

METHODS OF TEACHING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN TO PREPARE APPLIQUES

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ANNOTATION:

In preschool education, it is necessary to continue to teach children in small and preparatory groups methods of preparation of appliqué, introducing to the child simple methods of drawing with colored and simple black pencils, colored chalk, gouache, watercolor paints, various whiskers. The child's interest in decorative painting, the education of a sense of respect and admiration for the work of folk Masters, the continuation of acquaintance with the combination of elements of national patterns and colors, as well as the need to deepen his knowledge of patterns in national toys - colors, image accuracy, consistency, layout of elements in the composition.

Keywords: Child, patterns-colors, image clarity, consistency, elements in the composition, children in the small and preparatory group, "Golden Autumn"; "Silver winter"; "Emerald spring", "flowers"; "sunny summer", "fruit", make a landscape applique.

INTRODUCTION:

To continue to educate the child aesthetic attitude to the surrounding world, the perception of works of Fine Art and the feeling of beauty. To enrich the child's impressions, to increase his energy in imagination, thinking and observation, to attach special importance to the

development of his artistic and creative abilities.

Pay attention to the child-to look around, to the landscapes of nature, to the palette of unusual colors, to colorful plants, to the selection of birds, to the floods, to explain in their generality and originality.

By observing nature in the child, it is necessary to be able to notice any changes in the course of the day or season, to feel bright and calm colors, "golden autumn"; "Silver winter"; "Emerald spring", "flowers"; "sunny summer", "fruit" and other subjects, to teach how to make a landscape applique.

Encourage the child's desire to put on a picture of various vehicles: Light Car, Truck, Bus, plane, rocket, boat.

To give the child a picture with watercolor paint (to immerse the fluff in the water, carefully rub it on the paint, each time when taking another color, thoroughly wash the fluff in the water in the jar, renew the water in the jar, etc.), to teach how to distinguish between the main colors and their shades in the place of light and shadow, clearly indicating the places depicted, to say the names. Mix the colors and form a new (omuxta) color (for example, if the White and red color of guash and watercolor is mixed, then the pink color will appear) give an understanding about. It is necessary to strengthen the child's existing knowledge of colors and enrich with new knowledge (light purple, yellowish and ink color).

Introducing the National finisher adras.

The child should pay attention to the elements of the pattern on the adras, the proportions of colors.

National hats it is necessary to give an understanding of the weaving of wreaths, leaves and patterns on the women's dowry with a thin thread, silk and sequins, to sew a pepper replica flower to the men's dowry, to explain the differences in the patterns of the women's dowry with the men's dowry.

To draw attention of the child to decorative elements in Uzbek national porcelain (teapot, bowl, dish), their colors, layout, proportions. It is necessary to teach the silhouette of porcelain to draw patterns –hook, beak, twigs, sticks, wavy, arc-shaped lines and cotton swabs, flowers, leaves, fruits.

It is necessary to give an idea of the work performed by folk Masters (Potters, embroiderers, carpenters, adras, satin weavers), the materials they use and the working weapons they use.

Using the knowledge, skills and skills acquired by the child, it is mandatory to draw an independent pattern, relying on memory and imagination, choosing the colors that suit him, to allow him to beautifully decorate.

It is necessary to continue to train your own workplace, work with orders, order, keep it clean, formulate the skills of Assembly.

Work with Loy, plasticine (salt dough and colored candlesticks).

Plastic materials-loy, plasticine, salty hamir, continue to acquaint with the peculiarities of making things from colored candles. Make things (fruits, vegetables, toys) according to the original or based on your imagination;

to teach to describe the characteristics of what is being legalized. It is mandatory to strengthen the skills of appropriate application of various methods when making things.

The educator first shows himself the methods for making something from plastic

materials, and then the child continues. Uneven roughness in the form of a clay-it is necessary to moisten the spots with water on the fingers, grinding them (in general, in the process of working with loy constantly accustom the fingers to humidify in water); it is necessary to make a relief from the flat plane made of clay, as soon as the shapes dry up, decorate them and

It is necessary to teach how to make ribbons from a round piece, to make ribbons from each other, to strengthen the glued parts by grinding and to make attractive things (pores, paws).

Make the image of the heroes of the literary work (Kachalpolvon, Snow Maiden); combine with each other, observing the relative large size of the parts; strengthen the connected place by grinding (Capricorn). It is important to teach sculptors the use of wooden pencils in the display of characteristic features of the picture.

To direct the child to make images with a clear content (“flowers in a basket”); it is necessary to teach to place the form on the ceramic base.

