

The Study of Didactics in the Teaching of Children's Literature

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Abstract: Analysis of development trends in the teaching of Uzbek children's literature and the study of the educational system of art presented to Uzbek children. Analysis of the role of symbolic and figurative images in children's literature with the help of examples. Provide analysis of methods and tools for the development of children's reading.

Keywords: didactics, literary text, children's book, literature.

The concepts inherent in a particular science reflect the knowledge accumulated by mankind in the process of social development. Existing scientific concepts are divided into two main groups: 1) philosophical concepts; 2) private scientific, that is, concepts that are unique to a particular science. Philosophical concepts such as “general and specific”, “essence and phenomenon”, “contradiction”, “dependence” are also important for didactics. Among the general-scientific concepts used in didactics, such as "system", "structure", "task", "element" have a special place.

Didactic concepts specific to pedagogy include:

- 1) education is a process aimed at the formation of practical skills and abilities, the development of their cognitive abilities and worldview on the basis of providing students with theoretical knowledge;
- 2) the main form of the educational process, in which the lesson is conducted with a specific group of students under the direct guidance of the teacher;
- 3) the process of acquisition of knowledge on the basis of perception, learning, practice and certain experience, the strengthening of behavioral and functional skills, skills, improvement and enrichment of existing knowledge;
- 4) the pedagogical process, in which the educational process is organized between teachers and students and is aimed at the acquisition of scientific knowledge.
- 5) A source in which the teaching of the subject is taught in educational institutions and contains the basics of general or specialized knowledge in a particular field of science.
- 6) determining the content of education on the basis of state educational standards the essence of scientific knowledge given and intended to be mastered in certain disciplines under certain conditions.

Didactics also uses concepts specific to related disciplines such as “perception”, “mastery”, “skill”, “development” and others (psychology) as well as “management”, “feedback” (cybernetics). The conceptual-terminological system of didactics is constantly updated and supplemented. The main categories of didactics are: lesson, knowledge acquisition, education, knowledge, skills, qualifications, educational purpose, educational content, educational process, organization of the educational process,

types of education, forms, methods and tools, learning outcomes. Recently, it has been proposed to include such concepts as didactic system of education and educational technology among the main didactic categories. 1) knowledge - a systematized set of scientific information about the being, reflected in the mind of the person in the form of concepts, schemes, certain images; 2) acquisition of knowledge on the basis of perception, learning, practice and certain experience, the process of strengthening behavioral and functional skills, skills, improvement and enrichment of existing knowledge; 3) ability - the ability of a person to organize a particular activity; 4) an automated form of performance of a certain action or activity; 5) education - a process aimed at the formation of practical skills and abilities, the development of their cognitive abilities and the education of their worldview on the basis of providing students with theoretical knowledge; 6) teaching methods - a set of methods used in the educational process and ensuring its effectiveness;

7) the content of education - the essence of the process of comprehensive development of mental and physical abilities of the individual, the formation of the worldview, manners, behavior, level of readiness for social life and work;

8) Objects (textbooks, manuals, teaching aids, maps, diagrams, posters, pictures, drawings, projectors, tape recorders, VCRs, equipment, television, radio) , computer, etc.) and subjective (teacher's speech, example, examples of the life and work of a particular person, etc.); 9) educational process - a pedagogical process organized between teachers and students and aimed at the acquisition of scientific knowledge;

10) the essence of scientific knowledge, the content of education is determined on the basis of state educational standards and is intended to be mastered in certain disciplines under certain conditions;

11) the main idea, which determines the specific direction of education, the purpose of education (the purpose of study, learning);

12) learning outcome (educational product) - a concept that reflects the essence of the end of education; the outcome of the learning process; the level of implementation of the set goal;

13) management of education - establishment, management, control and determination of prospects of activity of educational institutions;

14) the education system is a set of all types of educational institutions operating on the basis of state principles in the field of education of the younger generation.

Didactic system (Greek "systema" - consisting of integral parts, combining) means to define the whole state of the educational process on the basis of certain criteria. It represents the internal integrity of structures organized on the basis of the unity of purpose, principles, content, form, methods and means of education. Researchers are available didactic generalize concepts (systems) and divide them into the following groups:

1) traditional;

2) progressive;

3) modern.

The didactic concepts of Comenius, Pestalozzi and Gerbart play an important role in the theory of education. The creation of the traditional didactic system is associated with the name of the German philosopher, psychologist and educator I.F. Gerbart (1776-1841). He critically re-established the traditional class-lesson system of Y. Comenius and created an education system based on the theoretical achievements of ethics and psychology. The main feature of the I.F. Gerbart education system is the following. the main task of the school is to ensure the intellectual development of

students; raising a child is the responsibility of the family. The progressive (pedocentric) system recognizes that activities play a key role in a child's learning. The basis of this system is the D. Dewey system, G. Kershtein's school of cocktails, V. Lay's theories. Modern didactic system. In the 50s of the twentieth century, psychologist and educator B. Skinner put forward the idea of delivering fragmented information, achieving efficiency in the assimilation of material on the basis of regular monitoring of this process. This idea is later called programmatic learning. N. Krauder then created networked programs that offered the student a variety of materials to work independently based on the results of the control. D. Dewey's theoretical ideas became the basis of problem-based learning. Known today as problem-based learning, the idea is to create problem situations under the guidance of a teacher and to ensure students' activism and independence in solving them. The task of problem-based learning is to stimulate the active learning process, to form in students thinking, research skills. The concept of developmental education by L. Zankov (1901-1977) became widespread in the 50s of the XX century. The implementation of his ideas allows to inculcate the idea of humanity in the educational process, to create the necessary conditions for the harmonious development of the individual. The idea of the "Near Development Zone" put forward by psychologist L.S. Vygotsky (1896-1934) in the 1930s is also important. Instead, the child acquires knowledge with the help of adults and begins to do things that he could not do independently. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" recognizes the organization of education and upbringing in accordance with humane, democratic ideas. democratization means not to allow formality in the pedagogical process, to take into account the views of students in the choice of educational programs. The system serves to fulfill the social order, to nurture a competent person and a mature specialist.

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