

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PICTURE ACTIVITY
IN EDUCATIONAL PERSONALITY

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Annotation: In this article, it is important for educators, pedagogues and psychologists, parents to know the psychological characteristics of a child from birth to adulthood in raising a well-rounded person, as well as education and upbringing of preschool children, pedagogy, the issues that are becoming one of the urgent problems of psychology, psychology and pedagogy of preschool children are highlighted.

Key words: personality, psychological characteristics, psychologist, pedagogy, imagination, thinking, creativity, visual, nature, upbringing, education.

INTRODUCTION

It is important for educators, pedagogues and psychologists, parents to know the psychological characteristics of a child from birth to adulthood in raising a perfect personality. The reason is that the education of preschool children, which lays the foundation stone for the future of human life, is becoming one of the urgent problems of pedagogy, psychology, psychology and pedagogy of preschool children. If possible, the pre-school education organization, which is considered one of the main links, plays an important role. In order to create a great country in the future, the citizen of any country should first be perfectly educated in the family and then in the pre-school education organization, and have opportunities to fully develop as a person. In addition, the state policy in the field of personnel training envisages the formation of a well-rounded individual-citizen through the continuous education system, which is inextricably linked with the intellectual, spiritual and moral education of a person.

It is known from pedagogical, psychological and physiological studies that the main part of children's outlook is formed in their pre-school age. Therefore, the child's level of preparation for school education is, in a certain sense, a guarantee of the upbringing of a well-rounded person. Drawing is one of the most important means of developing the knowledge of understanding the world and aesthetic perception, because it is related to the independent, practical and creative activity of the child. Teaching preschool drawing involves solving two interrelated tasks:

- first of all, it is necessary to awaken in children an emotional reaction to the world around them, to their nature, to events in our lives;
- secondly, to form their visual skills and abilities.

In the process of drawing, the child improves observation, aesthetic perception, artistic taste, and creative abilities. It should be noted that almost all children draw, but very few later draw. This means that drawing at preschool age should not be an end in itself, but a means of understanding the world around us. The problem of painting by older preschool children using non-traditional artistic techniques is determined by the interest in learning the features of children's fine art and the dependence of its development on the acquisition of images. However, until recent years, teaching children to draw was considered only as the acquisition of real drawing by children using manual techniques, the diversity of which was reflected only in the diversity of learning characteristics, was not a variety of graphics, including printing techniques.

The use of children's drawing as a means of increasing the expressiveness of images and objects depicted by children has not been investigated, which is the reason for calling these methods "non-traditional" for preschool education and choosing them as a pedagogical object.

The great French pedagogue Denis Diderot said: "A country that teaches painting as well as reading and writing will soon surpass all other countries in all sciences, arts and crafts." This idea seems so relevant and correct today that no one dares to oppose it. The modern conditions of the lim school, as well as the aesthetic potential that helps to develop the child's personality to the maximum, to enter the context of modern culture, are not used enough.

A person is the artist of his own life, he cannot be held in the hands of others. Art is the subject of life, the formation of its motives and values is the basis of development. Because this wisdom of the Arab artist Jubron Khalil proves it, that is, mine: - "What you read leaves your memory, what you write stays in your memory, what you draw elevates your thinking."

Jubron Khalil was born in 1883 in Lebanon (Lebanon). At the age of twelve, his parents got tired of the oppression and injustice of the rulers of his country and moved to America. Elizabeth Haskell, an enlightened woman who noticed the bright talent of the young Arab intellectual, treated him like a child and took him to Paris. He sends him to study at horse school. There, Jubron grows up to become a fine artist. He leads the creative association of immigrant Arab writers living in the USA. A number of his books were translated from Arabic by I. Yu. Krachkovskii and others. It is art as the most powerful factor affecting human personality, which helps to form aesthetic culture possible, this is a universal human experience that needs to be mastered.

Of course, not all children become painters and sculptors, but the period in which they can freely create and develop an aesthetic outlook is very limited. Only in childhood, visual activity is the leading direction of personality development. Through it, he perceives and reflects the world around him and his attitude towards it. For preschoolers and elementary school students, I use a step-by-step explanation method.

At the beginning - a holistic perception of an object or event, what impressions it evokes, what images it evokes. Then I start by clarifying the procedure. Then explain and immediately perform exercises for children to describe individual parts of the work. I leave the last half of the lesson to the children to independently improve the picture or sculpture. Another effective way is for children to write a story about their work at the end of the lesson. This technique allows you to solve several problems at the same time. First: guides children to create a plot work. Secondly, it regulates children's behavior: those who finish drawing will think about the story and present their work, and those who work more slowly will have the opportunity to work more.

Development of technical skills. In the perception of the surrounding world, it is important to educate emotional sensitivity and the ability to convey one's impressions in visual works using various means of expression. The ability to describe things and events, to create their images with the help of specific shapes and to convey expressively by choosing colors is taught. These tasks are solved during the entire preschool age and are determined taking into account the age and psychological characteristics of each period. It is no longer a secret that modern life leaves its mark on the educational process, makes its own adjustments. And we must take into account that an increasing percentage of children suffer from unstable psyche and lack of attention.



Drawing of each type of visual art, decorative painting, painting based on the theme, and talking about art in a preschool educational organization helps to develop children's creative abilities and the formation of a worldview. , that is, it leads a person to perfection in all aspects. One of the main tasks of fine art is to give children aesthetic, especially artistic education. Aesthetic education is the education of children's ability to fully perceive the beauties of life, nature, art, science and education. Beauty enriches the view of the spiritual world by affecting the heart of feelings and perception. Drawing is a graphic-artistic representation of objects and events, which is based on

color, shape and composition. While observing the object, children represent its characteristic features in the picture; while creating an artistic image, they learn to reflect the content; they gradually acquire the basic skills of painting techniques and master some elements of the pattern (in decorative painting):

Drawing plays a key role in teaching children visual activity in preschool education and includes three types:

- *Drawing individual objects.
- *Content painting.
- *Decorative painting.

The main task of teaching visual activity is to help children imagine the surrounding existence. It is to develop their observation, to educate the sense of aesthetic beauty, and to teach the methods of description. At the same time, the most important task of pictorial activity is the formation of creative children, such as creating different representations of various objects with pictorial materials suitable for a certain age.

CONCLUSION

According to the researches of psychologists, in order to distinguish one object from other objects, it helps the child to know the shape of the object while perceiving this object. Errors in the process of depicting shapes are explained not only by the child's misconceptions and insufficient skills, but also by the fact that he does not know how to perceive the object correctly. Since the child's ability to describe is not yet well developed, he faces difficulties such as thinking and describing.

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