



TEACHING STUDENTS TO THE CREATIVE PROCESS THROUGH TEACHING FINE ARTS SCULPTURE IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this article, by teaching the science of sculpture, which is a type of fine art, in higher education institutions, the knowledge, skills and abilities formed in the process of developing students' thinking in the creative process, as well as their ability and artistic thinking, are mainly implemented during the lesson, as well as creative the process is the author's artistic will, creativity, and the preparation of students for this.

INTRODUCTION

The study of our historical heritage, which is the foundation of our culture, is not only scientifically significant, but also an important factor in enjoying the spiritual treasure created by our great ancestors, solving social problems, and improving a person in all aspects. One of the great sages of our age said that it is impossible to understand the true meaning of the present and the goals of the future without knowing the past. Indeed, studying the experience of history calls for a deep understanding and understanding of the complex social, political and spiritual cultural phenomena of our time. The art of Uzbekistan not only expands the scope of our knowledge and understanding of our extremely rich and colorful history, but also provides an opportunity to raise the social consciousness of a person to a higher level. In the performance of such a noble task, the amazing discoveries made by archaeologists, historians and art historians during the next two centuries occupy a special place. It should be noted that uncovering the secret of the endless sand dunes and ruins lying under the barren lands, seriously researching the dusty archival documents and bringing them into language is the greatest scientific feat.

Sculpture is a type of fine art, derived from the Latin word "sculpo", which means processing hard materials by "slicing, cutting, carving, scraping". Sculpture art is divided into round and bubble (relief) sculptures based on their appearance. Round sculptures can be seen from all sides. If the head or waist of a human figure is depicted in this art, such a sculpture is called a bust. Relief (bubble) sculptures are designed to be seen only from one side, as they are embossed on the surface. The reliefs belong to the

Gorelef and Barelef groups. Gorelef - looks relatively bulging while sticking to the surface. Sometimes a single color is painted at the level of a round statue. Bas-reliefs are depicted with little relief on the surface, for example, coins and jewelry. Sculptural works are mainly made of solid materials - stone, wood, marble, granite, bronze, plaster and other similar materials. These materials serve to give different character and content to the sculpture. For example, statues made of stone and granite give a person grandeur and eternity, on the contrary, statues made of marble look delicate and elegant. Therefore, sculptures are made of different materials depending on their content and place of installation. There are many sculpting materials. These are plasticine, clay, wood, metal, marble, granite, bone, cement, gypsum, etc. Precious metals - gold, silver, nickels are also used in sculpture. In the sculptural work, the attitude towards the surroundings and the anguish in the heart can be convincingly interpreted. In this, of course, first of all, the great skill of the sculptor, the correct representation of the human body and facial expressions occupy an important place. Correctly found movements, facial expressions - these prepare the ground for his impressive child. Sculptors such as Eynulla Aliyev, Abdumomin Boymatov, Ulugbek Mardiyev, Ilhom Jabbarov are creating effectively in this field.

When it comes to the sculptural type of fine art, it is appropriate to mention how hard and difficult it is. Because this type of visual art requires relatively stronger endurance and endurance from the creator. Among the creators who are prolific in the magnificent form of sculpture, academician, People's Artist of Uzbekistan, sculptor Ilhom Jabbarov, and sculptor Ravshan Mirtojiyev, honored cultural worker of Uzbekistan, are of special note. Monuments created by them can now be found in most regions and cities of our country.

The truth cannot be erased from the pages of history. They remain true at all times. Over time, he will definitely show his height and make a celebration. Fine sculptures are distinguished by their elegance and small size. It can be captured. In elegant sculpture, materials that quickly attract a person's attention are used: porcelain, earthenware, wood, precious types of metal and stone, ivory, and the like. One of the most common types of sculpting in school settings is working with clay or plasticine. It is known that pencil drawing is of special importance in the study of sculpture. The next stage of learning the secrets of art also began to bear fruit. Of course, the learning of science and art depends on the loving skills of our teacher. Sculpture is a type of fine art; based on the three-dimensional representation of existence in volumetric forms. The object of the image is mainly a person; as well as animals, nature and things. The 2 main types of sculpture are the round sculpture that allows you to look around, and the relief image that is intended to be seen only from one side. The relief, in turn, is divided into bas-relief, which is slightly raised in relation to the surface, and go-relief, in which the image is greatly raised in relation to the surface; there is also a carved appearance, which is applied to a flat surface, where the image is visible due to the play of light. In sculpture, the creator achieves to increase the impact of the work by using the play of light. This is especially useful for monumental and decorative sculptures, because the morning sunlight gives a different charm to a sculpture placed in a square or boulevard, while the evening sun's rays add a different charm. Sculpture does not end with the reflection of a person's appearance, quiet or moving state, experiences, excitement, sadness, etc. are expressed in the work. Monumental sculpture related to the art of architecture includes monuments, memorials, sculptural ensembles erected in order to perpetuate the memory of important historical events, famous people, they express great content and have independent importance. However, this type of sculpture should be in harmony with the immediate environment, architectural structures and nature, which will give it more grandeur and impressiveness. One of the characteristic features of monumental sculpture is the depiction of heroes in an upbeat spirit. Since monumental sculptures are intended to be seen from

