



Techniques for teaching students realistic visualization of presence in the lessons of fine arts

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received February 2021
Received in revised form
28 March 2022
Accepted 20 April 2022
Available online
15 May 2022

Keywords:

fine art,
student being,
realistic image,
methodology,
technology,
artist,
drawing,
development, thinking.

ABSTRACT

It is the basis of all types of Fine Arts. The artist is based on painting, regardless of which of the types of Fine Arts he creates. He expresses his observations, his research on the compositions of the great works, first with the first lines in the pen. As for the creation of works of art, these executed drawings serve as an auxiliary resource to the artist. The artist begins the creation of this or that picture with a pencil. After that, this work of art gives the viewer an aesthetic pleasure through a palette of colors. In other words, without pencil drawing, no artist can make his work mature. Realistic painting teaches to master the basics, methods and skills of drawing, to know the sequence in describing and to be able to use various illustrative tools. Learning the basics of drawing, it is worth noting that the drawing is built on the principle of drawing in stages, depending on the thing itself. In this article, the lessons of Fine Arts give students an idea and feedback on the methods of teaching realistic images of existence.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol3-iss4/S-pp217-221>

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Talabalarga tasviriy san'at darslarida mavjudlikni realist vizualizatsiyaga o'rgatish usullari

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

tasviriy san'at,
talabalik,
real tasvir,
metodika,
texnologiya,
rassom,

Bu tasviriy san'at barcha turlarining asosidir. Rassom tasviriy san'atning qaysi turlarini yaratishidan qat'i nazar, rassomlikka asoslanadi. U buyuk asarlar kompozitsiyasi bo'yicha o'z kuzatishlarini, izlanishlarini dastlab qalamdagi ilk misralar bilan ifodalaydi. San'at asarlarini yaratishga kelsak, bu bajarilgan chizmalar rassom uchun yordamchi manba bo'lib

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chizmachilik,
rivojlanish,
tafakkur.

xizmat qiladi. Rassom u yoki bu rasmni yaratishni qalam bilan boshlaydi. Shundan so'ng bu san'at asari ranglar palitrasi orqali tomoshabinga estetik zavq bag'ishlaydi. Boshqacha aytganda, qalam chizmasdan, hech bir rassom o'z asarini yetuk qila olmaydi. Realistik rangtasvir chizishning asoslari, usullari va malakalarini egallashga, tasvirlashda ketma-ketlikni bilishga va turli tasvir vositalaridan foydalana olishga o'rgatadi. Chizish asoslarini o'rganish, shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, chizma narsaning o'ziga qarab bosqichma-bosqich chizish prinsipi asosida qurilgan. Ushbu maqolada tasviriy san'at darslari o'quvchilarga borliqning real obrazlarini o'rgatish usullari haqida fikr va mulohazalar beriladi.

Приемы обучения студентов реалистической визуализации присутствия на уроках изобразительного искусства

Ключевые слова:

изобразительное искусство,
студенческое бытие,
реалистический образ,
методика,
технология,
художник,
рисунок,
развитие,
мышление.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Это является основой всех видов изобразительного искусства. Художник опирается на живопись, независимо от того, какой из видов изобразительного искусства он создает. Свои наблюдения, свои изыскания над композициями великих произведений он выражает сначала с первых строк пера. Что же касается создания произведений искусства, то эти выполненные рисунки служат художнику вспомогательным ресурсом. Художник начинает создание той или иной картины с карандаша. После этого это произведение искусства доставляет зрителю эстетическое удовольствие через палитру красок. Другими словами, без карандашного рисунка ни один художник не может сделать свою работу зрелой. Реалистичная живопись учит овладевать основами, приемами и навыками рисования, знать последовательность в описании и уметь пользоваться различными изобразительными средствами. Изучая основы рисования, стоит отметить, что рисунок строится по принципу поэтапного рисования в зависимости от самой вещи. В данной статье уроки изобразительного искусства дают учащимся представление и отзывы о методах обучения реалистическим образам бытия.

INTRODUCTION

Such qualities as love for nature, the correct portrayal of objects should be characteristic of students who are engaged in each fine art. The future teacher of Fine Arts depends not only on the in-depth acquisition of practical knowledge in obtaining a mature qualification, but also on the punctuality of theoretical training in the field of Fine Arts. It is also of great importance to familiarize future teachers and artists with the life and creative activities of great artists and persons who have inherited a lot of theoretical

and practical knowledge in the field of Fine Arts, to study their works in depth. These skills and qualifications develop and improve through the implementation of training exercises during the acquisition of knowledge at all stages of the student's higher education institution. Also, this knowledge is important in the process of pedagogical and creative work, after the completion of the future teacher-artist's posthumous work.

Painting can also be an independently completed work of art, among other types of art. Pencil drawing lessons are necessary not only to the future artist, but also to people of different professions in the formation of hands, mind and sensory organs, to accurately describe, to perceive existence, to observe. In the work of Leonardo da Vinci, the great artist and scientist of the Renaissance, entitled "The Laws of painting", including, it was said: "If young people themselves are filmmakers of Science and fine art, they must first know perfectly how to draw". Painting classes are the main criteria in the preparation of future teachers-artists among other specialty subjects. Pencil drawing classes are taught to students through theoretical and practical courses I-IV. It should be noted that among the practical classes, theoretical knowledge is important for future specialists in their further pedagogical, creative and scientific activities. The realistic portrayal of existence is of great importance not only in giving students practical knowledge, but also in cultivating their common worldview. The art of realistic visualization, as well as the development of skills to express existence in truthful images in young people. The study of drawing is of great importance to students in growing their aesthetic tastes along with a truthful description of the size of the surrounding bodies.

