

**INCREASING PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS' INTEREST IN FINE ART THROUGH TEACHING THE CREATIONS OF UZBEKISTAN FOLK ARTISTS**

Qambarova Nasibaxon Ma'rufjon qizi
Andijan State Pedagogical Institute,
Student of the 2nd Stage of Fine Arts and Engineering Graphics

Abstract

This article provides extensive information about the life and work of the people's artists of Uzbekistan, analyzes their unique works, and provides information about the processes of creating works. At the same time, by teaching the work of artists, it closely helps school-aged and especially elementary school students to increase their interest in visual arts.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, artist, image, creativity, work, color, mood, state, theme, essence, mosaic, stained glass.

Introduction

Experiences gained in the field of visual arts by famous artists who created in ancient times and left behind great works of visual art are the basis for teaching young people in visual arts in the continuous education system, especially in various art schools. Therefore, a future artist who wants to learn visual art and is just entering the world of visual art should first study and analyze the classic works of artists who created in ancient times and based on the knowledge and skills he has acquired, create his own personal creative way. should choose and develop creative abilities. Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo Buonarroti, Peter Paul Rubens are among the famous artists and theoreticians of the ancient European Art Academies in the field of professional training of future teachers in the field of fine arts, formation of personal creative abilities, and professional training of young people. Scientific and creative works of Raphael Santi, Albrecht Dürer and others can be cited. The creative and scientific works of I. Ye. Repin, N. Savrasov, Pavel Chistyakov, who created in the 19-20 centuries, can be cited from the representatives of Russian fine art.

Some novice artists do not follow the rules and regulations, and they try to solve complex creative problems immediately, thinking that the school with its traditional instructions will destroy the development of their individuality. The school, as an educational institution, never destroyed the development of creative abilities with its scientific methods of teaching, on the contrary, it helped the development, education and formation of young artists. School is especially necessary in learning to draw pictures, which is the basic rule for all types of visual arts. Therefore, no one has the right to arbitrarily turn the school into an artist's studio. Opponents of the school - usually among young, beginning artists, sometimes there are such talented people that the school destroys their development, in the exhibitions of airy artists there are very meaningful works, which the artists achieved without studying at the school, they say. Educational psychology and pedagogy are important in the development of creative abilities and creative activity in the educational process



believes that it can give results. Therefore, the educational process, educational activity should be the focus of the school. Proponents of the "free creativity" method believe that simple children's drawings are wonderful because they express their acceptance of the world, and in visual arts, the child actively demonstrates his creative initiative. In the process of drawing, the child enjoys creativity, and we must preserve this in him throughout his life. Proponents of "free education" say that public schools do not educate artists and believe that children should not be taught all the rules and regulations of realistic art. The independence of Uzbekistan created a foundation for the development of national fine art. During this period, painting, sculpture, graphic arts, many of its genres, and the free creative activities of artists and sculptors became widespread. During the time of the former Soviet Union, artists created in the single stream of socialist realism, but now they are also creating works of a high artistic level in avant-garde, romanticism, impressionism, abstractionism and other streams and themes that interest them without hesitation. The establishment of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan also played an important role in the development of visual arts in our country. The National Institute of Painting and Design named after Komoliddin Behzod, the Research Institute of Art Studies, many art and design colleges, and the "Art Magazine" are operating under this Academy. In the National Institute of Painting and Design, in the colleges of fine arts, national personnel who meet world standards are emerging, and there is no doubt that they will bring the art of Uzbekistan to a new stage.

The achievements of our artists and sculptors who created during the years of independence are, firstly, that they moved to the path of free creativity, and secondly, they continued national artistic traditions, the harmony of nationalism and universal values, and the use of new, modern, advanced visual technologies in their works. are achieving success such as application. Independence

The creativity of our old and middle-aged artists, who have benefited from its blessings, is also visible. Uni M. Saidov, N. Koziboiev, M. Boboiev, V. Burmakin, M. Yoldoshev, J. Kuttimurodov, T. Mirjalolov, T. Kuryozov, A. Ikromjonov, J. Umarbekov, B. Jalolov, A. It can be seen in the works of such artists and sculptors as Mirzaev, Z.Fakhriddinov, R.Khudaiberganov, A.Mo'minov, A.Nuriddinov. Portraits of Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Kamoliddin Bekhzod, Nodirabegim, Bibikhanim, and Spitamen can be included in the works created in this genre of portraits, imbued with the ideas of national independence. Artists such as L. Salimjonova, A. Mominov, S. Abdullaev, I. Khaidarov, O. Qazokov, and A. Mirsoatov can be mentioned among those who work effectively in the genres of landscape and still life.

