

FACTORS OF FORMATION OF IMAGINATION IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Raxmatova Ikbolxon Inomjonovna

Teacher of Termez State Pedagogical Institute

O'ngboyeva Maftuna Isoq qizi

student of Termez State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: In this article, the specific characteristics of the development of children's visual activities, their close connection with other educational and educational work tasks, and the reliance of the educator on the knowledge acquired in other activities of children during the training of visual activities, in-depth training of children in visual activities the teachers' preparation for painting, clay, appliqué, the ability to use pencil and paint on paper, the factors of imagination formation in preschool children are covered.

Keywords: image, painting, clay, application, decorative, practical art, cutting and pasting, visual ability.

INTRODUCTION

Solving the existing problems of educating the young generation as a well-rounded person, ensuring the effectiveness of education and upbringing based on the requirements of the times, achieving to bring it to the level of world requirements, relying on national and universal values in educating the young generation. forming and improving the essence of education, enriching the system of pre-school education based on the rich experiences of our people and searching for its new aspects are the current problems of today.

First of all, the artist tries to convey his thoughts and feelings to the viewer through this working image. The viewer sees the image of the noble and brave people depicted in the picture and is proud of him (because the artist also worked on this picture with pride), imitates him, takes an example from him. If the play depicts a lowly, mean person, the audience will hate him. The viewer tries not to have such characteristics. It can be seen that works of visual art, like other types of art - literature, cinema, theater, etc., have an active influence on satisfying the needs of the human being to know, study and reveal its secrets. .

Fine art is art that is meant to be seen. It can be enjoyed just by looking at it. Just as the beauty of a melody and a song cannot be described in words, the artist's works cannot be fully described in words. Let's turn to some examples of the correct understanding of works of fine art. In-depth training of children in visual activity depends on the teachers' preparation in drawing, clay, applique, the ability to use

pencils and paints on paper, cut silhouettes from paper, make different shapes from clay, and different shapes from plasticine.

An educator should be able to see the shape and structure of an object, be able to choose paint for painting an object, and know how to introduce children to the method of visual activity. Educators receive such training first of all in the college of pedagogy. Students of the college of pedagogy are first drawn with a pencil. These exercises strengthen the movement of the hand while drawing. They draw straight, oval, circular, dashed lines. To learn pencil techniques, students study decorative pattern graphics. These exercises will also help with wall newspapers in pedagogical colleges and decorative work in kindergartens. In the same section, work with color, paint and gouache is shown. The program introduces decorative folk art. Students get to know the first children's creativity, so in their drawings they draw as children can do. Then they draw, giving color and shade, just like artists draw.

The services of psychologists, pedagogues and art historians are great in promoting the content and unique structure of the program on visual activity, pedagogical and advanced practical achievements in it, and developing the methodology of visual activity. Among them, A.V. Bakushinsky, Ye.A.Flerina, K.M. It is described in the scientific works of Apilov, N. T. Sakulina and other scientists.

R. Khasanov, V.A. Ezekeeva, O. Sukhareva, K. Qasimov and others, among the scientists who conducted scientific research on Uzbek folk art and sculpture, and among the pedagogues Ye. A. Flerina, N. A. Vetlugina, T. S. Komarova, E. Umarov, R.Karimov, M.Mirsaidova, G.Oykho'jayeva and others have emphasized in their research works that children's creativity should be developed in the process of education.

Today, in the advanced countries of the world, great importance is attached to the reform of the education system. As a result, education and training, which lasts from birth to the end of a person's life, is encouraged to be considered as an integral system and put into practice. It is important to create an interconnected and active system of young parents, social environment and the child's world. The sciences that study this system are enriched with new approaches, principles, methods and views. Such modern socio-economic developments, modernization of the educational system, its structural reconstruction, changing and updating educational programs taking into account the modern achievements of education, science, technology and technology, economy and culture at the world level envisages

After our country gained its independence, attention was paid to comprehensive education of young people, stimulation of their talent and talent in the continuous education system. In particular, effective mechanisms for increasing the mental and intellectual potential of children of preschool age and developing creativity have been developed and improved. Development of children's creative abilities from preschool

age is the priority of educational work today. Just as children have different temperaments and levels of intelligence, their talents and inclinations and aspirations for creativity are also different.

It is known that every child is born with an innate ability, it is only necessary to notice it in time and turn it into an ability, to educate the growing young generation to be free-thinking, creative, and in tune with the times.

