



Research Article

## DEVELOPMENT OF PUPIL'S CREATIVE ACTIVITY THROUGH ORGANIZING FINE ART CLASSES IN NATURE

Journal Website:  
<https://frontlinejournal.s.org/journals/index.php/fsshj>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Submission Date: May 06, 2023, Accepted Date: May 11, 2023,

Published Date: May 16, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/social-fsshj-03-05-07>

Ibragimov Xurshid Xasanovich

Teacher Of The Department Of Fine Arts And Design At Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

This article talks about the achievements of conducting visual art classes in nature, in the landscape, in order to develop students' creative thinking and ability and artistic thinking.

### KEYWORDS

Painting, graphics, sculpture, genre, portrait, still life, composition, composition, rhythm, texture, light and shadow, aesthetic.

### INTRODUCTION

The science of visual arts is of great importance in educating the future generation as possessors of fine taste, and they know the secrets of folk crafts, in particular, practical decorative art, artistic crafts, architecture and design art. The colorful, meaningful and interesting organization of lessons also increases the artistic thinking of students. In addition, students should:

- develop the ability to understand, perceive and evaluate the social essence and importance of works of art, to express an aesthetic attitude to them; - formation of knowledge and skills related to the understanding of aesthetic situations in the environment, existence and works of art; - types of visual art (painting, graphics and sculpture), genres (portrait, still life, landscape), laws



(composition, composition, rhythm, texture, light and shadow), means of expression (color, line, texture) to develop their imagination and creativity by introducing them to; - serves to form and develop aesthetic taste, aesthetic consciousness, artistic thinking and visual literacy in boys and girls, while enriching knowledge about the theoretical and practical foundations of fine art. In this way, students' creative thinking, artistic taste, and aesthetic feelings develop. The educational and educational process in visual arts develops students' theoretical knowledge and skills along with the formation of drawing and architectural skills, aesthetic perception of the beauty of the environment, and its reflection on the basis of pictorial means. . It should be mentioned that the teacher's approach to the lesson and his skills play an important role in achieving these goals. Because the knowledge, skills and abilities that are formed in the process of visual activity are mainly implemented during the lesson. In order to clarify the content of the subject in the directions of "Understanding existence", "Perception of art", "Illustration according to nature" and "Compositional activity", teachers will make the lessons of visual arts more practically based on nature. It is recommended to organize trips to museums, which will increase students' love for mother nature, beloved country, learn to preserve and appreciate our national values, architectural monuments and art masterpieces.

S. Abdirasilov. Fine art terms. T., 2002. S. Abdirasilov, N. Tolipov, N. Oripova. Color image. T., NMIU "Uzbekistan", 2006. Page 14. The rules of describing a natural landscape in a coloring book are learned to draw its separate parts with a pencil before drawing the landscape with paints. Landscape elements: trees, clouds, mountains,

the structure and forms of the place are of great importance in making the image meaningful and expressive. Therefore, a careful study of nature is required when painting a landscape. Each type of tree has its own structure. Trees differ in leaf structure and size. Their branches can grow vertically or horizontally. For example, an apple tree. Trees of the same age all look the same, and the branches of large trees are thick and grow differently. Each tree is different in appearance and color. By comparing trees such as pine, spruce, poplar, and maple, you can see how different their appearance is from their structure and silhouette Image of silhouetted structure of trees. To learn the characteristics of each tree, it is necessary to draw many pictures from the original. Such specific features are one of the necessary conditions for describing trees. A clear knowledge of the rules of linear and aerial perspective 29 is required when drawing a landscape. These two types of perspective complement each other in describing the landscape. Linear perspective alone cannot give the correct image in a painting. As everything gets further away, not only does it get smaller, but its appearance, lines, light, and color become less visible. The closer the trees are to us, the clearer and clearer they appear. We also see the structure of the leaves of the nearby trees. At a distance, it is not clearly visible, its symptoms are not noticeable. That is why we consistently draw clear structures of things close to us. Pictures made without taking into account aerial perspective and spatial changes of objects turn out to be flat. It is also important to describe the landscape in a proper manner. The landscape will have a special appearance during the day, morning and evening. If the landscape is painted in the morning or in the evening and they are compared to each other, the difference is noticeable. In the morning, the surroundings



