

## Theoretical and Practical Practices of Use of Folk Games and Modern Educational Opportunities in the Formation of Communicative Competences of Primary School Students

Hoshimov Murodjon Solijonovich

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute basic doctoral student

**Annotation:** This article analyzes the importance of the integration of national folk games and interactive methods and their use in the educational process in the formation of communicative competence of primary school students.

**Keywords:** game, national games, physical education, student, communicative competence, work, sports, development, training, result, quality.

### INTRODUCTION

There is no nation in the world where folk games have not been formed. Because as soon as a child is born in a family, after a certain time, he begins to understand the external world around him through various games and toys. Play is one of the types of voluntary activity, which is expressed in a unique way at almost all stages of human life, and performs an educational-moral, socio-aesthetic function.

Games, which are one of the features of our national spirituality, have become an integral part of the life of our people. Folk games are based on the socio-spiritual and aesthetic needs of our ancestors. Because every game is not just a means of voluntary leisure, but also one of the ancient traditions formed as an effective way of educating the younger generation physically and spiritually harmoniously.

The scientific study of folk games covers a number of serious and complex issues related to our national games. It is known that there are various, even contradictory, theoretical views on the social nature of the game, its origin, formation, stages, place in the spiritual-cultural system and methodological means.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The socio-pedagogical theory of games theory, developed by such scientists as L.S. Vygotsky, S.A. Rubinstein, V.T. Marts, L.B. Elkonin, considers game behavior as one of the aesthetic forms of interpersonal social-role activity and thereby highlighting the specific features of the game.

In the scientific works of such scientists as U.Kh. Koroboev, AA Kanovich, AI Mazaev, OL Orlov, V. Ponamaryov, EV Rudensky, B. Sayfullayev also considered the issue of the specific social significance of the game dialogue. output [1, 7].

National games are adapted to the socio-economic conditions of each nation, their opportunities in life. Most of the national games of the Uzbek people are based on playing with natural objects. National games are played in kindergartens, school classes, breaks, free time.

Folk games play an important role in strengthening the knowledge of primary school students, increasing their quick thinking and intelligence. During the game, a number of questions are asked,

riddles are told, quick sayings are made, songs, melodies, dances are performed. So the games are done in a cultural way. Play plays a big role in children's lives.

The school plays action games from the national games. Action games develop students' agility, self-control, and increase their mobility.

S. Yuldashev praised the educational value of folk games in the education of children, noting that games play an important role in the development of aesthetic and human feelings of students [2], M. Jumabaev said that games are the primary source of folk culture, the growth of thinking. , concludes that language is a key element of physical education [3, 38]. This means that national games should be subject to pedagogical conditions in school and extracurricular scientific and educational work, especially in improving the consciousness of students, work movement.

## DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Improving the educational trend in schools and out of school is one of the pedagogical conditions - to educate young people in accordance with the social and pedagogical requirements of today's culture, to educate the younger generation, not to ignore the achievements of the previous generation [4 ].

The use of national play elements during the lesson increases the ability of primary school students to master the lessons. The use of national games in the natural state movement of students increases their interest in educational work. According to I. Pavlov's reflex theory, the whole educational trend is based on the structure of the communication system, the necessary condition of which is related to the "activity of the central brain wall." In that case, the lesson or educational work used in the national games will be different from the others. The child's self-development during the game, curiosity, curiosity about life, increases his activity in mental and physical activity, strengthens the will to achieve the goals set for him, awakens the desire to move forward, devotion. It also develops the student's ability to work independently. The independent search of the student, the growth of his passion for knowledge is felt. Games increase the student's interest in learning activities and the development of knowledge, and form the student's search, independent reading [5, 154].

Also, through national games, children strengthen their physical health, understand the recognition of the surrounding objects and events in reality, and learn work skills.

