

THE ATTITUDE OF UZBEK SCIENTISTS TO THE PROBLEM OF DEVELOPING THE PERCEPTION AND IMAGINATION OF VISUAL ART WORKS AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN

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Abstract

This article discusses the attitude of Uzbek scientists to the problem of developing the perception and imagination of visual art works among schoolchildren.

Keywords: Visual arts, general secondary school, perception, imagination, students, teachers, art, creativity.

Introduction

The people of Uzbekistan, more precisely, the local people living in the territory of the republic, have their ancient historical and cultural heritage, world-famous scholars (Ibn Sina, Imam Bukhari, Mirza Ulugbek, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, al-Khorazmi, Naqshbandi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, al-Beruni, Ahmed Yassavi, Kamaluddin Behzad, etc.) should be rightfully proud. The history of visual art of Uzbekistan is incredibly rich among the great people who lived and created, known to the world in every field. As an example, we can cite Varakhsha, Afrosiyob, Tuproqkala, Koykirilan kala, Ayritom, Dalvarzintepa and others. According to archeological excavations, high culture, including visual arts, developed in all of the above regions in ancient times.

Afrosiyob (the city of Samarkand) was created in the VI-V centuries BC, and according to R. Hasanov, several rooms were discovered as a result of excavations. In one of them, works of fine art were found, which depicted a wedding trip, bathing in a river, a reception ceremony for ambassadors, a conversation between a man and a woman, and hunting.

The life and work of Kamoliddin Behzod occupies an important place in the culture of the peoples of the East. Today, his works are kept in museums and libraries of the USA, Great Britain, Germany, Egypt, Russia, Turkey, France, and Iran.

According to R. Hasanov, a well-known visual art scholar in Uzbekistan, the author of many textbooks, "under the influence of Kamoliddin Behzod's life and work, a sharp turn occurred in the visual art of Central Asia (Movarounnahr) in the 15th-16th centuries. He gave Scientists and artists call this event the Renaissance period in the history of art." Pavel is one of the artists who made a great contribution to the practical and methodological development of visual art in Uzbekistan, who created unique works of art, who spared no effort in training many students,



including pedagogues, and who are well-known among the people. Benkov, Orol Tansikboev, Chingiz Ahmarov, Iskandar Ikramov, Malik Nabiev, Abdulhaq Abdullaev, Laila Salimjonova, Bahadir Jalolov, Ilhom Jabbarov can be mentioned.

Rahim Hasanov is a doctor of science in the field of visual arts, a professor, a number of textbooks, educational and methodical manuals are used in school education, one of the compilers of state education standards, author of a number of scientific and scientific-methodological works. ; Alimjon Turdaliev, who defended his candidate's dissertation on the topic "Directing students to artistic professions during the course of fine art classes and extracurricular activities" in the first years of Uzbekistan's independence, "Fine art in general education schools of Uzbekistan" Oysoat Khudoyarova, the author of the candidate's thesis on the topic "formation and development of literacy" (1917-1995), Dono Sobirova, the author of the candidate's thesis on the topic "Formation of the elements of visual literacy in older children of preschool age"; The work of Bahadir Kochkarov, the author of the candidate's dissertation on the topic "Formation of aesthetic attitudes of students to nature in visual arts lessons and extracurricular activities", today in our republic, the DTS, educational programs and textbooks in the field of visual arts are based on a scientific basis. serve as extremely important scientific materials for improvement.

The role of scientific-methodical, scientific-popular works, and scientific-pedagogical activities of Prof. S.Bulatov in training highly qualified scientific and pedagogical personnel and school students, in instilling love for fine art in young people, and in their aesthetic education is huge.

We analyze the above works and the results obtained from them as much as possible.

The first years of Uzbekistan's independence, Askarali Sulaymanov's candidate's dissertation on the topic "Art education of high school students in literature classes" is still very important, especially for developing countries like Uzbekistan, because literature We have enough problems in the field of art in Uzbekistan, especially when preparing school textbooks, the illustrations in the textbooks in many cases can serve more to form tastelessness than aesthetic taste.

Especially in educational and methodical literature published on visual arts, famous works are depicted in black and white colors, which neither give aesthetic pleasure, nor serve aesthetic education, nor shape aesthetic taste.

First of all, research on this topic should be continued and, most importantly, the existing experiences in the art of reading, especially the experience of developed countries, should be introduced into the publishing practice, and we should achieve the publication of textbooks prepared for schoolchildren at the level of the requirements of the art of reading.

Alijon Turdaliev's dissertation on the above-mentioned topic is dedicated to directing schoolchildren to artistic professions in visual art lessons and extracurricular activities The most optimal methods of detection are developed and scientifically based.

In the work, educational programs were analyzed, the ratio of subjects and hours was considered. But all of the above works are subjected to only one goal, i.e. consideration, study, and scientific analysis of the position of career guidance. The author used various types of activities outside the school and classroom to direct students to the artistic profession.



