

THE ROLE OF SCULPTURE IN THE TEACHING OF FINE ARTS

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Annotation:

This article highlights the question of how to make fine art teachers more interesting and effective by studying the art of sculpture in the fine arts classes at school.

Keywords. Artistic, artistic, artist, sculpture, character, monumental, decorative, easel, round, bubble, clay, plasticine, creativity, bas-relief, high relief.

The positive and most important feature of art is that, unlike science, it expresses events not in concepts, but in forms perceived by intuition and feeling, in typical artistic images. If the art of every society is created on the basis of freedom, this art promotes the advanced idea of humanity, patriotism and nationalism. Art reflects people's goals and hopes. Art fully expresses the good intentions of mankind, the dreams and hopes of mankind. Therefore, as much as our nation respects and respects its art, the nations of the world look at Uzbek art with the same sincerity and respect. Based on these requirements and principles, Uzbek artists in their works reflect the things and events that interest them and excite them on the basis of nationality. Nationality of the visual art of independent Uzbekistan requires it, first of all, to stand in a realistic position, to depict the objective laws of the material world. This requires the artist to express things and events clearly, like himself, realistically, and to create works of art that are directed towards a specific goal and meet high artistic requirements. One of the important features of visual art is that it not only expresses existence, events and things in nature and society, but also provides people with new knowledge, imagination and concepts, and serves as a powerful factor for spiritual enrichment and creative growth. Or, in one word, according to V. G. Belinsky, "Art is figurative thinking." Sculpture is one of the oldest forms of visual art, and before people knew how to draw and write, people and animals were created from clay and sticky materials. A sculpture represents reality or a thing in three dimensions, in space by means of images that are visible in the expression of form based on light and shadow. Sculptures are used on streets, squares, avenues, rooms, facades of buildings, walls, medals and coins.



Sculpture works are divided into three types according to their content, essence and character.

1. Monumental sculpture is dedicated to important historical events, national heroes, statesmen, famous people, artists, writers, poets, scientists, scientists and historical figures. Such statues are placed in large, open spaces, at the beginning of streets (Picture 1).



Picture 1. The equestrian statue of A. Temur installed in the center of Urganch city

2. Decorative sculpture - used to decorate buildings, streets and alleys. Decorative sculpture differs from monumental sculpture in 3 aspects, i.e., firstly, it is worked on a small scale, secondly, it is designed for close-up viewing, and thirdly, it is worked on the basis of various psychological experiences of the image. Decoration of windows, walls of buildings, fountains and tables. all objects intended to be placed and the embossed image on their surface belong to decorative sculpture (Picture 2).



Picture 2. Examples of decorative sculpture.



3. Tabletop sculpture is a sculpture that has an independent content and subject, does not belong to other types of art, and is made to be placed in exhibition halls, houses, enterprises, educational and public places. Such sculptures although on a smaller scale, human psychology and inner experiences are expressed in it. Therefore, such works are expressed with very delicate feelings (Picture 2).



Picture 3. Sculptures depicting the social life of the Middle Ages in the Ichan-Qalamuzey Reserve

According to the structure and method of processing, sculptures are divided into round (three-dimensional) and bubble (relief) types. A round sculpture is made in height, width and length, and it is placed on a base (bench). A bubble (relief) sculpture is worked on a certain plane only on one side. Relief sculptures are also divided into two parts. They consist of bas-relief and high-relief, and if the high-relief protrudes a lot from the plane surface, the image in the bas-relief protrudes slightly (that is, slightly) from the plane of the surface.

During the years of independence, A. Rakhmatullayev, L. Ryabsov, I. Jabborov, K. Jabborov, E. Aliyev, N. Bandeladze, P. Podosinnikov, R. Mirtojiyev, K. Norkhorozov, U. Mardiyev, A. Hotamov, J. Artists such as Kuttimurodov, A. Boymatov, T. Tojiyev are constantly creating. They have been artfully expressing the achievements of our nation during the years of independence, as well as the hard work of our ancestors.

Just as the study of fine arts begins with painting, the teaching of sculpting begins as soon as the student acquires the skills of painting. Practical sculpting works are



mainly done with clay and plasticine. Successful mastering of working with clay and plasticine largely depends on the organization of the workplace. Students work with clay and plasticine during sculpting classes. All works with clay and plasticine are done by hand. It is known that working with clay and plasticine is done in two ways - stretching and gluing. Before creating an image of anything, of course, the nature of that thing is carefully observed. If an image made of clay or plasticine is shown, the student's work can be more successful. Shapes and images made with clay are painted and dried in special muffle ovens.

In the creative process, all students have a good theoretical knowledge of sculpture, which increases the quality and efficiency of creative work. When creating any visual work, it is important to take into account the structure of the image you are watching, because if you do not pay attention to the structure of things, the quality of the creative work cannot be produced. When reflecting the appearance of objects, birds, animals, people, we should know that these creatures have not only a structure, but also a form. In sculpture, if their form and structure are not organized according to the rules, there is a possibility that the appearance will not be the same. As a result, the sculpture does not leave enough impression on the viewer.

In his work, the reader expresses the view of an event, event, situation at a certain moment, he tries to reveal its development and essence through the image, he puts forward and imagines the spiritual image, psychological state and other thoughts of a person.

Within the framework of this initiative launched under the slogan "Modern education for modern society", special attention is paid to expanding the possibility of students to thoroughly master concrete and natural sciences and apply the knowledge they have acquired in life. Practical exercises are conducted for each lesson, and in this process, emphasis is placed on further development of students' creativity. Electronic textbooks and programs designed for students, methodical works in the form of various games that encourage children to solve problems and come to the necessary conclusions form the basis of this international educational direction. At the same time, the fact that students have the right to independently choose their subject and teacher, pedagogical methods designed to bring out the inner possibilities and abilities of children in school lessons, and the wide use of modern information technologies make the lessons more interesting and effective. provides.



Summing up from the above, we can say that knowing how to draw for the creator of each field gives him a great creative opportunity and food. To teach teachers to connect the art of sculpture and at the same time activities with life when conducting visual arts classes. From sculpting, they are able to create a whole composition of 2-3 figures, to use separate, "integral" and "mixed" processing methods when making sculptures from clay or plasticine, to independently create completely creative small figurines, to perform decorative works. When performing these tasks, children focus on making decorative compositions in a beautiful way and choosing the right colors. Cultivating the artistic perception of fine and practical works of art and the sense of aesthetic enjoyment of them makes a great contribution to the formation of the imagination of children about artistic professions.

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