Make thematic objects (donating with chicken chicks), reflecting uncomplicated movements of the human and animal body. Encourage the formation of fine details of figurative shapes with fingers or with the help of a wooden pencil (animal wool, bird wings, ornaments and folds on clothes). Continue to be interested in performing collective work (“Zoo”, “flowering tree”). To teach creativity using materials of nature.

Formation of interest and enthusiasm in the child in relation to folk crafts-decorative items. To teach how to make the shape of animals, birds from clay according to the pattern of national toys. It is necessary to formulate the skills of drawing patterns on the finished things and decorating them with gouache.

Making independent toys based on the traditions of folk masters, using their

knowledge of how to make things from plastic materials, encourage sculptors to try to draw patterns in a wooden pencil, decorate with flowers and beads.

In the process of work, it is necessary to adhere to order and freedom, not to throw loy, plasticine and other materials everywhere, it is necessary to accustom hands after work to clean and wash.

It is permissible to introduce the child to the work of potters in the territory; to take a trip to the museums of folk applied art, to the showcases of porcelain dishes (bowls, bowls, pitchers), which are made by folk Masters.

Application. Formation of skills and skills of the child on paper scraping and image formation. Tasvirini short and long way of anything-to cut along the line; from a square to a circle, from a straight rectangle to a forty of an oval shape; from parts to an image (flag), it is necessary to teach how to make a square from two to four triangles.

Let the child draw objects of symmetrical shape teach to cut the silhouette. For example, to form a guldon, it is necessary to fold a straight rectangle lengthwise, to the side of which it is folded, half of the picture of the guldon is drawn in pencil and trim along the line.

By folding the inflorescences with layers of paper, a marjoram, a Christmas Tree Toy and others are formed.

To use methods of cutting off the applique for expressive depiction of the image; to teach to make a plot composition. It is necessary to strengthen the skills of drawing patterns from leaves and flowers, shaving different shapes.

In the case of applique work, drawing elements can be used. For example, when making flowers in a bouquet, scraping a bouquet, flowers and leaves from paper, draw the branches of the flower with the tip of a mustache. Even when making a kite silhouette, some elements can be drawn with a mustache or

a pencil, for example: thread, tail, etc.

It is interesting to get acquainted with the method of Kvilling and make things (flowers in a flower pot, a carpet). It is necessary to fold the ribbon from the folded paper and teach it to wrap it in a pencil and draw a shape.

It is necessary to continue to teach the child to squeeze out glue from a special container, glue things gently and qualitatively.

Make compositions (inflorescences) in the composition of small groups. It is necessary to encourage the independent activity of children in the preparation of various decorations, gifts to parents and friends, as well as equipping group rooms for the holidays, which are held in the pre-school educational institution as a team.

Build-Build. It is necessary to teach the child to analyze each part of the structure; to determine its function; to plan the work independently.

Device-to provide information about structures and their practical use; it is necessary to understand the ways of making devices.

It is necessary to motivate the child to build an essay on drawing, painting, painting; to independently choose the necessary building materials; to equip team buildings for the purpose, to work in a friendly, harmonious way.

From ready-made forms to the child (from different boxes v.b.) constructions: to make furniture, vehicles; it is necessary to continue to teach the details to glue tightly.

It is necessary to introduce the child to new details: Wood of different shapes and sizes (long-short, rectangle, circle, triangle), cylinders and their properties.

With the help of toys such as Pazl, mosaics and lego, it is necessary to teach to collect a figure consisting of at least 16 pieces.



It is necessary to encourage the child to use and name different parts of the wooden constructor; change some details of the construction during the construction process, distinguish the main part; conduct the game activity according to the purpose, conditions, project when building-making.

It is necessary to improve the ability to perceive proportions in terms of build-up, color, shape and size.

Manual labor. To interest the child in the execution of construction work from paper, additional materials. It is necessary to formulate with their own hands the desire to prepare various toys, decorations, fix toys, glue books, make toys for the little ones themselves, bookmarks, counting materials and suitable handicrafts for the subject.

For training and plot-role-playing games, it is necessary to make artificial toys (Flag, bag, book); it is necessary to prepare gifts for parents, adults and small children, to make various simple constructions (origami) from paper.

It is necessary to accustom the child to carefully aim at the materials, save, spend wisely, carefully observe the product of his labor.

It is permissible for a child to develop creative abilities, imagination, to cultivate artistic taste, to train disposition and competence; to formulate skills for aesthetic perception and evaluation of his work.

Teaching to applique in a large group. In large groups often it is necessary to organize as

a team work, in which a certain part of the training is accompanied by two or more children. Children together discuss the task that they are facing, plan the mode of work, help each other. Applique training unconditionally affects the growth of creative abilities in children.

