



TEACHING COMPOSITION IN FINE ARTS CLASSES

M. T. Noomonova

Student of the Educational Direction "Fine Arts and
Engineering Graphics" Andijan State Pedagogical Institute

Anotation:

This article consists of observing the Badi culture, life, and figurative tasting through the compassionate in the streamers, imitating Badi thought, ability, and instilling little creative activity.

Keywords: look at the world, will, tassavur, sketch, etjud, image, contemplation.

Introduction

In addition to exploring the heritage and experiences of past art-art masters, any creator also explores the style of the image, composition law, which deeply affects the viewer. In practice, there are necessary elements of the composition. The law of integrity, analogy, the content of the means of contrast law and the subordination to the idea are the Basic Laws of composition. Signs of this law E. Kibrik's book is given a thorough and deep analysis. Since the law of the sign of integrity is observed in the composition, the work of art appears to be an indivisible whole. In the integrity of the composition, the elements of the composition are represented by Form, volume, "stain", intermediate character copy, gesture. As an example I. Repin's painting "Krestnoy Khod v Kurskoy gubernii" appears at first glance in the form of a holistic "stain".

Materials and Methods

The mass - Halo image in the composition is located on the diogonal, connecting the four corners of the cartoon. The cartoon depicts an incredibly large number of haloic communities, with each person through characters, negative, positive images, and class contradictions, well - behaved Russian society.

Composition is the law of truth - basically represented by three characters. The first sign is the uniqueness of what is happening in a work of art. A. Savrasov's "black crows flew in", I. Levita's "golden autumn", A. Kuinji's "in the Birch Grove", a. In the landscapes of rolov "Air color is wide", a special image of Russian nature is depicted, along with meaning, elegance. The second sign of the law of typification describes the topic of what is happening, the timing of the state of action. Especially the multi-figure composition represented the characters on the topic in different cases I. In Repin's" it





was unexpected", tamoshabin imagines not only the situation in which the characters are portrayed, but what work they do, in what case - before they accidentally see her husband returning from hibis. The old mother stopped playing the royal', put aside the chair and turned to confront her son. An unexpected meeting later. As a result, the heart swells and the eyes turn into a state full of youth of joy. The climactic moment that is taking place here is the tool in the movement that connects the life story with the subject. Yu. Pimenev showed modern urban life in a movement that changed before our eyes in his work "new Moscow", "wedding in the streets of Tomorrow" (pictures). In the celebration of the wedding ceremony, the future is the state of the peoples who are stepping on life. Typification is a novelty - the third sign of your law. Realistic art does not correctly express the truth, but the artist gives an attractive interpretation of the senses, aesthetic beauty, imagination. Aesthetic qualities in an artistic image, innovations in a composition solution are discovered by the artist.

Aesthetic discoveries can be found in the immortal works of Michelangelo, Titian, Rembrant, A. Deyneka, A. Plastov, K. In the works of yuan, we see the concept of novelty in the subject from the artistic means of composition structure. The news stream "Novizna" was launched by US A. Queenji - "birch groves", V. We see in Polenov's landscape "courtyard in Moscow".

One of the main laws of composition is the law of contrast. Leonardo da Vinci, in his scientific work "the laws of painting", writes about size opposition, about large - small, low - high, thin - thick, character, invoice, contrast of materials. Michelangelo gives much importance to the volume contrasts in the plane. A person perceives the shape of objects only through a contrast of shade and light and absorbs it into his own mind.

Discussion

Rules, methods of composition. When we taxied works of art, the rules and methods of composition gradually lost their essence, and new rules of composition began to appear. When creating a work of art, artists naturally and consciously adhere to the laws of composition. Each socio-society transversely puts new modern tasks in front of art.

Currently, we divide the theoretical basis of composition into two groups. 1. Laws of composition. 2. Composition rules and methods.

One of the main methods of composition is the representation of rhythm, the identification of the center of the subject of the composition, the symmetric or asymmetric state, the placement of the main device of the mass in the second plan width. The presence of rhythm in life and art is a good sign, a tool for the artist. It is the alternating return of one element in the interval. In the perception of the structure





of the composition of the idea of the work, rhythm plays the role of an aesthetic figurative imagination and relies on the laws of contrast color, tone.

