

THE ROLE OF PUPPET THEATER IN THE UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN

Yuldashev Kabiljon Khosilovich

Andijan Specialized Art School Teacher of the Department “Acting Art”

Abstract

This article covers the role and importance of puppet theater art in the education of students. Through dolls, the possibilities of the formation of spiritual, moral, aesthetic and social education in children were analyzed. In the medium of theatrical art, methods and forms of upbringing such qualities as good behavior, patriotism, compassion are indicated in children. Recommendations have also been made on the effective use of dolls in the educational process.

Keywords: Puppet theater, upbringing, student, spiritual education, moral qualities, aesthetic development, educational process, means of art.

Introduction

Theater is a synthetic art and plays an important role in the life of society, in the spiritual and aesthetic education of the audience. In it, drama, music, fine arts, dance, architecture form an integral unit. One of the important tools of theater is stage speech. As the actor appropriates the words of the hero in Pesa, in the image of the hero, standing in positions creates his oratory description, entering into dialogue with other characters. Stage speech plays an important role in the opening of characters, the content of the work, the illumination of the conflict.

Puppet theater is an aesthetic and pedagogical tool that plays an important role in the education and upbringing of children. He not only develops artistic taste in children, but also forms their moral, spiritual and social qualities. Educational and educational influences provided by puppets for children of student age are quickly and efficiently perceived.

The decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on the development of theatrical art of Uzbekistan”, published on March 26, 1998, and the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan “on the organization of the activities of the creative union” Uzbekteatr”, adopted on this basis, defined the strategy of

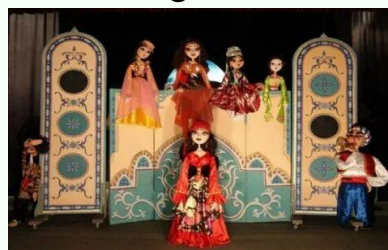
theatrical art. On this basis, the “Uzbekteater” creative production. the association, under which the Artmadad Foundation, the Association of theatrical artists was formed. The magazine "theater" began to be published. Various seminars and festivals are regularly held. In accordance with interstate agreements, creative organizations in foreign countries, halcaro associations are being established with American rej. David Kaplan, British Michael Berkut and b. at the Uzbek Theatre, B. Yoldashev In France, N. Abdurahmanov In Israel, M.Yusupov staged works in the USA.

The Hamza theater was replaced by a modern magnificent building and was built by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2001. By a special decree published on September 21, this theater was given the status of “National Theater”.

Thematic literature taxa

The process of working with children in pedagogical activity is considered one of the complex processes. L. S. Vygotsky, A. N. Leontyev, L. I. Wenger, N. A. Vetlunina, B. M. Teplov's research focused on child psychology. Children have a special worldview that makes each of them have a world and inventions, when children who are rich in interests and innovations are not formed correctly, their interest and aspiration fade into ideologically-free ones. To do this, it is assumed from educators to constantly give them motivation, putting their interests first. Since the case of older adolescents aged 16-17 is completely different, they are also required to approach younger children by fooling them from another USL if a different method is used.

Russian classical pedagogue P.P.Blonsky said that” ... education begins from preschool age in this regard, bala begins to learn cultural behavior, he begins to understand the main life realities through the puppet theater." Puppet theater is considered the most comfortable and interesting magical world for children. They live in this scene with their world and universe, learning to enrich themselves with the establishment of seeing themselves in the guise of their heroes.



Early examples of theatrical art in Western Europe arose in the work of traveling actors “jugglers”, in the activities of skomoroks in Russia. The drama that arose during the Renaissance set the stage for the formation of a professional TR in a new form. Opera from the 16th ACR, ballet from the mid-18th aces, operetta from the mid-19th century began to develop as an independent type of theatre. The further progress of the theater is associated with the widespread spread of classicism. In the 18th Century, Theater in the stream of enlightenment flourished. Gradually, the realistic trend intensified. In Particular, K.Goltsoni, G.Lessing, P.Bomarshe, F.Realism was vividly manifested in Schiller's work. By the end of the XVIII century, the emergence of a satirical direction in drama, melodrama, events caused an increase in the democratic basis in the theater. The theater became a field of ideological and artistic struggle.

The romantic direction that arose in the first half of the XIX century led to the illumination of humanistic ideals and, in many cases, imaginary dreams in the theater. In the drama, the tone of the struggle for seclusion, nationalism, historicism and social justice spread wide, against classicism, consisting of imitation. From the end of the XIX century, a new era of theater reform began. Theatre fiction (prose, poetry), new drama (A.Chekhov, G.Ibsen, B. The show and b.) with a. In the late 19th century, at the beginning of the 20th century, a new style of Education began to be used in the theater, in the art of acting, the Stanislavsky system. In the 1920s, V.Meyerhold, W.Tairov, V.The planning activities of the vakhtangovs were a significant contribution to the development of the theater. B. in western direction and Performing Arts in the mid-19th century.Brecht's creative style was a major influence. Modern theater is a continuous assimilation of the Democratic, folksy traditions of World Theater, a colorful range of stage interpretations

