

**ORGANIZATION OF CREATIVE ACTIVITIES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION*****Dilafruz Kh. Sadikova****(Phd), Department "Methodology Of Preschool Education" Tashkent State Pedagogical University
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Abstract: The article deals with the organization of creative activity in the technological preparation of preschoolers. The author's justification is given that in order to improve the quality of the creative work of preschoolers, teachers must create psychological and pedagogical conditions for the manifestation of creativity: building a creative environment in the classroom, involving students in creative work, developing their creative abilities, skills and motives.

INTRODUCTION

Every child is by nature a creator and an experimenter. The formation of a multifaceted and holistic personality is impossible without the development of creative abilities. In children, they are in a latent state and are not always fully realized on their own. By creating conditions that encourage the child to engage in creativity, you can wake them up. Creative activity in preschool age is considered to be the activity of the child, aimed at his development and allowing him to realize his needs and desires in the knowledge of the world and self-expression. Creative activity at preschool age allows you to identify the creative abilities of the child and develop them. The process of developing the creative abilities of children can be carried out at home with their parents, in kindergarten, in circles and sections. The main goal of organizing creative activity in preschool age is the formation of a creative approach in children in solving the tasks assigned to them. In preschool educational institutions, the creative development of children is carried out through exhibitions of drawings and crafts, thematic events and performances with the participation of children.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Preschool children are inquisitive and have non-standard thinking, which can manifest itself in their creativity, therefore it is very important for teachers and parents to provide support and assistance in the creative endeavors of the child. The child's perception of artistic and poetic images occurs due to his constant contact with literary works and works of oral folk art, the study of painting and music [1].

Allocate such types of creative activity in preschool children:

1. Game activity;
2. Productive activity;
3. Musical activity;
4. Theatrical activity;
5. Artistic and speech activity.

Among the developing and creative activities of preschoolers in the preschool, games are especially distinguished, aimed at developing the right hemisphere of the child, which is responsible for creative abilities. [2]

For example, learning unusual drawing techniques, writing a poem or a fairy tale, expressing emotions without words, depicting an unusual animal or imaginary city by drawing or modeling, etc. In the game, children form an idea of reality, the first experience of living the situation and solving problems without the help of an adult. The more varied the games, the better the all-round development of the child.

The productive creative activity of young children allows children to develop design and image skills. The purpose of the productive activity of the child is to obtain a certain product for him: a drawing, crafts, structures from the designer. Productive activity among preschoolers contributes to the development of the child's cognitive processes, skills and abilities necessary to create the required product, forms the desire to obtain the desired result.

Musical activity plays an important role in the development of visual-spatial coordination, musical ear and motor skills in a preschool child. Playing musical instruments, rhythm and singing allow the child to develop harmoniously in an emotional and rational direction, to adapt to various situations. Theatrical activity of children at preschool age is of particular value, as it allows the child to try on different roles, gives him the opportunity to show his abilities in the circumstances offered, and includes various types of creativity.

Artistic and speech activity at preschool age involves listening to children of works of art and works of oral folk art, acquaintance with simple literary terms, retelling of fairy tales, reading poems by heart, mastering figurative and expressive speech, acquiring the skills of rhyming words.

The type of activity may vary depending on the personal interests and mood of the child. The creative development of the child is carried out not only through applied and other types of art, but also during walks in city parks, excursions to museums and sights, trips to nature, etc. During creative work, the child develops an aesthetic taste, develops thinking and motor skills, perseverance, ingenuity, and the desire for creative achievements.[3]

Creativity allows a preschooler to express himself most fully, to show his individuality, while the method of expression does not matter, the main thing is that the child likes it. A key aspect of creative activity in a preschool child is his genuine interest in creativity and the desire to do and create something. The proposed methods for the development of imaginative thinking and imagination in preschool children can be used both in a preschool educational institution by teachers and by a parent during homework.

1. Observation of the outside world. This method refers to the knowledge and analysis of objects and phenomena surrounding the child. For example, the study of plants and animals, natural phenomena (wind, rain, dew) and so on.
2. Educational games. Educational games can have a different character. For example, puzzles, mosaics, constructors, games with a playing field and cards require concentration and perseverance. The choice

of the difficulty of the game should correspond to the age and development of the child. Educational games that can be played with a child regardless of place and time include games with words or cities, edible / inedible and others.

3. Artistic creativity. Occupation with any kind of fine arts develops the creative abilities of the child. In addition to the classic way of drawing with paints and pencils, a child can show imagination, using a wide variety of materials and surfaces to create a drawing. Sculpting, like nothing else, develops fine motor skills, helps the child master simple geometric shapes, develop imagination in the ways of depicting animals or ordinary objects. In the same way, the creative potential of the child is revealed during his work on the application.

4. Reading. Listening to fairy tales, children's poems and stories forms an active vocabulary in the child and develops imagination.

5. Music. Music allows the child to develop an aesthetic perception of the world and feel harmonious and holistic. The background accompaniment of any activity of the child with classical music has a beneficial effect on his mental health and emotional state, develops the right musical taste. Music lessons provide the child with a sense of tact and ear for music, develop vocal activities. The development of creative abilities in preschool children should take place in a relaxed playful way, taking into account the personal interest of the child. Only in this case, this activity will be successful and bear fruit in the future. [4]

Each age period is characterized by its own characteristics in the development of the creative potential of children.

Junior preschool age 1-2 years. Toddlers of this age often show interest in music - they move to the music, catch its rhythm. Artistic creativity also fascinates them. They learn to hold a pencil in their hand, try different materials and techniques, experiment a lot.