seem to be covered with smoke. So, when you draw the morning landscape, the background is slightly blurred. The structure of the objects in front should be drawn a little more clearly. In the evening, on the contrary, the structure of things is often more clearly visible in the dark sky. When the air is cloudy, the earth and the things on it look darker and darker. The difference between light and shade is distinct both on a sunny and cloudy day, in the morning and in the afternoon, in the evening and on a moonlit night. Depicting reflections in water is a little more difficult. The reflection of an object in water is always darker than its own color, and the circumference, lines, and clarity of the object decrease. If the surface of the water is turbulent, reflection becomes more complicated. Learning to express the landscape can only be achieved through the daily practice of drawing nature scenes. Before starting to draw a complex landscape, it is necessary to learn to draw a certain part of it. It will be necessary to learn by drawing simple parts of the landscape, a branch of a tree, a tree trunk, a part of a root. In this case, it is necessary to pay special attention to drawing a separate tree. It is also appropriate to draw clouds in the sky. There are no specific rules for painting a landscape or depicting any part of it. Depicting a landscape is done in the same way as drawing originals of other things. Deciduous tree Describing the original appearance of any object begins with choosing the place that looks best, that is, the place that has content. Drawing a tree begins with drawing its height, width, general appearance covered with leaves. After that, the total volume of leaves in relation to the height and thickness of the tree trunk is determined and they are separated into large parts. The directions of the branches and the distances between them should also be determined. When starting work, it is very important to correctly determine the proportions

of the tree (height, width, the ratio of the branches of the body). It is not necessary to draw each leafy branch when drawing individual branches. It is necessary to see the general size and structure of the tree. Taking into account the color of the tree in relation to the ground and the sky, its general lighting, the color of its body is also shown correctly and the main shadows are placed. It is necessary to regularly compare the color in the far and near places, and try to show the size of the tree - space, space as much as possible. The most important requirement in the process of depiction is to show the uniqueness of this tree, its main parts, and to subordinate its secondary nature to it. Otherwise, the image will come out without content. For example, when describing a mulberry tree, you should be able to show its general shape, appearance, and distinctive features. It is necessary to have the skill of working with a pencil to draw each tree as it is similar to its type. In this case, the directions of the lines, the character of the leaves and the total size should be indicated. If the branches hang down, then the lines should be directed from top to bottom. Grass grows from the bottom up, so the lines in the image are vertical. Create a landscape composition in the open air. A scenic spot is chosen from a forest or grove. If there is a path leading into the forest or grove, the landscape will be more meaningful. You can also choose avenues in the city. After the location is chosen, it is necessary to find an observation point that has the content of the composition. It is necessary to determine in advance what time of day or in what weather conditions it is good to draw this view. For this purpose, it is necessary to observe the selected scene several times under different conditions. Then there is an opportunity to choose the most interesting scene. With such an approach, you can learn real creative work. In order to choose the best place, several rough



sketches are drawn from different points. At the same time, it is necessary to think about how the picture will be, how the landscape, the earth and the sky will be arranged. These are important in the composition of the landscape. When drawing a picture, the fact that one side of the avenue and the trees is light and the other side is shadowy has a certain meaning. If the view of the landscape is interesting, the picture can be drawn in any light. When drawing an avenue and trees, it is necessary to mark their main line and the line of their high ends. It is necessary to mark the places of each tree and bushes, take into account their proportion, size, position and draw the main shape. When depicting trees, it is not necessary to draw individual leaves and grass from the front view separately. It is necessary to try to catch the general color, tone, and compare them with other views. When drawing trees, it is necessary to show their characteristics and differences depending on their age and type. It is necessary to determine the color of the trees and the ground against the sky, and show the weather and the color of the light. After that, the difference in the color of the trees standing in front and in the distance, the blurring of the trees and the roads are shown. Shadows falling on the ground, reflections of the sun's rays are also drawn. The color difference of different trees is displayed 32. A landscape, like any image, has primary and secondary components. It is necessary to pay more attention to these primary and secondary things.

