

## Aesthetic Education of Preschool Children

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**This article describes the aesthetic education of preschool children in the process of continuous education, children's attitude to social life, and the educational process.**

**Key words: aesthetics, education, attention, upbringing, perception, consciousness, development, first step, sound, goal, opportunity.**

Pre-school educational institution is not only the first step of continuous education, but also the first step in forming an active, creative and spiritually rich person. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 30, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally improve the management of the preschool education system" and "On organizing the activities of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan" His decision is proof of that. Organization of the educational process in preschool educational institutions (MTMs) at a high level provides opportunities for students to continue in the next stages of education without difficulty. One of the main conditions that ensure the effectiveness of education is to encourage children's positive attitude to English and to use various educational tools.

Aesthetic education is a broad concept, which includes education of aesthetic attitude to nature, labor, social life, life and art.

Aesthetic education, in turn, is a part of comprehensive education of children. It is inextricably linked with moral education. Acquainting with the beauty of art and life not only educates the child's mind and feelings, but also develops his imagination and fantasy. By educating the perception of beauty in children, they develop such features as being able to feel the experiences of other people: sharing their joys and sorrows together.

Along with the concept of "aesthetic education" there is also the concept of "artistic education". Artistic education is education through works of art. The relationship between aesthetic and moral education is that a person's joy from perceiving beauty is similar to his joy from doing good to other people.

On the contrary, not being able to see beauty and not being able to enjoy it leads to doing bad things. This type of education is also related to labor education. Labor activity makes children happy, they feel that their capabilities are growing while doing something useful.

There is a connection between aesthetics and physical education. It is impossible to imagine a person's beauty without good health and physical maturity. Among them are his beautiful body structure and beautiful movements to the music.

Aesthetic development of children is closely related to their daily life. Even when referring to children of the first age, it is necessary to think not about their aesthetic education, but about their emotional and sensorial development. The child will be happy with the shiny paint, enjoy the rhythmic sounds and movements. In the first year of a child's life, his sensory receptivity improves. In this, the influence of adults occupies a special place. Open-faced conversations of adults help the child to have a positive attitude towards the properties of objects. And on the contrary, the warning voice of adults, the sign of joy on their faces or their frowns, jerks, etc., form a negative attitude in children to this item or its quality.

In the second year of a child's life, his perception gradually improves. The child begins to perceive not only the features of existence, but also some aesthetic means of expression in works of art. In children of this age, there is a reaction to the happy and sad music of their loud and quiet tone, soft and fast.

The process of perception of beauty in children of the middle group is clearly defined, effective and active. This is especially evident when they watch puppet shows, movies, cartoons, and theaters. From this age, children compare familiar works of art with new works and make some conclusions.



Children begin to distinguish a fairy tale from a story, a march from a dance, and an alla from a game. At the end of a large group, they listen carefully to music and art works. There are cases where they rejoice at positive heroes and are saddened by the actions of negative heroes.

The tasks of aesthetic education are determined based on the general goal of education, taking into account the child's age capabilities:

1. To teach children to understand the beauty in life, to love, to see the beauty in nature, in marriage, in creative work, in social life, in the behavior of people, that is understandable to children. Cultivating aesthetic sense, aesthetic taste, and aesthetic attitude in them. Cultivate the desire to actively participate in creating beauty in life as much as possible.
2. By teaching children to see, understand and love works of art created in different genres of artistic creativity (art work, music, song, dance, painting), forming aesthetic consciousness in them; to be able to distinguish the beautiful from the ugly, sadness from joy; introducing sensory standards such as being able to distinguish colors, shapes, and sounds from each other.
3. To teach children to be more active in various fields of art: singing, playing, reading, retelling, creative activities, to show themselves. Through these, children's artistic creativity, imagination, spatial and color relationships, visual memory, and the ability to move hands quickly are developed.