In short, one of the important conditions of the national games is the unity of mind and labor in the game. Thus, national games encourage children to dexterity, agility, endurance, humanity and other positive qualities. If we want a child to grow up intelligent and educated, we must capture the national upbringing, combine this treasure of moral education of young people with today's requirements, teach and develop in accordance with the requirements of society in the XXI century.

The modern stage of development puts before the system of continuing education the task of educating the younger generation in all respects. Primary education, which is one of the key stages of the continuing education system, plays an important role. Therefore, at this stage, the thorough and in-depth teaching of scientific knowledge to students is the basis for the formation of their thinking. Therefore, in our country, special attention is paid to improving the content of primary education, enriching it with advanced ideas, strengthening the material and technical base that allows students to gain in-depth knowledge during this period [6].

In order to improve the communicative competence of primary school students, a number of scientific pamphlets and manuals have been developed. First of all, it is worth mentioning the

scientific definition of this concept. Communicative competence is a general communicative trait of an individual that includes communication skills, knowledge, skills and abilities, emotional and social experience in the field of business communication. Communication skills include:

- ✓ provide a socio-psychological forecast of the communicative situation in which to communicate;
- ✓ socio-psychological programming of the communication process, based on the specificity of the communicative situation;
- ✓ Implementation of socio-psychological management of communication processes in a communicative situation.

Communicative ability is an integral quality that synthesizes the overall culture and its specific manifestations in professional activity. One of the conditions of communicative competence is the observance of certain rules and requirements [7]. The most important of these rules are: the rule of impossibility to initiate an opinion if it is not self-understood or not fully understood, the rule of constant preparation for comprehension, the rule of accuracy, the rule of nonverbal signal control, the rule of its own inaccuracy, the rule of place and time, the rule of openness, the rule of reasoning, the rule of active and constructive listening is one of the main conditions of effective communication. It is necessary to approach the formation of the person taking into account the effectiveness of communicative activity, his general ability to communicate. Creating favorable conditions for the comprehensive and harmonious development of primary school students on the basis of state requirements for their development, taking into account the individual needs of primary school students, a competent approach to organizing and implementing educational activities, supporting their creative abilities and educating them today is up to date. In educating students, this approach involves preparing the growing individual for independent living, mastering the moral norms and values necessary to address vital issues on the basis of individual and general approaches, interacting with other people, and shaping working methods. Therefore, it is important to improve the theoretical and practical basis for the effective use of modern teaching methods and techniques in the formation of educational competencies of primary school students on the basis of the organization of independent work.

The study and analysis of the state of teaching knowledge in primary school reveals a number of problems in this process, the study of ways to solve them, in particular, the methodological basis of modern organization and conduct of lessons to form students' learning competencies based on independent work. The task is to develop methodological recommendations, interactive developments and their introduction into the educational process.

The transfer of knowledge about science and its basics to students on the basis of a certain system, the fact that educational activities are based on the activity and independence of students, forms their interest in learning science. Enrichment of the educational process with methods such as observation of a particular object, event and process, the organization of small practical experiments increases the level of interest formed in students and creates the basis for its sustainable development [8, 76].

According to the purpose, tasks, content, methodical education of the younger generation, the effective use of the achievements of science, technology and advanced technology is one of the most pressing issues facing today's education system. The educational institution creates the conditions for the education of the growing person in the process of training them.

In particular, in order to increase the effectiveness of education in the primary grades, to ensure that the individual is at the center of education and independent learning, educational institutions need well-prepared and experienced teachers who know pedagogical technologies and interactive methods and use them in teaching and learning. . To do this, it is necessary to equip all science teachers with pedagogical and information technologies, interactive methods, and continuously improve their skills in applying their knowledge in the classroom.

