

A Modern Approach to the Organization of Theatrical Activities of Preschool Children

Askarova Dilorom Kurbanovna

Associate Professor of the Department of Preschool Education Methodology at Namangan State University

Abstract: In this article, the importance of paying attention to all directions of theatrical activities in preschool educational organizations, ideas about raising the child's culture while instilling national and spiritual values through theatrical activities, and organizing educational activities based on an integrated approach stated.

Keywords: Theater, decoration activity, director, actor, musician, decorator, shaping, art, music, creative activity, game, fantasy, improvisation, theatrical game, theatrical imagination, vocabulary.

Everyone's childhood is based on role-playing games, which teach the child to understand the life rules of adults. Each child plays as he knows, but these games are mainly played by learning from or imitating adults, favorite characters. Children's games can be seen as an improvised theatrical performance. The child is given the opportunity to see himself as a director, actor, musician, decorator. Preparation of decorations and costumes stimulates the development of creative and technical activity in the child. In the process of preparing the show, along with developing their skills of drawing, making, and sewing, they also develop a sense of desire and desire for the tasks they have to perform, and they get great pleasure from it.

It is necessary and necessary to pay great attention to all areas of theatrical activity in preschool educational organizations, because they,

- to create a model of having one's place in society;
- increasing the child's culture while instilling national and spiritual values;
- to familiarize students with literature, music, visual arts, manners, national traditions and values and to regularly increase their interest in this matter;
- it helps to inculcate the concepts of right thinking, good and bad into children's minds through games.

In addition, theatrical activities develop children's inner experiences, relationships, emotional activity, i.e. reacting to the characters of the work, trying to get into their situation, and expand the child's creative activity through play, fantasy, and imagination.

The development of children's speech is inextricably linked with theatrical activity, and the words of the heroes, combined with the child's speech, increase his vocabulary, and the sound of his speech is perfected.

Theatrical activities include putting on scenes from fairy tales, creating role-playing conversations based on the picture, independent improvisation on life topics; similes, funny events, interesting events, etc.; watching and discussing puppet shows, dramatized games, exercises (verbal and non-verbal) that develop the expressiveness of role playing; includes children's emotional development exercises.

The teacher plays a big role in setting up the theatrical activity and guiding the team in the right way. An educator must not only read or tell expressively, but also see, hear, get into the character, that is, have acting and directing skills. It is this situation that arouses interest in theatrical activities in children and opens the way for positive changes in children's creative abilities. The educator should not only turn shy children into spectators with his acting activity, but should carefully observe each child. Educators should regularly support children, prevent them from making mistakes and being afraid of appearing on the stage, dividing into "artist" and "spectator".

The following tasks are solved during the series of lessons on the formation of theatrical activities:

- formation of the student's creative ability and creative self-confidence;
- arouse children's interest in all aspects of creative activity;
- acquisition of improvisation, simile skills;
- development of all forms, functions and components of speech activity;
- improving cognitive skills.

Theatrical play is the basis of theatrical training. When conducting a theatrical play in preschool educational institutions, special attention should be paid to the following:

- variety of genres and topics;
- always and every day to incorporate theatrical activities into all areas of pedagogical activity.
- Maximum activity of children in preparing and holding a theatrical play.
- Children's cooperation with each other and with adults in organizing a theatrical play.

The system of development of theatrical activity is carried out in three stages:

- Creative perception of literary and folklore works;
- Learning special knowledge from the point of view of the main "actor", "director" and additional "screenwriter", "decorator", "dressmaker";
- Independent creative activity.

Pedagogical task becomes more difficult with artificial theatrical activity. It is combined with feeling, thinking, imagination, speech, and is manifested in various activities of children: speech, music, etc.

Therefore, we can call the theatrical activity a summarizing activity.

During theatrical games, children:

- understanding of the surrounding world expands;
- psychological concepts such as imagination, consciousness, understanding are developed
- various analyzers develop, such as seeing, hearing, speaking;
- vocabulary, correct speaking from a grammatical point of view, correct expression of one's opinion, pronunciation, tempo, intonation and expression of words become active and improve;
- motor skills, coordination, timbre, conversation skills are perfected;
- emotional-volitional activity develops;
- character formation takes place;

- to work in a team, to develop responsibility for each other;
- independent thinking, creative activity develops;

Participation in theatrical activities gives children a lot of joy; they become interested in this activity. There are various forms of theater-play activity: Puppet Theater with all its types. Theater-play activities help children in their artistic education and aesthetic development, enrich them with new impressions, strengthen and activate their previously acquired knowledge, develop initiative, speech, and artistic taste. The activity provides rich food for the imagination. Children get a rich impression of the world around them and try to embody it in vivid play actions and images.

Dramatization is a widespread type of children's creativity, which is manifested in various forms: essays, improvised small scenes, and staging of ready-made literary material. Children are attracted by the emotional richness of literary plots and certain actions of the characters.

There are various types of theater-play activities and each of them is interesting in its own way. Children are interested in playing a cockerel or other animals and feeling like an artist.

Theater activity is an inexhaustible treasure for the development of a child's speech. The work starts with "playing" poetic works and moves to scenes, the peak of the work is drama staging, in which children should speak literately while revealing the character of the hero. Combining words with stage actions is difficult, especially for shy children. It is important for the educator to carry out direct educational activities, to develop speech, and the scenes should be similar to small plays. In this, the teacher plays the main role, and the children learn to be artists. In this process, dolls, teddy bears, etc. comes to life. Children play, wear masks, turn into different animals, are in the forest, we are not surrounded by tables and chairs, but by a fairyland.

The children themselves participate in the process of preparing for the show. In this, the content of the performance, the organization of the festive atmosphere will be discussed, and the roles will be distributed. When children are in the role of a participant, that is, an artist, their active speech is demonstrated and practiced. In order to speak well at all times and in all circumstances, it is necessary not only to know how to speak, but also to get used to speaking in public, to unfamiliar audiences without embarrassment.

There are people who have a rich inner world, who have mastered speech perfectly, but are so shy, insecure, and not used to speaking in public that the presence of two or three strangers causes them to be unable to speak. It is necessary to fight against this, to develop self-confidence in children. The habit of public speaking can be formed by teaching a person to speak in front of an unfamiliar audience from an early age. This can be done wonderfully in theatrical activities. It is very important for the child to understand that many people participate in the work of the preschool education organizations, that their behavior is of interest to everyone, that others are interested in it, that they can interest everyone and realize that they are taking the necessary actions. Acting in small scenes, acting in different guises, polishes children's speech, develops self-confidence, ingenuity, and opens opportunities for creativity.

In the modern world, in an era where there is little room left for good feelings and sympathy, it is theatrical activity that is very necessary for the education of a child of preschool age, because it awakens good feelings in the child and forms the seeds of light. turning to the emotional sphere, allows you to engage in "education of feelings". It is theatrical activity, as a practical form of art, that has great potential for both education and upbringing, and creates an opportunity to educate a person. It is he who can fully interest the child, make him more courageous and active. Theatrical activity develops all abilities of the child. A child develops mentally, physically and, most importantly, emotionally. Theatrical activity is necessary for the teacher, and it should be done as

early as possible, starting from the second small group, so that by the time we reach the preparatory group, we will achieve the desired result.

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