

INDIVIDUAL WORK WITH STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF ART PEDAGOGY**Hüseyin Mertöl***Associate Professor of Tokat**Gaziosmanpasha University of the Republic of Turkey***Arzikulova Surayyo Fayzullayevna***Researcher of the Shahrizabz State Pedagogical Institute*surayyoarzikulova1972@gmail.com*Tel:+998 94 527 70 72*

Annotation: This article covers the content of the discipline of art pedagogy, its main tasks, and the scientific and methodological foundations of individual work with students in art education. Also, modern methods used in art pedagogy, the advantages of an individual approach, and issues of psychological support are analyzed.

Keywords: art pedagogy, individual approach, creative activity, student, art education, pedagogical methods.

Introduction

In the process of modern education, one of the urgent issues is the development of students' creative potential and the formation of their aesthetic thinking. Art pedagogy plays an important role in this regard. Through this discipline, students not only receive information through art, but also understand themselves, express their feelings and become active participants in society.

Main part

1. The essence of art pedagogy. Art pedagogy is a method of conducting the educational process using art. It is aimed not only at giving students knowledge, but also at their aesthetic, moral and social development.

2. The need for an individual approach

Each student has his own worldview, creative thinking style, and abilities. Therefore, art pedagogy requires an individual approach. Through this approach:

-the student's inner potential is revealed;

-independent thinking and decision-making skills are formed;

-his attitude towards art deepens.

3. Methodological foundations of individual work. It is advisable to use the following methods when working with students individually:

-Creative tasks - tasks that are suitable for each student, providing the opportunity for free creativity.

-Reflective methods - encouraging analysis, evaluation and mastery of one's own thoughts.

-Creating portfolios - allows for systematic monitoring of the student's creative growth.

-Mentoring system - establishes a trusting relationship between the teacher and the student.

4. The importance of a psychological approach

A psychological approach plays an important role in individual work. The art pedagogical process becomes effective by strengthening the emotional state, motivation and self-confidence of each student. Art therapy methods (colors, music, theater, fine arts) are widely used in this process.

Representatives from Tokat Gaziosmanpasha University of the Republic of Turkey, Professor Ömer Faruk and Associate Professor Hüseyin Mertöl, visited the Department of Preschool Education, Faculty of Pedagogy, Shahrizabz State Pedagogical Institute, and organized interesting activities with students.

Initially, ideas and opinions were exchanged about Turkish culture, the social life of the educational process, and several other processes. In addition, he introduced the interactive methods used in the educational process.



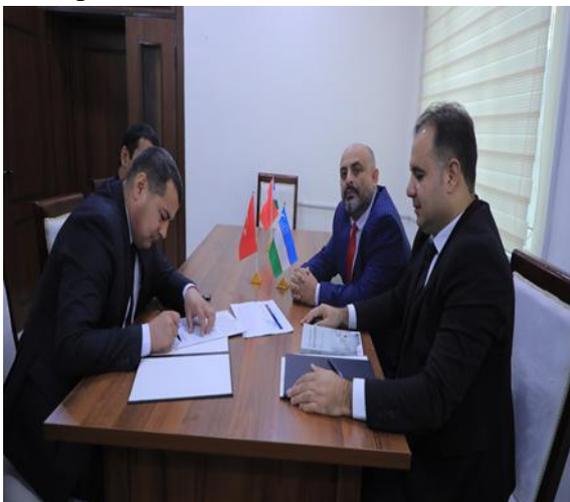
In the first lessons, students were introduced to the “Strogami” method. Its essence, purpose and objectives of its use in a school educational organization, as well as the history of the origin of this method, were introduced.

Now, through colors, we can see the processes of individual work of students through the art of Ebru.

Ebru is a technique of drawing various patterns with colored paints on a specially prepared water surface and transferring them to paper or other surfaces. It is widely developed mainly in Turkey and has been valued as a work of art since ancient times.

Necessary tools for preparing Ebru:

1. Water (in a large container) - but not ordinary water, but specially thickened water (for example, with citre or other natural thickeners).



2. Paints - special ebru paints made from natural pigments, dispersed in water.
3. Brushes - specially prepared brushes (made of horse or sorrel hair).
4. Bowls and needles – for dripping paint and creating patterns.
5. Paper – thin, white paper that absorbs water well.

Steps for making marbling:

1. Preparing the water. Alum or other natural thickener is added to the water and left to stand for several hours or overnight.
2. Spraying the paint onto the surface of the water. Using brushes, paints of different colors are sprayed onto the surface of the water. Each color is sprayed one after the other and they spread throughout the water.
3. Creating a pattern. Using a needle or stick, various shapes are drawn on the paint droplets - flowers, spirals, hearts, waves, etc.



4. Placing the paper. The paper is carefully placed on the surface of the water with the prepared pattern and held for a few seconds.
5. Lifting and drying the paper. The paper is removed, and the paint pattern in the water is applied to it. Then the paper is dried.



The students enjoyed seeing the works of art they had created through individual marbling.



The advantages of the art of marbling are that it develops creative thinking and patience. Each work is unique and unrepeatable. It can be used as art therapy. Aesthetic education and eyewitness are formed.

Conclusion

Art pedagogy is one of the modern approaches to art education, enriching the minds of students aesthetically and creatively through individual work. The teacher's approach to each student, organized taking into account his interests and needs, is the key to the successful course of the educational process.

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