When a long width is depicted horizontally in an open landscape, the width seems barren, large. V. Meshkov's landscape of "reflections in the ditch" is depicted by placing it in a very horizontal long format. A wooded area is depicted behind the multi-plan landscape. Contrast bright colors in the front and back plan, light horizon line reflects distance, free width.

When expressing the composition in a horizontal way, we feel a state of calm, tranquility. The presence of the composition in a parallel, vertical direction means a solemn majestic, uplifting state of zinc. This Included L. An example would be abdullaeva's cartoon "dirty land openers". The Diogonal orientation, on the other hand, indicates an increase or decrease in the state of motion. V. Surikov's cartoon "Boyaroonya Morozova" depicts the moving direction of the sleigh, a child running, a halo - crowd in various costumes watching with excitement in a diogonal direction from the lower right corner to the upper - left corner. The position of the movement in the work, which weakens the direction from right to left, gives an opportunity to express the depth of the distance.

Creative process in composition. The use of the laws and regulations of the composition of Fine Arts was formed from the primitive period. Attentive to nature with alertness, those who observed the structure of leaves, branches flowers, understood the rhythm and symmetry in nature, realizing the differences of the time of the Year, Day and night. In the reliefs of the ancient Greeks, for example, the rhythm is clearly felt. Work on the " composition " and all preparatory stages are a creative process.

Creativity is a high and complex level of human consciousness. It is a miracle that gives birth to a person as a result of knowledge, competence, experience of life. The result of creativity in fine art is the creation of a work of art.

Interesting ideas on the issue of the essence of artistic creativity, the division of the activity of creativity into structural factors L.G.Given in erماش's study "the creative nature of Art". The power of creativity is realized with the help of "spiritual and practical abilities" - such as Labor, ilkhom, memory, thinking, artistic talent, imagination, hysteria.

Labor is one of the main types of human activity, thanks to which a person creates material and spiritual resources. As a result of Labor, a work of art is created. Creative work-observation of nature, reading literature, collecting materials, drawing drafts and sketches, performing Etudes is associated with working on sketches of





composition, worldview, skill, mastery of skills and the creation of a work, consists of individual characteristics of the artist.

Memory is the reproductive power of artistic creation that manifests the past experience of a person. In human life, unable to bypass memory in any of its activities, he can draw those taasurots a sketch of a composition without naturalness according to his imagination. The sum of images and visual cues obtained when working from nature allows you to create valuable images that cover the work. The Great Russian artist A, who practiced a lot and developed his own memory of vision. Serov liked to draw from memory when he began to draw a picture as a small age. I. K. Aivazovsky, on the other hand, had acquired a visual memory at the level of khairon qalar.

Will is one of the most necessary psychic processes for creativity, which determines the effect of the power of creativity. Will means being able to consciously control mental and physical strength. Complex volitional character leads to the implementation of the goal. Certain features of will: independence, patience, self – control. Will, as a great power, activates creativity to achieve high results.

Thinking is one of the forces of creativity, directing perception, intuition, emotion in thinking about being, in reasoning, in order to create a work of art. A work of art is a product of thought, as in other spheres of human activity. The work of art covers not only pictorial means, but also ideological – aesthetic content, worldview, philosophical understanding. The artist's thinking is characterized by its creative character, accompanied by creative imagination.

Attachment is the most elevated state of mind in the process of human labor. In the creative work of the artist, the promotion plays a significant role as one of the forces of active creativity. The creative situation for the artist from the creative, spiritual, physical orientation will be solved very quickly. In this, the creative imagination, thinking of the artist will be actively worked.

Artistic talent is one of the personal psychological characteristics and is actively involved in artistic creation as the greatest force. Innate talent is present in a person himself with originality in his innate anatomical and physiological structure. Artistic talent will definitely require love for art, and the passion for creativity will not give peace. The highest quality of a person's artistic talent is genius. In artistic creation, the concept of geniality is a highly manifested quality of talent without iSox, which leads the artist to create works of art that stand higher than the art of a certain historical period and are of secular importance.

The components of creativity – knowledge, World Vision, artistic style, aesthetic and artistic taste, skill are introduced. Knowledge is considered the main main main component of creativity, through the acquisition of which intuition, aesthetic





perception, perception, thinking, memory, World Vision, competence, creative style, mastery develop. For an artist, knowledge is a vital material, a deep comprehensive study of life, without which a work of art cannot be created. The artist should be a well-versed, educated, intelligent person with a good knowledge of life in every possible way. In addition, he should reflect his knowledge in a generalized form through his own emotions, an artistic image.