## CONCLUSION

The experience of effective use of modern educational opportunities, including the use of interactive learning, in the formation of communicative competence of primary school students is proving itself. Interactive teaching, interactive methods is a system of methods based on regular communication, a system of teaching and methods with the collaborative and active participation of students. In other words, interactive methods of teaching are a special form of organizing cognitive and communicative activities in which learners are involved in the learning process, where they have the opportunity to understand and think about what they know and think. The role of the teacher in interactive lessons partially leads to the orientation of students' activities to the achievement of lesson goals [9, 14]. The peculiarity of these methods is that they are carried out only through the interaction of educators and students. The process of such pedagogical cooperation has its own characteristics, which include:

- the student is forced to be indifferent during the lesson, to think independently, to be creative and to explore;
- Ensuring the continuity of students' interest in science in the learning process;
- Enhancing students' interest in science with an independent creative approach to each topic;
- regular organization of joint activities of teachers and students. Such diversity, effective use of the achievements of science, technology and advanced technology determine the importance of today's educational process and the development of young people into mature professionals, the effectiveness of individual communication, the growth of his general communication skills.

## References

1. Qurbonova F. Folk games on public holidays. - Tashkent, 2009.
2. Yuldashev S.V. Folk games of the people of the Fergana Valley. Author's abstract of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (Phd) in historical sciences. - Tashkent, 2019.
3. Yuldasheva R. The educational value of Uzbek folk games. - Tashkent, 1992.
4. Qoraboev U.X. Narodnye igry puti ix vrozozhdeniya i razvitiya (Traditsionnoe narodnoe tvorchestvo: problemy vrozozhdeniya i razvitiya) - T .: Fan, 1991.
5. Aslonova M. The use of moving games in the educational process. Dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences. - Navoi, 2008.
6. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5538 "On additional measures to improve the management system of public education." Tashkent. September 5, 2018. (National Database of Legislation, 06.09.2018, No. 06/18/5538/1840).
7. Communicative competence. Electronic resource: [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kommunikativnaya\\_kompetentnost](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kommunikativnaya_kompetentnost). Contact information: 29.09.2019.
8. Azizova K. Use of interactive methods in primary school. Problems of modern continuing

- education: innovation and prospects. International scientific conference. - Tashkent :. - 2018.
9. Ishmuhammedov R., Yuldashev M. Innovative pedagogical technologies in education and upbringing. - T.: «Sparks of literature», 2017.
  10. Bakhromovich, S. I. (2020). The impact of managerial professional development on the effectiveness of Higher Education institution management. *Academia: an international multidisciplinary research journal*, 10(12), 1014-1020.
  11. Siddikov, I. B. (2019). Философско-педагогические аспекты развития интеллектуальной культуры студентов. *Вестник Ошского государственного университета*, (3), 38-42.
  12. Bakhromovich, S. I. Development trends and transformation processes in academic mobility in higher education in Uzbekistan and the world.
  13. Bakhromovich, S. I. (2021). A comparative induction of the epistemological and theological views of medieval Islamic oriental scholars. *Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities*, 1(1.7 Philosophical sciences).
  14. Bakhromovich, S. I. (2021). Views on the role of science in human and society life in islamic teaching. *International Journal of Philosophical Studies and Social Sciences*, 1(3), 79-86.
  15. Bakhromovich, S. I. (2020). Effects of Objective and Subjective Factors to Develop Intellectual Culture of Youth. *Canadian Social Science*, 16 (2), 55-59 p.
  16. Bakhromovich, S. I. (2018). Social and philisophical performance of making youth's intellectual culture. *European science review*, (7-8).
  17. Bakhromovich, S. I. (2020). Analysis Of Modern Approaches To Ensuring The Effectiveness Of Management In Higher Education Institutions. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 2(12), 364-369.
  18. Bakhromovich, S. I. (2021). Philosophical comparative studies of the epistemological and theological views of medieval eastern scholars. *Turkish Journal of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation*. Turkey, 2021. №32 (3), (Scopus) – P. 30338-30355
  19. Bakhromovich, S. I. (2022). Dialectical and synergetic features of the development of theological and epistemological views in medieval eastern islam. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements (EJHEA)*, - Las Palmas, Spain, Volume 3, Issue 2 February, 2022. – P. 79-83