

TEACHING CHILDREN TO MAKE CREATIVE MODELS FROM DIFFERENT PLANTS

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Annotation: In this article, we will teach children to make creative models from various plants, to develop an aesthetic attitude to things and events in nature, to teach children to be able to feel and understand the beauty in them, and to apply these feelings and concepts to life. issues of developing aesthetic and emotional sensitivity to nature, regularly and purposefully developing perception, color perception, composite culture, spatial thinking, fantasy, visual imagination and combination, solving creative tasks into clear images illuminated.

Keywords: nature, aesthetic, emotional, sensitivity, imagination, combination, creative, images, excursion, composite culture, spatial thinking, fantasy.

INTRODUCTION

The artistic and creative growth of a child is the acquisition of figurative thinking, aesthetic perception, and skills necessary for image creation. For example: a walk to nature or an amusement park, organizing an excursion in autumn, etc.

The development of aesthetic sense in children, to the object and some of it develops an aesthetic assessment of its qualities. One of the main goals of educational development is to identify the abilities and opportunities of children through modern fine arts, to form them correctly and to reveal them. It is one of the important tasks of the society to produce good educators.

Teaching to work with various materials serves to educate children in an aesthetic spirit and is of great importance in implementing their ideological-political, mental, moral and labor education. Working with various materials can include the following tasks among labor education :

- teaching children to develop an aesthetic attitude to things and events in nature, surrounding things, to be able to feel and understand the beauty in them, and to apply these feelings and concepts to life;
- to develop aesthetic and emotional sensitivity to nature;
- regular and appropriate development of perception, color perception, composite culture, spatial thinking, fantasy, visual imagination and combination, solving creative tasks into clear images;
- introducing the specific features of working with different materials;

- focus on developing emotional perception, creative ability, taste, imagination in them in relation to nature;
- teaching how to make different toys and exhibits from different materials;
- development of creative technical skills in making various toys and exhibitions based on different materials. One of the main tasks of working with different materials is to provide students with aesthetic, artistic and creative education. Aesthetic education is the education of students' ability to fully perceive the beauty in life, nature, art, and relationships between people, and to develop creativity based on the laws of beauty.

Formation of children's technical skills in working with clay, paper and materials

- Nuts. Hazelnuts, peanuts, cedar nuts and pistachios can be used to make toys from different materials.
- Forest nuts. They are used to make toy people, animal (wolf, lamb, rabbit) heads. Hazelnuts should be picked in August when they are ripe. Nuts are dried on boards and stored in boxes. The shell of the hazelnut is hard. It is difficult to cut it with a knife or pierce it with an awl. Dried walnuts are difficult to work with, so it is better not to use them.
- Cedar nuts. As an additional material, it can be used to make animal legs and human muscles; they are easily pierced with a needle, well glued.
- Walnut shell (in half form) is used to make boats, carts, turtles, and beetles. Both parts of the pod come in handy, for example, when making a Santa's head.
- It can be done by using a knife to split the walnut in half and slowly hitting the knife with a hammer. To prevent the nut from jumping or slipping, it is necessary to tighten it with a small wrench. Only the teacher should do this.
- The husband is cheeky. Very convenient material for making toys; it is easily pierced and cut, because its pods are light and thin. You can make animals (puppy, cat shapes, views) from peanuts. Nuts can be stored in a dry place in the room, because their pods do not harden after drying.
- Chestnut. Chestnuts are a good material for making simple toys. They are easily pierced to a beautiful shiny surface and bright brown. You can make a doll's head and body from whole chestnut fruits. It is advisable to store the chestnut in a cool place.
- Pork. The fruit of the oak tree, the acorn, comes in different shapes and sizes. On the one hand, it is cup-shaped. Pig nuts ripen in late autumn, in September-October. It is recommended to pick them when they are ripe, when they fall on the ground. It is not good to pick rotten or shriveled ones to make a toy. Along with them, you need to pick their cups. Cups can be used as auxiliary material.
- It is necessary to pick acorns in different shapes and sizes. It is necessary to use fresh piglets in the work. Because those that are dried out will crack quickly. Pig nuts crack people and animals. Pig nuts are very convenient for making people, animals, and making additional details for various other materials.