To create an outdoor landscape, you need to choose a place with a wide variety of views. This place has ups and downs and can be high above the horizon. At the beginning of the work, the size of individual parts of the landscape is compared with each other. Attention is paid to the main features of the landscape, the planes of the place

and the structure of the earth's surface are carefully studied. There are big hills, hills, etc. on the earth. According to the rules of linear perspective, the distance in uneven areas appears reduced. The closer to the horizon, the stronger the contractions. F. Vasiliev. The trunk of an old oak tree. Before drawing an open-air landscape, a telegraph pole, tree or building in the front view of an object is selected, its height is drawn arbitrarily, and drawing is continued in comparison with it. The proportions of the column in the nature view are marked on the column in the picture, and the parts of the landscape that need to be drawn are determined on this basis. For example, suppose a field in the distance is behind the column, dividing it into two parts. If the pasture bisects the column, then in the picture the column is divided into two and a horizontal line is drawn - this is the location of the pasture. Distances of objects located on the left and right sides of the landscape view are determined. For example, if the height of the column is two and a half times greater than the distance of the building visible in the distance, then it should be marked at a distance of two and a half times in the photo. After drawing the main parts of the landscape: earth, sky and distant areas, he drew their general color. The main colors of the main part of the landscape are given, starting from the front view, small details are defined. The blurring of the Earth as it moves away and the shadow-light differences of the scenes are shown. Clouds in the sky cannot be drawn in flat white or black. Looking down, we see the complex shape of the cloud. When shooting from an aerial perspective, the lines of sight of objects become thinner as you move inward. The accuracy of their size is less noticeable. We compare the color of the closest and the farthest objects, and draw the shadows of the previous view darkly. The necessary



corrections are made and the picture is summarized.

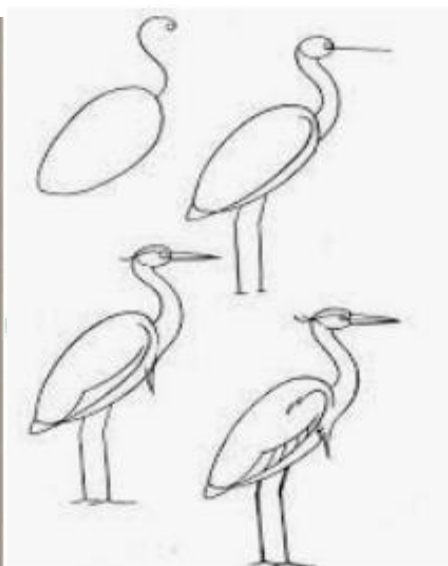
As long as information about the species, structure, distribution of nature, and importance of human life is explained to the students, their ability to master the knowledge given to them will be at different levels. Some students remember well what they heard, others what they saw. Many students have the ability to simultaneously hear,

see, do, participate, and learn independently for a long time. For example: To get closer to the world of birds and animals in nature, it is important to use their color pictures and display images. (Figure 1). The use of colorful pictures makes the lesson more effective and provides conditions for students to get detailed knowledge about nature, birds and animals. It also creates a basis for drawing the image of a bird or animal in a sequence. (Figure 2).



**Fig 1.**

Figure 1. Image of cranes. Figure 2. It also allows students to develop their knowledge about the world of birds and animals in nature, how they are formed in accordance with natural conditions, and the skills of observation, recognition and identification of birds and animals. For example: In the process of describing Almakhan, it is



**Fig 2.**

explained that he is covered with golden-colored fur and that he is a carefree, hardworking, beautiful, small forest animal by nature. It is said that almakhons are very active animals, they often live in forests and jump from branch to branch. It also shows the stages of its imaging. (Figure 3-4).





Fig 3.

