

**INDIVIDUAL FEATURES OF TRAINING FUTURE FINE ARTS TEACHERS IN
LANDSCAPE WORK****N.Kh. Talipov**

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Abstract

In the article, main practical recommends on drawing etudes are given. The peculiarities of individual methods using in this direction are explained.

Key concepts

Etude, arrangement, specify ratios, composition, the lows of perspective, relations of color and tint, constructive building, plastics, plein air.

Rezume

Maqolada manzara kompozitsiyasini ishlash bo'yicha asosiy amaliy tavsiyalar berilgan, mazkur yo'nalishda qo'llaniladigan individual metodlarning xususiyatlari tushuntirilgan.

Tayanch tushunchalar

manzara, ranglavha, komponovka, nisbatlarni aniqlash, kompozitsiya, perspektiva qonunlari, rang va tus munosabatlari, konstruktiv qurilish, kolorit, plener.

Резюме

В статье даны основные практические рекомендации по выполнению композиции пейзажа, описаны особенности индивидуальных методов, применяемых в этом направлении.

Основные понятия

пейзаж, этюд, компоновка, выявление отношений, композиция, законы перспективы, отношения света и оттенка, конструктивное строение, колорит, пленэр.

Landscape is one of the most emotional genres of fine art. Beautiful landscape works, with their refined effect, achieve spiritual enrichment of a person. Being in the bosom of Mother Nature is an invariable source of creative ideas and inspiration. If an artist, when depicting a place, does not deeply study and analyze the environment, but only fantasizes about it, this work will turn out to be fake and will not attract the viewer. Regular creativity teaches the artist to be sensitive and to fully convey the colorful and tonal characteristics of a certain state of nature. It is necessary to help students see the unique beauties of nature and art, to develop an infinite love for their homeland, to understand and comprehend the processes associated with depicting the landscape genre, and to become its active participants, so that they can find solutions to such problems as:

Landscape is a work of art that reflects the appearance of nature. It depicts real and imaginary places, cityscapes, etc. Landscape is one of the ancient genres of fine art, and plays an important role as a medium-background in historical and everyday works. [4.-444].

In particular, the landscape genre serves as the main tool in the formation of students' professional interests in fine arts. Initially, landscape as an independent genre occupied an important place in the medieval fine arts of ancient China. In Europe, the landscape genre was well developed in the 16th-17th centuries, while in Russia the landscape genre developed by the

18th century. In particular, the architectural monuments of Moscow and St. Petersburg were depicted with great skill by the artist F.E. Alekseev. [2. -26].

In the second half of the 19th century, the genre of realistic landscape flourished. During this period, I. Shishkin, A. Savrasov, I. Levitan, V. Mashkov and other artists created significant works.

The landscape genre was highly represented in the art of the Middle East, including the miniature art of Khirat and Central Asia. In particular, in the miniature works of Kamoliddin Behzod, the landscape nature was depicted with great skill. [5.-43].

The real development of the Uzbek landscape genre dates back to the 20th century. During this period, rare examples of landscape were created in easel art. During this period, P. Benkov, O. Tansiqbaev, N. Karakhan, A. Mirsoatov and other artists in their works of art, for example, O. Tansiqbaev's "Hot Lake", "Motherland", "Qayraqum Reservoir", N. Karakhan's "Nanai Road", "Spring in Sijjak", R. Temurov's Samarkand architectural landscape works, revealed the secrets of love for nature and beauty. Currently, many sought-after talented artists, including A. Nuriddinov, O. Qazokov, Z. Islamshikov, A. Mominov, are painting charming landscapes praising nature. [3. -27].

There are several types of landscapes: urban (architecture), rural (mountains), industrial (factory, factory, architectural structures) landscape genres. Each of these genres has a unique content and idea. For example, in the urban landscape, city life, tall buildings, vehicles, parks, underground passages, in the rural landscape, it is natural that the vast expanse, rocks, pastures, mountains, plants, sparkling waters, bridges attract young students. In the lyrical landscape, the seasons in nature, such as "Early Dawn", "Spring", "White Snow", "Golden Autumn", we present works that reflect the delicate, quiet beauty of nature, its awakening state, and give joy to a person. The image of reality and the natural landscape surrounding a person are reflected in the landscape. In this sense, the landscape acquires an emotional appearance and ideological content. [1. -28].

