

## **Formation of Students 'Creative Abilities through the Land Scene in Fine Art Classes**

**Mukhaye Barotovna Azimova, senior teacher**

**Gulshod Razzokovna Ostonova, teacher**

**Alisher Latipovich Shirinov, teacher**

Bukhara State University

**Annotation.** The main goal is to identify and analyze the content and problems of education in the training of artists and teachers in the history of fine arts of Uzbekistan and the life and work of great thinkers. . Therefore, in the educational process, special attention is paid to the development of creative abilities of students. Fine arts classes have a wide range of possibilities in this regard.

In order to develop the talents of students, first of all, it is necessary to acquire thorough knowledge. After all, creativity begins with the emergence of the idea, the goal, the idea of creating something new. It is this thought and idea that is put forward as a result of knowledge. This means that a student's interest and desire to learn helps to develop a level of creativity.

**Keywords.** Fine arts, artist-educator, education, creative, ability, student, ability, lesson, talent, knowledge, interest, landscape, nature, etude, Bukhara, painting.

Man has been engaged in art since time immemorial. Art originated in ancient times in the process of human labor. When art became an integral part and necessity of human social life, it became an expression of the aspirations of the community, society in its works.

The emergence of art has led to the deepening of man's knowledge of objective reality, to the enjoyment of the experiences of his generation.

Art becomes one of the social forms as a result of knowing life, reflecting it by special means and exerting a certain influence on society, it is seen as a powerful force that not only assimilates beings but enriches man with new knowledge and figurative imaginations.

One of the most important features of art, including fine arts, is that it reflects life, helps a person to know the world, educates him ideologically and aesthetically. Fine art is an inexhaustible source of spirituality for man.

The role of fine arts, in particular, the subject of pen and painting, is of special importance in educating the younger generation in the spirit of devotion to the artistically harmonious homeland and national art.

In 1918-20, art schools were opened in Tashkent and Samarkand. Many local youth were involved in them. Young artists were coached by OK Tatevosyan. His first works were mainly dedicated to Samarkand. Alexander Volkov, who was born and raised in Fergana in those years, created colorful and philosophical works.

Usto Mumin (Nikolaev) from Voronezh, who lived and worked in Tashkent all his life, created elegant, lyrical and poetic works such as "Spring", "Bedanaboz", "Friendship", "Love", "Kiev", "Teahouse". In 1930, the Russian artist Pavel Petrovich Benkov moved to Samarkand and taught young people at the Samarkand Art School for 20 years.

He made many paintings about Bukhara, Khiva and Samarkand. The artist masterfully depicts the daily life of the people in the semi-landscape and semi-domestic genres against the background of ancient and rare architecture.

In the 20s and 30s, young artists such as Bahrom Hamdami and Lutfulla Abdullaev made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek art.

In the post-war years, the portrait of A.Abdullaev, A.Hidoyatov, Oybek, O'Tansiqbaev's "Qayrokum GES tong", P.Akhmedov's "Ona oylari", P.Temurov's "Samarkand", N.Karahon's "Golden Autumn", M.Saidov's "Hirmonda", Chingiz Akhmarov's murals have a worthy place in the history of Uzbek fine arts.

Due to the current level of development in our society, a fair attitude to the various art mysteries and worldviews of the past, correct and radical scientific approaches have emerged. Fine arts and its historical examples play an important role in the comprehensive education of young people. It requires the study of the mysteries of art in all its aspects.

Painting not only understands this fact, but also shapes human emotions, teaches us to see the world of art. Fine art is one of the main means of aesthetic education. That is why the curriculum and syllabus of secondary schools includes conversational lessons on works of fine arts. The basis of fine art is pencil, painting and composition. The course of fine arts consists of two parts: theoretical and practical lessons. Pencil drawing, painting, lectures on composition, serve as a theoretical preparation for the conscious performance of practical exercises.

The main goal is to identify and analyze the content and problems of education in the training of artists and teachers in the history of fine arts of Uzbekistan and the life and work of great thinkers, based on the local conditions of our country and world standards.

The content of fine arts education means that the future specialist studying in higher education institutions is to aesthetically educate teachers, to raise and form their artistic tastes.

In addition to exploring the heritage and experiences of past masters of painting, any artist will also explore the style of composition, the law of image, which has a profound effect on the viewer.

