



## Formation of Ecological Culture in Primary Class Students through People's Oral Creation

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the forms, features, and types of folk art, which has always been the national mirror of the people. Explanations are given on the formation of ecological culture by introducing folk oral works to elementary school students. It is also explained that the eternal wealth of the people and the nation is the oral creativity of the people. Ecological culture is mentioned.

**Keywords:** folklore, nationality, nature, ecology, "kullura", tillage, ecological culture.

Folk art is a value equal to humanity. Our people's customs, national songs, olan-u lapar, threshing and crop songs, practical decorative art, musical folklore, puppet games, gallows and wooden leg games. includes the world of creativity. In its creation and creative process, people's lifestyle, character, social origin, living conditions, beliefs, thoughts about the artistic world find their expression. Folk art plays an important role in the emergence and development of professional art. On the other hand, professional art also affects the development of national creativity and enriches it.

Folk art as a component of national culture has a great social value. It provides extensive knowledge about the history, lifestyle, traditions, worldview, social relations, dreams and hopes of the people, as well as about loving nature and preserving it.

The need to preserve and develop examples of folk art in the society, to restore the lost ones arose from the desire to satisfy one's aesthetic requirements, to live well and to improve one's life. Today, all opportunities and conditions have been created for the preservation and development of folk creativity. Folk oral creativity is ingrained in humanity from a very young age. One of the main educational factors of folk art is to connect society with nature, to create environmental culture about nature preservation. With the growth of society, the impact of people on the environment also increases. It is especially appropriate to inculcate this in the minds of elementary school students.

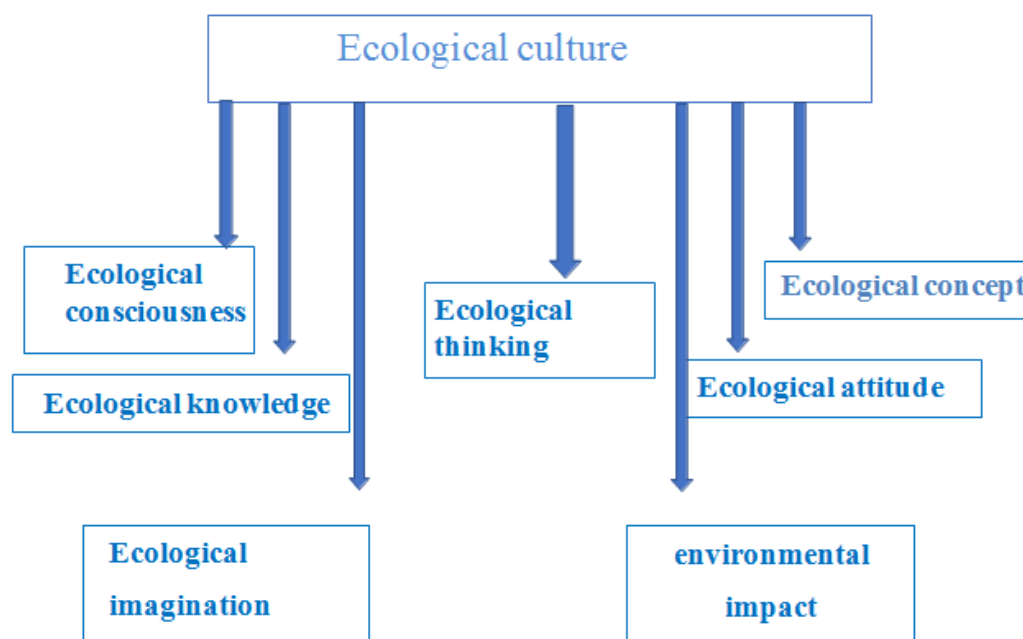
In the educational process, ecological education is undoubtedly the most extensive means of educating a person on the basis of social events. There are specific aspects of ecological culture and upbringing in the process of educational activities in the formation of the child's social worldview, development of the concept of the environment.

Until recently, the term ecology was known only to experts, it was introduced into science in 1866 by the German scientist E. Haeckel. The word "Ecology" means the words "eko" - home, residence, "logos" - science, and it refers to environmental damage and the factors that cause it, measures to prevent environmental damage. Scholars such as Musa al-Khorazmi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan

Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, among the scientists who lived in Central Asia and created theories for the promotion of knowledge, made a great contribution to natural sciences. In particular, the role of environmental factors and education as an integral part of Western culture is incomparable. The fact that the great Greek philosopher Aristotle divided all sciences into nature and physics also shows that they were very interested in learning the secrets of nature. In the ancient Greek thought, as mentioned on the previous pages, the use of the concept of "kullura" in the meaning of "cultivation of the land" and "processing of the land" in the imagination of the ancient Greeks also represents the interrelation of spiritual cultural life and nature. represents that it is liq.

Currently, environmental knowledge (education) and ecological culture (education) among students is one of the urgent pedagogical problems. Ecological education is a product of ecological knowledge, i.e., the norm of ethical formation of the practical view of ecological theory.

As a result of this explanation, the term ecological culture is born. It is worth saying that it is natural for a person with ecological upbringing to reach a high level of ecological culture. The interpretation of the famous western scientist V. A. Sukhamlinsky is very appropriate here. V. A. Sukhamlinsky says: "nature becomes a source of education only when a person understands nature".



The formation of environmental education in elementary school students is directly related to teaching the environment. As a result of pedagogical research, the methods, methods and methods of forming environmental education among students have been determined.

Interview method, pedagogical observation method, etc. are used.

Preservation of nature, development of ecological literacy and formation of culture begins with the family. The formation of ecological culture through folklore also comes from family life, upbringing by parents, mother's alla, fairy tales, folk songs, national clothes, lapar, the world of animals, and the world of flowers. This process is one of the first methods of oral introduction of elementary school students through the interview method. Taking them for a walk in the heart of nature, taking them to folk theaters, zoos, environmental education and explaining the harmony of the people's nationality requires strong skills and knowledge from the teacher. Correct attitude of elementary school students to the surrounding nature; to himself and to people as a part of nature; Personal culture is formed through the combination of folklore with nature. To make the educational process interesting and informative, formation of environmental knowledge through folk folklore is one of the most effective methods. Uzbek folk songs, children's songs counting rhymes in rhymes, riddles, proverbs, folk games, proverbs - this is the first and most convenient source of knowledge and information about the world around us. Many songs, children's rhymes, jokes, songs were created in the process of working in nature, in everyday life. That's why their clarity, rhythm, brevity and expressiveness

create very easy and fast learning for primary school students. Over the centuries, this feature has been the main factor for its transmission from ancestor to generation. For example, children's rhymes: "Oh, how I love my cow", "The cat went to the forest", "The fox sits in the cart".

These verses help children to awaken their imagination about the fantastic world of cows, cats and foxes.

Now the crops are growing,

play boy

Shut up lol

In the heart of the field

Our waterfall.

like the most favorite for primary school students, to love nature

is one of the created national songs.

Folk art is a favorite value for children. Instilling all types of education for the world of children from a young age: aesthetic, moral, labor, economic, artistic, scientific, and environmental education. is the main factor.

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