

The Role and Significance of Fairy Tales in the Development of Ecoaesthetic Competence

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Article Information

Received: March 13, 2023

Accepted: April 22, 2023

Published: May 06, 2023

Keywords: *ecoaesthetic education, ecoaesthetic theory, fairy tale, environmental problems, forest fires, imagination exercises.*

Abstract. In the course of the author's educational activities, what the teacher should pay attention to in the process of analyzing the fairy tales contained in the textbooks with the students, the guidelines and instructions for organizing the lesson process using modern and foreign pedtechnologies. presents on the basis of sample assignments.

The faster the society in which we live develops economically, the higher its impact on the environment will be. It is no secret that the number of environmental problems is increasing as a result of the rapid growth of the population. In particular, the shortage of clean drinking water (fresh water), supply of food to the population, depletion of natural resources, harmful gases from factories and factories cause air pollution, as a result of which several types of diseases are increasing, and the flora and fauna are dying. the fact that he is leaving is a clear proof of this and the saddest thing. There are scientific, economic, technical, hygienic, legal, aesthetic, and pedagogical aspects of ecological problems. Among these directions, the pedagogical direction is of particular importance. Why? Because a person learns the first ecological education, eco-aesthetic theory in preschool and school period. However, this stage is the most important and the period that acquires priority and primary importance during the life activity of the student. That is, at this stage, the delivery of ecological education to students by pedagogues with the help of correct, specific methods and tools is a means of guaranteeing that students will have a high level of eco-aesthetic competence in the future.

A fairy tale is an example of folk oral creativity, formed on the basis of fantasy and life fictions, connected with the reality of life, inspired by a fantastic spirit. According to the creation of fairy tales, they are divided into folk tales and author's tales. That is, folk tales belong to the epic type, and as a result of passing from mouth to mouth, there can be various changes, and the author is the people. Fairy tales of authorship are created by writers, they can be both poetic and prose.

Now we will consider the analysis of one of the fairy tales given in the textbooks.

WHY IS MAN THE MOST POWERFUL?¹

¹ Umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining 3-sinfi uchun darslik 1- qism 80-bet Toshkent – 2022

One day, a pheasant came to the stream to drink water. Since the water was frozen, he pierced it with his beak and drank a little water. However, in this short time, the wing stuck to the ice.

- O ice, you are very strong! - exclaimed the pheasant.

- No, - answered the ice, - the rain is stronger than me. Whenever it rains, I immediately start to melt.

The rain, listening to this conversation in the bosom of the clouds in the sky, also spoke:

- Can I be strong? No, the ground is much stronger. No matter how much it rains, he will absorb me, he said.

Then the earth spoke:

- The forest is stronger than me. He stands over me, squeezes all the energy in my body, he said.

"No, I don't have much strength," said the forest. - The fire is stronger than me. If it can catch fire, it will burn wet and dry!

Hearing these words, the fire said:

- I'm afraid of the wind. He can easily turn me off.

"That's right, I can uproot a tree and put out a fire in an instant," said the wind. - But I am powerless in front of an ordinary lawn. No matter how strong the wind blows, it will regain its height.

I think grass is the strongest of all!

Maysa objected to this:

"I don't have any strength." The sheep will eat me! That's why the sheep is probably the strongest of all.

Hearing this, the sheep shook its head.

- What power should I have? If a wolf comes, tell me I lost my butt! Think carefully! Isn't he the strongest of all? - he said.

Suddenly a wolf appeared.

- "Well, you don't know anything," he said.

- Man is the strongest in the world! He catches the pheasants, melts the ice, does not spare the rain, plows the ground, cuts the forest, extinguishes the fire, tames the wind, mows the grass, he kills us, he also shoots and kills wolves.

The man who heard all this said:

- No, you are wrong, in fact, one of us is not stronger than the other. I can be stronger than you. But I always need your help. I can't do the things you do. Without any of you, I lose my strength. So, everything in nature is connected to each other like a chain. We can only be strong if we unite.

A folk tale

The above-mentioned fairy tale is read expressively. Vocabulary work is conducted based on unfamiliar words.

A discussion will be held based on the text of the work. It will be more effective and interesting to do this in groups based on cooperative learning technology.

Blitz questions: (Groups are not given time to think)

1. What started the development of events?
2. What kind of creature is a pheasant? Have you ever seen him?
3. What season did the play begin with? How do you determine this?
4. Have you ever seen something stuck to ice in your life? How did you manage to get it out of the ice?
5. Why is ice not strong from the work?
6. What else can melt ice besides rain?
7. What special feature of the earth did you become aware of?

Discussion questions: (1 minute)

1. What do you think are the causes of forest fires?
2. What are the effects of forest fires on nature?
3. Explain the impact of the depletion of the ozone layer on ecology.
4. Forest fires + toxic gases from cars + toxic smoke from factories =?
5. Random actions of people + lightning + wood + high temperature in drought =?
6. If the forest burns, what will happen to plants and animals?
7. What mistakes can be made by people who go to the forest, which can damage the forest or cause a forest fire?
8. What should be done to prevent this?
9. What is the role of grasses in nature?
10. Why do you think it is necessary for a person to plow the land and cut down the forest?
11. What do we use wind and grass for?
12. Why does man say to nature: "I always need your help. I can't do the things you do. If you are not there, I will lose my strength."

Task for development of ecological knowledge competence.

- A) If forests disappear.... (Each student continues the idea)
- B) Building a food chain, focusing on factors in the story.
- C) What did you see in the fairy tale to connect like a chain in nature?
- D) Are natural phenomena subject to man?
- E) Man always harms nature. Do you agree with this idea?
- F) All creatures in the world are afraid of humans. How true is this idea?
- G) Is man the strongest? Do you think this is reasonable?

Imagination exercises:

Group 1 Forests

Imagine you are a forest and you have the ability to speak. What exactly were you asking people to do?

Group 2 Humans

What can you do to expand nature, especially forests, in the future? What promises can you make?

Summary

The future starts today! Well, readers, do you want to become a defender of Nature? What do you need to do for this in your garden, school yard and classroom?

Based on these tasks, the student puts himself in the place of not only a person, but also an animal, a bird, a forest. He feels their pains and worries as his own. During the search for a solution to the problem, it goes through many discussions and analysis processes. As a result, he no longer thinks unilaterally. As a result of his inability to be indifferent to natural events and situations, his critical thinking increases.

Question: Why do fairy tales have a place in this regard? Because there are no boundaries in the world of fairy tales. If desired, the heroes will form a ship from the clouds and float in the sky, if desired, inanimate objects will enter the language, etc. Because the child's nature requires it. The airplane flies the toy in his hand and says I am flying, he does it in his imagination. Or he says hello to his doll. Do we often see rich people as "bad people"? Why is that? The reason for this is that in many places in Uzbek folk tales, rich people are described as fat, miserly, miserly. It is so ingrained in our consciousness that some people are afraid of being rich! In fairy tales, poor people are always portrayed as good, well-educated and intelligent people. That's why they are always "Good people". However, the behavior of a person does not depend on whether he is fat, thin or rich and poor!

Have you seen how fairy tales affect a child's mind? If we pedagogues can protect nature in the right direction and form an eco-aesthetic culture in students, we will be able to educate real defenders of nature for the future!

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