

METHODOLOGY OF FORMATION OF GRAPHIC SKILLS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract: *From the writing of man it is possible to tell what his nature is. If the writing is clear, understandable and beautiful, the artistic and aesthetic taste will be high. The ugliness and disorder of Husnihat is a sign of laziness. This article describes in detail the formation of graphic skills of primary school students, the requirements for students' writing, methods of teaching beautiful writing.*

Keywords: *graphic skills, calligraphy, beautiful writing, writing tools, calligraphy rules, letter cut, letter elements, hand movements.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the cultural heritage of the Uzbek people for centuries, the art of calligraphy has a unique place. For centuries, any work has been copied by hand. Translating manuscripts into book form is a very complex process and is considered a great craft and art. Each hand-copied work is as rare and priceless as a miracle of art. A number of scholars and nobles mastered the art of calligraphy from an early age and later became famous in the secretariat. They copied not only their own works, but also the works of other authors. For example, Hafiz Sherozi copied Khusrav Dehlavi's Hamsa. It is known from historical sources that Alisher Navoi was a skilled calligrapher. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur created an alphabet in the Arabic alphabet called "Khatti Baburi" in accordance with the Turkic peoples. These examples are a sign that calligraphy has reached a high level of art and is valued by our ancestors.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the old schools, special emphasis was placed on beautiful writing, but these rules were superficially explained because the rules required for calligraphy were not complete and sufficient. For example, in the process of developing students' graphic skills, only the rules of how to hold a pen are mentioned. Hygienic rules were not required or considered necessary. Breathing is prohibited, even during writing. The boy was sitting on the heel of his left foot while writing a letter, and his right foot was bent at the knee. The only textbook in the school that taught the rules of Husnihat was Mufradot. Teachers used this book to teach writing and calligraphy. The only way to teach calligraphy was to develop the skills of copying.

On September 2, 1993, the law "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" was adopted. All textbooks and manuals for Uzbek schools have been published in the Latin alphabet. Therefore, in accordance with the requirements of today, there was a great need for methodical manuals on calligraphy for primary school teachers. Methodical manuals created by Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences Mirhabib Gulyamov can closely assist in the formation of graphic skills of students.

We see that psychophysiological functions such as attention, intuition, perception and memory are involved in the formation of students' graphic skills. Among mental processes and features of the human psyche, attention activity has a special place. It is involved in all forms of consciousness. Attention is one of the factors that require physical effort, which helps to do the job well. Knowledge acquisition requires understanding of the study material. In the process of writing, the senses of sight and hearing are perceived.

The writing process is done using a variety of writing instruments (pen, pencil, chalk) and the hand movements are adapted to it depending on which writing instrument you use.

When developing graphic skills in the primary grades, students are first required to acquire the following skills:

1. Proper use of writing tools
2. Place the notebook correctly on the desk
3. Hold the body correctly when writing and move the elbows correctly
4. To teach to compare the letter with the given sample.
5. To teach to translate sound into capital letters and letters into written form.
6. To teach to understand the shape of letters (where to start, where to end, right, left, turn, link, etc.).
7. To teach to write letters connected to each other.
8. To teach to write letters evenly at the same height and width.
9. Correctly fill in the lines on the notebook line, write the title, month and day correctly.
10. Correctly keep the slope of the letters at 75 degrees.

The meaning of each should be fully explained and explained in order to bring the above-mentioned skills to the mind of the reader. Therefore, before developing graphic skills in primary school students, it is necessary to provide the following skills.

1. Writing technique, ie the use of different correct writing methods.
2. Correct expression of the shape of the letters, ie the acquisition of graphic skills.
3. In writing, in addition to the shape of the letters, to know how they sound, that is, to acquire spelling skills.

Methods of forming graphic skills

1. Write according to the pattern.

One of the main ways to develop graphic skills is to model and write the shape of letters. Each letter sample should be shown on the board, drawing the attention of all students, or for individual students in a notebook. The student's task is to correctly record the memorized forms on the board in his notebook.

Each letter written on the board should be clearly visible to all students, and if some students can not see it, it should be repeated. It is especially important to repeat over and over again when showing a new letter or their connection.

2. Copy according to the sample.

This is a very ancient method, and today it has not lost its value. Pupils usually copy the shape of the letters according to the pattern in the Husnihat or the Notebook. Copying according to a pattern is more complicated than copying a ready-made letter, and the teacher must know when to use both.

Each sample written by the teacher in the students' notebooks should be beautifully and clearly written.

3. Copying.

This method is used for students who can not correctly imagine the shape of the letter, falling or falling below the lines of the notebook in writing. For example, if a student makes a mistake in writing the letter B, the teacher marks it with dots and writes it in a notebook in pencil, and the student draws ink on it. This method gives the reader a broader picture of the letter.

4. Writing through imagination.

Imagination is practiced by writing the shape of letters in the air. Students are allowed to write in a notebook the letters or links that the teacher has written on the board, after they have imagined how to write, observe the movement of the pen in the air. Such exercises increase students' interest and opportunities to perform physical exercises.

5. Analyze the shape of the letters

The analysis of a letter and its elements can be done differently. Analyzing the letters into elements, students imagine how many elements it consists of, what shape each element has, what these elements look like in connection with other letters. For example, the first element of the lowercase letters n and m has the same shape, but the lowercase letter n has a small rod with one loop, while the lowercase letter m has two loops.

6. Conscious mastering of writing skills.

A good knowledge of the rules of fine writing will help to form writing skills.

For example, in the 1st grade, on the basis of such requirements as proper sitting first, holding the pen correctly, placing the notebook in the correct position, maintaining the same height and slope of the letters in the words, in words the rules of writing the elements of the letter and their spacing at approximately the same distance. From the 2nd grade onwards, when teaching fine writing skills, the rules of writing technique, such as writing lowercase and uppercase letters at the same height, tying words of 4-5 letters without interrupting hand movements, fast and clean writing required. By beautiful writing we mean writing in clean and clear lines, as shown in the calligraphy samples.

From the 3rd grade onwards, these rules will include additional rules for quick and clean writing.

Properly keep the letter slash.

Children's notes can be on different slopes. If the main elements of the letters are placed perpendicular to the line of the notebook, the position of the record will also be perpendicular. Letter elements can be tilted to the right to form an impenetrable angle. Students should be accustomed to writing to the right. It is also explained and shown that in order for the record to die correctly, it is necessary to pay attention to the oblique position of the notebook. Improper placement of the notebook on the desk also violates the rules of hygiene, as the student can hold his body in different positions to maintain the slope of the writing. The lower left corner of the notebook should be right in the middle of the chest or the diagonal line of the notebook should be perpendicular to the edge of the desk.

Learn to write fast and fluently.

One of the most important requirements for beautiful writing is to learn to write letters at the same height and width, as well as to write quickly and fluently. The main secret of beautiful and fast writing is its smooth movement of the same size.

III. CONCLUSION

Rhythmic writing, the fact that each letter and its elements are at the same height and slope, discovers a special beauty. When increasing the speed of writing, it is necessary to pay attention to the rhythm of children's hand movements, to avoid fatigue of the fingers.

Developing graphic skills in students in the primary grades and instilling fine writing skills requires perseverance and high skill from each teacher

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