

PRINCIPLE OF EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL UNITY IN MOTHER LANGUAGE LESSONS

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Abstract : This in the article mother language in education education and upbringing unit principle to oneself typical features about speech goes . That's why with together lesson in the process education and upbringing together take of going ways and executable practical affairs about idea maintained .

Support words : principle , education , upbringing , didactics , development, qualification , skill , knowledge , general didactics , group education , individual education .

Modern science is extremely important. Only a student who has complete knowledge, skills and qualifications in his mother tongue will have no difficulty in mastering other subjects. The role and opportunities of the mother tongue in forming national pride in young people, in educating them in the spirit of our national values, customs and traditions are enormous. Especially in the current conditions, when the issue of preparing an entrepreneur and creative person for our independent country is a priority problem of education, the teaching of this subject becomes even more important. In this regard, the thoughts of A. Avloni, a teacher, linguist and literary critic who fought for the national language at the beginning of the 20th century, “The lifeblood of every nation, which shows its existence in the world, is its language and literature. Losing the national language is losing the spirit of the nation,” are evidence of the great importance of teaching the mother tongue in secondary schools. In this sense, the perfect teaching of the native language is the honorable duty of every native language teacher. The fact that the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the State Language” states: “Uzbekistan shall develop the Uzbek

language by all means and ensure its full use in all spheres of socio-political, economic and cultural life” testifies to the extremely honorable nature of teaching the native language for our teachers.

After all, the qualifications of a teacher of the Uzbek language and literature are of great importance in raising a harmonious generation, the future of Uzbekistan, with high human qualities. That is why the laws on language and education have set new tasks for the teacher of the Uzbek language.

Education and upbringing have one goal - the upbringing of a harmonious human personality. That is, educational work is combined with upbringing and complements and improves each other. Educational work carried out in the classroom is combined with educational work outside the classroom and school. Each educational work carried out with students will have a strong impact only if it is carried out as an integral part of all educational work.

The principle of education is based on the requirements set by the education system, the comprehensive development of the individual, the expansion of his creative potential, etc., are all related to the correct application of the principles of education in practice. The general set of basic requirements and rules for ensuring the effectiveness of the lesson, organizing the educational process, and organizing the lesson constitute the principle of education. If each teacher, proceeding from these requirements and rules when organizing the lesson process, implements them in practice, ensuring their integral connection, he will easily achieve the intended goal.

If, in the process of organizing mother tongue education in the education system, the specific principles of mother tongue teaching are used in combination with general didactic principles, the possibilities of increasing the effectiveness of mother tongue lessons will be fully realized. In addition to general didactic principles, there are also specific principles arising from the nature of this discipline

in mother tongue teaching. One of these is the principle of unity of education and upbringing.

In studying the Department of Educational Theory, we gain confidence that the educational process, with its entire content, organization, and the nature of the teacher's activity, is aimed not only at equipping students with knowledge, but also at educating them to become people of good character. However, educational tasks cannot be fully solved only in the educational process.

Education, being closely related to teaching, also has its own laws. Education and upbringing are a single process. But they are not exactly similar to each other. The unity of education and upbringing consists primarily in the commonality of their goals. In a single pedagogical process, education always performs educational tasks, and upbringing performs the responsible task of knowing life and preparing for it.

The tasks of education are many - sided . If the main task of education is to equip students with knowledge , then in education it is important to form the student 's code of ethics , moral skills and abilities, needs and aspirations that correspond to the moral norms accepted in our society . A native language teacher must know how to properly use general didactic and specific principles of the Uzbek language in order to organize native language classes.

At the stages of education, students are equipped with a set of essential scientific knowledge on the phonetics, lexicon and grammar of their native language. They are provided with the necessary skills and qualifications in the spelling, pronunciation and correct use of punctuation marks in written speech. At the same time, native language classes are also a means of educating and developing the student's personality.

Education, upbringing and development are a whole process. They cannot be carried out in isolation or one after another at a certain stage of the lesson. As

students learn language phenomena, they are simultaneously educated and developed in this process.

Educational texts are an important tool for education, upbringing and development. The more thematic diversity of texts selected for native language lessons, the higher the level of interest of students in language materials. Connecting native language lessons with students' daily lives, work activities, and lifestyles, and increasing the content and thematic diversity of the pictures selected for use, increases the educational and developmental focus of the lesson.

It is known that the work performed by students in native language lessons: methods of mental activity such as observation, grouping, generalization: the development of personal psychic characteristics such as imagination, attention, memory, thinking, overcoming difficulties have an effective effect on independent creative activity. This at the same time develops the student's personality. When organizing native language lessons, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of harmony of education, upbringing and development, because students who are engaged in classes should not only receive the necessary knowledge, but also be taught to follow the rules of interaction with both the teacher and students in class or group communication. This is also considered a unique way of preparing the student for adult life.

This process is in harmony with the principle of unity of group and individual education. The essence of the principle of unity of group and individual education is the content of the individual's interaction with others. Group education provides favorable conditions for organizing discussions and negotiations, provides a joint search for effective ways to solve educational problems and tasks, creates conditions for mutual assistance, and increases the sense of responsibility of students. The organization of group education in native language lessons serves as the main factor in team formation. The principle of unity of group and individual education is manifested in a unique way in both non-traditional and traditional education.

However, it should be noted that traditional education is group in its essence, since it is organized in study groups (or classes) of 30-40 students. In courses with 100-200 students, lectures are organized to reduce the effort spent on education. This form of education ensures that students jointly search for effective ways to solve educational problems and tasks, creates conditions for mutual assistance, and strengthens the students' sense of responsibility and accountability.

Thus, native language lessons pursue educational, educational and developmental goals. The more harmonious these principles are, the higher the effectiveness of native language lessons will be. It is worth noting that the most necessary for developing students' speech are knowledge, skills and qualifications. A native language teacher performs a very responsible and honorable task in all classes, in general, in the process of teaching the native language, which is a huge treasury of national spirituality and ideological spirit, culture and values, in each lesson, in the process of educating a well-rounded generation.

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