

**FORMS AND MEANS OF USING CREATIVE APPROACHES IN
TEACHING FOLK CRAFTS AND ART DESIGN**

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Abstract:

This article describes the forms and means of using creative approaches in the teaching of folk crafts in technology classes.

Key words: modern education, verbal, pattern, non-verbal, visual, audio, form, natural, technology, system, innovation, abilities, skill, creative, folk, art, creativity, design.

In our country, extensive work is being done on the reform of the vocational education system based on modern educational trends, and special attention is being paid to the training of qualified personnel by increasing its efficiency. It is considered an integral part of it. On the other hand, folk applied art is very much combined with the fields of folk crafts and has a lot of overlapping aspects. Especially in the education system, the interrelationship and mutual strengthening of these branches of applied science is one of the important factors in providing artistic education and training to students.

Various educational activities play an important role in the students' acquisition of knowledge, concepts and imaginations in various fields and areas of technological education. Due to the practical significance of technology science and its direct and integral connection with production, it is very important to conduct various educational activities with the participation of children.

Forming, developing and strengthening the students' theoretical knowledge, imagination and understanding of the production and labor process, practical skills and qualifications, as well as direct participation in the productive work process. More than 20 types of educational activities have a great role in ensuring their achievement.

In the labor practice of folk crafts, students perform the following technological tasks (operations):

1. Preparation of various materials for processing - cutting, cleaning, polishing of wooden materials to the required dimensions, making eyes, leveling materials, making threads and ropes from wool and cotton for carpet making;
2. Preparation of the necessary equipment, for example, the workplace of weavers in carpet making, sword, hammer, pitchfork, urchuk, scissors, etc.; mortars, plasters, scalpel, knife, bowl, water, etc. in hankhkor;
3. Planning or marking - determining the necessary sizes and shapes in woodworking, drawing shapes, preparing shaped parts (for example, determining the size of shaped legs, columns, upper boards in the preparation of chairs, chairs);
4. Carrying out various cutting operations - stacking wood in wood carving, metal plates in metal carving, wire and non-ferrous metals in jewelry, gauzes in sewing hats, cloaks and other national clothes, threads in silk industry, metal plates in tin making, etc. ;
5. Joining - various parts in the manufacture of saddles and harnesses, various beams in building construction, wooden parts, wooden metal parts in crate-making, knife bases and handles in knife-making, etc.;
6. Finishing - considered one of the final operations in the preparation of items in folk crafts, it includes works such as painting, polishing, sewing, measuring, grinding.

It is important to observe the accuracy of processing details (parts of the product) in folk crafts and its various fields. It is assumed that the shapes and patterns found in folk crafts are not of precise geometric dimensions, but of different curves and angles, creative, national character. The fact that the forms and patterns found in folk handicrafts do not have exact angular geometric dimensions, creative and national character leads to the size of details, the quality of preparation, and the absence of specific state requirements, templates and standards. The quality and accuracy of the dimensions of the products are the main measuring criteria, and the products prepared by skilled, highly qualified folk craftsmen and the ways and working methods are used. The trainings organized on folk crafts, the leaders of the circle should determine the requirements themselves, in agreement with the methodological council of the educational institution, assuming that the labor activities in this direction are practical and

productive, manual labor. .When creating requirements for the accuracy of detail processing, it is necessary to take into account that production tasks are individual in nature, and correspond to the age, mental, and psychophysiological characteristics of students.

In folk crafts, it is manifested in cases where labor is performed correctly. For example, in hankhkor: correctly drawing and marking the image of the shape being made and the size of the drawing. Proper preparation of the surface of the product to which the ganch mixture is glued; Accurately and correctly prepare the design of the pattern; Preparation of ganch mixture, gluing and cutting tools based on it, proper holding and efficient use; Observance of economy in cutting patterns and shapes, performing correct work actions; To be able to perform delicate movements in the finishing of shapes and patterns, to use polishing tools and materials correctly; Compliance with labor safety rules in folk crafts is one of the main guarantees of preserving the health and working ability of craftsmen in practical and production activities and extending the service life of labor tools. Strict adherence to safety rules, in addition to increasing labor productivity, prevents various injuries and occupational diseases.

Students' creativity is divided into 4 levels:

1. News for them;
2. The field of science, news for specialists;
3. Nationwide news;
4. A new discovery.

In order to bring students to the level of creativity, it is necessary to teach them to search and acquire knowledge more independently. The most important thing here is to make each student confident in his own abilities. For this purpose, it is necessary to include a lot of special creative tasks in the educational process, to form students' educational-theoretical, construction, repair, new items, devices activities.

Special tools are necessary for the implementation of pedagogical technologies in the teaching of folk crafts and art design. The tools used in each pedagogical technology are generally similar, and there are many types. They can be conditionally divided into the following types: verbal, non-verbal, visual, audio, natural, educational materials and school equipment.

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Verbal tools are based on information. These are information expressed in words, and in order to express them through words, the teacher must have mastered it, that is, he must have knowledge about this information. In other words, the verbal tools of pedagogical technologies are made up of information at the level of the teacher's knowledge. Therefore, the participation of only the student and the teacher in the educational process is no longer enough.

Another necessary condition for the implementation of modern education is the creation of conditions in which every student and teacher can freely use information sources on educational subjects, including the types that allow quick and convenient use of new information technologies. In other words, in order to provide quality education, it is necessary to organize the activity of a third party, which consists of two traditional parties - a service that provides the necessary information to the student and the teacher.

This direction is called the direction of introduction of information technologies into the educational process. Expressing this information in logical forms that students can understand constitutes verbal communication between the student and the teacher.

There are different forms of verbal communication, the main of which are speech, lecture, conversation, answering questions, debate, discussion, negotiation, reporting, advice, advice, advice, rebuke, congratulations, greeting, farewell, etc. includes.

Non-verbal means are to express or emphasize a meaning through gestures, hand and body movements. Non-verbal communication tools are extremely important and cannot be replaced by anything else. Each human action has a certain meaning, and these actions are understood differently in different nations. It is accepted to call these actions non-verbal speech. Non-verbal speech is carried out through the movement of one or another muscle of a person. At this point, it is appropriate to mention that any movement of a person, including his thinking, consists of the movement of certain muscles in him.

Visual (visual) tools include all tools designed for students to see with their eyes in the process of pedagogical technology. These include writing and other images on the blackboard, writing and images in books, handouts, photographs, visual art works, videos, film images, animals, plants, natural objects, various objects, etc.

Also, teaching folk crafts and artistic design is learning to design industrially produced art objects.

In artistic design, industrial production of practical decorative art items (clothes, fabrics, carpets, furniture, art glass, porcelain, jewelry, etc.) that serve to decorate the domestic environment is designed. Art industry products, which are a part of the industry that produces a wide range of consumer goods, turn into original works of decorative art with their elegant shape and decoration. In the artistic design of each type of product, the skill of the artist, painter, designer who prepared the original copy (first sample) of this product is important. Under the supervision of the author, who created the first sample, and another group of artists, engineers, technologists, executive workers, based on this sample - copy, the product (with the help of machines) is released in mass and series.

In addition, the artistic industry became a branch of industry, separated from artistic crafts, in connection with the emergence of cities, the gradual development of crafts, artels and associations (armourers, weavers, jewelers, etc.). This, in turn, led to the appearance of new types of practical decorative items, and the methods of their preparation also changed.

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