

# Use of national traditions in the development of personality of children of preschool age

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**Abstract:** The concept of custom is also present in psychology, and it means an action that is formed under the influence of certain circumstances, is strengthened in a person's character, and is later performed involuntarily. Tradition covers a wide range as a phenomenon characteristic of all spheres of social life, work, and culture.

**Key words:** Personality, spirituality, mature, national, tradition.

Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Beruni, Khorezmi, Amir Temur, Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Babur kept their pride like a minaret. Therefore, the students of today's pre-school educational institutions should remain loyal to the heritage of their grandfathers and adhere to the moral standards created by them. To be proud is, first of all, to support the interests of the people, to bring benefits to the people. Our people have been relying on ethical rules and moral values embodying the noblest ideas in their life and lifestyle. Thanks to such advanced ideas, justice, truthfulness, honesty, purity, not betraying someone's rights, kindness to disabled people, humanity, brotherhood, patriotism, sweetness and other human qualities have developed in our country. There are a number of traditions, customs, rituals, customs, customs, traditions that express the pride of the Uzbek people. In particular, in Uzbek households, the name of the father is recognized as a proud and noble person. It is the sacred duty of pedagogues, parents, and each of us to educate the children of pre-school educational institutions, that is, our children, to love their country, to strengthen its independence, and to bring the glory of our country to the world. In the fulfillment of such noble goals, every citizen of Uzbekistan lives with pride and honor and follows its standards. Ancient traditions and customs hold a special place in the social and cultural life of every nation. They appear as a unique phenomenon of people's lifestyle. "Tradition", "custom", "ritual" are directly related to the concept of "holiday". "Tradition" is a cultural phenomenon that arises in the course of historical development and among social needs, is inherited from generation to generation, and affects the spiritual life of people. Tradition is a complex as a unique social phenomenon. Folk traditions - developed and developed from generation to generation on the basis of the socio-spiritual needs of ethnic groups, based on their intellectual and creative activity, depending on the environment, nature, and labor process. has become an invaluable socio-cultural heritage embodying his thoughts, dreams, experiences, achievements and other values.

A custom is a behavior that is embedded in people's lives, is repeated for a certain period of time, and is a skill of the rules of behavior accepted by the majority. For example: children greeting adults, tidying up the house, showing special respect to guests, receiving news from the elderly, sick, weak, and suffering people on the eve of the holiday, helping neighbors with their work, going to the house, etc. It is good customs typical of the Uzbek people.

The concept of custom is also present in psychology, and it means an action that is formed under the influence of certain conditions, is strengthened in a person's character, and is later carried out involuntarily. as a phenomenon typical of all spheres of social life, work, and culture, it covers a very wide range. Tradition is manifested in the behavior, behavior, communication and family relationships of a certain person. A ceremony is an event aimed at celebrating important events in a person's life, taking place in a formal and spiritual atmosphere, and following the rules. For example: naming, marriage, burial, commemoration, rites of planting seeds. Traditions are observed in everyday life, and rituals are created when important events in a person's life occur. The ceremony formalizes the most important events in people's lives. Symbolic and official traditions and rules

passed down from generation to generation are followed during the ceremonies. People are killed as "witnesses" to what is happening at the ceremony. People share someone's sadness or joy, and make good intentions for the future. Each ceremony has its own generally accepted structure. In the process of celebrating important events in human life, traditions, customs, and ceremonies are embodied.

This can be seen in the following example: when young people come of age, boys get married, girls get married. This is a tradition passed down from generation to generation. A wedding is held for a boy and a girl to start a family. Holding a wedding is a tradition that has a rule embedded in human life. One of the main conditions of weddings is the marriage of the bride and groom. each period has its own customs associated with this wedding

occurs. For example: at present, customs such as walking on the streets in specially decorated cars, going to the house of happiness with witnesses, signing the necessary documents, and exchanging wedding rings are followed. This is an official and solemn ceremony. "Tradition", "custom", "ritual" are directly related events. Therefore, tradition can be a component of tradition, and ritual can be a component of tradition. can also mean In this case, more specific words are added to them, such as "traditional holiday", "award ceremony", "wedding ceremony", "retirement ceremony". The word ceremony means a big event with the participation of the public. captaincy, etc.; from childhood to adolescence; rites of passage from adolescence to manhood; different funeral customs; sacrificial rituals family and wedding Pomgam, exogam, monogamous customs, which are the foundations of the rituals, played a significant role in the development of the primitive community. They were of great importance in preserving and multiplying the experiences gained in the hard life of primitive people. The book "Avesta" is one of the most ancient sources for the study of primitive customs. Zoroastrian traditions have been preserved to this day. The biggest among them is Navruz holiday. Burning incense, cleaning the yard in the morning, washing, setting fire to the hearth or working in order to prevent or ward off disease are traditions that have been passed down from Zoroastrians. Family rituals were created with the birth of the family. At the same time, a changed development has taken place. Traditional rituals that did not meet the demands of progress and time were forgotten. They were replaced by new rituals that satisfy the needs of the family. The family rituals of the Uzbek people were born out of historical necessity and developed as an important spiritual value over time. It is said that if everyone cannot live well during the Soviet era, the whole society will not be able to live well. During this period, the main attention was paid to state affairs. Personal and family needs have fallen out of focus. In particular, major state holidays became the first level, family - household holidays became the second level. Rituals and holidays related to personal and family life, the invaluable wealth of the people accumulated over the centuries, were forgotten. At present, improving the lifestyle of individuals and families and paying attention to related family traditions, customs, and ceremonies is an important problem for our society. Although the family rituals of our people, which are passed down from generation to generation, faced serious obstacles during the Soviet era, they began to be restored after independence. A number of books have been published about these traditions, customs and ceremonies. Family ceremonies are considered to be a component of national spirituality, an important moral value, and an effective means of education. Morality and kindness, which are manifested during family ceremonies, are important in the formation of the youth's spirituality. Young people brought up in families where folk traditions are valued are distinguished by exemplary morals. Criminals and thugs do not come from such families. Therefore, folk traditions and family