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In practice, there are the necessary elements of composition. The law of integrity, the laws of analogy, contrast, content and obedience to the idea are the basic laws of composition. Historical and cultural monuments of Bukhara are more beautiful than Mother Nature.

Creative ability is an important tool for the development of man, society. Therefore, in the educational process, special attention is paid to the development of creative abilities of students. Fine arts classes have a wide range of possibilities in this regard.

In order to develop the talents of students, first of all, it is necessary to acquire thorough knowledge. After all, creativity begins with the emergence of the idea, the goal, the idea of creating something new. It is this thought and idea that is put forward as a result of knowledge. This means that a student's interest and desire to learn helps to develop his or her creative ability to one degree or another.

When teaching students to draw in the landscape genre, short-term sketches drawn in nature should be done as a group.

In the spring, when drawing sketches of the appearance of historical monuments "Chor Minor" in a group activity with students in the open air, it is important to find the main color relationships, first of all, when working with small sketches in color in the open air. To do this, it is necessary to compare the contrasting colored and colored spots on the front view of nature with respect to the distant ones. In small-scale etudes, small pieces are ignored, mostly drawn in large color relationships.

When performing landscape etudes, plots that are not complicated are selected for it. It then moves on to depicting an open space landscape, complicating the tasks.

In such studies, the main attention should be paid to the phenomena of air perspective, for example, different views of color, saturation and saturation in the landscape. This is achieved through a holistic perception by comparing all views of the landscape.

When describing a landscape study, the light always changes frequently. Even if the sun is among the clouds, it has a direct effect on the landscape, the state of light in the landscape is always different before and after the start of work.

1. Carrying out of general color etudes of historical monuments of the Chor Minor is initially focused only on color representation, teaches to feel the scale of color, to understand the brightest and darkest in nature, to subordinate color gradation to these two poles.

2. Solve the composition of the study, prepare a pencil image to work with colors and perform the study in color. The point of view in the composition of the study is selected, the status of the image is drawn, the size (format) of the new study, the horizon line is determined by the location of the monuments in the main width.

In the preparatory pencil, a perspective-width series of the etude is created: the proportions are fully defined, the constructive boundaries of things, the part of their satiety is defined. Based on these, the next color-plastic solution of the etude is formed. The most important thing for students in the process of painting in the genre of landscape is how to place the picture on the surface of the paper in terms of content, composition. The image is also processed on the basis of variability, combination, alternative and so on. Students imagine and apply the theoretical foundations of fine arts in painting — light, color, perspective, the laws and rules of composition. They strive to make their paintings creative, fresh, irreversible.

Students are encouraged to be creative in solving landscape painting tasks in the classroom. Through innovative, irreversible solutions, they activate their creativity and imagination, the qualities of norm and harmony. As a result, a certain amount of original, new irreplaceable creative product is born.

It is one of the ancient genres of landscape and fine arts and plays an important role as a medium in historical and everyday works. The history of the landscape genre in Europe developed in the XVI-XVII centuries. Dutch landscape painters have achieved great success in depicting nature in a realistic way.

Landscape art has a positive effect on man, reflecting the beauty of the outside world.

In landscapes, a person sings about his personality, intelligence, inner feelings through the image and creates an image of nature. Examples are I. Levitan's "Golden Autumn", "Eternal Silence", I. Shishkin's "Forest Distance". Works of fine arts in the genre of landscape form in a person the qualities of love for nature and beauty. For example, artists working in the genre of landscape in Uzbekistan O. Tansiqbaev's "Issyk-Kul", "Motherland", Kairakum reservoir, N.Karahon's "Nanay road", "Spring in Sijjak", R.Temurov's "Samarkand" architectural landscapes.

Artists such as G.Abdurahmanov, F.Takhirov, R.Choriyev, M.Yesin are the most effective artists in the genre of landscape. They have been creating charming toms glorifying the beautiful nature of Uzbekistan. There are several types of landscapes.

These include urban (architectural), rural (mountain) landscapes, industrial (factory, factory construction), historical, romantic, lyrical, panoramic (in appearance) landscapes.

At the heart of each of them is a descriptive content, an idea.

The composition of the composition is based on the landscape of the countryside, vast expanses, mountain landscapes, pastures, rocks, plants, and the sparkling waters of the valley. The industrial landscape is connected with a large factory yard, reservoir, bridge, subway construction, construction equipment. We imagine a work that makes people happy.

