

IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR TEACHING FINE ART TEACHERS TO IMAGE IMAGES IN GRAPHIC MATERIALS

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Annotation: The article describes the use of fine arts technologies in the professional training of future teachers of fine arts, the theoretical foundations and methods of exercises in watercolor techniques of fine arts and its rules for creating works of art for students.

Keywords: Fine art, painting, composition, art, compositional integrity, rhythm, color, color.

The concept of education until 2030, adopted by international organizations and developed countries, recognizes that "a high level of development of students, a systematic approach to education" is a very important task, and mechanisms for quality education. applied to the educational process. UNESCO holds an annual "Exhibition of Young Artists" to promote children's creativity. It all depends on the knowledge and skills of future educators who teach young people in higher pedagogical education and what creative skills they have.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4688 of April 21, 2020 "On measures to further increase the efficiency of the fine and applied arts"¹, Decree No. PF-5712 of April 29, 2019 "On approval of the Concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", March 12, 2019 "On raising the morale of young people and meaningful organization of their leisure time" The first initiative of the program "5 important initiatives to improve the quality of life of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other arts" it is important to carry out the tasks set out in the legal documents².

It is known that in the field of fine arts it is important to train future teachers, to know the technology of using visual arts, their application in art. Leading Russian scientists - AA Alexin, S.Ye. Ignatev, VIKozlov, TSKomarova, VVKoreshkov, VSKuzin, VKLebedko, SPLomov, LG While scientists such as Medvedev, NNRostovsev, NMSokolnikova, ASKhvorostov, AAUnkovskiy, NKShabanov, YV Shorokhov, T.Ya. Shpikalova have successfully carried out their scientific work, Yu. .K. Babanskiy, V.I. Andreev, A. Ya. Nayna, M.V. Zvereva, I. Y. Lerner, A.V. Tutolmin, V.G. Reviewed by Maksimova et al. Every scientist has a different opinion. Many other Uzbek scientists, such as S.Abdullaev, B.Azimov, B.Baymetov, N.Tolipov, B.Oripov, R.Hasanov, have conducted research. As you know, it is important to choose the right art materials and tools before you start painting any shape. There are many specialty art stores available today where you can buy the materials you need.

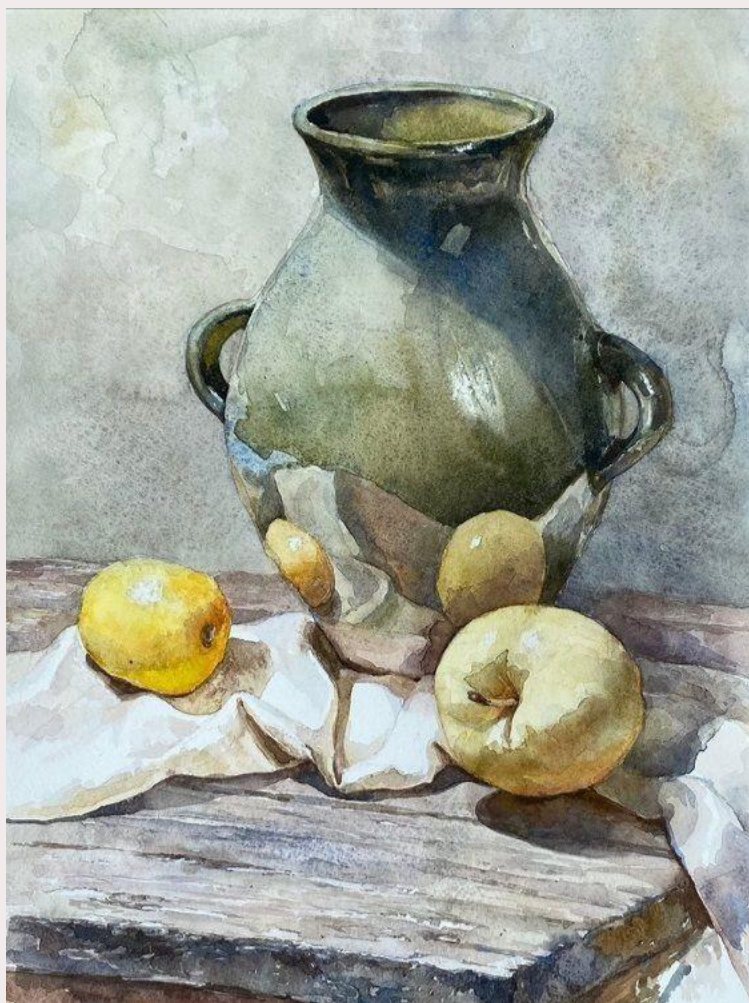
¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 21 апрелдаги "Тасвирий ва амалий санъат соҳаси самарадорлигини янада оширишга доир чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида" ги ПҚ-4688-сонли Фармойиши. Lex.Uz.

