



# International Journal for Innovative Engineering and Management Research

A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

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IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 17th April 2021.

Link: <https://ijiemr.org/downloads/Volume-10/Issue-4>

**DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V10/I04/54**

Title: **Discovery in people's pedagogy and its importance in teaching little children to logical thinking**

Volume 10, Issue 04, Pages: 220-222.

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## Discovery in people's pedagogy and its importance in teaching little children to logical thinking

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**Abstract:** The role of folklore in folk pedagogy, ways of spiritual and moral upbringing of the younger generation, methods of upbringing, the role of riddles in the formation of the modern intellectual personality

**Keywords:** Folklore, riddles, intellectual development.

### Introduction

Carrying out work related to education on the basis of our noble tradition of national roots, increasing the effectiveness of education, keeping the younger generation spiritually healthy, helping them to grow into physically strong, intellectually developed children giving should be the focus of students.

While folk pedagogy is an integral part of our multifaceted history, rich culture and spirituality, the examples of folklore created in the distant past and polished over the centuries are the masterpieces of this rich cultural heritage of our people.

Immortal examples of folklore represent the way of life, traditions, labor activity, dreams, worries, aspirations, joys of our people in a certain period of time, as well as in harmony with each epoch. Works of art created by the people and passed down by word of mouth, from generation to generation, are called folklore or folk. Folklore includes the following genres: songs, proverbs, fables, legends, fairy tales, anecdotes, lof, lapar, termalar, askiya, doston, quick sayings, parables, yor-yorlar, bride's greetings, riddles, proverbs, pandnoma, aphorisms, ect. In all the above-mentioned genres of folklore, the ways of spiritual and moral upbringing of the younger generation, methods of upbringing, kindness, love, generosity, nobility, dignity, fidelity, loyalty, goodness, efficiency, diligence, professionalism qualities such as love, honesty, justice, fairness, thoughtfulness, humanity, are glorified; evil, infidelity, greed, cowardice, dishonesty, arrogance, shortsightedness, flattery, carelessness, greed,

irresponsibility, ignorance are condemned. It should be noted that the examples of oral art are very vital, popular and exemplary in terms of morality, education, and therefore it is of universal importance.

Riddles are questions or tasks based on finding the shape, behavior, position, and function of an object or phenomenon by comparing it to another object or event, or deliberately concealing their sign. From time immemorial, riddles have encouraged people to know, understand, and think more about beings and their properties by comparing, contrasting, and simulating living and non-living things, things, and events. It sharpens the human mind, expands the scope of thought, increases the ability to think, forms observation and ingenuity.

Finding answers to riddles requires a strong knowledge of the child to be sharp-sighted, able to think, strong memory, observant of the surrounding objects, the fact that each has its own characteristics and can distinguish individual features. Finding is of great importance in the intellectual upbringing of children. To know the answer to a riddle, a child must have the ability to think, memory and sharp observation. Mental games like puzzles and riddles were created by people in search of an answer to this question. The creator of the riddles is also the people.

At first glance, telling riddles between adults and children, between children and adults, seems like a lot of fun, so as not to get bored, but to pass the time quickly. In fact, riddles are a way of thinking, through which a

child can think and speak figuratively. Puzzles help a child develop vocabulary and speech. Teaching a child to solve puzzles will help them to develop thinking skills. For this reason, riddles appeared at a time when the human mind was just beginning to develop, grew and refined with along with the human mind, and were one of the important factors in the formation of the modern intellectual personality. For this reason, it is one of the oldest and most active genres of folklore. Riddles are closely connected with human, social life and natural phenomena and are always based on real reality. It reflects the various things in the material world that surround us.

In folk pedagogy, riddles are effectively used to develop children's thinking and observation skills. People pay special attention to the mental development of the child. In the past, as an expression of the Uzbek people's way of life, thematically rich and colorful riddles have been created, and this example of folklore has been widely used in the mental education of children. The puzzles cover all aspects of the social life of our people, the nature of the region in which they live, the geography and the world around us in general. The puzzles have not only educational but also didactic potential. For example, Uzbek puzzles involving numbers are used to nationalize mathematics education. Such puzzles are puzzled with the help of numerical numbers of things and events.

That is, the similarities between them are taken into account. Therefore, in solving a puzzle, students perform logical operations such as analyzing, comparing, generalizing, examining objects and events in relation to each other, and then drawing conclusions. The mathematical knowledge imparted through the puzzles is relevant to life and practical. Here is an example:

Ten swallows landed on the wire

Five more came and landed

How many swallows are left?

Answer:  $10+5-3=15-3=12$ .

Through puzzles, children are taught basic arithmetic (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division). These include: "She is very tall, she has seven layers of hair" (onion). "She is fat and round" How many legs and ears do they have? (100 sheep and goats have 400 feet, 200 ears) and more. Or ask your father, "How old are you?" The father replied to the boy, "If you add... your age, you will find out how old I am." Students can also be told about physical phenomena or celestial bodies in the forms of puzzles. For example:

The blue shirt is out of reach. (Heaven).

There is a fire in the distance. (Sun).

The puzzle includes all the things and events in existence, their various manifestations:

-Sky, sun, moon, stars, natural phenomena;

-Man, his members;

-fauna;

-birds, insects;

Trees, various plants, fruits, vegetables; household items;

-a lot of riddles about tools, in general, everything created.

The riddle has not lost its ideological and educational value even today. Even today, new puzzles are being created about various things and events. Riddles, in particular, help to develop children's thinking skills, to express a particular idea in an artistic way, and to teach them intelligence and ingenuity.

The Uzbek folklore has served and continues to serve as a means of directly influencing the upbringing of children. The puzzles played an important role in the development of children's



ingenuity and intelligence, as well as in the development of thinking skills.

## **Literature:**

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