



## **APPLICATION OF THE METHODOLOGY OF WORK IN THE LANDSCAPE GENRE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS**

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### **Abstract**

The landscape genre serves as the main tool in shaping students' professional interests in the fine arts. Landscape is a necessary genre of painting type and is important in the training of artist-educators.

**Keywords.** art education, Fine Arts, Landscape, Painting.

Giving in-depth knowledge to young people in the field of Badi education is one of the main tasks of higher education educational institutions operating in this field.

The large-scale reforms carried out in the field of education today, adopted government decisions on improving the content of education, require connecting education with life, increasing the samoradir of teaching, raising and objecting to a society that has developed a harmonious generation of education in every way for a rapidly growing society. In this regard, the introduction and application of new pedagogical technologies into the educational process is directly related to the demand of the period. New pedagogical technology is a product of the form, method and means of education aimed at a specific goal.

The practical use of free imaging methods in fine art means the construction of linear and compositional images by the construction of uchin Su'niy forms to represent the image of Badi. Independent education i.e., depending on the nature of the activities in the circle, painting and graphic assignments from memory and tassavvur, while recommendations are given to students to perform exercises that develop abstract thinking abilities.

Manzar is a necessary genre of painting and is important in the training of artist-educators. In addition to being the most sensual, this genre of Fine Art has its own breathtaking influence and leads a person to beauty. It is necessary to be able to see unique beauties in medicine and art, to realize the processes by which students are connected with the description of the landscape genre by gaining their unconditional love for Mother-Land, to find their own solution to such problems as understanding and its transformation into an active participant. In the process of working in the landscape genre, students theoretically and practically master its simple laws (linear and aerial perspective, Colorite, compositional laws). In this way, readers will awaken a feeling of love for the nature of our country, its unique landscapes, gardens, fauna and landscapes.



Landscape is the direction in which visual art reflects the appearance of nature. It depicts realistic, imaginative sights, city views, etc. The landscape is from the ancient genres of Fine Art and plays an important role' as a medium-background ' both historical and domestic works.

In particular, the landscape genre serves as the main tool in shaping students ' professional interests in the fine arts. Originally, landscape as an independent genre occupies an important place in the medieval fine arts of ancient China. While in Europe the landscape genre was well developed in the 16th and 17th centuries, in Russia the genre would develop by the 18th century. In particular, Moscow, St. Petersburg architectural monuments artist F.E.Described by Alekseev with high skill.

In Middle Eastern art, including Hirot, middle Asian minatyura art, the landscape genre was highly namayan. Especially in the mosaic works of Kamoliddin Behzod, the view of Landscape Nature is worked with high skill.

The real development of the Uzbek landscape genre dates back to the 20th century. During this period, rare examples of scenery were created in the art of the workshop. During the same period, P.Benkov, O'.Tansiqboev, N.Karahan, A.Mirsoatov and other artists became widely known for their artwork.

There are several types of scenery: urban (architecture), rural (mountains), industrial (factory, factory, architectural constructions). At each base of this lies a special meaning, an idea. For example, in the urban landscape, it is natural that urban life, high buildings, vehicles, retreat parks, underground passages, rural landscapes, vast expanses, boulders, pastures, mountains, plants, sparkling waters, bridges attract young students. In the lyrical landscape, the seasons in nature-such as "early morning", "Spring", "Snow White", "golden autumn" - bring to our eyes the delicate, quiet beauty of nature, reflecting its waking state, giving man a Ram. The image of reality and the appearance of nature surrounding a person are reflected in the landscape. In this sense, the landscape acquires an emotional appearance and ideological content. The landscape genre is of particular importance in shaping students ' professional interests in the visual arts. Because every student who goes out into nature seeks to describe nature as he knows it. The process of landscape work in fine arts requires the following practical activities to be carried out:

-- all observations of students that depend on the landscape drawing process form their initial vision in them;

-- the landscape absorbs the laws of Horizon Line, point of view, field of view, Air perspective, picture plane, light-shadow in performance.

Alternatively, they learn to depict the forms of hornbeam and dove-trees in the described object, the features of the anatomical structure of the animal world, the manifestations of stones and stones in truthful images. Drawing such thematic images is carried out in each season of the year using different materials: Al'bom, colored paper, watercolor paint, ordinary black pencil, colored pencils, felt-tip pens, colored chalk.

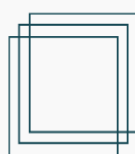


In order to be able to convey the genre of Fine Arts to students live, it is of particular importance to teach them to be able to choose an incredibly interesting plot place for drawing landscapes in their free time outside the lesson. It is necessary to place the main things in the landscape on paper in Avali with distinction, and then work with the horizon line in perspective, the point of view, colors, be able to distinguish light-shades, express the process of landscape work correctly, place a view of the landscape on paper, how to get light on trees and plants in the landscape, and describe Perspective and correct color tangling in landscape performance lead to a richness of students ' creative thinking and imagination. Observations in the landscape show that attempts to reflect the beautiful nature that surrounds us serve to shape individual characteristics in students. For example, choosing the horizon line correctly, painting colors correctly, etc.k.lar.

Readers need to correctly select its dimensions in increasing the effectiveness of the composition in the image. Especially important in the process of landscape drawing is the correct placement of perspective and composition, as well as the correct choice of color. In the process of landscape drawing, working with paints is felt a complex process. In order to properly organize work with paints, it is necessary to have the necessary methodological recommendations, the necessary knowledge, skills and qualifications. At the time of drawing the landscape is influenced by light-texture of colors, light-shade, light falling on Colors. As the effect of light moves away, the colors become paler, and as they approach, they become more woven and brighter. Therefore, the reader should succumb to the effects of light and not make mistakes in choosing a color. The colors are light and dark, even depending on the seasons. Colors are also referred to in nature as Issac and cold shades. For example, when describing a tree in nature, it is wrong to paint it in a single green paint. Because, the color of the tree changes under the influence of light, under the influence of objects from the side. Therefore, when coloring a tree, it is necessary to train the reader to be able to use it without the use of other colors.

Working in watercolor helps students to shape their creative abilities, perceive color, educate their artistic taste, and visualize volume and spatial width. When teaching students to paint landscapes, they should be taken out to the school yard or gardens. Outdoor (plener) painting is a stark contrast to drawing in a classroom. When climbing nature, the reader has problems with depicting the landscape. It is possible to observe the complexity of showing the perspective of the air in a correct, holistic depiction of perspective, i.e. the visible landscape, the color selection is an interesting motif, and the skill of finding composition.

Thus, the choice of the landscape genre at first allows the reader to quickly achieve the intended goal in order to shape young people's professional interests in the visual arts.



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