A.Turdaliev - discovered new aspects of fine art and scientifically substantiated them.

D.T. Sobirova studied the issue of formation of visual literacy elements in preschool children. Although this issue was partially analyzed by A. Sulaimanov in the case of book art, R. Hasanov in the case of elementary pattern drawing, and H. Egamov in his works related to building and crafting activities, the above authors conducted research with schoolchildren. those who took

D.T. Sobirova was the first in Uzbekistan to study this scientific problem in preschool children as part of a separate dissertation research. According to the results of the research, the theoretical and practical foundations of the formation of elements of visual literacy in children of preschool age were developed. A pedagogical system that provides it and a scientifically based methodology that enables the realization of the goal has been created. The concept of "visual literacy" was given a pedagogical definition.

Teaching of visual arts in schools of Uzbekistan

The history of 1917-1995 was researched by Oysoat Khudoyarova. In the author's dissertation research, the emergence, formation, development, and state of the teaching of visual arts in Uzbekistan in the years of completion are divided into two historical periods (the former Soviet Union 1917-1995 and the years of independence 1991-1995). rgangan

At the end of the work, opinions are given about the prospects of fine art education in general schools of Uzbekistan. According to the author, the evacuation of a number of painters, sculptors, artists from Moscow, Kiev, Minsk, Lviv to our country during the Second World War played a great positive role in the promotion of art. Their works created at that time, the creative work process had a great positive impact on the formation of artists of Uzbekistan. The creative activity of artists serves as a great profession and skill school for young people of Uzbekistan.

The problem of formation of students' aesthetic attitude to nature in fine arts lessons and extracurricular activities was studied in detail by B. U. Kochkarov.

According to B.Kochkarov, there are unsolved problems, issues that are not given enough attention from the point of view of pedagogy, psychology, methodological sciences, textbooks, methodological manuals, mistakes and shortcomings made in all educational literature. Despite the fact that 11 years have passed, it has not been eliminated, on the contrary, it has become more complicated and more urgent based on the needs of the times. The attitude towards nature deviated from the scope of aesthetic education and turned into ecological problems directly related to human life and tomorrow. For this reason, in our opinion, this work and the issues raised in it, the recommendations proposed by the author, should be studied more deeply and put into practice from the point of view of today's demand.

B. U. Kochkarov's scientific research clarified the concept of forming an aesthetic attitude of the human race to nature, created a system of forming an aesthetic attitude to nature in students in visual arts classes and extracurricular activities, effective ways of forming an aesthetic attitude to nature and methods were developed.

This study made it possible to develop the principles and criteria for selecting works of art depicting nature in science and to determine the ways of their rational use.

The use of visual art as a means of aesthetic education for students and the teaching of visual



art in elementary grades are expressed in the dissertation researches of E.Muradova and Ya.Savzonov on the material of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Both the value and the limitation of these works is that they are performed within the framework of local materials.

Teaching of visual arts in general education schools, training of pedagogues in this direction, improvement of the educational process, state educational standards, curricula, textbooks, training manuals, methodological improvement of manuals, carrying out scientific-research work on all the above issues was paid attention to in a certain way during the former Union and during the independence of Uzbekistan.

The concept and standard of visual art education in general schools, the state standard of general secondary education and government approval of curricula, B.Boymatov, N.Tolipova "Fine art circle at school" curriculum, the work "Problemy kompozitsii v jivopisi Uzbekistana" by M. Mirakhedov, the monograph "Problems of training artist teachers" by N. Oydinov, a textbook for 7th graders prepared by A. Sulaymonov, N. Abdullaev, A. Sulaimanov's program for "Miniature art" group classes, textbooks for 2-3 graders prepared by M. Iskhakova, R. Hasanova and others, methodical books prepared by the authors of the above group 'lanma, R. Hasanov's doctoral dissertation on the topic "Soderjanie, formy i metody khudojestvennogo obrazovaniya i vospitaniya uchashchixsya v obshcheobrazovatelnyx shkolakh Uzbekistana", textbook for 1st grade students from the subject "Fine Art" (2008), "Fine Art" art lessons" (1997) for students of the 5th grade, a textbook for students "Methodology of teaching visual arts at school" (2004), O. Khudoyarova's "Visual art in the schools of Uzbekistan" We can cite scientific articles and a number of works of other authors on the topic of "some issues of improving the effectiveness of horse lessons" and "Improving aesthetic education for students from visual arts".

Teaching of visual arts in secondary general education schools, perception of visual art works by students, legal and regulatory documents on visual arts (DTS, curriculum, curriculum curriculum, concept, etc.), to improve the educational literature (textbook, study guide, methodical manual, didactic tools, etc.) to scientifically comprehensive and deeper study in the former council and O' Sufficient attention has been paid to it during the period of independence of Uzbekistan. The analysis of the dissertation studies considered above shows that in order to improve the teaching of fine arts, an effort was made to study this problem in every way.

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