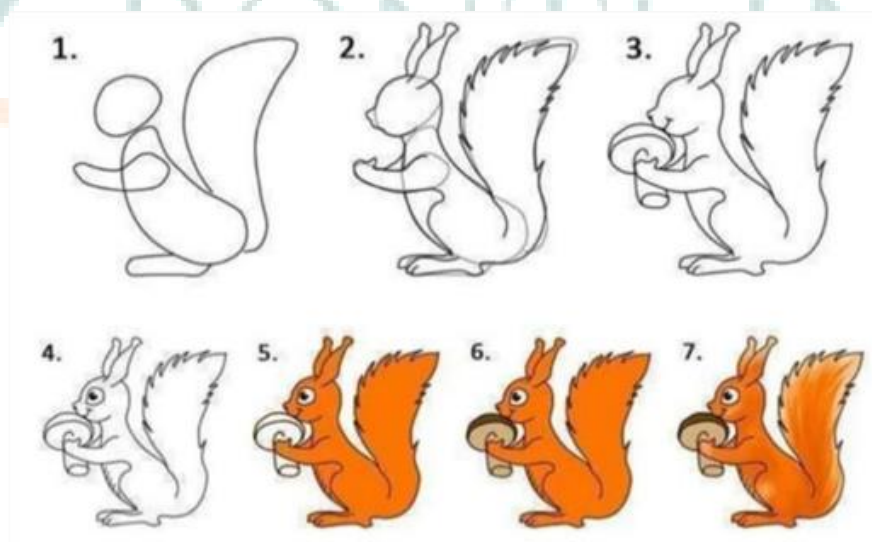


Fig 4.

Figure 4. German image. Figure 3. Depicting the appearance of Almakhan In fine art classes, the skills of students to create independent images are formed. A fine art teacher should pay attention to the following when conducting

classes: - taking into account students' ability level and interests: - classes should be aimed at educating students in a high artistic and aesthetic spirit: - training classes should teach students independence, creative activity and initiative: -



classes should be conducted in connection with other subjects: visual arts students should feel the environment, events and requires knowledge of the specific aspects of the event. That's why in fine arts classes, students should be familiar with the laws of linear aerial perspective, light and shadow, color science, and composition. Therefore, at the same time, they should have certain information about the structure and plastic anatomy of humans, birds and animals.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that. For a future artist, observing life, making daily pencil drawings and sketches on the subject will be a good thing if he starts doing exercises. Works in the landscape genre provide spiritual nourishment for a person, inspire him, bring happiness and joy to life. Fine art is a creative process - it is the artistic will of the author, a creative product. Fine art is based on nationalism, and at the same time promotes universal ideas such as goodness, nobility, friendship, solidarity, and spiritual maturity.

## REFERENCES

1. Decision No. PF-2909 dated April 20, 2017 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further develop the higher education system" // Xalq so'zi, April 20, 2017.
2. Art history of Uzbekistan N.Abdullaev Publisher of the National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan Tashkent-2007.
3. Baimetov, B. B., Sultanov, H. E., & Muratov, H. H. (2019). Psychological bases for activating the creative abilities of students in the process of practical classes. Science Bulletin, 1(7(15)), 67-71.
4. Ch. J. Bekmirov (2021). THE PLACE AND EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANDSCAPE GENRE IN THE FINE ARTS. Academic research in educational sciences, 2 (2), 243-250. doi: 10.24411/2181-1385-2021-00190
5. Sultanov, H. E., Khudaiberdiev, P. U., & Sobirov, S. T. (2017). Continuous education in Uzbekistan as a requirement of the time. Young Scientist, (4), 385-389.
6. Eralievich, S. Kh., & Alimova Nodira Shavkat qizi. (2023). ZAMONAVIY TA'LIMDA TASVIRIY SAN'ATNI O'QITISH MUAMMOLARI. INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENTS AND RESEARCH IN EDUCATION, 2(15), 7-12. Retrieved from <https://interonconf.org/index.php/idre/article/view/2803>
7. Sultanov Khaitboy Eralievich (2022). TASVIRIY SANATNING OUKUVCHILAR INTELLECTUAL-IZHODIY SALOHYATIGA TASIRI. Modern Education (Uzbekistan), (9 (118)), 50-56. doi:10.34920/SO/VOL\_2022\_ISSUE\_9\_7
8. Eralievich, S. K. (2020). The importance of a cluster in achieving efficiency of educational quality. European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol, 8(11).
9. Sultanov, H. E., & Muratov, H. H. (2020). PEDAGOGIK TALIM INNOVATION CLUSTER ORKALI OUQUV ZHARAYONI VA AMALIETNING SAMARALI INTEGRATIONSINI TAMINLASH. INNOVATIONS IN PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY, (SI-3).