it is important to educate young people with the help of traditions. A Spanish philosopher and scientist devoted his whole life to studying the traditions and morals of the peoples of the world. that scientist visited our country and studied our customs. When he went to his country, he said: "I was willing to exchange all the work I had done and the knowledge I had learned for the politeness and delicacy of a 15-year-old Uzbek girl who stood up and handed tea while placing her hand on her chest." It is in our hands to preserve our traditions, our oriental manners, the purity of our lineage, and our greatness to the next generation. looks forward to One of the main goals of education in preschool educational institutions is the formation of national pride in the children of preschool educational institutions. crying Because national pride is based on the national values, customs, and

native language of our people. Therefore, it is necessary to study the current state of formation of national customs among the pupils of the preschool educational organization. Therefore, in the process of education, we should teach the young generations about human honor, pride, shame, honor and its preservation and protection, and set it as our main goal. Today's young generations are the real owners of their own destiny, the creators of their own history, and the owners of their own national values.

In turn, there are a number of problems waiting for their solution along with spiritual and moral growth. The prospects of every country, the well-being and peace of its people depend on the young generation, hopeful sons and daughters. Because tomorrow is in their hands. National pride is the historical past of a certain nation, national values, science, religion, which has been recognized on the world scale for centuries it is a feeling of being proud of the achievements of literature, art and culture and the geniuses who created them, historical monuments and monuments, national traditions. National custom is manifested in the following forms:

-I- to be proud of the nation's achievements and reputation, not to be indifferent to their problems;

-I- to live for one's country and nation, to preserve the material and spiritual heritage of one's nation;

-I- To respect, enrich and improve people's customs, traditions, values;

-I- showing love for one's nation in practical activities;

To achieve the fulfillment of the state requirements for preschool education, i.e. to go to school physically healthy, mentally and spiritually mature, able to communicate with different members of society, clearly perceive existence, socially adaptable to life, is to prepare a child who appreciates our national values and lives independently and consciously. To instill in the hearts of children the traditions of love and respect for their people, to educate national pride, to teach them that the Uzbek people are kind, hospitable, hardworking and humble, to recognize the independence, anthem, coat of arms and flag of Uzbekistan. It is desirable to form knowledge about it. The topics of the training sessions for the formation of national customs among the pupils of preschool educational institutions should help the child to develop in all aspects, to raise him as a perfect person with high morals and national pride.

There are many opportunities for the formation of spiritual qualities in children at MTM. It is better to lead them in the scope of the following moral qualities: treat others with respect; enthusiasm; modesty; to speak politely; hospitable; Addressing adults by name and full name; gentleness; politeness; sweetness; politeness; intelligence; enthusiasm; cordiality; patience; responsibility; discipline; initiative; good manners; independence; diligence; kindness and so on. At first glance, these spiritual qualities seem overwhelming or burdensome to preschoolers. Don't be afraid! All this is a type of activity that begins when the child enters the kindergarten. Only the coaches and teachers pay attention to this by setting an example. In this regard, they have a number of tasks ahead of them. We found it necessary to express them as an example (model) as follows:

- educators must consistently inculcate in children such qualities as morality - important standards of manners - greeting, walking - standing, speaking, eating, cleanliness, neatness;

- teach the child to follow the daily routine;

- creating conditions for the child's physical and mental growth and development in kindergarten and always taking care of it;

- use effective methods or methods of raising a child in the spirit of mutual respect;

- respecting the personality of the child, taking into account their work, interests, and interests;

- regular attention to the formation of spiritual qualities in the child;

The main task at MTM is to always be in a positive state, teach, teach and learn. So, they are the managers of the vibrant activity in MTM. Being a skilled manager in this regard is also the happiness of coaches and educators. This lively activity is also important because the relationships of children with each other and with their coaches and educators will be deeper and more meaningful. Children's enthusiasm for self-learning and education increases. During this period, coaches and educators become close advisers, guides, relatives, comrades, and friends for children. It creates conditions for children to talk about the life of the team, to give suggestions and recommendations,

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and it gives coaches and educators the opportunity to talk with each child and pay attention to each child. For this reason, it is possible to conduct "Spiritual Lessons" training in almost all groups of MTM. What is good, what is bad, what is possible and what is not possible for such activities for younger age groups (group of children from 2 to 3 years old)? can be conducted through questions like In groups where children from 3 to 6-7 years of age are educated, "Spiritual lessons" can be conducted on a specific topic.

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