

METHODS OF DEVELOPING CREATIVE THINKING IN CHILDREN THROUGH COLORS AND SHAPES

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Abstract: This article analyzes methods of developing children's creative thinking through the use of colors and shapes. It discusses pedagogical approaches and the application of interactive and creative methods that help children improve their visual perception, harmonize colors and shapes, and make creative decisions.

Keywords: colors, shapes, creative thinking, fine arts, primary education, pedagogy, interactive methods

Introduction: Colors and shapes are among the main elements of fine arts that contribute to children's development. In primary education, using colors and shapes plays a crucial role in forming children's creative and visual thinking, aesthetic taste, and critical reasoning abilities (Akhmedov, 2010; Bobo, 2012). Through colors, children learn to express emotions, choose color harmony, and create visual compositions. Shapes, in turn, help them understand the size, form, and placement of objects, organize composition, and develop spatial imagination. Pedagogical approaches in this process aim to:

- Teach the harmonious use of colors and shapes;
- Develop creative decision-making and visual problem-solving skills;
- Form aesthetic taste and visual perception;
- Encourage independent thinking and reflective judgment;
- Foster social interaction through group activities and collaborative learning.

Literature Review and Methodology: Colors and shapes are essential pedagogical tools for developing creative thinking in children's art education. According to Akhmedov (2010), colors enable children to express emotions, understand harmony, and make visual decisions. Shapes, on the other hand, allow children to comprehend form, size, and spatial relationships, which are fundamental in organizing composition. Studies by Bobo (2012) and Soliev (2014) indicate that working with colors and shapes enhances children's creativity, critical thinking, and reflective reasoning. Furthermore, these pedagogical strategies foster social cohesion, collaboration, and motivation. Karimov (2009) emphasizes that through color and shape exercises, children acquire visual perception, color harmony, and compositional problem-solving skills. Interactive and creative methods actively engage children, motivate them, and instill responsibility in their work.

The methodological framework of this research focuses on the following:

- Teaching children to harmoniously use colors and shapes;
- Developing creative solutions and visual problem-solving skills;
- Strengthening visual thinking and aesthetic appreciation;
- Encouraging independent and reflective decision-making;
- Enhancing social and communicative skills through teamwork.

Discussion and Results: Colors and shapes are significant pedagogical tools in fostering creativity and aesthetic growth among children. In primary education, colors help children express emotions, select harmonious combinations, and make visual decisions, while shapes enable them to understand spatial organization, form, and proportion (Akhmedov, 2010; Bobo, 2012). According to Soliev (2014), using colors and shapes enhances creative decision-making, reflective thinking, and critical reasoning. Interactive methods stimulate participation, motivation, and responsibility toward learning. These approaches also improve students' social cooperation and accountability.

Research findings show that developing creative thinking through colors and shapes:

1. Enhances creative abilities by encouraging unique visual solutions.
2. Cultivates aesthetic taste and visual thinking through artistic reflection.
3. Promotes independent decision-making via interactive lessons.
4. Improves social skills through collaboration and discussion.
5. Increases lesson engagement and motivation.

Conclusion: Developing children's creative thinking through colors and shapes is an essential pedagogical strategy in primary education. Colors help children express emotions, select harmonious tones, and develop artistic solutions, while shapes enhance their understanding of form, proportion, and spatial awareness (Akhmedov, 2010; Bobo, 2012).

The findings indicate that activities involving colors and shapes help develop children's social harmony, responsibility, and creativity. Participation in exhibitions gives them social experience and builds confidence in their creative potential (Soliev, 2014; Karimov, 2009). Overall, the development of creative thinking through colors and shapes contributes to children's social, emotional, and artistic growth, enhances pedagogical efficiency, and makes the educational process more engaging and meaningful.

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