Their works depict the beauty of the Motherland, its fruits and vegetables at a high artistic level, encouraging young people to love the Motherland, to protect it, to increase it, and to enjoy the beauty of nature. Among the works created in historical, historical, and other genres are B. Jalolov's Golden Age, Koinot stali, Under the Dome of Eternity, S. Alibekov's Strange Smell of Juice, J. Umarbekov's Earthquake, Havorang Musicians, V. Okhunov's Morning Walk of the Buddha. I are worthy of attention. Young artists such as A.Isaev, J.Usmonov, A.Rozikov, R.Temurov, T.Akhmedov, T.Karimov, Sh.Abdurakhmonov, B.Ismoilov are also creating. Realism, clarity, oriental elegance, general philosophical thinking, artistic beauty, completeness, calmness and creativity are fully expressed in their creative works. The majestic painting associated with the name of Chingiz Akhmarov is rising to a new level in this period. Many public and cultural buildings of our republic, as well as murals, mosaics, and stained-glass windows created for the stations of the Tashkent metro, bring aesthetic pleasure to our people. In this regard, teachers such as A. Alikulov, B. Olimkhanov, A. Ikromov, A. Isaev, E. Muhammadiev, N.



Sultanov, N. Kholmatov, Sh. Muhammadjonov, A. Buxorboev, T. Boltaev, Kh. Nazarov, etc. they continue to achieve new successes. B. Jalolov, A. Buxorboev, V. Gan, I. Egorov created mosaics and stained glass, Umar Khayam's dream, No one will tell me why I was born, Navruz, The goddess of the fog, Under the Dome of Eternity, Great master, great creator, who created such works as History of Sports Games, Great Silk Road, Flora.

Akmal Nuriddinov (Nur) was born in 1959 in Namangan. In 1984, he graduated from the Tashkent State Art Institute named after M. Uygur. Since 1990, he has been a member of the creative association of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan. In 2005, he became the People's Artist of Uzbekistan. He has been managing the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan since 2012. The artist's creative works are stored in the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan, the Directorate of Exhibitions of the Academy of Arts, the Urganch State Gallery and other places. There are also museums and galleries in Yugoslavia, the USA, India, Switzerland, and private collections in the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Australia, Israel, Canada, and Turkey. The theme of love is leading in A.Nur's works. The works named "Apple of Love", "Garden of Love", "River of Love", "Island of Love" are among them. The artist used various symbolic images in these works - moon, fish, boat, bull, horn, etc. However, their only motive is the apple, which is brought to the fore.

People's artist of Uzbekistan Javlon Umarbekov was born in Tashkent in 1946. In 1961-1966 he studied at the republican educational institution of art named after P.P.Benkov. During his student years, he took part in an exhibition held in Tashkent (1965) and won the first prize with his work "Harvest". J.Umarbekov depicts the oriental image of two friends in his work dedicated to "The Youth of Huayn Boygaro and Alisher Navoi", created in 1968. Javlon Umarbekov not only learns from his teacher Chingiz Ahmarov, but also learns loyalty to art, respect and love for the heritage of his ancestors. The artist is the author of colorful compositions, portraits, rich landscapes and still lifes. In his works, the images of historical figures are embodied in the scope of the compositions. In this place, it is worth noting that the images of historical figures such as Al-Khorazmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Amir Temur are fully embodied. Javlon Umarbekov is also called "Singer of the East", "Uzbek Picasso".

People's artist of Uzbekistan, master of painting Alisher Mirzaev was born in 1948 in Tashkent. One of the leading representatives of modern painting art. Today, the artist's works are well known and popular in many foreign countries as well as gaining the respect of our people. In this regard, it is necessary to highlight the successes achieved in foreign countries such as Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, Italy, and France. The artist was able to depict images of Uzbek traditions, weddings, innocent Uzbek children, lobar girls, and devoted mothers in the bosom of mother nature. For example, the triptych "Tashkent - the city of peace and friendship", "Kindergarten", "Anticipation", "Song about a young family" and dozens of other works were reflected in watercolors.