Worldview is the determination of objective existence in an artistic character in accordance with the ideological direction of activity. The worldview rests on the basis of knowledge gained from the sciences.

Both aesthetic and artistic taste worldview is an artistic style, indicating a certain particular ideological aesthetic creative direction of the artist. Aesthetic and artistic taste is not given to a person at birth, just like ability, it develops with the growth of a person.

Skill is the artistic ability, personality and qualities of a person, manifested in the necessary conditions of Fine Art. The skill is to master a high level of knowledge, visual techniques, skills, skills perfectly.

Composition tools. Line, bar, color and tint stain (grease) shade - gloss, color, linear, air and color prespectiva are tools of the composition. And the line can be called one of the main tools of Fine Art. It is used in long-term, short-term composition sketches. The artist can represent the shape of the object on the surface of the paper through lighter, darker lines. The composition is performed in practice initially in pencil. In the next step, the barcode gives the lines through the thickness to represent depth, distance, giving the objects a shape to their shaded, bright areas. Color and tus play an important role in composing the composition. The role of plastic volume, linear, airy, colored perspectives in the work is large. Above we went through the recording of the main tools of the composition.

The main task of the composition course is to create creative thinking in students, the perception and visualization of art, the observation and figurative visualization of life, the formation of artistic aesthetic taste and culture, their implementation in their artistic and pedagogical activity. The composition consists of a practical as well as a theoretical part.

Theoretical lectures require practical training in the audience, conscious performance of homework. The introduction contains the basic laws, methods and means of the composition. Represent the Fine Arts the specific problems of composition in genre types, the requirements of the existing law in the work of art.





Conclusions

In the deep assimilation of knowledge in composition theory, the importance of special seminars to Kat. In addition to these, it is good for students to write abstracts on the basis of topics and give lectures, discuss them. In the practical part, the main goal is to form creative abilities in students, to observe life, to reflect it with pictorial means, to bring the exercise step by step to the end. In practical training, it is important to consciously perceive the idea of content as a sketch of the composition, its goals and objectives. It is necessary to formulate creative thinking, explaining the practical tasks performed by discussing shortcomings and reasons.

Art museums, art exhibition halls, excursions, organizing meetings with mature artists, conducting interviews with them, enrich the artistic taste in students. Organizing exhibitions from good sketches with the announcement of concourses among students for the "best composition sketch" on the given topic, ragbatizing the winners will have a creative effect. Each of these types of Fine Arts listed above describes the vocation chosen by the creator, the subject in its own means, in the artistic language. Among these types of art, the most common is elegant image art.

Elegant fine art is a kind of Fine Art. The artist describes the volume of the body using paints and special methods. Elegant fine art consists of five elements. These elements are ambiguous in describing the shape of the object, the color of the falling light, the material from which it is made, the object being depicted in what conditions and environment it is in.

References:

1. The perfect generation is the foundation of the development of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: East, 1997.
2. Turgunbayev K., Rizayev A. "Modern pedagogical technologies". Andijan 2008.
3. Abdirasilov S., Tolipov N. "Painting". T., 2005.
4. Ishmukhammedov R. Improving the effectiveness of education with the help of innovative technologies. T. 2004 < BR > /
5. Saidakhmedov N. Pedagogical technology. T. 2002
6. Lambev T., Egamov A., Thazov T., Nurqobilov A., "Rangtasvir". Grades 5-9 "Art". T., 2003.
7. Nabiev M. "Colorology". T.: Teacher, 1996.
8. Nabiev M., Azimova B. "Methodology for teaching drawing". T.: Teacher, 1976.
9. Yegamov H. Work with paints. T.: Teacher, 1981.
10. Yegamov H. "Painting". T.: Teacher, 2005.
11. Khasanov R. "Methodology for teaching Fine Arts at school". T:" FAN", 2004.





12. Khasanov R. Science Program "modern technology of teaching Fine Arts". TDPU-2007.
13. Aydinov N. Problems of training artists - teachers. T.: Teacher, 1997.
14. Anthology of Uzbek pedagogy. (1st jtd). T. "The teacher" 1995
15. Yoshidev J.G'. Usmanov S.A. Fundamentals of pedagogical technology. T. "Teacher" 2004

