



METHODS OF TEACHING PAINTING ART TO STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the significance of applied art and painting art of Uzbekistan. The article also discusses the methods of teaching the art of Uzbekistan to students at universities of higher education.

KEYWORDS

Culture, history, value, tradition, spirituality, art, practical art, painting, engraving, carving, miniature, student, creativity, work, image, lesson effectiveness, method, pedagogical technology, innovative technologies, analysis, idea, beauty, sophistication.

INTRODUCTION

"Culture connects us and it is the basis of human development." [1]. Every nation has its culture and values that have been developed over the centuries and passed down from generation to generation. The loss of this culture is equal to the loss of the nation's identity. In Uzbekistan, the types of applied art such as painting, engraving, carving, miniatures, etc. have developed.

Alisher Nawai, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, al-Khorazmi, Nizami Ganjavi, Amir Khusrav Dehlavi, Kamaluddin Behzad, Maoni, Firdavsi, Umar Khayyam, Babur, world-famous scientists, poets and painters who captured the imagination of our buildings, who called to decorate with patterns similar to the beautiful scenes of nature. The pattern is not a grasp of the truth, but a symbol of understanding the essence of beauty, confirming this beauty in the heart, preparing



oneself for the situation behind the tent and entering it [7].

It is extremely important to comprehensively study and analyze the history, values, scientific and cultural masterpieces of the peoples of Uzbekistan. Acquainting students with imagery in the works of folk masters helps to develop an aesthetic attitude towards existence. The study of folk art is not only important for forming students' aesthetic attitude to existence and expanding the range of artistic thought, but also for children's visual and creative activities [4].

The use of innovative technology, interactive methods and pedagogical technologies in the meaningful organization of practical art, in particular painting lessons, is a requirement of today. Innovative technology, interactive methods, and pedagogical technologies increase the efficiency of the lesson, develop the interest of students, and enrich the content of the lesson [3]. Below we will show the pedagogical technology and interactive methods that can be used in practical art and painting classes:

1. SWOT analysis method. Method of analysis and drawing conclusions based on identification of

strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, risks. This method is useful in the development of strategic goals and projects, taking into account the expected future result for the success of a project or organization. The success of the SWOT analysis does not depend on the organization, but depends on the consideration of the intended result in the development of future strategic goals and projects. When applying it, the analyzed goal and project elements can be interpreted as follows:

S — strength — advantages of the task being solved;

W - weakness - influence of internal environmental factors in achieving the goal;

O - opportunities - the most favorable situation in solving the specified tasks;

T - threats - external environmental factors that prevent the implementation of activities.

"SWOT-ANALYSIS" method.

List the current strengths and weaknesses, internal opportunities, and external risks of painting, which is one of the folk arts, in this table.


S	The strong side	Painting teaches a person to be patient and strong-willed. Painting is passed down from generation to generation, it enriches a person's spirituality and expands his imagination.
W	The weak side	Painting is complicated, not everyone can handle it.
O	Opportunities	Painting exists in every nation. If painting is developed (for example, if it is used in the



		interior and exterior of buildings in architecture), it will further develop tourism.
T	Risks	It is in danger of disappearing.

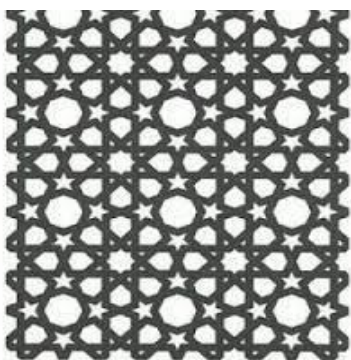
2. Image and Opinion method. In this method, students are given an image related to the subject, one of the works of artists, the students compare various approaches, concepts, descriptions, categories, distinguishing signs and the like related to the subject being studied, conduct analyzes based on categorization, and think about their conclusions.

"Image and Thought" method.

Image	Thought
	Margula - if a margula is depicted with a branch, it is a margula branch, and if two margula are formed inside one branch, it is called a double margula. Margula is used as a filler element in painting.
	Jalil Khakimov was born in 1920 in the city of Tashkent in the family of a master craftsman. With his students, J. Khakimov created the "blue-domed" teahouse on Culture House Avenue in Bekobad, the "Shon-Shuhrat" museum in Akkurgan, the Tashkent train station, the "Guliston" restaurant in Tashkent, and other buildings with his lively lines, attractive decorated with colors and patterns that lift the





human spirit. In each pattern of the master, the smoothness of the lines, the proportion to each other, and the harmony and charm of each element can be felt.



Girih (Persian - problem, knot, tangle) - a complex geometric pattern; widely used in architecture and artistic crafts. The basis of the pattern consists of triangular, rectangular, square, circular and arc-shaped distributions. Analyzing, drawing, and creating new types of geometry requires special training and skills. Girishes were simple at the time of their creation, and later they improved and became more complex. No matter how complex a gyri is, it also has a convenient side: any gyri is divided into certain repeating parts (partitions). As the layouts are repeated, they become more beautiful and attractive. Due to this, it is possible to re-decompose a complex knot consisting of some simple knots and make several simple and