Observations in the 6-th year of the child's life, under the influence of the game sensor upbringing, knowledge and imagination about the color, shape, size and other attributes of the subject in children go to the formation. Fine reading in children by this age and there will be technical methods, hand muscles will be developed, the movements that you will do with scissors will be much more accurate and reliable, which will require the solution of much more complex tasks of training on Self-application.

In the process of applique training, the subject is given a variety of information about the subject.

Children are taught to name different shapes, to distinguish a square, a rectangle from each other, to correctly name their main characters. It also teaches children to distinguish between an oval, a circle, a triangle in the correct separation. Thus, children get acquainted not only with shapes, but also with colors. For example: light, dark, bright colors, etc. Through these, children learn to feel the color, be able to choose it.

In the process of application, they learn to compare the figures with each other, master and understand such concepts as high-low, wide-narrow, that is, thick-thin. Also, the concepts that are associated with the design of the sheet of paper, try to master the concepts of the top, bottom, middle, series. This work will continue to educate the children on the methods of scraping with scissors. With this, the teaching is continued, with which the children repeat and strengthen the methods of scraping, which they occupy in the middle group, and master the new methods of scraping. These are the following: 2

folding of paper the same forms the method of folding, they also learn to fold symmetrical forms several times (folding as a garmoshka).

For example:

flowers, leaves, etc. In this group, the educator always focuses the attention of children on the quality of work. Because the quality of scraping and gluing affects the quality of a whole work, application. At the beginning of the school year, work is being done on the scraping of circle forms with children, since children have not mastered this method sufficiently in the middle group. When children learn to divide objects into parts and glue the edges, they learn how to fold the paper in a rational way, that is, in a garmoshka method. But at the beginning of the year to strengthen the fortification of round-shaped objects, the educator can give work on the following subjects. For example: autumn leaves, vegetables, fruits, mushrooms, etc. During the school year, children perform predictive application work. For example: an airplane, a rocket, a car, etc. It is possible to offer a variety of homogeneous subjects to fold the paper in a garmoshka way. For example: deciduous twigs, flowers, spruce toys.



Also on the decorative application it is possible to offer to decorate balloons, towels, squares, carpets, circles, tarelka and also ready-made silhouettes zontik, teapot, fartuk etc. When teaching children to shave symmetrical figures, the educator offers subjects with a symmetrical structure. For example: guldon, pear, butterfly, clown, etc. Children perform

meaningful applique, in addition to predatory, decorative applique.

Manual labor. It is necessary to continue to teach the child to perform construction work from paper, natural and additional materials.

Improve your skills and skills working with paper. It is necessary to strengthen the skill of distinguishing papers and making different things from colored paper tapes (a bookmark for a book, a rug) through exercises.

Teach to prepare a template (put a ready-made leaf on paper, draw around it with a pencil and shave with scissors).

It is necessary to strengthen the child's skills of making things (baskets, boxes) by folding square-shaped paper into 16 equal pieces.

In the Origami method, it is necessary to prepare butterflies, flowers, Frogs, a boat, a plane, a pliers, a sharpener, etc., by folding the paper in different ways; it is necessary to teach how to make flowers, pencils, toys from glue containers.

Independently combine the natural material (walnut bark, twigs, flowers, leaves, Sumon) into a common composition, prepare hand-made articles. It is necessary to prepare the form of man, animal and bird from the fruit of the dub tree as well as from various fruit grains, combine the individual parts with plasticine, glue, teach the image expressiveness and action content toptirishga ("shepherd boy", "Peacock").

To teach how to make improvised things from the roots of shrubs, plants. To direct to independently find the methods of combining parts of these improvised objects (combining with glue, plasticine or thin wire). In the process of work, it is necessary to develop imagination and creativity in the child.

In the lessons of fine activity, the child is accustomed to independently prepare his own workplace, take orders, work with order, keep clean, collect, clean and wash his hands with

soap after work.

It is preferable to use colored paper for applique. It is also possible to use a tambourine cover. The most important thing is to look after the child's work with dignity. It is not necessary for the child to interfere with him when drawing, correct his mistakes, focus his attention on other things. Focusing the child's attention on other things often disrupts the psychological processes in him.

The result of the visual activity is manifested in the material performed by the child (painting, applique, carved figures).

CONCLUSION:

It should be said that the imaging activities carried out in a preschool institution are inextricably carried out by training. Preparation of children for schooling is carried out in pre-school educational institutions. Preschool institutions pay great attention to drawing on observations in a large group, since this is a stage in the preparation of children for drawing, depending on the nature. The thing is that vision in children develops memory, sometimes the subject helps to correctly describe it as natura in children. Children learn to handle their harakter and strength of hands in the lessons of visual activity conducted in the group, the free use of a pencil, a mustache.

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