Means of aesthetic education include the following: environment surrounding children, aesthetics of life:

- impressions from the surroundings;
- nature, works of art;
- visual activities of children;
- holidays, entertainment events;
- education carried out with a certain purpose and plan;
- goal-oriented and planned education.

The environment of beauty that surrounds the kindergarten helps the children to develop in all aspects and develop their aesthetic taste.

The unity of aesthetics and ethics characteristic of the pedagogic system can be easily used in the family and in kindergartens for raising children. But in order to create real aesthetics of life, educators and parents are required to be highly cultured, well-behaved, courteous, and have artistic taste.

The beautiful things that surround children do not give anything to the child, so children should be taught to see, appreciate and evaluate them. The teacher draws the children's attention to the cleanliness of the floor, beautiful dishes, and flowers.

Every new thing, new decoration is considered together with the children. The most important thing is that everything should be shown in such a way that it arouses aesthetic pleasure in children.

In order to arouse aesthetic pleasure in children, it is necessary to explain to them the meaning and importance of what they observe. It is not enough to affect the feelings of children. Most importantly, here is a sample size. If the educator himself has fun, he can arouse interest in beauty without unnecessary words and create aesthetic experiences in children.

Children ask the teacher: "Why is it called golden autumn?" they ask, the educator answers that we will go to the park. When they go to the park, he invites the children: "Let's take a walk

and observe the trees and the paths." When they come to the most beautiful place in the garden, the children stop and look around and say: "We understand why there is golden autumn. Because the leaves are like tillage. There are red leaves," they say excitedly. When the wind blows, the leaves fall to the ground. And the sidewalks are like a carpet.

They go out for a walk. The teacher says to the children: "We are going to walk through the garden street with you now. Watch carefully, whoever sees something beautiful will tell you after the walk."

It should be noted that the miracle is near us, it is necessary to teach children to be able to see this miracle and be amazed by it. Man turns the beauty and wonder of nature into the beauty of life, the beauty and wonder of art. Nature is a powerful tool of aesthetic education. The beauty of the surrounding nature will delight even the smallest child. Its beauty, stored in feelings and dreams, is especially vividly and deeply perceived in childhood, and a person does not forget it throughout his life.

During the walk, excursion, the teacher focuses children's attention on the variety of colors, its changes and harmony, arouses interest in natural phenomena, cultivates love and care for it, teaches to preserve it.

All this develops children's aesthetic taste, they clearly see the results of people's work and are convinced that the beauty around them is caused by human talent.

The educator helps children to see the beauty of nature in a drop of dew on a bud, in the merging of one grass with another, in the rays of the sun, and in the colors of the evening.

A nature corner will be organized in the kindergarten. Observing and taking care of animals and plants in it forms aesthetic perception in children, the right attitude towards them, the desire to create beauty and motivates them to active activities. In the summer season, children also get aesthetic pleasure while working on the lawn, flower garden, and kindergarten. Eating the fruits of one's labor in autumn gives a child a special aesthetic pleasure. When they go for a walk in the fields and gardens, they enjoy the beauty and wealth of nature, and the creative work of the farmers there.

Kindergarten uses various types of art (music, painting, sculpture, folk art, literature, etc.) to educate children aesthetically. Art serves as an inexhaustible source of high aesthetic pleasure and human happiness. At the same time, it is a tool for the development and spiritual enrichment of everyone.

If a work of art affects a person's feelings, emotional experiences arouse thinking in a person. Excitement from a work of art activates thinking. An interesting story or picture will stimulate the game of thoughts in the child. In this regard, S.Y. Marshak said: Children are ready to hear the fairy tale "Little Red Riding Hood" 20 times. This is because the fairy tale is clear in its structure, its logic and motive are consistent, any child can put himself in the place of the hero of the fairy tale and play Little Red Riding Hood. All types of art - literature, music, painting, sculpture, theater, cinema - are understandable to children.

