

THE ROLE OF THEATRICAL PEDAGOGY IN THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDENT'S PERSONALITY

Akhmedova Z.A. (Republic of Uzbekistan)

Akhmedova Zamira Amirovna - Associate Professor,
DEPARTMENT OF MUSICAL, DRAMA THEATER AND CINEMATOGRAPHY,
UZBEKISTAN STATE INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND CULTURE, TASHKENT, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: this article examines the role of theatrical pedagogy in the formation and development of the student's personality. Today, one of the main forms of theatrical art in school education is the drama circle, which does not exist according to the laws of the educational standard, but as an independent "body" of art. Talented, gifted children who are interested in theater take part in it. The dominant result of practicing theatrical art is: self-confidence, self-affirmation as a person.

Keywords: theatrical pedagogy, personality development, art, drama club, talent.

РОЛЬ ТЕАТРАЛЬНОЙ ПЕДАГОГИКИ В СТАНОВЛЕНИИ И РАЗВИТИИ ЛИЧНОСТИ УЧАЩЕГОСЯ

Ахмедова З.А. (Республика Узбекистан)

Ахмедова Замира Амировна – доцент,
кафедра музыкальный, драматический театр и кинематография,
Государственный институт искусств и культуры Узбекистана, г. Ташкент. Республика Узбекистан

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматривается роль театральной педагогики в становлении и развитии личности учащегося. На сегодняшний день одна из основных форм театрального искусства в школьном образовании – это драматический кружок, который существует не по законам образовательного стандарта, а как самостоятельный «орган» художественного искусства. В нем учувствуют талантливые, одаренные, интересующиеся театром дети. Доминирующим результатом занятий театральным искусством является уверенность в себе, утверждение себя как личности.

Ключевые слова: театральная педагогика, развития личность, искусства, драматический кружок, талант.

The driving force of the progress of the XXI century has become the personality, individuality of a person. The multivariance of today's world, the interpenetration of social groups, nations, economic models of development are moving further and further away from the clear-cut patterns of division of society that are characteristic of humanity in the 20th century. The personality in the history of all mankind is increasingly becoming dominant in the most massive processes and movements [1].

The basic principles of theatrical pedagogy as one of the most creative by their nature coincide with the cultural and creative principles. Since the role of theatrical pedagogy is to reveal and form the developed harmonious personality of the student, the theatrical teacher seeks to construct a system of relationships in such a way as to organize accessible conditions for emotional expression, relaxedness, mutual trust and a creative atmosphere. The theater of today can reveal and emphasize the individuality, uniqueness and uniqueness of the human person, and regardless of where this person is on the stage or in the auditorium.

Theater can be a lesson and an exciting game, a means of immersion in another era and the discovery of new, unknown and unknown facets of modernity. Theatrical art makes it possible to assimilate not only in a theoretical aspect, but also in practice, moral and scientific truths, teaches to be oneself, to transform into a hero and to live a diverse set of lives, spiritual collisions, dramatic tests of character. Thus, theatrical activity is a child's path to universal human culture, a path to the moral values of his people. Today, one of the main forms of theatrical art in school education is the drama circle, which does not exist according to the laws of the educational standard, but as an independent "body" of art. Talented, gifted children who are interested in theater take part in it. The dominant result of practicing theatrical art is: self-confidence, self-affirmation as a person.

Theatrical activities give children another invaluable opportunity - the opportunity for self-expression, which is especially important at their age, especially if, for one reason or another, it cannot express itself vividly in something else, for example, in sports. Attending theater classes, students satisfy their moral and aesthetic needs.

Performing arts gives students such invaluable priorities as:

- self-confidence, the ability to reason, assertion as a person;
- the acquisition of collective communication skills necessary for children in later adult life;
- fostering a sense of responsibility and independence in oneself; - the acquisition of creative self-expression, the implementation of the individual abilities of each;
- contact through the game with the phenomena of reality, experiences that fill him with rich content and leave a mark in his memory for a long time;

- development of the inclinations and creative qualities of children: attention, quickness of reaction, resourcefulness, altruism, fantasy and imagination, body plastic, speech and much more with a "+" sign; - teaching children to discipline and self-discipline;

- the formation of taste, the education of a sense of proportion, the ability to analyze, to distinguish the true, the high from the vulgar and false, as well as to give a correct objective assessment of their capabilities, skills and their work;

- broadening one's horizons, which provides additional knowledge about life.

School theater pedagogy is an interdisciplinary direction, the emergence of which is due to a number of socio-cultural and educational factors.

Since it is in the school "atmosphere" that the personal formation of self-awareness is formed, the culture of feelings, the ability to communicate, mastery of one's body, voice, plastic expressiveness of movements are formed, a sense of proportion and taste are brought up, which are necessary for a person for long-term success in any field of activity. The most universal means of development of personality, personal abilities of a person is precisely theatrical and aesthetic activity, which is organically included in the educational process.

School theater appears as a form of artistic and aesthetic activity that recreates the world of life, perceived by the emerging personality.

Theater gives the individual the whole arsenal of "weapons" that are necessary in modern society - this is self-confidence and self-confidence, responsibility for their actions, the ability to defend their point of view, etc. It is such a harmonious personality that will be in demand in the society of the new era.

References / Список литературы

1. *Annamuratova Svetlana Karimovna*. Folk traditions of the Uzbek theater and their role in the aesthetic education of schoolchildren of the Uzbek SSR. Dis. Auth. 1985. P. 28.