



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN

Journal homepage: <https://cajad.centralasianstudies.org>



Formation of Moral Education in Students in Fine Arts Lessons

Sarsenova Gulnur Sarsenovna

Master student of the NDPI them, Ajiniyaz, Nukus

Abstract

The article provides information about the formation of moral education of students in visual art classes, the demand for creative activity and the creation of a work of art.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 10-Dec-2022

Received in revised form 15 Dec

Accepted 16-Jan-2023

Available online 21-Feb-2023

Key words: fine art, lesson, student, moral education, creative activity, painting.

A person is able to develop his inner potential from the day he was born. The ability to communicate with the surrounding world through one's abilities and imagination reveals one's inner world. The task of moral education is determined by the individual approach of students and the general requirements of its comprehensive development. It acts as a source of formation and development of decency, and imagination is conditioned by many individual characteristics of students, perception, thinking, memory, attention, interests, abilities.

Creative imagination is always involved in creative activity, and also allows to clearly create pictures from the present, historical events of the life of society, and only the future at this moment.

Imagination is formed and develops throughout a person's life. A significant expansion of the amount of knowledge acquired during the educational process, acquisition of various skills and qualifications will help this. The greater the reserve of observations, the more opportunities there are to use them in the activity of the imagination. The demand for creative activity arises through the public need for a certain new product. It is this that leads to the formation of creative ideas and houses, and serves as a driving force for the creation of innovation.

The development of the student's mind and imagination is formed in practical activities. While creating images, he makes them specific, enriches them, that is, he constantly changes them during the work, and in the process of visual activity, he realizes his vague, vague creative thoughts. Experience allows the student to realize any creative ideas. The more enlightened a student is, the wider his worldview and the more opportunities he has to create a work of art in creative activity. Like every creative activity, it is the solution of tasks connected to the sequence of artistic creation.

Accordingly, these tasks must strictly follow each other's sequence, and this sequence usually leads to the unification of creative imagination.

E-mail address: editor@centralasianstudies.org

(ISSN: 2660-6844). Hosting by Central Asian Studies. All rights reserved..

1. Visualize the idea of the picture;
2. Creating preliminary sketches;
3. Making pictures, sketches, etudes to solve what is marked in the sketch;
4. Completing the compositional structure of the future work;
5. Making sketches and sketches in the images and using them to correct the flaws in the picture;
6. Final color processing of the picture.

A set of materials in the form of sketches, pictures, sketches serves as such a base, on the basis of which the student begins to work on the final solution to the problem of composition, at this stage of the student's creative work, a series of sketches enriched with natural materials is characterized.

Solving this task usually includes the main elements of the future work, and ends with the creation of final sketches developed in detail. Then the student makes the picture in pictures. In this picture, it is necessary to correctly observe the color image technology in order to determine the relationship between light and shade. After completing a series of pictures, the final stage of creative work on the picture comes.

In practice, the creative process is almost more complicated, tasks are set more often, and they change depending on the level of the final skill. The process of working on many works of artists serves for the formation and development of a unique look and appearance of creative imagination. It is the result of inspiration that leads to the effortless creation of creativity. The final result of inspiration is considered a significant creative achievement, the effort of all the mental forces of the artist. All the activities of the student in the state of inspiration are focused on the object of creation. Inspiration reflects such a mental state of the student that he succeeds in his work, it is observed that the result of his work is in full harmony with his creative aspirations.

All the components of the process of formation of knowledge, skills, skills, and artistic image are accumulated quantitatively and consistently during the great work of the student, and after a certain time, they move to a new, higher level in terms of quality. This new qualitative content of the student's creative activity is manifested in the fact that he easily achieves what he thinks, and can do what he could not do before.

Well-developed observational skills are important in order to have high-quality material necessary for the student's creative activity. Observation of life is inextricably linked to artistic creativity. Many artists and the same pedagogic artists show that the inability to independently create a composition and even to come up with this or that plot is explained by insufficient observation.

Creating a work of art goes hand in hand with great preparation for creative problem solving. The constant accumulation of material creates the general readiness of the artist in performing creative tasks, it directs him to solve the imagination of his next work. Therefore, if the decisive task of artistic creation is to reflect life in its more characteristic lines, the artist discards all randomness and strives to see the aspects that are typical and characteristic for the life of a certain period, for specific conditions.

With the help of imagination and on the basis of deep study of life, processing of impressions, as a result of communicating with them, all creative images of great artistic and ideological content are created. Artistic images are born not all at once, but usually continuously and slowly. The image is formed in the process of creative work, which requires a great effort from the artist. The formation of an artistic image shows not only the selection of the most characteristic, most typical impressions.

Often, with the help of the student's imagination, he can create an artistic image and environment of

historical events, typical of a certain period, only on the basis of individual objects, events, events. The typicality of the artistic image has always been a dense and inseparable unity of generalities and individualities. In the artistic image, common signs are manifested through individuals. Universal and national symbols, features and peculiarities of each person are also part of the artistic image.

An artistic image can be expressive only when it is true, when the reader conveys through a general single, individual appearance characteristic of a series of events reflected in it. The level of conveying the truthfulness and vitality of the artistic image comes from the activity of the student's creative imagination, the ability to generalize specific events, special observations, and the uniqueness of the student's worldview.

Thus, artistic creativity is an activity characterized by goal-oriented, strict and careful work at all stages of creating an artistic work. We would like to emphasize that it is closely connected with the creative world. In the development of moral education and creative thinking, visiting museums and exhibitions, talking with fellow artists will help a lot. All of the above forms the learner as a creative person.

References:

1. Abdullaev N.U. "History of Art" - 2/1 Tashkent; Art, 2001
2. Abdurakhmanov G.M. Composition. - Tashkent, 2003.
3. Abdirasilov S.F. Fine art terms. T., 2003.