The famous Uzbek artist Ortiqali Kazokov was born in 1960 in Namangan region. The famous artist is the recipient of the highest award - the "Gold Medal" of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan (1997) and the honorary title of "Honored Cultural Figure of Uzbekistan" for his contribution to the development of the Motherland. Personal exhibitions of the artist were shown not only in our country, but also in several cities such as Washington (1991), Moscow (1994), Izmir (1995), Nagano (1999), Lübeck (1997). O. Kazakov's works can be found in museums, art galleries and private collections of Cyprus, the USA, France, Italy, Japan, Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Morocco, Canada, Israel, the Netherlands, South Korea and many other



foreign countries. took place in the plates. People's artist of Uzbekistan, academician of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, professor Lekim Ibrohimov was born in 1945 in Almaty region. In 2001, he was awarded the People's Artist of Uzbekistan, in 1998 he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, and in 1999 he became an academician of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan. In the works of L. Ibrohimov, the theme of the East occupies a central place, his works based on folk tales and epics, Uzbek and Uyghur classical poetry attract attention with their lyrical tone and content: "Amir Temur", "Portraits of Alisher Navoiy, "Babur", "Uzbek Folk Tales", "Girls of the Path" and others. L. Ibrahimov has organized personal exhibitions in foreign countries, participated in international and republican exhibitions with his works. His mega-work "One thousand angels and one picture" created in 2000-2012 set a record. The mega-work was shown in Prague, Moscow and Tashkent. The size of the entire painting exceeds 500 square meters. The weight of the picture and structure is 22 tons. The height of the panel is 8 meters, and the length is 66 meters. Bahadir Jalolov was born in Tashkent in 1948. In 1974 he graduated from the Leningrad State Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture named after I.E. Repin. In his youth, he studied under the master of portrait art, Abdulhaq Abdullaev. He is a People's Artist of Uzbekistan, a full member of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, a full member of the Academy of Arts of Kyrgyzstan, an honorary member of the Russian Academy of Arts, a professor of the National Institute of Painting and Design named after K. Bekhzod. 1991 He was the laureate of the State Prize of Uzbekistan named after A. Navoi. His work is characterized by the comparison of East and West, academicism and modernism, reality and fantasy, intuition and accuracy of solution, ease and majesty, flatness and spatiality. The artist's works are in the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan in Tashkent, the Fine Arts Gallery of Uzbekistan, the Moscow State Tretyakov Gallery, the International Fund of the Confederation of Artists' Unions, the Museum of Modern Art, the Buckingham Palace in London and the British Museum, as well as many stored in private collections abroad. Bahadir Jalolov achieved many achievements in the art of portraiture. In his complete works, the image of the beloved children of the Uzbek people is expressed. In this place, there is a special figure of great figures such as the academic artist Urol Tansikboev, the great scientist, academician Vahid Zohidov, the famous masters of art Kamil Yormatov, Malik Qayumov, Muhyiddin Rahimov, Hamro Rahimova, Akrom Toshkanboev, Damir Roziboev. is an example of our word.

Dilorom Mamedova was born in Tashkent in 1974. Since 1998, he has been a member of the Association of Artists of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan. D. Mamedova is one of the modern creative artists, whose work is mainly dedicated to the beautiful nature of beautiful Uzbekistan. The artist's favorite subject is the rich culture of our country, its traditions based on its deep past. In many of his realistic works, we can see creative examples of our national traditions. The artist also creates in other directions - avant-garde, abstraction, graphic and mosaic styles. The original canvas graphics are interesting, but small and laborious, and are simply done with a gel pen. Dilorom Mamedova participated in city, national and international exhibitions and took pride of place. In 2013, the artist won the 1st place in the "Greatest, the dearest" exhibition dedicated to "Independence" Day, the 1st place in the "Biennale-2013" held in China, and the "Artist of the Year" was awarded with the diploma of the best artist. Today, the artist's works are in the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan, the Nikor Museum in Moscow, and private collections in Germany, Switzerland, England, Japan, Russia, Turkey, Australia, India, China, Israel, and the USA.



In conclusion, we can say that it is known from the history of the development of world culture that art does not recognize national boundaries, its achievements will ultimately become the property of all mankind. Fine art, according to the famous description of Francisco Goya, is the "common language" of humanity, which is understandable to everyone, regardless of race and nationality. Development in art does not mean national limitations and individuality, but, on the contrary, the constant exchange of spiritual values between people, peoples and states. Banning and disseminating works of art or information about them was characteristic of countries with authoritarian regimes and strict ideological censorship. Of course, culture and art are the achievement of a particular nation, because they embody the national character of this nation, its unique values. However, even such concepts regularly add something and separate in some aspect, as in the development of language, but they do not freeze forever, but change continuously in the daily flow of time. Therefore, the more we teach fine arts to the young generation and increase their love for art, the more years art will develop and improve, because the future is in the hands of young people!

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