The role of teachers and pedagogues is important in realizing and developing the creative abilities of preschool children. Because educators-pedagogues regularly develop children's skills and abilities through various activities, entertainment games, holiday mornings, labor activities during the daily life of the child in the kindergarten. After all, ability appears and develops in the process of activity. A qualified educator-pedagogue helps to form and develop children's creativity and talents during the educational process.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that visual activity is of great importance in educating children from the conscious side. In order to draw or make an object, it is necessary to get acquainted with it in advance or observe it, to know its shape, size, location of parts, and color. Seeing, feeling, and hand movements are not involved in this process. In the process of observing and considering objects and events, children divide the object into large and small groups, change its shape, describe its color in different ways. Also, in the process of visual activity, children get acquainted with various materials (paper, glue, paints) and their characteristics, the technique of working with them, which causes children to grow mentally.

REFERENCES

1. M.D. Shavkatovna "Pedagogy before school" Bukhara 2021
2. Karimov M., Ikromova M., Physical development of children through dance elements. T., "IZ", 2008. p. 304.
3. Сакулина Н.П. Рисунок, аппликация, работа с глиной в детском саду. М.: Просвещение, 1993.
4. Джалалова Д.Х. Основные тенденции развития современной японской школы. Автореферат дис.к.п.н. 2004.
5. COMPETENSE APPROACH IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM TM, Rakhmatova I. Образование и наука в XXI веке (А3-20211130-420)
6. Причины, повышающие творческие способности студентов на занятиях по созданию портрета. И. Рахматова - Учёный XXI века, 2016
7. Место и значение игры в процессе художественного воспитания. И. Рахматова - Ученый XXI века, 2016

8. EDUCATING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE SPIRIT OF NATIONAL TRADITIONS. «Лучший молодой ученый-2021 г.Нур-Султан.. Казахстан.2021.5-7 ст. I.Rakhmatova,S.Sattorova
9. CREATIVE OPPORTUNITIES TO TEACH CHILDREN THE ART OF DRAWING WITH THE HELP OF NON-TRADITIONAL OBJECTS AND TECHNIQUES IN THE FIELD OF ART. Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication/Volume:1 Issue: 1.,19-22 p. I.Rakhmatova
10. Practical Application of Prospekt Rules in Drawing. /Eastern European Scientific Journal Dusseldorrf-Germany/AURIS.2018. 82-86 page. Valiyev A.N, I.Raxmatova
11. O' quvchilarda ijodiy fikrlashni rivojlantirishda loyihalash masalalarining o'rni. Xalq ta'limi jurnali. Toshkent 2019. Valiyev A.N, I.Raxmatova
12. CREATIVE OPPORTUNITIES TO TEACH CHILDREN THE ART OF DRAWING WITH THE HELP OF NONTRADITIONAL OBJECTS AND TECHNIQUES IN THE FIELD OF ART FOR ITS ORGANIZATION. Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication.Volume:1.Issue.1. I.Rakhmatova,S.Sattorova
13. THE GREAT SILK ROAD.CULTURAL LIFE. Issue: Researchjet journal of Analysis and Inventions.Volume:1February.2021.Page 1-4. I.Rakhmatova
14. PUCULIARITIES OF THE VISUAL ACTIVITIES OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN. "Polish Science journal".PL.1921621.Warsaw*Poland.WYDAWNICTWO NAUKOME "ISCIENCE".2020.Page 162-164. I.Rakhmatova
15. LEVELS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL AND CREATIVE COMPETENCES IN STUDENTS. PEDAGOGS.international research journal.VOLUME:7 ISSUE-1. SJIF: 4.995..2022.59-64 bet.. I.Rakhmatova. G.Radjabova.
16. INTERACTIV GAMES IN THE PROCESS OF THE TEACHING ENGLISH IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Journal of new century innovations. AREAS.VOLUME:2..202270-73p. I.Rakhmatova. Begimova.M
17. FINE ACTIVITIES ARE THE MAIN TOOL OF AESTHETIC EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES. "World scientific research journal" international interdisciplinary research journal.VOLUME:2.ISSUE-1.2022.25-28p. I.Rakhmatova.,G.Tursoatova.
18. EDUCATIONAL GAMES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE ORGANIZATION OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И НАУКА В XXI ВЕКЕ.ISSN 2658-7998. Выпуск№ 20.Том 4..2021. I.Rakhmatova, G.Tursoatova.