



## **THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF STUDYING THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER TRAITS IN SCHOOLCHILDREN**

**Tojiddin Zayniddinov**

Acting Professor

Tashkent state pedagogical University named after Nizami

**Annotation.** This article includes questions about the correct use of human psychological capabilities and their implementation, and on the basis of this, assign plans for the future. This is considered the main task of every state and every nation. Each person must realize that they are part of the community and the people

**Keywords:** struggle, students, psychological diagnosis, psychological development, components, pedagogical experience.

## **МАКТАБ О'QUVCHILARDA ХАРАКТЕР ХУСУСИЯТИ ШАКЛЛАНИШИНИ О'РГАНИШНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ АСОСЛАРИ**

**Tojiddin Zayniddinov**

Professor V.B.

Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola hozirgi davrda insonning psixologik imkoniyatlaridan oqilona foydalanish va ularni to'laroq ro'yobga chiqarish, shu asosda muayyan ijtimoiy istiqbollarni belgilash har bir davlat, jamiyat va xalqning dolzarb vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Zero, har bir shaxsning o'zi jamiyat va xalqning tarkibiy qismi sifatida o'zini o'zi anglashi, o'zini o'zi rivojlantirishi, kamol toptira borishi muqarrardir.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** kurash, ta'lim oluvchilar, psixologik tashxis, psixologik rivojlanish, komponentlar, pedagogik tajriba.

## **ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЧЕРТ ХАРАКТЕРА У ШКОЛЬНИКОВ**

**Зайниддинов Тождин и.о. профессора**

Ташкентского государственного педагогического  
университета имени Низами

**Аннотация.** Данная статья включает в себя вопросы правильного воспользования психологических возможностей человека и их осуществление, и на основе этого назначать планы на будущее. Это считается основной задачей каждого государства, каждого народа. Каждый человек должен осознать что он часть обществ и народа

**Ключевые слова:** борьба, обучающиеся, психологический диагноз, психологическое развитие, компоненты, педагогический опыт.



Worrying about the future generation, striving to educate a healthy, harmonious generation, is one of our national characteristics. In our country, a certain need for research is increasingly felt, which serves to develop the field of psychological diagnosis and counseling, among many new areas. After all, the need for such services, on the one hand, serves to coordinate relations in educational institutions, and on the other hand, determines the effect of the attention provided by the educator, educator and parents to the psychological development of children raised in this place. In the current period, the rational use of psychological capabilities of a person and their fuller realization, on the basis of which the setting of certain social prospects is one of the urgent tasks of each state, society and people. After all, the self-awareness of each individual as a component of society and the people, self-development.

As character traits motivate a person to act in a certain way, and sometimes to act in opposition to circumstances, they manifest themselves better than everyone else in difficult moments of life. The activity of character traits has a significant impact on willpower as an motivating force for action. The more active the character traits, the more the person manifests the Will Powers that arise with the influence of these traits. It is impossible to have a strong will without the qualities of an active character.

Some difficulties and complications in the manifestation of character traits are sharply noticeable, especially in student years, and such a social situation has its own effect on the further maturation of the individual. In distant foreign psychology, the character of an individual has traditionally been studied in six directions. American psychologist Robek divided modern personality psychology into main areas. In the first direction, the author introduced psychologists who were called conditionists. The second direction included psychologists who consider the product of personality culture and its perception. The third direction the author calls interpersonalism. Taking arguments about the character of the individual, the brogan direction is the psychoanalytic direction. The fifth direction, which is focused on the study of the individual and his character, is biogenetics and consultants. The sixth direction in the interpretation of the personality character is made up by factorialists. The problem of character was one of the most important problems in the science of the psychology of the former Union. The theoretical approach to solving the problem of the interaction of the character and abilities of an individual was first introduced by B.G. It was implemented by Ananov in his work "on interactions in character and ability Development". His theoretical opinions were at the right time V.N. Myasyshev found his development in his work. I.S. Strakhov, on the other hand, describes his reaction to the theory of determining character through volitional qualities: "it is necessary to emphasize and emphasize the scientific necessity of such interpretation, that is, the role of Will is a necessary part of character". A.G. Kovalev believes that will is a practical aspect of consciousness and is manifested in conscious application. N.D. Levitov, looking at similar opinions, concluded: "as a composition of personality, the character was analyzed as a system of orientation or relationships in the work of all former Union psychologists". A.N. Leontov believes that character is included in the individual characteristics of a person. The work of Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Nasr Farabi, Al-Khwarazmiy, Beruniy, Al-Farghani, Muhammad Rizo Ogahi, Ahmad Yugnakiy, Alisher Navoi and other allomas described the issues of developing character traits. He explains that the acquisition of knowledge by young people is a factor in the formation of positive character traits. He also gives a high assessment of the volitional characteristics of the character. Abu Nasr Farabi, in his work "the city of fertile people", comments on good and evil, saying that good brings happiness, and evil does not bring happiness to one. He challenges people to be a man of courage, generosity, chastity, loyalty, courage, perseverance, independent thinking, experienced, decency. Kaykovus's thoughts go about the formation of positive qualities in a person's character.

