



Stages of Working Thematic Composition in Fine Arts Lessons

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Abstract

This article provides information on teaching students compositional solutions and patterns in fine arts lessons, their application in creative work, as well as the methodology for teaching the stages of creating thematic compositions. Recommendations are shown to ensure that any work of art has its own content and composition.

Keywords: Drawing, painting, shadow-light, aerial and linear perspective, relief, frontal composition, rhythm, symmetry, sculpture, applied art.

As we all know, the current rapidly developing social and economic life has an impact on people's creative activities.

Achieving noble intentions aimed at the development and renewal of society, the effectiveness of the reforms implemented in the path of development and bright prospects, is directly related to the training of personnel - specialists who can meet the demands of the times. One of the main requirements of the reform process for the higher education system is the effective use of advanced pedagogical and information technologies in the training of specialists.

The criterion of effectiveness of education is determined by its meeting the requirements of international standards. Requirements, goals and tasks aimed at teaching fine art and its development have been developed along with all subjects.

In the field of fine arts, composition is taught along with drawing and painting.

Composition exists in all genres of fine and applied art and is the main basis of the work.

Composition as an educational subject appeared after pencil drawing and painting, and now the composition course is included in the curricula of higher education professions.

In the faculties of art and graphics of pedagogical universities, the science of composition teaches students how to accurately depict the laws and rules of composition while developing their creative abilities.

In visual arts, composition is created with visual tools such as pencil drawing, shadow-light, color, air, and line perspective. The composition course is of great importance for students to think imaginatively in their independent creative and pedagogical activities. The subject of composition consists of conversation, lecture and practical training. The main law, rules, methods and tools of composition are thoroughly studied by students during practical training and conversations. Composition is an educational subject closely related to specialized disciplines such as sculpture, architecture, graphics, pencil drawing, painting, art history.

In pencil drawing and painting, the artist directly addresses the basics of composition, without knowing its laws and rules, he cannot understand the essence of composition, pencil drawing, and



painting. Therefore, it is recommended to study composition as the most complex and important subject in the preparation of artist-teachers.

Laws and rules of composition in fine art have been formed since the primitive development of humanity. While primitive people observed life with intelligence, the sense of composition is very loosely developed compared to today. We can see this situation in the irregular, separate images of the human body and animals. The composition in the ancient oriental art is very different from the primitive period. In the ancient East, the theme of the composition was depicted on the plain in a strictly known order and was subjected to the laws of the rituals of the slave society.

The first new methods of composition began to appear in ancient Egyptian art. This is the result of conscious development of social life in society. The line, size, color and tone relationships in the image have been raised to a higher level.

The artists of the ancient world understood the concepts of symmetry and rhythm in the structure of plants, leaves and flowers created by nature, in the succession of seasons, and began to use them in their creative works and compositions. Therefore, the ancient Greeks effectively used rhythm and symmetry in relief and pediment compositions.

Humanity's desire to describe the outside world has been known since ancient times. Even in primitive times, people have mastered mammoth bones, caves, and stone carvings. When they carefully observe life, the sense of composition is very loosely developed. We can see that their visual art samples are not random, but the result of many years of work experience. The solid body went through long-term stages and historical events until it took the form of a knife in the hand of a person. The shape and aspect of the products necessary for life by human hands change from generation to generation, from father to son. In life, a high qualification stage was achieved through the complex labor process with human hands, and its magical power was manifested in Raphael's works and Potanin's music.

People did not suddenly understand how to build shelters for themselves, create household furniture, as well as the tools of visual arts. Based on the experience that man has used for thousands of years, he began to depict the natural world, birds and animals in lines. As a result of live observation, drawing training was carried out.

At the lower stage of the development of human society, the accumulated knowledge related to the work process of fine art was inherited from the older generation to their children. Children learned to draw by imitating adults. Cultivation and crafts have changed the way people relate to art. He began to understand drawing and used it as a separate profession. They painted images on the surface of the objects they made from their inherited knowledge. By developing traditions, the teaching method also changed, and creative thinking developed. The master craftsman, not indifferent to the success of his apprentice, taught him how to do things.

Thus, teaching methods began to be mastered. But there were no clearly developed teaching methods. Education in art (establishing a school) mainly appeared during the development of civilization. Before studying the methods of teaching painting during the development period, we will turn to the advanced art of ancient Egypt. With the construction of cities and palaces, palaces, and public buildings in them, there was a need for a large number of craftsmen and artists.

The demand for masters of painting, sculpting, and applied art increased. Therefore, it was necessary to establish a special school. The experience gained in the depiction allowed ancient Egyptian painters to develop the flora, animals, human figure, construction of things, laws of depiction, style - methods. The works of artists were mainly intended to decorate palaces, mansions, and public buildings. Emphasis was placed on the image of a standing person, walking, sitting and moving people. Also, a rule was developed for the depiction of sacred birds and



animals. These established rules, on the one hand, eased the process of painting for the artist, and on the other hand, limited the artist's free creative thinking. These rules did not allow the artist to depict real life as he saw it.

Drawing as a subject was taught at school, special attention began to be paid to it. Because hieroglyphic writing required different things to be depicted along with the letters.