10. Sultanov, H. E. (2020). Innovation technology clusters use of technology in illustration. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(04).
11. Kholmuratovich, M. K., Mardanqulovich, A. S., Ravshanovich, J. R., Sharifovna, K. U., & Shodiyevna, B. O. (2020). Methodology of improving independent learning skills of future fine art teachers (on the example of still life in colorful paintings). *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(05), 285-288.
12. Khamidovich, T. N., Nozimovich, T. N., Ibrohimovna, Y. N., Ravshanovich, J. R., & Kholmuratovich, M. K. (2019). DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' CREATIVE ABILITIES THROUGH TEACHING "LANDSCAPE PAINTING". *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(6), 2020.
13. Muratov, H. (2021). The importance of organization and management independent education in the learning process. Private destination ΛΟΓΟΣ.
14. Holmuratovich, M.K. Implementation of independent educational activities of students. *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol*, 7(12).
15. Muratov, K. K., & Tadjieva, F. M. (2021). Issues of Improving the Technology of Organization and Management of Independent Learning Activities of Students in the Fine Arts. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 8(11), 521-525.
16. Xusan Xolmuratovich Muratov (2021). ELECTRON TA'LIM MULTIMEDIAL RESURSLARI ELECTRON O'QITISH STORAGE ORQALI TA'LIM MUHITINING RIVOJLANISHI. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(1), 1130-1136. doi: 10.24411/2181-1385-2021-00150
17. Baimetov, B. B., Sultanov, H. E., Muratov, H. H., & Sabirov, S. T. (2018). Scientific and theoretical aspects of the formation of compositional abilities of students in the classroom in painting. In *Modern Scientific Thought* (pp. 83-94).
18. Baymetov, B. B., & Muratov, K. K. (2020). Self Sketches as a Tool in the Professional Training of a Future Artist-Teacher. *Solid State Technology*, 224-231.
- 19.9. Akhmedov Mukhomod-Umar Bakhridinovich, . (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF FOLK APPLIED ART IN THE FORMATION OF YOUTH CREATIVE ACTIVITY. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS*, 3(02), 142-156.  
<https://doi.org/10.37547/pedagogics-crjp-03-02-23>
20. Abdirasilov, S. (2021). FINE ART OF UZBEKISTAN IN PATRIOTIC AND AESTHETIC EDUCATION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN. *Collection of scientific works ΛΟΓΟΣ*.  
<https://doi.org/10.36074/logos-19.03.2021.v4.42>
21. Talipov, N., & Talipov, N. (2021). CREATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' CREATIVE ACTIVITY THROUGH ART EDUCATION. *Collection of scientific works ΛΟΓΟΣ*.  
<https://doi.org/10.36074/logos-19.03.2021.v3.12>



22. Talipov, N., & Talipov, N. (2021). TALABALARNI BADIY TALIM ORKALI KOBILIATLARINI RIVOZHLANTIRISH. Collection of scientific works ΛΟΓΟΣ. <https://doi.org/10.36074/logos-09.04.2021.v2.50>
23. Sh.B. Nazirbekova. Mportant and Specific Aspects of the Fine Arts in the Practice of Plain Air // European Journal of Arts, 2023, No. 1. – P.15–18. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.29013/EJA-23-1-15-18>
24. Abdirasilov Sunatulla Fayzullaevich, & Nazirbekova Shakhnoza Botirovna (2017). Computerization and informatization of artistic and practical classes in teaching students. Innovations in Science, (12 (73)), 21-23.
25. Kodirov Mahmudjon Mukhammadjonovich, (2022). FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF TEACHERS OF FUTURE TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION. CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS, 3(10), 34–41. <https://doi.org/10.37547/pedagogics-crjp-03-10-06>
26. Nurtaev, U. N. (2022). Fundamentals of Art History Training of Students by Means of National Art. European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development, 8, 46-50.
1. 27. R.R. Jabbarov. Patterns in applied art of the uzbek folk // European Journal of Arts, 2023, No. 1. – P.11–14. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.29013/EJA-23-1-11-14>
27. Jabbarov, R. (2023). How important is the role of pencil drawing in modern fine art. Modern Trends of Innovative Development in Science and Education in the Global World, 1(3), 228–232. <https://doi.org/10.47689/STARS.university-pp228-232>