The landscape genre is of particular importance in the formation of students' professional interest in fine arts. Because every student, having entered the bosom of nature, strives to depict nature as best he can. The process of working on a landscape in fine arts requires the following practical exercises:

- all observations of students related to the process of drawing a landscape form their initial imagination;
- when working on a landscape, they master the horizon line, point of view, field of view, aerial perspective, plane of the picture, and the laws of light and shadow.

At the same time, they learn to depict the shapes of branches and branches of the depicted object, the anatomical features of the animal world, and the appearance of mountains and rocks in realistic images. When drawing such thematic images, different materials are used for each season of the year: album, colored paper, watercolor paint, ordinary black pencil, colored pencils, felt-tip pens, colored chalks.

In order to bring the genre of fine arts to life for students, it is of particular importance to teach them to choose an extremely interesting plot location for drawing landscapes in their free time outside of class. It is necessary to first place the main objects in the landscape on paper, distinguishing them, then work with the horizon line in perspective, the point of view, colors, distinguish between light and shadow, express the process of creating a landscape by choosing

the right ones, place the landscape on paper, how the light falls on the trees and plants in the landscape, and be able to depict the clarity of the colors of nature in the early morning. Choosing perspective and the right colors when creating a landscape enriches the creative thinking and imagination of students. Observations in natural landscapes show that attempts to reflect the beautiful nature that surrounds us serve to form individual characteristics in students. For example, choosing the right horizon line, using the right colors, etc.

Students should choose the right dimensions to increase the effectiveness of the composition in the image. Especially in the process of drawing a landscape, it is important to correctly choose the perspective and composition, as well as the right color. Working with paints in the process of drawing a landscape is a complex process. To properly organize work with paints, you need to have the necessary methodological recommendations, necessary knowledge, skills and qualifications. When drawing a landscape, the saturation of colors, light and shadow, and the light falling on the colors are affected. The farther away the light is, the lighter the colors become, and the closer they are, the darker and brighter they appear.

Therefore, the student should not give in to the influence of light and make mistakes in choosing colors. Sometimes, he may be disappointed by his mistake and lose confidence. In addition, colors are also light and dark depending on the seasons. Colors in nature are also called warm and cold tones. For example, when depicting a tree in nature, it is wrong to paint it only in green paint. Because the color of the tree changes under the influence of light, under the influence of shadow, under the influence of surrounding objects. Therefore, the student should be taught to use a mixture of different colors when coloring the tree.

Working with watercolors helps students develop their creative abilities, color perception, artistic taste, and imagination of volume and spatial breadth. When teaching students to draw landscapes, it is necessary to take them to the schoolyard or parks. Drawing outdoors (plein air) is sharply different from drawing in the classroom. When going out into nature, the student faces problems with depicting the landscape. As a result of this problem, one can observe the complexity of showing perspective, that is, the correct, holistic depiction of the visible landscape, the skill of choosing colors, finding interesting motifs, and the skill of finding a composition.

Thus, choosing the landscape genre first to form the professional interest of young students in the fine arts will allow them to achieve the intended goal faster. When imagining the landscape genre, its development and history are also of particular importance. One can feel how interesting it is to teach students to depict the beauty of nature and its fascinating aspects.

It is especially advisable to carry out the process of creating a landscape during practical classes. When creating a landscape, students must master the horizon line, point of view, field of view, aerial perspective, plane of the picture, and the laws of light and shadow. Therefore, it is worth noting that it is important to convey the genres of fine arts to students vividly. In particular, it is necessary to distinguish the most important things in the landscape, first of all, place them on paper, and then remember the sequence of subsequent processes.

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