

## Formation of High Moral and Aesthetic Qualities in the Minds of Preschoolers Based on the Activities of Family and Educators

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### ABSTRACT

*This article outlines the meaning and content of forming ethical and aesthetic qualities through the use of socio-cultural traditions in pre-school children. At the same time, it has been noted that the scale of the reforms in our society, in the age of evolving science and technology the parents need to give their children the necessary education in accordance with the age-appropriate and distinctive features of their age, high spirituality, it is necessary to adulthood as a mature person.*

It is known that the knowledge given to a child in preschool age takes a leading place throughout his life. This vital need forms the basis of the "Child of the Third Millennium" support program. The scope of the reforms carried out in our society, in the age of developing scientific and technical progress, parents should give their children the necessary education based on today's requirements, taking into account their age and their unique characteristics, and they will grow up to be mature people in all respects. they increasingly understand the need to deliver.

How the youth, who are the foundation of our future, will be tomorrow depends to a large extent on the education and upbringing they receive today, the social environment in which they live and breathe. From this point of view, today the teacher, coach, parents, educators and the general public are equally responsible for the child's tomorrow. At this point, it is appropriate to quote the following opinion of foreign scholar Hillary Rodham Clinton:

"...by the time most children reach kindergarten age, the architecture of their brains is already built. From this time until adulthood, the eagerness of the brain becomes a slow learner, but sometimes even later there is a resurgence of "childish enthusiasm." But he will never be able to explore the world as intensely as he did in the first two years of his life."

The activities of family members and educators are of particular importance in the formation of high moral and aesthetic qualities in the minds of children of preschool educational institutions. After all, if there are feelings such as honesty, politeness, modesty, mutual respect, in a word, sincere relationship between the family members, the educator and the child, these exemplary moral and aesthetic qualities will have a positive effect on the children. The child draws correct conclusions

from the actions he sees in his family, around him, and strives to respect his relatives and fulfill his duty conscientiously.

Ethical-aesthetic qualities are a broad concept, and at its core lies the education of attitude to nature, social life, life and art. The content of moral education of preschool children includes love for the Motherland, kindness to others, compassion, respect for adults, hard work, and behavioral qualities. As children are brought up with the perception of beauty, they gradually develop such features as sharing in the happiness of others, expressing sympathy, and sorrow.

There is a saying in the Uzbek people that "a bird does what it sees in its nest". It is clear from this that if we want our children to grow up to be polite, generous and respectable people, the education we give them should embody these qualities. If we want our children to grow up to be independent thinkers who are interested in learning a lot about the environment and existence, we should be an example to the extent that we can show them such characteristics from the very first days of our education.

Life experiences show that children are imitative from a young age. They follow the behavior, manners, clothes, interactions and all the behavior of the elderly people in the family and on the street and imbibe it. After all, adults should always try to be an example, not forgetting that they are educators, even if they are indifferent to this issue. At the same time, it is possible to achieve the intended result if the child's actions and activities are encouraged by family elders and educators. Because according to Hillary Rodham Clinton:

"...encouragement develops special skills in children, as well as personality traits such as self-confidence, reasoning, initiative, responsibility, initiative, diligence, caring, teamwork, common sense, and problem-solving, which can be applied to later learning. It is also important because it helps in formation. In the words of Dorothy Rich, founder of the Family and School Institute, such "megaskills" are the foundation of personal worth and the moral, ethical, and spiritual factors that guide us through life.

Although a number of tools (surroundings, nature, atmosphere, art, holidays, events, etc.) play an important role in the formation of moral-aesthetic qualities of a child, moral-aesthetic upbringing through puppet theater is also unique.

In the words of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, "... if we take into account that every child first understands the world through objects and things around him, including toys, it becomes clear that their role in human education is incomparable. The image of toys is imprinted on the child's imagination like a pattern carved on a stone and remains in his mind for a lifetime. When a child grows up, chooses a profession, what path he will take in the future, what kind of moral and spiritual foundations he will build his way of life, will undoubtedly be determined by what toys he grew up with as a child."