- You can make a giraffe, a buck, a horse, a colt from an oblong acorn, and its body can be made from a small round acorn. Pig nuts are stored in a cool and humid place.
- Peel. It differs in appearance. Pine, oak, birch bark (of medium thickness) is used as a base for different toys made of different materials. It is also used as an additional material. Hanging wagons and simple flat-bottomed boats can be made from it. If the base or toys made of bark are painted with varnish, the brown color will be opened and it will be beautiful.

-Akkayin bark is one of the most beautiful and durable materials for making toys. To do the work, it is necessary to use the bark of the oak tree grown on dry land, because it is dense, strong and strong. Gooseberry bark should be harvested in spring and early summer because it is easy to harvest and has the best color. But it is necessary to take the bark from a tree blown down by the wind or from cut branches. The bark is cut around a tree or branch, the width of the cut bark is 20-25 cm. The bark obtained is cleaned from the mine. The inner side is wiped with a wet cloth, and the outer side is wiped with sandpaper.

Teaching how to make creations from different plants

*Bark taken from a new tree (cut by woodpeckers or blown by the wind) and soaked in especially hot water is easily processed. After steaming, the bark is placed under cotton and pressed with a load, it becomes flat. Okkayn bark is stored in a dry and cool place. Because in the sun it loses its elasticity and twists. This feature can be used to make some toys. In order for the bark to twist, it should be dipped in hot water for a few minutes and then dried. Depending on the level of vision, it turns.

* Horns. Different branches (branches) are used to make some parts of things: arms, legs, neck, etc. Red, birch, spruce, nastarin branches can be used for items. Their branches are strong and do not break easily during construction.

* Picking branches is not an easy task, it requires time, patience, and moderation. In this case, it is necessary to remind the children that it is necessary to take care of the trees and pick the dried (not very dried) branches for toys.

* Vessels. Veins can also be used to make items. Sometimes they remind different animals, birds or parts of their bodies with their amazing appearance. It is especially important to see figuratively and observe, and children should be taught this. Children's fantasy helps to see eight legs, a spider, a mare's head in the crooked veins.

*Many old veins can be found on the banks of rivers. Of course, it is necessary to remind children that it is impossible to touch the roots of living trees. The picked veins are washed and stored in a place with moderate humidity.

* Leaves. Leaves are an interesting and necessary additional material for making toys. They can be of different shapes and colors. Large leaves of oak trees are used by children as sails for ships. The leaves can be used to make butterfly charms, fish

mouthpieces (these toys are made from a tuber and a leaf). It is best to pick the leaves in autumn, when they are beautiful.

*They need to be properly prepared for storage and later use. For this, the collected leaves are placed between sheets of paper and pressed with a heated iron, after which they are placed between thick paper or thin cardboard and pressed with a load. The paper or cardboard between the leaves stored for a long time should be replaced periodically.

*Seeds. Seeds of trees, flowers, and vegetables serve as a valuable addition to various materials for toys. For example: maple, shumtol seeds. Children know them as wings. They can be used to make dragonfly wings, rabbit ears, fish fins, watermelon, melon, and sunflower seeds. It is better to collect seeds in autumn.

*Namatak. Different and interesting toys can be made from Namatak fruits. These materials are easy to find. Its fruits can be easily pierced, the technique of making toys for shits is not complicated. These fresh fruits are easily pierced with pine needles, wires and matchsticks. The fruits cannot be preserved, because when they dry, they harden and change their shape. Various toys can be made from namatak fruits: gnats, small people, puppies, kittens, bright beads.

*Lolaqizgoldok. The fruits of this plant are used in the work. Fruits are light and thin-walled. They have a round shape and are used to make baskets and ornaments. It does not require much force to pierce its walls. But you need to be careful, because the fruits can break during the piercing process due to their delicacy.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that teaching to work with various materials in preschool education serves to educate children in an aesthetic spirit and is of great importance in implementing their ideological-political, intellectual, moral and labor education. Labor education in working with various materials teaches individual children to form an aesthetic attitude to things and events in nature, to be able to feel and understand the beauty in them, and to apply these feelings and concepts to life, and to develop aesthetic and emotional sensitivity to nature. grows.

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