

IMPORTANT STAGES OF COMPOSING IN FINE ARTS

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Annotation

The student will learn the theoretical knowledge required to study carefully in creating a finished work step by step in the field of art and composition in the direction of majestic painting and form the skills to apply it in the creative process. Further strengthening is envisaged.

Key words: composition, rhythm, symmetry, asymmetry, color, compositional content, perspective, air harmony, canvas, subject, center, interior, exterior, law of contrast.

Introduction:

Concepts about the role and importance of composition in the visual arts are given, and the goal is to develop the ability of students to apply the knowledge learned in the creative process.

"Our primary task is to improve the activities of all links in the education and training system based on the requirements of today's times".¹

In every direction of fine art, in particular, the main laws of a magnificent painting composition have an objective nature. A student who knows the basic laws of composition can make a general-creative analysis of any artistic work. The following are the main laws of composition: the law of integrity, the law of contrasts, the law of typicality (creation of novelty), and the law of subordinating all means of composition to the ideological content.²

¹ Sh.Mirziyoyev. Ozbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Haraklar strategiyasi. Toshkent sh., 2017 yil 7-fevral, PF-4947-son Farmoni.

² Ruzinov, B. A. (2023). TASVIRIY SAN'AT RIVOJLANISH TARIXI VA BUGUNGI KUNDAGI AHAMIYATLI JIHATLARINI O'RGANISH VA TAXLIL QILISH. Models and methods for increasing the efficiency of innovative research, 2(19), 1-8.



In order to evoke an effective emotional feeling, the artist must be able to subordinate the secondary to the primary, that is, to place it in a single center. In the law of integrity, the content is expressed while preserving the reality of the central image with other forms and surroundings. Also, the law of integrity requires the logical and emotional construction of the content, the psychological state of the images, the differences of the human figure in rest and movement, and the reflection of the relationship. Among the works completed on the basis of this law, the complete compositional solution of which was found, I.E. Repin's "Kutmagan edilar", A. Alikulov's "Ko'pkari", B. Jalolov's "Raks'sning izilisi," and U. Rajabov's "Megapolis" can be included.³

Typical images of representatives of different classes and castes are created in the works. These images are not concrete individuals in the work, but as a generalized collective image, they reveal the character of their age and time before the eyes of the viewer. All details and parts of the work need to be composed not on the basis of a dry scheme expressed in forms but on the basis of the ideological content.⁴

The main thing in the content of the artistic work is visible with the creation of the content-compositional center and its more vivid expression. One of the main requirements of the composition is the correct determination of the meaningful compositional center, which embodies the constructive idea of the content. According to the law of integrity, the artist must justify that he logically connected the center of the composition with other parts. If the center is drawn on one side and the general location of the work is placed, then a gap appears on the other side of the work, which clearly shows that the work is built disproportionately and the true image of the composition is wrongly constructed.⁵

Another law that is used a lot in composition work is symmetry. Symmetry in art in general, especially in fine art, takes its basis from real existence. The characteristic of the symmetrical organization of the composition is its balance with respect to volume components, color, and even shapes. Usually, the first part is kept in the same position as the second. Symmetric compositions, first of all, have a clearly expressed center. It usually corresponds to the geometric center of the picture plane.

³ Temirova, M. (2023). THE ABILITY OF THE TEACHER TO APPLY THE TECHNOLOGIES OF INDIVIDUAL WORK WHEN TEACHING STUDENTS THE LESSONS OF SKILLFUL PAINTING. *Евразийский журнал академических исследований*, 3(3), 177-181.

⁴ Ibragimjon o'g'li, A. K. (2023). ZAMONAVIY DIZAYN TENDENSIYALARI. *Journal of new century innovations*, 21(2), 10-17.

⁵ og'lu Sharipjonov, M. S. OLIY PYEDAGOGIK TA'LIMDA TALABALARGA MUAMMOLI MASHG'ULOTLARNI TASHKIL ETISH TEXNOLOGIYALARI.



Giving an impression of majesty. There are many ways to give the impression of majesty. The most important of them is to give the figures in fragmentary form. It goes without saying that if full figures are depicted from head to toe, the depicted object gives less impression than the fragmented one. This method has been skillfully used in many works of art. For example, half-length portraits can be an example of this⁶.

Compositional tools include line, stroke, spot (painting—color and color), linear perspective, light-shadow, air, and color perspective.

The frontal composition is characterized by the fact that it is absolutely flat, but the depth is illusory. The plane of the picture of all types and genres, or a flat surface with a small or large bas-relief (bas-reliefs, go-reliefs, shallow building facades, etc.), was shown. It follows that the frontal composition is mainly characterized by two-dimensionality; sometimes it can have a small, narrow depth.⁷

The initial idea is expressed in the sketch that forms the basis of the work, which is distinguished by the following:

- a) Sufficiently clear signs that the parts of the content application are logically connected,
- b) the basics of the image,
- c) the required means of expression.

When an idea emerges, perception, fantasy, and thinking begin to work actively and choose artistic tools in a certain direction. As a result, the content develops, becomes concrete, and partly changes.

The final stage of the creative process is a careful review of the work, in which many places can be changed, something can become auxiliary material, or something can be excluded. It is characteristic of this stage that the artist can see the work as a whole. He knows what to do to finalize the composition and the importance of details.

At this stage, individual details need to be corrected or completely changed to complete the work. Sometimes, through compositional correction and processing, the image or content of the work is legitimately changed, and another subject is created.

⁶ [Temirova, M. (2023)] THE ABILITY OF THE TEACHER TO APPLY THE TECHNOLOGIES OF INDIVIDUAL WORK WHEN TEACHING STUDENTS THE LESSONS OF SKILLFUL PAINTING [Evraziyskiy zhurnal akademicheskikh issledovaniy, 3(3), 177–181.]

⁷ Ibragimjon o'g'li, A. K. (2023). THE MODERN INTERIOR. *Journal of new century innovations*, 21(2), 18-23.



In conclusion, all stages are closely connected with each other; there is no strict sequence or boundary between them. Sometimes two or three phases can occur at the same time. Sometimes some people may not participate. Along with the ideological content of the picture, the duration of the creative process is influenced by various external conditions. The idea born on the basis of the stages and laws that the students have completed in their composition work will be perfected. In the composition, the color palette—the selected color gamut—enriches the content in a unique way.

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