Studying the moral-aesthetic views and advanced thoughts of the past scholars is of great importance in the formation of moral-aesthetic qualities in the students of the preschool educational institution. Their unique ideas and moral views in the field of education do not lose their importance even for today's development. Their valuable nutrients give spiritual strength to the seeds of humanity to germinate in the heart of a young child.

The qualities necessary for the moral-aesthetic development of the child are interpreted in detail in the work of the great thinkers of the past. It is important to use their scientific heritage in the activities of preschool children. In particular, Hossein Vaiz Koshifi's rich scientific heritage, moral and educational views occupy an important place in the history of the peoples of Central Asia. In his works, ideas such as true human qualities: patriotism, bravery and courage, generosity, respect for elders, compassion for children, humility, and kindness occupy an important place.

In Jalaluddin Rumi's works, negative behavior such as arrogance, slander, arrogance, and malice are condemned. On the contrary, virtues such as intelligence, honesty, and humility are promoted. In a

series of stories such as "The Three Thieves and the Gardener", "The Gypsy Boy", "The Camel and the Bath", "The Teacher and His Students", Rumi graciously laughs at life's vices and negative traits in people, creating a comic situation".

Among the ethical and aesthetic qualities of the master Amir Temur, we can observe the difference between a friend and an enemy, humility: "...I learned from my own experience that a faithful and loyal friend does not resent his friend, he considers his friend's enemy as his enemy. If necessary, he will not spare his life for his friend."

According to Ismail Al-Bukhari: "It is necessary to have good morals, clean food, honesty and not to betray one's trust, even if you stay away from worldly affairs, there is no harm."

It is known that the profound thoughts of the great scholars about morality and manners have such power that they provide spiritual nourishment to people. Moral-aesthetic qualities are the basis of a child's spiritual maturity. In particular, Abdulla Awlani says: "It is knowledge that calls people to good and turns them away from evil. A book that explains the goodness of good behavior and the badness of bad behavior with proofs and examples is called ethics.

Abdulla Awlani also says that "...those who educate are like a doctor, like a doctor treats a disease in the body of a patient, it is necessary to increase education from the treatment of good behavior to the treatment of anger in the child's body, over the treatment of purity."

The sultan of poetry, the great Uzbek thinker, scientist Alisher Navoi's advanced views on ethics and education have not lost their value even today. Philosophical-ethical thoughts, wisdoms and lessons in his works are universally important in terms of their importance and relevance. Navoi urged all people to be kind, to be united, to be kind regardless of their lineage, to be loyal to national traditions. Because

"Beautify the face of the world with your mind,  
Make the world happy with your behavior," says Navoi.

Abu Rayhan Beruni considered generosity to be an important moral criterion. Benevolence is one of the true moral qualities of a person, and according to Beruni, such people are benevolent. Beruni strongly condemned stinginess, lying, hypocrisy, flattery, especially people's desire to occupy a high position that is not in accordance with their knowledge, abilities and moral qualities.

Moral maturity creates the right concepts in people about the meaning and purpose of life. Morality determines the criteria, standards of self-control of people, conscious relationship with others.

Therefore, it can be seen from Khurrami's thoughts that he thinks about 42 of the vices and defects that lead people to the bottom. Some of them, i.e. bragging, lying, cunning, laziness, teasing, divisiveness, stinginess found in children of preschool age, are bad defects that are contrary to the level of moral education of children.

According to T. Hidayatho'jaev, children receive moral education from the environment, they accept the morals of the environment. That is, they quickly learn the customs and morals they see from their parents at home, from their classmates at school, and from their friends on the street, and follow these morals.

At this point, Yusuf Khos Khajib's following comments are very appropriate:

If the character is beautiful, all the people will love,  
The one who behaves correctly will go to the net.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the formation of moral and aesthetic qualities in children is carried out with the help of various ways, forms and means. From this point of view, puppet theater is a very convenient tool for developing aesthetic feelings, children's curiosity and imagination in the formation of moral and aesthetic qualities in preschool children based on socio-cultural traditions. Ethical-aesthetic qualities include knowledge of beauty, the reality of life, objects, their variety,

types, self-control, openness to communication, distinguishing between good and bad, self-evaluation, etc.

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