



## The Methodology Of Organizing Classes In Applique And Mosaic For Elementary School Students

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### ABSTRACT

The article provides information that the practice of application in technology lessons is of great importance for the harmonious development of students and that application greatly helps in the development of creativity and enriches the imagination, activates observation and attention, educates the will, develops guessing, as well as color perception.

### Keywords:

applique, decorative, plot applique, mosaic, composition .

Applique is a type of image technique based on cutting out various shapes and fixing them using materials adopted in the background style. This application is used exclusively for decorative purposes to decorate visual aids, manuals on various games, toys, flags, souvenirs, wall newspapers, stands and hackoz.

Application is of great importance for the harmonious development of students. The application helps a lot in the development of creativity, enriches the imagination, activates observation and attention, educates the will, develops guessing and color perception.

When performing application work, the main attention should be paid to its general appearance. A well-thought-out composition, that is, the placement of what needs to be depicted, is the key to the success of the application.

With the help of objects that need to be depicted, the position of figures and objects is determined, and harmony of the depicted phenomena is achieved. All the details of the image are cut out of the paper, even the smallest ones, they should not be drawn.

The prepared parts are placed on the glued level, that is, in the background, and a thoughtful image is created, while the parts are placed

differently if this image is not welcome. In order not to get confused in the place where the parts are glued, their position is marked with a pencil. As an example, let's take the simplest geometric shape – a square – and place it in different positions to get its replacement. To get started, you need to find the center, draw the axis of symmetry and arrange the elements accordingly.

The work begins with choosing a topic and an idea. Most often, light-colored paper and a background are chosen. The number of images and elements for which the application is intended determines the choice of paper. When working on an image, the main attention is paid to the content of the chosen topic, the choice of necessary materials, their sizes, colors. The largest element in terms of image size should be the main thematic element.

As an example, 1st grade students can make a greeting card for March 8th. In this work, children work with a template, memorize the layout and symmetrical cutout, test their guessing skills and cut thin white and yellow straight lines out of colored paper. You can cut a circle out of square paper for the sun. Flowers made by children can be different. The branches are also cut manually. The teacher leads the

conversation about "March 8th" and mentions the question of a gift in it. The best gift is a gift made with your own hands. We can talk about loving grandmothers and mothers, about our relatives and sisters. After that, the sample is considered, its elements, working methods, necessary materials are determined and the progress of the work is determined.

1. After making colored paper for a greeting card, it is folded in half;

2. A right angle is drawn on blue paper, the size of which is 1 cm shorter in length than the length of the upper part of the greeting card, and about 2 cm wider than half the width;

3. A right angle cut from blue paper is pasted on top of the invitation, leaving a little space on the left side of the fold line so that the blue paper does not interfere with the coloring of the invitation;

4. Now the arc is cut off for the sun and its rays. To do this, the square-shaped paper is cut to the desired size;

5. The sunlight is cut off based on the sample;

6. Two horns are cut out of light blue and brown paper and glued, as in the example;

7. The flowers are cut and glued.

To make the work creative, the students place flowers on the branches themselves. The leaves are cut according to a template that is distributed by the educator. The inside of the greeting card is decorated with a pattern and the word congratulations is written. Mosaic is one of the types of monumental decorative art. At different times and in different countries, the mosaic had its own characteristics, both in terms of the material from which it was made, as well as in its designs and drawings. Central Asian madrassas, Machitas, palaces of rulers are decorated with mosaics. Mosaic has now become a monumental art. Mosaics decorate the facades of buildings, walls and works of folk applied art. In mosaic works, the mirror is lined with porcelain stoneware. In Laos, magnificent mosaic masterpieces are created from colorful pieces of mirrors that merge and shimmer in the sun, creating a joyful mood.

Mosaic is the placement of certain fragments (paper, mirrors, Sapo, flower petals, eggshells, etc.) at the image level.

1. To perform mosaic works from eggshells, washed and dried eggshells are painted with watercolor paints of the desired colors using a brush.

2. After drying the paint, the eggshell is broken into small and large pieces according to the selected pattern.

3. When making eggshell mosaics, it is necessary to choose an image so that their contours are as straight as possible and do not have small bends.

4. The outline is passed through black paper or outlined according to a template.

5. First, the glue is applied to a part of the painting level. The eggshell is also recruited and compacted there, and then continued in the same order to the second part.

6. Remove excess glue by wiping with a clean cloth, gently pressing on it so that the bark adheres better.

Such work usually starts with the simplest contours. Later, the contours become much more complicated. A variety of mosaic works can be performed with various fruits and vegetables, melon seeds, veal, fish coins, shells, small stones.

**Applique** is a type of image technique based on cutting out various shapes and fixing them using materials adopted in the background style.

The concept of application includes methods of creating works of art, united by the similarity of various performance techniques in properties and materials. Each material application has features that seriously affect the technique of execution, for example, paper, lemon, tree bark are glued to the background with various adhesives.