	<p>independent knots, and create a third kind of knot by crossing two knots.</p>
	<p>Islamic is a type of basic pattern made up of repeated distributions in a plant-like shape. The basis of the pattern is a pattern, band, leaf, bushes. The Islamic pattern is made up of the repetition of squiggly, plant-like patterns that are continuously connected to each other and wrapped around each other. That's why</p>



	sometimes the masters use it as a wrap or as a plant. It is also called a sleeper pattern. There are many types of Islamic patterns, and whichever form is used, the pattern is called by the name of that form.
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3. "Critical thinking" method - as it is aimed at solving controversial issues, students should pay attention to listening, not sharing the opinion of others, looking at

it with a critical eye, comparing, and making appropriate judgments. should be focused. As a result of it, any learner has: - self-confidence; — active participation in the discussion; - not to be indifferent to the opinion and fate of others; — discussion with peers, observers (experts); - feelings of striving to prove one's point of view and opinion are cultivated. This, in turn, leads to the development of analytical thinking skills, step-by-step thinking, the creation of an opportunity to learn more deeply about each other, and changing critical thinking. As a result, students' thinking becomes more active, interest increases, confidence in self-expression awakens, and critical thinking develops.

"Critical thinking" method

Using the Girih pattern type:

Pros: Girih patterns are made of geometric shapes, easy to put in a box, and easy to finish.

Disadvantage: Girih pattern does not fit all items and problems arise in the process of sorting and dyeing.



What type of pattern is best for students to use when composing an object in art classes?

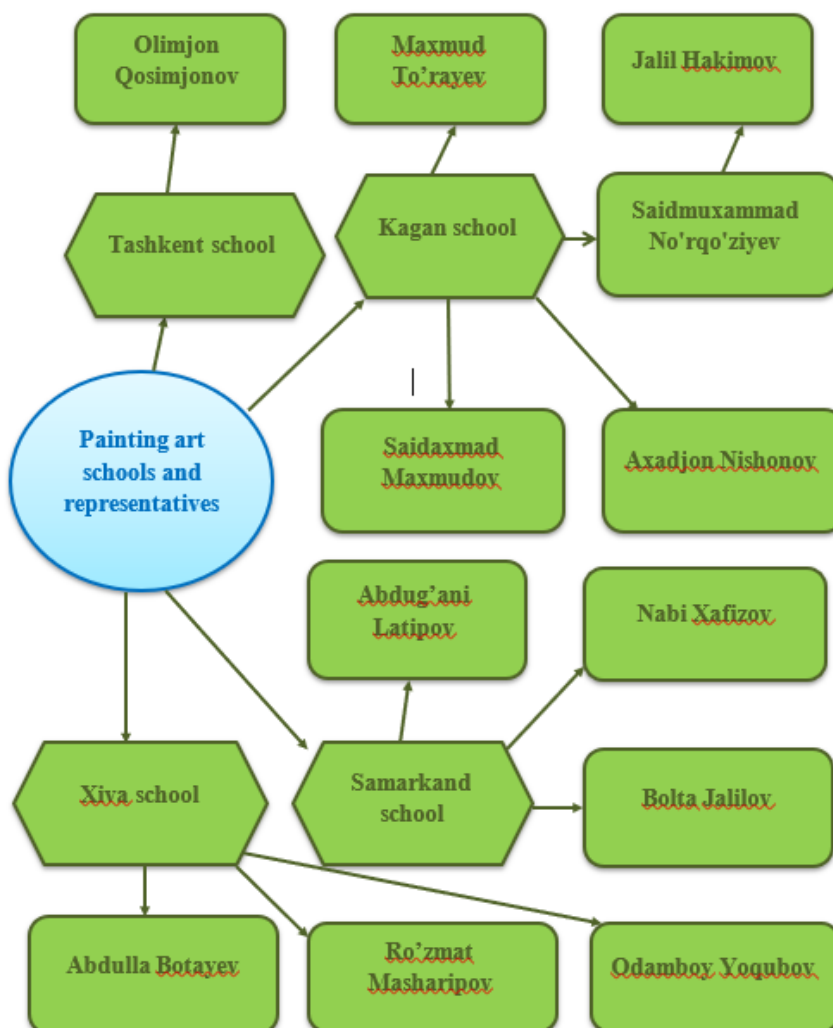
Islamic pattern type:

Pros: Islamic pattern composition is a classic type of pattern and has its own beauty. It also matches the items and looks attractive. The process of styling and make-up is also easier.

Disadvantages: The composition of the Islamic pattern on the item requires skill, which cannot be done by a person without special knowledge, skills and qualifications.

4. "Cascade" structural-logical scheme - "Cascade" structural-logical scheme develops in students the skills of structural-logical analysis of the studied problem, determination of the content of related ideas, systematic, creative, analytical observation. Rules for building the "Cascade" structural-logical scheme:

- The participants will be introduced to the rules for creating the "Cascade" structural-logical scheme;
- Participants are paired, compare their schemes and make additions;
- At the end, the participants conclude with a presentation [2].



In the content of practical art classes, students are encouraged to develop their creative abilities, interest them in visual arts, observe, analyze, practice, create images, create compositions, and develop skills and competencies related to creativity. At the history of its development, the life and work of folk artists, painters, architects, sculptors who left a deep mark in the history of fine art and made an important contribution to its development. Our pedagogic observations show that students of general education schools are well acquainted with Uzbek thinkers or prominent figures

in certain disciplines, scientists, poets, and the lives and works of artists, painters, and sculptors.

The knowledge given to young people about the types of folk decorative arts of Uzbekistan serves the harmonious development of artistic culture, which is one of the components of spiritual culture, and helps to develop a number of qualities that are important for a person. This will help young people to master the national heritage and become familiar with universal values.

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