The large spiritual heritage of the peoples of the East, the book "Avesto", also contains thoughts about the human character and is given in a question-and-answer manner. The five main characteristics that define



the human character are defined in "Avesto". Two of them are directly related to a noble word. These are the clear and meaningful expression of the word, and the belief in the Supreme God – Akhuramazda is expressed only by the knowledge of the noble word. It can be said that prayer is the second tool that affects the human character in the works of al-Bukhari. Ibn Sina believes that if his knowledge is not supplemented by spiritual standards, he cannot become a fully formed member of society and benefit it. With the character problem E.G'.Goziyev, M.G.Davletshin, V.A.Tokareva, M.M.The likes of Mamatov were involved. On the problem V.A.Tokareva, M.M.The mamatovs conducted comparative studies. But in their studies, the formation of intellectual and volitional characteristics of character in college students was not studied. Part of "the study of character in the doctrine of modern-day psychologists" is an analysis of the work of psychologists who are currently conducting research on the problem of character. Here Russian educators and psychologists A.O.Prokhorov, T.N.Vasileva, V.R.Silov, V.I.Slobodchikov, Ye.I.Isaev, O.A.Konopkin, V.N.Shlapnikov, V.I.The research of such scientists as Morasanova has been analyzed in depth. V.I.Morasanova pays special attention to the problem of character typology in her paper "Individual self-control and human character". The science of psychology studies the mental world, treatment, behavior, character, temperament, ability and interpersonal relationship of a person. Its practical orientation is not limited to the limitations of the subject of research, but covers and examines several aspects of a person as a person, helping him as a person. One of the most important characteristics of a person's personality is his individuality. Individuality refers to the character, temperament, psychic processes of an individual, the sum of the nature of states, will, motives of activity, human responsibility, worldview, abilities, etc. Despite the different definitions of the character, its main characters fall in harmony with each other in essence with the emphasis. Associated with the typical methods of the behavior of the reader, manifested in problems of activity and attitude, incarnate, a complex of its stable individual characteristics is called character. The attitude of an individual towards nature, society, oneself, Objects (Things) is considered to be the main and important sign. Throughout the life of a student, the composition of his character is influenced by the social environment primarily by the collective kata, in which the person lives and works together. The role of the environment in the development of character is finally greater, starting with the childhood of a person. It is known that the child will be imitative from an early age. Students tend to be similar to their parents and other nearby people around them. They try to imitate the behavior, behavior, gestures of an adult, how they behave on the table and treat small children, and their sayings even to all their little things, up to the tone of their speech. That is why, under the influence of the social environment, certain character traits in a child begin to consolidate from a very young age, as if as a self-generated trait. Considering that the role of imitation in the composition of the character of students is kata, parents and people of kata age should not only look at their children with attention, but also always look at themselves with attention, always raising positive character traits in themselves. In order to bring up positive, volitional and moral qualities in students, especially from a very young age, parents and teachers themselves must educate and show such qualities in themselves. Whatever qualities parents want to convey in their children, they must reflect the same qualities in their relationship with each other and with other people.

Upbringing and self-education play a key role in the growth of character. The character of the growing young generation is brought up first of all in the family and at school. In the upbringing of the character of students, kata falls on the responsibility of parents, teachers. Character training consists in the fact that the teacher deliberately instructs the child, the Student, those who can become an example for the schoolboy; what the same person is doing will attract the attention of the reader to their behavior, and this work will tell you which of the behaviors is good, positive, which is negative, bad. The teacher seeks out and applies tools that help to lose naughty tricks in the child's behavior and strengthen good, useful habits. Educational work again consists in the fact that the educator must awaken in the educator the consciousness of the need to self-appear certain



positive qualities in his character and cultivate this consciousness. It is necessary for an educator to know the temperament that is brought up in children when they are raising a character, to know the pros and cons of each temperament. Character education is made up of, among other things, the cultivation of the positive aspects of temperament, the “replacement” of its negative aspects and these negative aspects with the positive qualities of the character. To lose the negative side of the character, to educate the positive side, let the reader be able to control his temperament himself, not subject to his temperament. The character is composed of school educational work and all-round influence of the teacher, the team of students headed by the teacher, influenced by youth organizations of maturity, socially useful work. In close contact with their comrades, children develop skills and qualifications to subordinate their personal aspirations to the will of the team, the public develops feelings of comradeship and friendship. A certain labor activity, which is carried out at a collective pace, helps to cultivate positive character traits in a person. The reader, as a member of the team, shows various characteristics of his character in his attitude towards other people, to work and to himself. The character of the reader is not only the fruit of educational influence carried out by educators, but also the product of self-education. This sabali everyone is responsible for their character and some of its qualities from a certain age. In the upbringing of his character, he must first of all provide for the upbringing of good qualities, the ideal of a person. At the same time, the reader must confess himself to the shortcomings of his own recognition of the negative aspects of his character. Confessing to one's own shortcomings is a positive, progressive trait of the reader's character. Confessing to one's own shortcomings starts the reader on a path of self-discipline. Self-education plays a big role in the composition of the character of a schoolboy. Trying to educate oneself is born and progressive in many ways under the influence of the people around it and above all under the influence of the educator. Educational work is also the emergence and cultivation of the need to educate the growing younger generation, including certain positive qualities in their character on their own.

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