

THE IMPORTANCE OF VISUALISM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE ABILITIES OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Annotation. Creativity is the process of creating something new, unique. One of the important tasks of pedagogy is the formation of a creative personality. Modern society needs non-standard, versatile individuals capable of creative activity. Creative abilities include: imagination, fantasy, intuition, imaginative thinking, curiosity, initiative and the ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice. The article discusses the importance of visualization in the development of creative abilities of preschool children.

Keywords: creative abilities, creativity, innovation, learning, activity, center, art, visuality

In today's conditions of developing modern information technologies, the development of the creative abilities of the younger generation is one of the important issues of pedagogical science. The upbringing of children's creative interpretation of the world around them, independent thinking and activity, which will help them achieve serious changes in society and life in general in the future, determines the main task of today's modern education system. Therefore, the demand for such qualities as ingenuity, creativity, initiative, determination is increasing in society. In other words, society creates conditions for the development of creative abilities in each person from preschool age.

The current development processes of the preschool education system in our country are a practical expression of the great and constant attention that our state pays to the education of the younger generation. Preschool educational organizations are becoming the main and important social institution for the harmonious development of children from an early age in all respects.

Creativity is the activity of a person who transforms the natural and social world in accordance with his goals and needs, based on the objective laws of reality.

This period is considered favorable for the development of creativity in preschool children. During this period, progressive changes occur in many areas, mental processes (attention, memory, sensations, thinking, speech, imagination) are activated, and personal qualities are actively developed.

A child does not become a creator by itself. His creative abilities are formed over a certain period of time through consistent learning, work on himself, and he gradually improves and develops. The role of the developing environment in the formation of creative abilities in children is incomparable.

As with any specialist in any field, the foundation for children to have creative abilities is laid over a long period of time and is consistently developed in the organization of a certain activity. In this, the child's self-direction in creative activity and the ability to effectively organize this activity are of great importance.

According to research, the following factors can influence the development of children's creativity:

- the breadth of communication with creative people;
- the presence of an adult world that can serve as a model for imitation;
- the democratic nature of the relationship between parents and children;
- the child is given the opportunity to express himself emotionally;
- the active and authoritative status of adults;
- early involvement of children in independent work;
- orientation to creative activity by involving them in various circles;
- joy in knowing new information from their own experience;
- a positive attitude of children to research work;
- timely encouragement of successes in children's activities;

➤ creation of necessary conditions for them to engage in appropriate activities to develop their intellectual abilities, etc.

The goals and objectives of developing the creative abilities of preschool children in the process of training are carried out on the basis of the state curriculum of the preschool educational organization. Training carried out on the basis of the program instills in children a desire for knowledge and creates an opportunity to realize their abilities and talents.

When working with preschool children, various visual aids are used:

1. Exhibits made of natural materials.

These are real objects and things. For example, during a lesson about fruits, children can touch and smell a real apple or pear. This experience allows you to fully understand the topic.

2. Exhibits that represent volume

These include dolls and models. They are used when it is not possible to use real objects. For example, a model of a building or a doll, an animal helps to study their structure.

3. Visual exhibits

These are pictures, photographs, drawings. They expand the child's worldview and introduce them to things that cannot be seen in everyday life. Pictures of animals living in different habitats or distant countries develop imagination.

4. Audio exhibits.

Audio recordings help develop auditory perception. Listening to the sounds of nature, musical instruments, and foreign speech enriches the child's experience.

5. Symbolic and graphic exhibits.

Maps, diagrams, and graphs teach children to summarize information. For example, a simple diagram can help them remember the parts of a plant or the sequence of actions.

6. Multimedia-based presentations.

Slides and educational programs combine various visual aids. They attract children's attention and make the learning process interesting.

In conclusion, we can say that in modern education today, it is important not only to give preschool children knowledge, but also to develop their creative thinking. Involving preschool children in the educational process, as well as making them interested in activities, requires the educator to be able to correctly approach the activities based on the children's interests and organize them in an interesting way.

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