In ancient times, Egyptians used charcoal, brushes, paints and iron pens to paint on a clay board. Thus, we are witnessing that painting was taught as a subject in schools in ancient Egypt. The classes were conducted in accordance with the accepted "Canon" rules of depiction.

Greek artists approached the problem of educating the younger generation in a new way. Aesthetically, they introduced a new artistic spirituality in the study of nature. The Greeks considered man to be the most beautiful creature on earth, and they considered themselves their gods in the form of man. It reminds us of Zeus - an old learned saint, Athena - a Greek woman, Appalon - a brave wrestler. The Greeks emphasized the principles of symmetry and harmony in the depiction of the human figure, which mathematically form a coherent whole.

Apollodorus was a famous artist, an excellent pedagogue. He opened his own school, created a canon of beauty in fine art based on a deep study of nature. In order to create the image of the most beautiful woman of Greece, he created the image of the most beautiful form of five images, the image of a beautiful woman, which gives a person pleasure and joy when he sees it. In addition to drawing techniques, the Greeks were well versed in anatomy.

The renaissance brought great artists to mankind. Artists of that time wrote down valuable thoughts and conclusions about composition in their memoirs, diaries, and scientific articles.

The representatives of the early Renaissance, Giotto and Masaccio, applied the laws of perspective, plastic anatomy, and geometry in their works, and showed by example that they were experts in the science of composition. The artists of the high renaissance period connected various types of art with each other and developed its theory on a scientific basis. With the help of perspective, they achieved a true representation of the image of depth and distance in the picture. As a result of many years of observation and analysis, Alberti wrote "Three Books on Color Image" as a scientific and theoretical heritage, summarizing the ideas, the style of color solution, and practical experiences of the works of outstanding artists. Leonardo da Vinci and Alberti emphasized static (non-motion) and dynamics (motion) in their writings and works of art. The French artist E. Delacroix continued Leonardo da Vinci, A. Dürer, and P. Rubens in his diaries and scientific articles, expanding the laws of composition and giving them deep meanings.

When creating a composition, the creator's adherence to certain laws and regulations is important in ensuring the content and artistry of the work.

Any artist learns the heritage and experiences of past masters of painting, as well as the method of painting and composition, which has a deep impact on the viewer. In practice, there are necessary elements of composition. The law of integrity, simile, contrast, content, and subjection to the idea are the basic laws of composition.

When we analyze any work of art, the rules and methods of composition gradually lose their essence, and a new composition begins to appear. When creating a work of art, artists naturally and consciously follow the laws of composition. Every social society sets new modern tasks for art.

Currently, we divide the theoretical foundations of composition into two groups:

1. Laws of composition.
2. Rules and methods of composition.



One of the main methods of composition is to express the rhythm, to determine the center of the composition, its symmetrical or asymmetrical position, to place the main device of the mass in the background width. The presence of rhythm in life and art is a good sign and tool for an artist. It is an alternate return of an element in an interval. In perceiving the compositional structure of the idea of the work, rhythm plays the role of an aesthetic imagery, and contrast relies on the laws of color and tone. Creativity is a high and complex level of human consciousness. It is a miracle born as a result of human knowledge, skills, and life experiences. In visual arts, the result of creativity is the creation of a work of art. Work is one of the main types of human activity, and a successful person creates material and spiritual wealth. A work of art is created as a result of work. Creative work - observation of nature, literature reading literature, collecting materials, sketching and sketching, working on composition sketches, worldview, acquiring skills and creating a work are cases of individual characteristics of an artist.

Memory is considered to be the reproductive power of artistic creativity, and it reflects human experience. A person cannot avoid memory in his life, in any activity, he can draw a composition without nature based on the analysis of those images. The combination of ideas and visual impressions taken from nature allows to create valuable images that encompass the work. The great Russian artist A. Serov, who practiced a lot and developed his visual memory, liked to draw from memory even at a young age. I.K. And Aivazovsky had an amazing visual memory.

Will is one of the most necessary mental processes for creativity, which determines the effect of creative power. Willpower is the ability to consciously control mental and physical power. Complex volitional action leads to the realization of the goal. Independence, patience, self-control are important features of the will. Will as a great force activates creativity and achieves high results.

Thought is one of the forces of creativity, and it is a tool for directing perception, intuition, and emotion in thinking and analyzing existence to create an artistic work. A work of art is a product of thinking, like in other areas of human activity. A work of art includes not only visual means, but also ideological-aesthetic content, worldview, and philosophical understanding. The artist's thinking is creative

is distinguished by, moves together with creative imagination.

Line, stroke, color and color spot (smear) shade - light, color, line, air and color perspectives are the tools of composition. The line can be said to be one of the main tools of visual art. It is used in long-term, short-term composition sketches. An artist can express the shape of an object on the surface of the paper through lighter and darker lines.

Conclusion

The composition is actually done in pencil first. At the next stage, the thickness of the dashed lines gives shape to the shadow and light areas of things, and gives depth and distance expression. Color and tone play an important role in creating a composition. Plastic volume, linear, aerial, color perspectives play a big role in the work. The main task of teaching the science of composition is to teach students creative thinking, perception and analysis of art, observation of life and visual imagination, formation of artistic aesthetic taste and culture, and their application to artistic-pedagogical activities.



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