In works VI-VII BC, Zoroastrianism and its mukaddas collection of books - two categories associated with Avesto - can be seen forming funny and sad performances on the Turonian floor. During the Greco - Bactrian dynasty, there were special theaters in the city of Gyulgula, Oychonim, Niso, which are known to show tragedies of Europe, such as the “Alcesta”, the “Ippolit”. From the 1st century BCE to the 1st century CE, milllodius IV aces, various theatrical performances related to the Buddhist religion existed in the Kushan state. This is what the images of the girls playing on the pedestal of the temple of Ayritom show. Gradually, Turonian theatrical art emerges from the shell of religious rituals

and acquires a secular meaning - the emphasis on the description of human life, social relations increases. Instrumentalists, actors and dancers from the Turonian estate of the 6th-7th centuries make a creative journey through the Great Silk Road to neighboring lands. Folk festivals, rituals, customs and related spectacle in the 9th-12th centuries

According to Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi, Ibn Arabshah, the Clavikhos during this period theatrical performances were organized in the capital - Samarkand and other prestigious cities. Traditional theatre and other art performances found progress in Khurosan, especially in Movarounnahr during the period of Mirzo Ulughbek (1394-1449), during the time of Husayn Boyqaro (1469-1506). Notable figures of theatrical art have been active such as ghiyos mocking, Khoja Dechdor, Abdullah Devona, Abdulvosed Munshi, Syed Badr. The comic types of traditional theater (mockery, imitation, elegance), puppet play (tent jamol, tent fantasy, phonus fantasy) were established as an artistic spectacle system.

Research Metadology

Educational and educational significance of puppet theater

- ❖ Spiritual education: through puppets, concepts such as good and bad behavior, truthfulness, honesty, compassion, friendship, patriotism are conveyed to children in a simple and touching form.
- ❖ Moral education: children follow the behavior of the heroes and master good behavior. For example, a character who lies is punished as a result, while an truthful one is rewarded.
- ❖ Aesthetic education: through the performances of the Puppet Theater - children learn to understand art and beauty, to hear the culture of the stage.
- ❖ Sociocommunicative skills: puppet performances in the voice develop in children the ability to work in a group, exchange ideas and communicate.

Today's child is much more developed it is difficult to easily interest him in something, as for the theater industry it will have to live a stage life so that in the process it is understood that it is important for him to play a role on stage himself. In the 20th century, the epics, the Legends could pull everyone together, the fact that by the 21st century something has changed and everyone has different interests, we can see that even the interest in ancient asothers is somewhat fading, the era of technology is doing its government, we consider that the way out of

this state is the only one, State puppet theaters have set out to introduce historical genres to the public, such as performances" «Bobur», «Shiroq», «Qirqqiz».

In Greece, India, Turonda as early as the 5th century BC, theater began to occupy an important place in the life of society. In India, theater –“sanskrit” developed in the forms of folk theater and in connection with the epics “Mahobhorat “and” Ramayana”. We also notice that the epics “Alpomish”, “son of cave”, are also of educational importance, we can see these epics in the form of theater, cartoons and cinema, whose broadcasts on the air allow all ages to be equally covered.

Each person is considered the owner of talent, which means that developing the talent of each individual is like what it means in our own hands. It is said that theatrical art is a great challenge for children to show their inner feelings on stage. For all talented people, both in the preschool organization, secondary schools, colleges and technical schools, today the circles of theater teams have begun to work. In 1918-1920, theater art began the first stage of development palalsi, like the Performing Arts, the state began to organize special troupes for them in Khol, covering all types of art in its care.

One after another, theaters were established in Andijan (1919), Khiva (1922), Bukhara (1922). From 1918, Mannon Uyghur headed the “Turon” theater (now the Uzbek national Academic drama Theater), playing an important role in its transformation into a professional theater, composing its repertoire, creating a style of performance. The first branch of the theater actor and reindeer studied at the dramstudiya, which was opened in Moscow in 1924-1927 under the House of Uzbek Ma'rif. After the 1920s, the Russian young audience theatre (1928), the Uzbek young audience theatre (1929) was founded.

Later, theaters of Namangan (1931), Kashkadarya (1932), Surkhandarya (1935) region, dozens of district and city theaters arose. State Russian drama Theater in Tashkent and Samarkand (1934, 1938). Republican lark Theatre (1939). The Navoi State Opera and Ballet Theater (1939) began its activities.

Predictions and Results

Each subject of study will have its own characteristics. The main features of classes in music culture and art are associated with the following activities: - fluency of speech by singing students, achieving the correct loss of words; - development of speech culture using works of theatrical art, the most effective use of them in the study and singing of songs; - listening and perceiving music

and performance; - reading and understanding the text in the images given in the stage play, being able to put it in their own experience, identifying simple melodies and learning to sing stage musical works); - perform dance and rhythmic movements corresponding to the description of the musical work; - creative meetings with actors and actresses of music and theater, to have knowledge, skills and qualifications about their performers and listeners.

In place of the conclusion, it is worth saying that it is important to pay attention to the necessary factors during theatrical training:

Application of Puppet Theater in the educational process:

Dramatization: students themselves are involved in creative activities through the performance of roles. Interactive forms: teachers attract children as participants in the process, and not as spectators. Application in classes: through Dolls, it is possible to explain new topics, make lectures lively and interesting.

Methods of improving the effectiveness of training through puppet theater:

When creating new scenarios, children's age and interests of the student should be taken into account. Involvement of students in the process of creating dolls — develops creative thinking and hard work in them. The effect of upbringing is doubled by involving Ata-Anas in the process.

Puppet theater art is an effective tool in educating students spiritually, morally, and aesthetically. He instills in the minds of children the necessary concepts in a bright and impressive form. Today, the active use of Puppet Theater in the educational system ensures the comprehensive development of children. Puppet theater is strengthening its place in the educational process not only as entertainment, but also as a tool with a strong pedagogical influence.

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