Application is the simplest and easiest way to create an artwork. This allows the application to be widely used only for decorative purposes, starting from the creation of visual aids, manuals for various games, toys, flags, decorations, etc.

Decorative applique-it can consist of a pattern, a flower, a plot reflecting the harmony of an object, phenomenon, action, made up of individual images.

Applique is a type of image technique based on cutting out various shapes and fixing them taking into account the materials adopted in the background style.

The application appeared 2500 years ago among nomadic peoples. They used the application to decorate clothes and homes.

The application was made by different peoples from different materials. For example, rubies used bark in the applique business, and decorated their pastures with applications of colored bark. Khanty-Mansians, Evenks and other northern peoples used leather, cloth, and fur in applications. Komi, Kazakhs, Kalmyks, Ossetians, Buryats and other peoples used applications to decorate national clothes and household items.

In the application work, the main material is paper, you can also use ironed or starched pieces. In addition to these materials, straw, dried plants, seeds, leaves, and the like can be used.

For the application, varieties of paper with shiny marble, with a printed flower are suitable-velvet, silver and bronze, drawing and drawing paper.

Application is of great importance for the harmonious development of students. The application promotes the development of creativity, activates observation, attention and imagination, educates the will, educates manual labor, a sense of image, guessing and perception of color. Working on an image made of colored paper or other material sharpens the artistic taste.

The application work is performed in a sequence that must be performed as a mandatory rule so that it is always stored in memory. The desired application begins with the selection of a plot, followed by a sketch of the application, the choice of paper, cutting out the necessary details, burning them on the background, gluing and, finally, drying. Simple applications are made without sketches.

When performing application work, the main attention should be paid to its overall composition. A well-composed composition, that is, the placement of objects that need to be depicted, is the key to the success of the application.

The simplest applications are ornamental applications made of geometric shapes.

First, a sketch of the ornament is made, and then the size and number of necessary parts are

calculated. After preparing the parts, they are arranged in a certain order and determine which part to start gluing from.

In the application, a sketch is first made, and then the size and number of necessary parts are calculated. After preparing the parts, they are arranged in a certain order and determine which part to start gluing from. Then the prepared materials are glued together.

**Applications of geometric shapes.** One of the simplest types of applications according to the technique of execution are applications of geometric shapes. Students of grades 1 and 3 acquire the following knowledge when performing geometric shape applications:

1. Consolidate the existing knowledge about the formation of geometric shapes: a square, a right angle, a triangle, a circle from a piece of paper and with the help of measuring instruments.
2. They cultivate artistic taste, deepen their knowledge of making ornaments in stripes, circles, and squares in drawing lessons.
3. By analyzing individual objects in detail, they learn to perceive geometric shapes correctly.
4. Concepts such as "a lot, a little, longitudinally, transversely, a part and a layer, a shift into two parts, into four parts, into equal parts" are fixed in children.
5. Children learn to choose the right color combinations. Aesthetic taste is cultivated in them.

Applications of geometric shapes can also be divided into decorative ones-ornamental, subject, and plot. Making ornaments from a circle, square and oval. Details of the ornament: squares and triangles of different sizes are made. In a square, the pattern is built diagonally – this is convenient for a symmetrical arrangement of figures. In a circle, the pattern is built along the radii from the center.

#### **Object applications of geometric shapes.**

It is necessary to develop children's spatial perception of objects. It can be represented to one degree or another by the geometric shapes of the objects around us: houses, houses, trees, cars, dishes, animals, flowers and the like.

The teacher can choose any subject. Looking at it together with the children, they determine what geometric shapes some of its details look

like, in what sizes to take them, which are larger, which are smaller, in what order to place them.



With circles and their parts taken from colored paper, you can do a lot of geometric application work. Each of the circles must be positioned so that the desired shape is obtained as a result.

The technology of manufacturing an object application from geometric shapes

\* The work begins with choosing a topic and an idea;

\* Light-colored paper and background are selected;

• The number of images and elements for which the application is intended determines the choice of paper;

\* When working on an image, the main attention is paid to the content of the chosen topic, the choice of necessary materials, their sizes, colors.

\* The largest element in the image size must match the main object.

\* The position of figures and objects is determined using the materials that need to be depicted;

\* Harmony of the described phenomena is achieved;

\* All the details of the image, even the smallest ones, are cut out of paper, they cannot be drawn;

\* The level at which the prepared details are glued, that is, the background, and a thoughtful image is created;

\* Details are placed differently if this image is not welcome;

\* When gluing parts, their position is marked with a pencil so as not to confuse the place;

\* As an example, let's take the simplest geometric shape – a square – and place it in different positions to get its replacement.

\* To get started, you need to find the center, draw the axis of symmetry and arrange the elements accordingly.

These works contribute to the development of students' creative and comprehensive imagination and artistic taste. Children are taught perseverance and discipline on the way to achieving their goals. The skills of following the instructions for organized work and showing initiative are being formed. Applications prepared by students can become excellent didactic material for lessons in their native language and mathematics, a means of developing students' speech, and serve to enrich their understanding of shape, color, and the location of objects in space.

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