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Fine Arts -The Role of the Student in the Life of Young People

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Abstract: *As stated in the state educational standards of fine arts, it is intended to provide children with the following knowledge from the basics of art criticism.*

KeyWords: *Life, Arts, Young People, Student.*

Fine arts - is an art form and its place and importance in people's lives. Development of fine arts in the territory of Uzbekistan -samples of fine arts found in Afrasiob, Varakhsha, Toprak Qala, etc. Types and genres of fine arts is painting, graphics, sculpture and genres -landscape, life, still life, portrait, historical, batal, animal, legend, marina. Types of paintings - bench painting, monumental painting, miniature painting. Painting technique-fresco, mosaic, stained glass.

Types of sculpture - bench sculpture, decorative sculpture, monumental sculpture; relief (barelef, gorelef); round sculptures.

Types of graphics - bench graphics, stamp, poster, book graphics; newspaper-magazine graphics; propaganda and agitation graphics; label, packaging, etc.

Movaraunnahr Miniature School - Oriental miniature schools. Renaissance Fine Arts in Europe; Contemporary Fine Arts of Uzbekistan; The modern advanced fine arts of the world; major currents in world fine arts; the world's largest museums of fine arts; The largest museum of fine arts in Uzbekistan. The life and work of the world's greatest artists (Kamoliddin Behzod, Leonardo da Vinci, Ural Tansiqbaev, Chingiz Akhmarov, etc.).

Image processing depending on the nature - The lesson allows you to know the structure, shape, color, size of things, their characteristic, typical features. In this way, the most important visual skills such as observation, memory, aesthetic taste, figurative thinking are formed and developed in children. They will be able to draw vertical, horizontal, curved, curved, wavy lines, paint the corresponding surface with paints in a uniform way, go from light to dark and vice versa from dark to light, students will be able to divide straight and curved lines into equal parts. They learn to choose the correct paper format based on the content of the drawing and to place the picture on the paper in a compositionally correct way. They also learn to work the picture on a step-by-step basis.

In nature-based painting classes, students learn how to work with brushes, crayons, watercolors, gouache, and, where possible, work with materials such as charcoal, sauces, pastels, and sangina.

In practical work, the structure of the body of man, animal, bird, the proportions of their parts, the ability to accurately reflect the shape are improved. In addition to providing theoretical information on light, color, perspective, composition, practical work is carried out on individual and still life work.

In the process of depiction, the analysis of nature, the comparison of their parts with each other, generalization, etc. will be the focus of the image processor. Particular attention is paid to the fluency of the lines, the elegance and proportion of colors, the ability to visualize the expressed beauty.

The tasks mentioned above are performed in the form of drafts and sketches that can be done in 1-2 hours and in a short time (5-10 minutes). This work is done on the basis of a separate topic or at the beginning, middle or end of the lesson, depending on the content of the lesson.

The above-mentioned tasks and assignments are carried out by drawing a picture of plant and tree leaves, flowers of different shapes and colors, fruits and vegetables, handicrafts and applied arts in the form of a still life separately and without a ball.

Nature-based tasks also include working on a complete or sketch of a bird, animal, or human figure. In the primary grades, it was extremely helpful to draw a picture of an insect, such as a flag, a clock, a balloon, a toy car, a dragonfly, a butterfly, a golden beetle, that fit more children's visual abilities. In choosing the nature for such lessons, the teacher pays attention to their aesthetic appearance, shape, color, which will be of interest to children.

Compositional activity is divided into three parts according to its content.

1. Painting composition.
2. Decorative composition.
3. Sculptural composition.

Compositional activity aims to develop students' artistic and creative abilities, to express their thoughts and impressions in pictures, as well as to develop artistic taste. Painting composition classes involve the performance of scenes and events from the environment in the form of practical work in all its genres (landscape, domestic, still life, historical, animalistic, mythical, marina). This practical work is carried out in direct connection with the theoretical knowledge of light, color, perspective.

In such practical classes, children observe nature (drafting, painting, long-term drawing) based on knowledge and skills acquired from memory, works of fine art.

Students work on a number of sketches, sketches to place its elements on the surface of the paper in relation to each other, to create a coherent composition, to find a composition that corresponds to the content of the topic.

When creating a composition, children pay special attention to enriching the content of the composition by selecting the typical characters of the images, replacing the parts and adding additional details. It takes into account such laws and rules as the integrity of the composition, the differentiation of parts, shapes, colors and the connection and contrast between them, the subordination of all the means in the work to the main idea.

In painting composition classes, students learn to draw with paints, to emphasize the main in the image, to follow the rules of perspective in the expression of proximity in the image.

In decorative composition classes, students will learn about road, square, rectangular, circle patterns, open and closed patterns, copying from visible pattern patterns, and independent creative work used in artistic and decorative works. This work is carried out in direct connection with the decoration of the item.

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