Practical and theoretical training in all types of Fine Arts is the first step in the preparation of future specialists, in the perfect mastering of the description of existence in students in real images. In order to skillfully and accurately depict the original shape of objects on the surface of the paper, the student must perfectly master the knowledge of Fine Art and apply it in practice – nature, as well as learn to draw on the basis of memory and imagination. Of course, to perform such creative tasks, it is important that a person has certain abilities and can work on himself constantly and concretely. The main task of the course of Fine Arts includes the formation of knowledge and skills that arise as a result of the study of the edges of the image skill in students. He intends to know the laws of depiction from the student and to be able to use them correctly in educational and creative activities.

Teaching drawing this is connected with the solution of the following tasks, which are interrelated with each other: to understand things in their own way, to observe, to compare bodies among themselves, to distinguish bodies in terms of shape, color, material properties, etc. To do this, it is necessary, first of all, to teach the student to look at nature with the right eye, to be realistic. This, in turn, is one of the most difficult and most necessary complex tasks. Drawing lessons should be taught to be attentive, to think and to accurately analyze the shape of the bodies.

Fine art classes in higher education institutions are one of the main means of aesthetic education and have a great importance in educating students spiritually. In the lessons of Fine Arts, students master the basics of scientific knowledge, assimilate existence, which effectively influences the upbringing of them in an ideological, rational, moral, aesthetic sense. The techniques of Fine Arts say that, as a result of the ways in which the teacher works with the students, it is envisaged that the level of achievement and mastering of the teaching materials to the extent of good knowledge will be increased.

The lessons of Fine Arts play an important role in the formation of a spiritual worldview, an idea. It develops the ability to think, the memory of vision, creative imagination, artistic taste, aesthetic sensuality. Each type of visual arts lessons taught in the school (drawing a picture depending on the object itself, drawing a decorative picture, drawing on the basis of the subject, a conversation about visual arts) helps students to increase their creative abilities, the formation of their worldview, that is, to find a person in every way perfect.

The process of formation of fine workmanship is carried out through the exercises of vital visualization of nature. During this period of Awakening, the artist and theorists of Fine Arts made their opinions in their scientific articles, as well as in many art works. In order to correctly describe the body, it is first necessary to learn to correctly see the specific sides of a particular body. This is not an easy task and requires constant training. Another difficulty in drawing a picture of bodies depending on the nature is that it depends on how we perceive nature, as well as on how we perceive it. It is known that humans imagine the bodies and their painting types. And this, in turn, depends on the eye structure of each person and his ability to see, especially when it comes to fine art. The main task in teaching drawing is the formation of the ability of the artist to see and depict the shape of the body from a distance. Seeing and describing the shape of the body from a distance (width) – means seeing the body “in full size”, in a three-dimensional form (height, breadth and thickness).

The main task of educational practical training is to be able to correctly represent the dimensions of the nature, indicating the terrain. This is achieved by eye measurement, distance and body measurement in the eye, and correct perception of nature. In such cases, it is important to develop the ability to squat with the eyes to determine the size and distance of the body. Chamfering skills teach future professionals to be attentive, responsible in relation to their work, in which they form the skills of careful analysis of nature and also develop the ability to remember the image that they see at the same time. To formulate the ability to squat, it is better to constantly determine the ratio with the eyes during the work process. Remembering by sight is the artist's most valuable and remarkable character, through which a clear and general picture of the shape, ratio and structure keeps in memory. This makes it possible to draw the form from memory, on the basis of imagination and understanding, and slightly lighten the artist's work on the creation of independent compositions and sketches in the future.

The main forms of teaching students: lectures, practical work and independent preparation. In the lectures, students will learn the theoretical foundations, methods and historical development of the science of Fine Arts and its teaching methodology, get acquainted with the theoretical foundations of Fine Arts, brief information from the history of art, as well as the content of programs of general education schools on Fine Arts. In practical classes, students will be able to acquire in-depth knowledge and practical skills from the simple basics of drawing with the help of a pencil to describe complex things, will be able to practice the features of working with color in the Departments of painting and composition, and will learn to work with illustrations in artistic works. Also, in accordance with the programs of the primary classes of Secondary Schools, students make thematic-image plans, development of lesson types, prepare didactic materials for them, as well as engage in artistic decorative art and applied graphic works, sculpture. Knowledge of painting and a creative approach to all issues are

necessary in all areas. The creative approach arises entirely new ideas. It takes an important place in the artistic development of the individual. The methodology is based on the characteristics of the content of the methods by which the teacher works with the students in the process of teaching and learning.

According to some fine arts practitioners, the scientific grounds in fine arts have a hindrance and negative impact on the student's creative direction. They said that if the student performed a certain task based on the scientific aspect of the image, the image would also be at the same level. Let's show in the example below that this concept is incorrect.

In conclusion, every person in our society should be able to see and understand beauty and elegance, no matter in which area he works. For the purpose of aesthetic education of students, the teacher shows them the beauty in nature, the variety of forms. The beauties of nature, which give children joy, excitement, color combinations that cannot be described in words, are kept in their imagination for a long time. Fine art classes cultivate the perception of the students through sight. When we say the development of perception through the eyes, we understand the ability to observe purposefully, that is, to compare things and phenomena, to determine their difference and common sides, to classify things in terms of form and appearance. Scientific research conducted shows that more than 90% of any information that people receive from outside gets through the eye. It shows that the role of the eye in the life of these people is incomparable, and it requires the study of the possibilities of the eye. And in school develop eye memory, its capabilities, the science of Fine Arts is much superior to other sciences. From this point of view, the role of Fine Art in the life of people becomes more evident.

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