

A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF ART IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

Just as each period created its own literature, the literature of the independence period has its own characteristics in terms of style, imagery, and approach to the problem. One of the most pressing issues is to acquaint primary school students with the history of art analysis, to understand their identity and to educate the younger generation in the spirit of national traditions and customs.

KEYWORDS: *Art, National Tradition, National Tradition, Work, Analysis, Accurate, Fast, Conscious, Expressive Reading, Component, Synthesis-Analysis-Synthesis, Great, Scholar.*

INTRODUCTION

Together with the school reform after the independence of the Republic, they created new curricula and textbooks for primary school. Curricula focus on the analysis of the work of art, the use of different types of assignments to work on the text, new pedagogical technologies, technical means.

The Primary Reading Book contains popular works of art and science fiction in a variety of genres. Students will also learn about art analysis through works of art. As you know, in a work of art, events are depicted through the images of life. At its center is man, his nature and his attitude to society. The rules of depiction of existence, reality in the work of art through images, objective content and subjective assessment in a clear material are of great theoretical and practical importance for the methodology.

The analysis of a work of art is based on the following important methodological rules:

- Analysis of the content of the work and the formation of accurate, fast, conscious, expressive reading skills go hand in hand.
- Explaining the ideological and thematic basis of the work through its images, plot line, construction and visual aids will ensure the general development of students as individuals, the growth of connected speech.
- Relying on students' life experiences is the basis for a conscious understanding of the content of the work and a necessary condition for its analysis.
- Classroom reading is a tool to activate students' learning and expand their knowledge of the environment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The emotional impact of the work should also be taken into account when analyzing the work. Let the reader not only read the text, but let the author be excited about the story. One of the most pressing issues today is to educate the younger generation in the spirit of national traditions and

customs. Introducing students to art analysis can help solve some of these problems. Basically, to teach the analysis of works of art, to analyze the text, to arouse in students a positive attitude to fiction, to cultivate in them an aesthetic taste. Let the student find the solution to the problem by analyzing the content of the work, get into the image of the heroes of the work and learn life lessons. First of all, the teacher's attitude to the events described in the work is the focus of the teacher's work. Students will gradually begin to understand the specifics of depicting reality through images. Second, any work of art depicts specific historical events. Only a historical approach to the events in the work can give a true assessment of the work. The study of history lays the foundation for the future. Thirdly, it is necessary to acquaint the students with the ideological content of the work, the life and views of the author in accordance with the age of the students. Fourth, in the analysis of a work of art, it is important to teach the student to understand the ideological content and direction of the work.

According to psychologists, an analysis of a work of art is not enough to understand it. Perception of a work is a complex process that involves some kind of relationship to the work, to the reality it portrays. Students have two different approaches to a literary hero: an emotional response to a literary hero and an elementary analysis.

In a play, all the components are interconnected. Images develop in the play. As the story unfolds, new aspects of the protagonists are revealed. These qualities require a holistic reading, comprehension, that is, synthesis when working on a work. After reading from beginning to end, the work is analyzed, and then proceeded to a high-quality synthesis. Before beginning to read a work, students should be prepared to study the analysis of the work of art. So, the preparation period is the synthesis-analysis-synthesis process. Students need to have a clear idea of life in order to understand the content of the work. Preparations are underway:

- Enrich students' perceptions of the events reflected in the play, provide new information that affects the conscious perception of the text, create conditions for students to relate the facts described in the play to their own observations in their lives.

- Introduction to the life of the writer, the study of history, positive events in the life of the writer, arousing interest in his work.

- Prepare students to understand and comprehend the work emotionally.

- Explain the lexical meaning of words that interfere with the understanding of the content of the work.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are different types of preparatory work, and the teacher chooses the type of work depending on the content and circumstances. The preparation period will take 2-5 minutes and will focus on the students. Excursion. This type of work can be used to study nature, or to study topics such as manufacturing, construction, urban, rural life, or a trip to the Alley of Scholars. Movie show. If the film is shown before the texts describing the events of pre-revolutionary life, the students' understanding of the work will be activated. Of course, there aren't enough educational movies right now. But video can be used, and it allows the reader to hear, see, and think. Working on a work of art is a complex process, and the educational tasks of teacher reading lessons require taking into account the specifics of the art form and the readiness of students.

In a work of art, all the components are interconnected. Images develop in the play. As the story unfolds, new aspects of the protagonists are revealed. These features require a holistic reading, comprehension, that is, synthesis when working on a work. After reading from beginning to end, the work is analyzed, and then proceeded to a high-quality synthesis. Students will need to be prepared to read a work of art before they can begin reading. So, the preparation period is the

synthesis-analysis-synthesis process.

In short, as students become more familiar with the work of art, they begin to understand themselves. Works of art are rare sources that teach our history, our nationality, and determine our future. Works of art educate young people in the spirit of national traditions and customs. Works of art should be age-appropriate, understandable, and interesting. Each given work of art educates the reader in the spirit of morality. In the analysis of the text of a work of art in primary school, the content of the work has a strong impact on the personality of the student, the selection of works appropriate to the age of the student, their level, the use of methods and types of analysis .

The goal of the study of literature, of a literary work, can be achieved only through a thorough analysis. Based on the principles of artistic analysis, the educator not only tells the topic and content of the literary text in the course of the lesson, draws conclusions from it, "social advice", but also communicates face to face with his students. -can correctly direct to aesthetic analysis. Without artistic analysis, students can simply recognize and list the best works of literature. But the artistic value that determines the survival of these immortal works, the true essence, can be understood only through the analysis and interpretation of an experienced teacher. Only then will they feel the greatness of our national heritage, the works of our great scholars, and the problems of acquainting their students with the analysis of works of art, studying history, self-awareness and educating the younger generation in the spirit of national traditions and customs.

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