3-4 years. During this period, the peak of creative activity in children is manifested. They already know and know a lot. Recognizable objects appear in their drawings. They still follow an adult, but they can take the initiative, invent and fantasize.

Senior preschool age 5-6 years. Classes for children of this age can already be complicated by a wide variety of new tasks. Older preschoolers can already work on a task for a long time, act independently, adequately cope with failures, and need to achieve results.

Junior school age 7-8 years. At this age, more serious creative activity begins - drawing, music, theater. And in every area the child will be able to express himself. Although it is possible that the leader will be one to which he has natural inclinations. Also, children's technical creativity is manifested at primary school age. Children have already accumulated a certain experience that allows them to experiment and create new things.

The best period for the development of creativity is preschool age. It is worth starting to develop the creative abilities of children as early as possible.

There are many ways to develop children's creativity. Conversations about the world around, about everything that happens around, answers to questions of interest - all this can be used by parents every day. Educational games, puzzles and constructors should be in every child. It is worth doing drawing, sculpting, reading books and listening to music with the baby. These activities will not only entertain, but also bring great benefits. Every child is by nature a creator and an experimenter. The formation of a multifaceted and holistic personality is impossible without the development of creative abilities. [5]

In children, they are in a latent state and are not always fully realized on their own. By creating conditions that encourage the child to engage in creativity, you can wake them up. "School as a social institution" can create "niches of creative behavior", including problem situations - cognitive and communicative - and the search for ways to solve them.

The more "niches of creative behavior" the school environment forms, the higher its creativity. Through creativity, a child gets an impression of how an object looks like, its shape, size and content, basic information about taste, color, texture and sound is formed, an artistic perception of works of musical, literary and visual arts develops. The creative activity of preschoolers consists of the classic activities of the child. The very first and basic is drawing, in second place is modeling and design. Also, a common type of artistic activity in the preschool educational institution is the retelling of children's works and participation in theatrical performances.[6]

Fine art in preschool education.

Children's drawings are a reflection of reality through the eyes of a child. In fine art, a preschooler realizes his fantasies and emotions. By analyzing the colors that the child uses to create his drawing, you can immediately understand what he feels sympathy for and what he does not like. The fine arts also include plasticine and clay modeling, appliqués and decorative art. Thanks to such activities, the child learns to translate the idea into reality, tactilely perceive the shape, volume and size of objects. By trial and error, thinking about how to recreate what was conceived in reality, the child gains experience and forms skills in working with one or another material or tool. [7]

Design in DOO. Designing is an independent creative activity of a preschooler, during which he creates a new product. The constructive creativity of the child consists in the formation of an idea and the stages of its implementation. Preschoolers like the very process of assembling the parts of the designer and, as a result, getting small models of real objects - furniture, cars, buildings.

Unlike work with a designer, where creativity is carried out only at the initiative of a child, paper design is creativity according to a model, the initiative of which belongs to an adult. In the artistic design of paper, the child takes part together with the teacher, observes and repeats his every action. The technique of working with paper can be different: cutting, tearing, bending, creasing.

The most popular types of paper crafts are origami and paper sculpture. Origami is a paper folding technique that creates paper figurines of birds, animals, objects. Paper sculpture is a type of artistic creativity, in the process of which a craft is created from a combination of different paper forms, united by one theme or design, made by children with their own hands. [8]

Artistic and speech activity of preschoolers.

At a younger preschool age, the artistic and speech activity of the child consists of listening to the children's artistic and poetic text. In middle and adult preschool age, the artistic and speech activity of the child becomes active and is expressed in the retelling of the listened work or the story of what happened to the main characters, what features of their character or appearance attracted the attention of the child. The retelling can be built in the form of a dialogue, where the teacher asks questions, and the preschooler gives answers to them. A more complex form of artistic and speech activity of the child is setting the task for him to independently come up with a story, create a plot and choose heroes. Theatrical games are always enthusiastically accepted by children and are of great value in the development of creative and speech abilities of preschoolers. The process of distributing roles, studying the character of your character and the performance itself is very captivating for the child, allows him to realize his fantasies, to express himself.

Dance and music activities in the preschool.

Dance and music classes are necessary for preschoolers to develop their sense of tact and rhythm or the musical abilities already laid down by nature. In dance and music classes, the child becomes active and organized. During rhythmic exercises, the movement of the child is organized, his plasticity is formed, and interest in motor activity is stimulated. While listening to musical works with the help of a teacher, the child develops the skills of associative and figurative thinking caused by the melody. It is very important for a teacher to have casual conversations with a preschooler, to ask him to share his impressions caused by a piece of music. You can also combine a musical lesson with fine arts and invite students to draw the associations that they have.

Executive children's creativity is expressed in the expressiveness and individual manner of performing songs and dances by preschoolers. In the case when the child is the author of dance or musical motifs, the creativity of the preschooler is of a compositional nature. [9]

CONCLUSION

So, in the aspect of modern concepts of upbringing and education, the tasks of educating an active creative personality are being solved. This process begins at preschool age, when the child, through communication with adults and peers, in wide contact with the outside world, art, artistic creativity, masters social experience. Preschool age is sensitive to creative activity that contributes to self-expression, self-affirmation of the child's personality. Creative activity is considered to be such a type of child's activity, in the process of which creative knowledge and transformation of oneself and the surrounding reality is carried out. At present, a certain system of methods and techniques has developed in the methodology of visual activity. The main focus of this system is on the development of independence, initiative, and activity, which should increase children's interest in visual activity, in mastering the means and methods of creating expressive images.

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