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёев раислигида 2019 йил 19 март куни ёшларга эътиборни кучайтириш, ёш авлодни маданият, санъат, жисмоний тарбия ва спортга кенг жалб этиш, уларда ахборот технологияларидан тўғри фойдаланиш кўникмасини шакллантириш, ёшлар ўртасида китобхонликни тарғиб қилиш, хотин-қизлар бандлигини таъминлаш масалаларига бағишланган видеоселектор // Ўзбекистон миллий ахборот агентлиги. UzDaily.uz

First of all, let's get acquainted with the tools for working with paints and the technology of their use. There are two types of paints: water-based paints and watercolors. Water-based paints include watercolors, tempera, gouache, and dreams. It is only when future art teachers have mastered the unique skills of using watercolors that they can move on to watercolor painting. There are specific procedures and preparation steps for painting, and this article will focus on that information. Below we try to introduce the names and characteristics of colors. After all, without knowing these features, it is difficult to achieve the desired goal, such as creating a work of art. Working with colors and paints plays an important role in all stages of the visual arts education process. Knowledge in this area requires theoretical and practical skills. To do this, of course, it is necessary to study the science of color carefully and meticulously. In nature, the light returning from the illuminated object we see passes through the pupil of the eye and stimulates the nerve cells inside the eye. Because these cells are connected to the brain by nerve fibers, they pass through the eyes to the brain, and in our minds we have the sensation of seeing an object, and as a result we see the object clearly and vividly. We receive a lot of information about the environment through our senses. We receive 90% of this information by sight, and the light flux is the transmitter of this information. As you know, the scientific basis of painting is the science of color. Color studies teaches future educators about the formation and distribution of colors in nature, how they change under the influence of the environment, and how to prepare and use paints.

Watercolors are a type of glue. This paint dissolves quickly in water. Watercolors contain dyes (finely ground powders of plants or minerals) and cherry glue, glycerin and a little honey as a binder. All of them are easily soluble in water, so they can be diluted by adding water to the paint.

White is not used in watercolor. it will be replaced by white PAPER itself. THE PAPER should be white, thick enough, and rough. If it is too smooth, the colors will not be enough on the surface. The process of painting objects and objects goes from general to private or vice versa from private to general, and finally the work ends with rounding.



The binder of watercolor paint is a colorless glue derived from plants. Glycerin and sugar are added to the watercolor. Therefore, the paint is soft and shiny on the surface. Glycerin does not allow the paint to dry quickly, it retains moisture. Watercolor paint is brighter, cleaner and more attractive than other paints. That's why the images created with it attract attention because of their beautiful and elegant appearance. Watercolors can be used for educational tasks, as well as works of art. It is important to know the characteristics of the paint and the choice of colors. To make the watercolor paint last longer, you need to apply the paint very thinly on the paper so that the paint blends well with the paper and helps the color to come out clear. The thinner the paint, the better the air perspective and the distance, the darker the shadows, and the sharper the appearance of iron, glass, and porcelain. When working with watercolor on paper, the white color of the paper can be used to create bright spots. Mastery of watercolor technique and mastery of tools and materials are of great importance in order to acquire skills in this field. The paper should be white, thick enough, and rough.

Extremely slippery paper does not paint evenly. If the surface of the paper is rough, the paint particles will soak into the pores and harden as they dry. The edges of the paper should be tightened to a special tablet so that the edges do not bend. To do this, take a piece of paper 1.5-2 cm larger than the tablet and fold the edges. The surface of the paper is carefully wetted (except when folded). Apply glue to the edges of the paper (folded part), attached to the tablet. Gently scrape the paper with your fingers to smooth out any creases or bumps. Once the paper is flat, place the tablet horizontally to dry. The difference between watercolor technique and gouache tempera and watercolors is that it is combined with clarity and airiness, brightness and purity of paints. When working with watercolors, use a fine-grained, round, three-sided brush. Two brushes are enough for each exercise. It is better to have one bigger and the other smaller. When you use a quality brush, the bristles come together, becomes conical. A large brush absorbs a large amount of paint solution and can cover much wider faces at once. There are several ways to use brushes. When you need to paint wide surfaces, hold the brush at an angle, and pull the brush down from the top of the paper, from left to right. There are two main types of watercolor training exercises. One of them is done quickly, on a wet surface with no moisture on the paper, and is done in the style of "Alya prima". The second method is a long-term step-by-step process in which the paint layer is dried and applied one after the other. In general, everyone uses the wide range of paints efficiently and effectively, depending on their abilities, level of knowledge and skills.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the system of higher pedagogical education students are able to correctly select and systematically use the objects and equipment of fine arts in the correct organization of practical training, the future of fine arts. Ensures that teachers are competitive and creative professionals who are ready to realize their creative potential, highly motivated to perform professional tasks.

Recognizing the need to modernize the education system today, the formation of professional and pedagogical competencies of future specialists in the faculties of "Art History" requires the improvement of methods of teaching subjects in the block of professional disciplines to train highly qualified specialists. The most important aspects of modern pedagogical research related to the problems of improving pedagogical systems, increasing the effectiveness of the educational process, identifying and substantiating the pedagogical conditions necessary to ensure the success of complex activities in the education system and verification. One of the important tasks is to improve the process of practical training and the formation of high professional and pedagogical competence in the fine arts on the basis of the development of artistic abilities of the future teacher, the study of pedagogical conditions.

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