

The Importance of Uzbek Folk Art in the Education System

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Annotation. The teacher has a well-developed scientific thinking, professional knowledge, in-depth knowledge of his profession, master of pedagogical communication, pedagogical psychological and methodological knowledge, the ability to choose the most appropriate methods and means of pedagogical influence must be able to.

Keywords: teacher, scientific, professional education, pedagogical, communication, master, pedagogical-psychological, knowledge, means, ability.

Explaining the system of continuing education in independent Uzbekistan As the process of reorganization of the educational process on the basis of new educational standards begins, special attention is paid to the pedagogical activity of the teacher.

"We are faced with an urgent task, such as providing educators with modern knowledge, information, and improving their skills," he said. depends on his readiness and dedication, his attitude to the work of teaching and educating the younger generation. The teacher fulfills the social mission of the society, in the training of leading specialists in the society, the teacher must meet certain socio-political, pedagogical and personal requirements.

To do this, the teacher must have a well-developed scientific thinking, professional knowledge, in-depth knowledge of their profession, master of pedagogical communication, pedagogical-psychological and methodological knowledge, the most optimal method of pedagogical influence and must be able to select the means. This means that the leading force in schools and educational institutions, the trustworthy person of the society is the teacher. In the broadest sense of the word, a teacher is a person who, in the broadest sense of the word, imparts skills and abilities to the younger generation of educators, mentors them in life, that is, engages in pedagogical activities.

The pedagogical profession differs from other professions in many respects. The subject of a teacher's work is a person, the teacher's tool is his speech, thinking, will, manners, skills, and so on.

The high requirements for the spiritual and political professional image of the educator force him to constantly improve, to constantly work on himself, to work with creativity and initiative.

In this sense, a teacher will always have the respect of his students and parents.

Pattern is one of the types of folk decorative and applied arts, the art of decorative decoration of household items. Decorative and applied arts are multifaceted. Everything that surrounds a person should be beautiful. Our children's eyes are beautiful and they are happy to see spoons, teapots, bowls, bowls, dishes, embroidery and so on. The works of folk artisans tell about the peculiarities of the country they created, the tastes of different peoples and their ideas about beauty. The importance of the use of an object decorated with patterns, its shape, people's daily habits still determine the specific nature, content, image of the pattern. It depends on what materials (wood, porcelain, metal, etc.) are used to decorate the pattern. Over the years, folk applied art has been developed and refined by skilled craftsmen and has won the praise of the people.

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Public education plays an important role in training such masters and coaches, in developing them into skilled professionals. The dramatic changes that have taken place in our lives today, thanks to independence, have paved the way for the revival of our national values to further improve and develop the work of education.

The contribution of students to the development of our independent Motherland is to have a deep knowledge and to acquire the necessary profession, to achieve significant results in this area. One of the most pressing issues on our agenda is to nurture them at the heart of our cultural and spiritual values. The changes taking place in the field of general education, the laws and regulations adopted for the further development of public education are a clear proof of our opinion.

The main purpose of art classes is to acquaint students with the theoretical and practical aspects of folk arts, their brief history and mysteries. In art painting, students learn to draw different patterns of patterns through stylization, in addition to the surrounding, natural forms, and to create integrated compositions from these pattern elements. As you know, each pattern consists of a set of unique pattern elements. The students got acquainted with the patterns of such patterns during the lessons. They practiced drawing patterns from it. Now they learn to create pattern elements independently.

Stylization is the process of reworking and decorating the natural forms of various forms derived from the plant and animal world, such as shrubs, branches, twigs, fleas, flowers, fruits, and so on.

Students should be able to:

- be able to process and effectively use the existing natural forms in the environment, ie stylization.
- be able to create a new pattern composition on the basis of the given pattern elements or pattern:
- be able to independently create a new pattern composition:

Compositions of road, square, circle, rectangular, five, six, eight, and twelve-sided patterns are widely used in painting.

The following colors and their shades are widely used in painting:

Blue colors and their shades (light blue, light blue, dark blue, light blue, dark blue, blue, blue).

Yellows and their shades (light red, red, dark red, light and dark red, crimson, crimson, light and dark orange, orange, etc.).

The colors mentioned above and their shades often play an important role in determining the color of an artistic pattern.

In the first lesson, students should learn to draw the following shapes as pattern elements:

- Burgs (drawing leaf elements):
- flowers (drawing floral elements):
- branches (drawing of rod elements):
- knots and knots (drawing their elements):
- rope (drawing rope elements):
- margula and bud (drawing its elements):
- madohil (drawing elements):
- gajak and curly (drawing its elements):

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Leaf elements also have a unique structure and appearance, and there are some slightly more complicated variants. Examples include petals or petals, double petals, triangles, petals, and so on.

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