

Technique of Developing Students' Creative Abilities through Teaching Composition "Landscape Composition"

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Abstract - In article are stated didactic particularities of the development of the creative abilities учащихся in process of the mastering public artistic providence with provision for specific conditions school practical persons Republics Uzbekistan. Also happen to the recommendations on use the pedagogical potential public artistic providence as facility of the development of the creative abilities training.

Keywords - Fine Art, Landscape, Composition, Creative Skills, Methodology.

It is one of the oldest genres of landscape and visual art and plays an important role in the history of home-based art. In ancient Chinese art, artists have created works that reflect nature.

In Europe, the history of the landscape of the genre developed in the 16th and 17th centuries. Dutch landscape painters have made great strides in simulating nature. In the fine arts there are his concepts of painting and graphics, which differ from each other by the ways and methods of their work, their visual means. Color is an important phenomenon in human life. It affects people in a variety of situations, so it is not accidental that we sometimes refer to colors as "joyful" or "faded" to express our depression. It is well-known that from the earliest times, a person has been effectively used in his work, taking into account such characteristics of color. Especially as artists have used it skillfully. They have been able to create colorful images that add color to their works, affecting people's moods. Therefore, color and its use in many types and genres of fine art are of great importance. But the fact that it is powerful and important in the art of painting is one of the most important truths. For this reason, the basis of the painting

has been formed in the diphtheria of ancient times. But having a good grasp of color features is very important for every drawing artist.

As you know from the school physics course, almost all of the colors are obtained by adding the three main colors of the spectrum. They are red, yellow, orange. These are called primary colors. Additional colors are obtained by adding basic colors. For example, by adding red and blue, you can create violet, red and yellow, and yellow by adding yellow and green. The colors are of two types: warm and cold. The warm colors include red, yellow and yellow, and the colors close to them are colored green, green, violet, and other colors. There are also achromatic and chromatic colors. White, gray and black are achromatic colors. All the rest are chromatic. Achromatic colors differ from one another only by being hungry. For example, white, gray, black, dark, very black and so on. The chromatic colors differ from each other, such as red, yellow, blue, green, brown, and so on. The contrasting colors within the color are called "contrasting" colors. Contrasting colors vary greatly, making one more brighter. For example, on a green background, red appears to be more vivid, and on the

contrary, green is more radiant. It is important to know the color hormone, that is, color sleep, when working with colors. Concept of "painting". The tasks of a true painter, the importance of painting in creation of paintings, the colors in nature and paintings, the individual colors of the paintings, and the atmospheric conditions of the painting, explore the heritage and experiences of artists of any artistic past. In practice there are necessary elements of composition. The basic laws of composition are the law of integrity, the likeness, the content of contrast media, and the obedience to the idea. The signs of this law are E. Complete and in-depth analysis is given in the book of Cybercrime. As the composition adheres to the law of integrity, the work of art seems to be an indivisible whole. In the integrity of the composition, the elements of the composition are represented by shape, size, "stain", intermediate character copies, gestures. As an example I. Repin's painting "The Queen in the Kurskoy region" at first glance appears as a "stain".

In the composition, the public image is diagonal, which connects the four corners of the painting. The picture depicts a very large community of people, each with its characteristic, negative, positive images, and classical contradictions, and thus the Russian society. The composition is represented by the law of reality - basically three characters. The first character is the uniqueness of what is happening in a fiction. A. Savrasov's "Black Crows Fly", I Levita's "Golden Autumn," In Kuindji's "birch," A. Rylov's paintings in the "Blue Widow" illustrate content, elegance, and a unique image of Russian nature. The second characteristic of the law of typification is that it describes the subject of the event, the time of the action. In particular, the multi-figurative composition presents various characters in the subject. In Repin's "Unexpected," the viewer not only portrays the characters in the picture, but also imagines what they are doing and what they are doing before they accidentally see their return home. The elderly mother stopped playing royalty, pulled off the chair and turned to meet her son. An unexpected meeting later. As a result, his eyes fill with tears of joy. The culminating minute here is a moving tool that connects the subject with life events. Yu In his work "New Moscow", "Camel on the streets of tomorrow" (Paintings), Pimenev shows the modern urban life in the changing world. It is a state of the nations, which are rapidly moving towards the future of wedding. The third sign of the modeling law is news. Realistic art not only expresses the truth, but the artist delights the feelings, aesthetic beauty and imagination. The aesthetic qualities of

the artistic image and the novelty of composition are discovered by the artist.

Aesthetic discoveries in the immortal works of Michelangelo, Titian, Rembrandt, ed. Deyneka, A.. Plastov, K. In the works of Yuon we see the concept of novelty on the subject from the artistic means of composition. Novizna news stream We see in the picture of Kuindji - the "birch", V. Polenov's "yard in Moscow".

One of the basic laws of composition is the law of contrast. Leonardo da Vinci writes in his scientific work "The Law of Painting" about the contrast of size, large - small, low, high, thin - bold, character, texture, contrast of materials. Michelangelo pays great attention to the contrast in the plane. The person perceives the objects' shape only through shadow and light contrast and absorbs them into his consciousness.

In the portrait genre, artists have long used "tone contrast" with a dark background to depict a bright figure. In the 19th century, art masters began to portray the portrait on a light background. B. In the portrait of Serov "Girl in the Peach", a girl with dark face is depicted on a light-colored window.

There are contrasting hot and cold colors in the painting, and when contrasting colors come together, the intensity of the colors increases: red - green, blue - orange, white - black, and so on.

Painting tools. Line, barcode, colored and tinted shade - light, color, linear, air and color perspectives are the tools of the composition. The line can be said to be one of the main tools of fine arts. It is used for long-term, short-term composition sketches. An artist can express the shape of a paper on light, darker lines.

The composition is practically initially painted. In the next step, the barcode gives the subjects the shape of the shadow, the light, the depth, the distance, through the thickness of the lines. Color and tone play an important role in the composition. Plastic, linear, airy, and color perspectives play a major role in the work. We have already mentioned the main means of composition.

The main task of the composition course is to give students creative thinking, art comprehension and analysis, observation and image of life, the formation of artistic aesthetic taste and culture, their implementation in artistic and pedagogical activity. The composition consists of practical and theoretical parts.

Theoretical lectures require practical training in the classroom, conscious performance of homework. The introduction contains the basic laws, rules, methods and means of composition. Describes the specific problems of composition in the genre of fine art, the requirements of the law in the work of art.

Special seminars play an important role in deepening the knowledge of composition theory. In addition, students will be able to write abstracts on the topic and make presentations and discuss them. In the practical part, the main goal is to develop students' creative abilities, to monitor life, to visualize it with visual aids, to complete step-by-step excision. In practice, it is important to consciously comprehend the purpose and objectives of the composition of the composition sketch. It is necessary to formulate creative thinking by discussing the disadvantages and reasons for the practical tasks accomplished.

Excursions to art museums, art exhibitions halls, meetings with leading artists, discussions with them, enrich the artistic taste of students. Contest for the best "sketch of the best composition" on this topic is organized by the students, the exhibition of the best sketches, the encouragement of the winners is a creative effect. Each of the aforementioned types of fine art depicts the artist's chosen reality, the subject in specific ways, in the language of art. The most common of these types of art is fine art.

Fine fine art is a form of fine art. The artist describes the body size using paints and special techniques. Fine fine art consists of five elements. These elements can be used to describe the shape, color of the object, the illuminated material, the conditions and environment in which the object is described.

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