Compositional means (signs) of the landscape: location selection, point of view, line of sight, spatial distance, format, perspective, rhythm, color, light, reflex, composition center.

In order to create a composition in this genre, it is necessary to have a thorough knowledge in the field of pen painting. The characteristic features of the condition should be carefully observed.

Then you need to determine the format, the horizon, the point of view. Then you need to determine the proportions of air and earth in the plane, find the front, back, background and scale of objects. It is recommended to use several variants of the composition on soft materials such as sandstone and coal.

Coloring a sketch of a completed sketch will help determine the status of the work.

The final version of the landscape composition should be made on the basis of a well-executed sketch. It is made of paper, cardboard, canvas, watercolor, gouache, watercolor.

For a future artist, it would be a good idea to start doing life observation, daily pencil and sketch exercises on the topic.

Landscape works provide spiritual nourishment, inspire, and bring joy and happiness to a person.

When we analyze Ural Tansiqbaev's work "Evening Pallas", we see the flourishing Uzbek land, its soothing nature, the lands that are transformed into gardens by human labor.

Gafur Abdurahmanov, a well-known artist of the Uzbek National School of Painting, says that in many of his works he has been able to boldly address the genre of landscape and has developed an interest in the genre of landscape.

The compositions created by the artist are distinguished by their comprehensiveness and diversity. Especially when we watch the song "Song", it is as if we hear the harmonious sounds of nature and the emotions of the human heart. The hills covered with spring flowers, the graceful movements of the girls who fall in love with it, the peaks of the mountains, as well as the depiction of distant clouds in close connection with each other are enchanting.

In G.Abdurahmanov's landscape "Morning in Bakhmal" the artist noticed the renewal of nature. In the play, the revival of the early morning, the awakening of all beings in the depths of the earth is clearly felt. These works help to create a good mood in the audience. It awakens the love of nature and gives aesthetic pleasure. The artist's interest in the genre of landscape can be seen in his early studies.

Within the types and genres of fine arts, the landscape genre has a wide range of possibilities in describing the relationship between nature and man, and landscapes have a wide range of appearances and moods, such as nature and people. They will be in the form of a bright day, a cloudy day, a sunny evening, rain and snow, storm imagery, cityscape, countryside, mountain scenery. Viewing and analyzing the works of the artist Abduvali Muminov and Anvar Mirsoatov in the landscape genre allows us to define the elements of architectural landscape. In them we can see images of architectural structures, trees and other elements of the village, which can be depicted in the near future, the ruined houses, mountains, rivers and streams.

We can make sketches of our own options before embarking on a practical visual activity. We will follow and analyze the work of the artist G.Abdurahmanov "Moonlit night".

The figurative landscape is a windless, calm, warm night with a full moon shining in the sky, illuminating the whole field. The moonlight on the surface of the water makes the lake blue, yellow, and golden. The trees whispered to each other slowly, listening to the stillness of a sleepy night. In describing this view of nature on paper, it is necessary to address the main theme of the painting.

The lake, the moon, the trees - all of these make up the whole scene. The moon, rising from the clouds, shone brightly on the surface of the water, the shores were painted a reddish-brown color, and the trees in the front view were painted dark. Everything has found its place, with special attention to air, space and space.

The picture can be painted with watercolors or gouache. With these tools, you can create a beautiful and meaningful landscape.

The Chor Minor is a collection of historical monuments. The architectural monument of the Chor Minor was built by Khalifa Niyazqultani. He died in the mid-19th century.

ChorMinor was built during the reign of the Mangit dynasty in Bukhara and is the only one of its kind in Central Asia, surrounded by four towers.



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**Conclusion.** At the present stage, the fine arts of Uzbekistan have a high status in terms of "professionalism".

Artists have the responsibility to enrich the means of creating artistic images in their works, to expand the scope of their worldviews with the experience of advanced artists of the developed world.

Now every state, every nation is strong, first of all, with its high culture and spirituality.

The future of our country directly depends on the training of personnel. One of the most important tasks of our society and each of us should be to bring up a harmoniously developed generation with new thinking, modern knowledge, to radically change the education system in order to have organized and intelligent personnel.

To develop a set of measures for the further development of science, the wide involvement of gifted and talented young people in scientific activities, the creation of conditions for them to realize their creative and intellectual potential.

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