Art is used in decorating the kindergarten, teaching, and independent activities of children. In the kindergarten, you can make various things and toys from clay, porcelain, wood, clay, plasticine. Good examples of children's toys can be used to decorate the group room.

Carpets, textiles, ceramics, goldsmithing, embroidery, pop art, art glass, metal trays, woven and embroidered floral items, etc. are included in the decorative form of visual arts. In addition, the national culture of each region, country, and republic should be used in kindergarten.

The use of examples of Uzbek folk art in educational work is of great importance. Beautiful floral fabrics with national motifs can be used for doll dresses, window curtains, tablecloths, etc.

Music starts to play in morning physical education raising the mood of children. In the dry and hot seasons of the year, songs should be performed during excursions, walks and games, which will bring children closer to each other and raise their spirits. The song performed in the process of working on the field harmonizes the rhythm of movement and gives children the joy of work. For the development of aesthetic perception in children, it is necessary to introduce them to real works of art. Radio, works performed by masters of art and peers in the mirror world greatly help in the aesthetic development of children.

Folk art samples are used in playing songs, which is an extremely valuable tool for moral and aesthetic education of children. Children learn the harmony and fluency of the folk language and melody while playing folk tunes. It educates children's sense of patriotism, forms musical taste, prepares children to perceive modern and classical tunes. In teaching to sing and dance, one learns not only to say and act correctly, but also to say expressively, to dance lightly, gracefully and gracefully.

The issue of educating children's artistic abilities is closely related to their creative growth. Therefore, the work of teaching a child and developing his creative initiative should be carried out in a harmonious relationship with each other. The pedagogue must be able to perceive and evaluate the first, not yet fully manifested side of the child's creativity, approaching it from an educational point of view, so that he can correctly define the path of the child's development.

Holidays held in kindergarten have a deep impact on children. The educational power and uniqueness of the holiday is that its ideological and aesthetic content is connected with various forms of art. Each holiday has its own idea, which affects children through bright images.

Puppet theater is one of the means of aesthetic education. The reason for its extremely strong influence is its simplicity, unusual enthusiasm and playfulness, as well as the organic cohesion of components such as artistic words, music, singing, dance, and visual arts. It is evident in front of one's eyes. Children not only watch the puppet theater, but also take part in it. It develops the child's dramatic ability, initiative, speech, and brings joy to his life.

Puppet theater and shadow theater plays a special role in educating children from an aesthetic point of view. Although these toys and dolls are familiar to children, they come alive in front of the child's eyes and take on a different color as a result of moving them with the help of the educator's hand and accompanying them with artistic words. and children begin to deeply understand the content of the fairy tale. Books play an important role in the formation of artistic taste.

It is very important that the books are suitable not only for the age of children, but also for the subject and content, but also for the way of presentation and decoration. In books for babies, especially 2-3-year-old children, the impact of pictures is greater than words. By repeatedly



"reading" the pictures in the booklet to his friends, adults, and his doll, the child consolidates its content in his memory. Beautiful, bright pictures in the book educate children's artistic taste.

Children can understand the stories written on such topics as the work of adults, heroism, as well as love for the Motherland, friendship, brotherhood, children being kind to their parents. Children's favorite writers and poets Qudrat Hikmat, Mirmuhsin, Shukur Sa'dulla, Quddus Muhammadi's poems for children educate positive feelings in them, teach them to live, shape their worldview, the richness of their mother tongue, the meaning of words. helps to feel the mystery.

Children love fairy tales more than anything else. The good thing about Eitak is that it doesn't take too long. The characters of fairy tales are close and familiar to the child. The fairy tale language will be vital and alive. The most important thing is that the educator himself should love and understand fiction, be able to read prose works and poems expressively. Children's concerts, holidays, birthday celebrations in kindergarten under the guidance of adults should be organized in such a way that they evoke joyful feelings in children, are meaningful and remain in their memories for a long time.

In short, aesthetic education is an important part of raising children to become well-rounded people.

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