content and decoration of the premises (towels with embroidery, cradles and beds with carvings, carpets, birch bark tues and bodies, ceramic jugs with painting and embossing, etc.) , creating an indivisible whole.

Together with the experience of labor activity, which was aimed primarily at meeting the important vital needs for food, clothing, housing, the experience of folk art was also passed on to children. Masters of folk crafts, arts and crafts create their products from a variety of materials. The most common are art ceramics, weaving, lace-making, embroidery, painting, wood or stone carving, forging, casting, engraving, chasing, etc. Painted utensils, carved wooden boards, embroidered towels and many other works of folk art can be used in everyday life. Craftsmen in Dagestan have always been highly valued. The features of their craftsmanship were passed down from generation to generation, from father to son or from mother to daughter. Children from an early age were introduced to the development of crafts, which contributed to the education of diligence, the preservation and development of crafts, folk arts and crafts.

In all means of folk pedagogy, the foundations for the formation of a culture of safe human behavior are laid, where used a wide variety of teaching methods. It could be persuasion, example, order, clarification, training and exercises, wish and blessing, spell, oath, request, advice, hint, approval, reproach, reproach, persuasion, commandment, belief, covenant, vow, repentance, repentance, prohibition , threat, curse, scolding, punishment. The rules for the education and



upbringing of children, passed down from generation to generation, were honed, concretized and survived to this day, confirming the understanding of the ancestors of the importance of raising and educating children for the preservation and prosperity of their ethnic group.

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