afar, large solid forms are widely used; small elements of a person's face, folds in clothes, small parts may not be shown. In the creation of sculptural works, soft materials are created by cutting or carving unnecessary parts from hard materials; substances that have the property of transitioning from a liquid state to a solid state are cast using a mold; special types of clay are used in the preparation of ceramic sculptures, the form is covered with a painted pattern or colored glaze and fired in special ovens. In sculpting classes, students learn how to roll clay or plasticine, press and stretch, squeeze and stretch, remove excess parts with the help of a special scraper, and work with a stack. There are two types of work methods in sculpting classes.

The expression of easel sculpture comes from the fact that sculptures are made by installing them on a special tool (easel). Such sculptures acquire independent practical value and are created for the interior of public buildings and houses, as well as parks, museums and exhibition halls. One of the characteristic features of easel sculptures is that they are the actual size of the depicted objects or smaller. The works of easel sculpture are intended for close-up viewing, in which the portrait takes the main place. In sculpture, when only the head is depicted, it is called a bust. If it is depicted in full length, it is called a figure portrait. There will also be half-length portraits. The expression "majestic sculpture" means monumental, that is, a large, majestic statue. They are installed in the square and streets for the general public. Such statues are erected in order to immortalize the names of historical events or famous people. Monumental sculptures are designed to be seen from a distance and are created in a generalized way in relation to the environment. One of the forms of monumental sculpture is monumental-decorative sculpture. They are intended for the general public, like monumental sculptural works, and perform a more decorative function.

Majestic-decorative sculptures are used to decorate streets and squares, buildings and parks, fountains. They are represented in the image of a person, animal, fish, bird. Since such sculptures are large in size, they are designed to be seen from afar. Their overall size and proportions are adjusted and connected to the surroundings, nature and buildings.

Majestic-decorative sculptures are majestic, but they can also be made in full size and relief. As a type of plastic sculpture-sculpture, it is used in monumental sculptures, memorial sculptures, as well as interior and exterior decoration of buildings. They are small in size and have independent practical value. Small toy figurines made of special clay are also plastic decorative figurines. It is also called small plastic. People's potters such as K. Rakhimova, U. Dzhorakulov, A. Mukhtorov worked effectively in this type of sculpture in Uzbekistan.

Fine art and its essence, types and genres Fine art is one of the most ancient and widespread types of art. In fact, there are many types of art. There are also other types of art, such as fiction, music, visual arts, theater, cinema, choreography, architecture, applied decoration. Usually, the art that reflects the real existence in pictorial images, forms in a spatial dimension or plane (on the surface of paper) is called visual art. The concept of fine art has a wide meaning. Until the 19th century, architecture, sculpture and painting were considered types of visual arts. At the end of the century, graphics became one of the most important and current types of visual arts. In the last 20 years, art has come into its own as well as design. All types of visual arts are very close to each other and have a number of similarities. But each of them has its own painting styles and techniques. In addition, each of them is divided into a number of types and genres depending on the place of use, the topic it depicts, and the method of development. Sculptures mainly depict human and partially animal figures. In it, a person is depicted by voluminous, soft - flexible, figure and spatial forms. A statue is such an object that the viewer can see it from all sides. Therefore, the main artistic tools in sculpture are size, shadow (sluyet), weight - tone,

soft flexibility signs are placed in such a way that all its sides are visible, and the shadow is clearly embodied in space. Students will acquire some knowledge and skills in sculpting as well as specialized subjects. Students' engagement with this art will help them develop their spatial imagination, thinking, and the ability to analyze and feel the plastic form of the visual object.

Raw materials and tools used in making sculptures.

Two types of soft and hard materials are mainly used in sculpting classes. Soft materials include materials such as clay, plasticine, clay used in pottery, and hard materials include wood, marble, bronze, and other types of hard materials. Sculpture tools are made of ordinary wood or iron. To make it convenient to work with it, its upper part rotates like a pottery tool. Below are examples of the machines. Let's take a look at the main tools and equipment used by sculptors. In any case, before you buy anything, it's best to take a class at some sculptor's workshop, get a practical idea of what you really need, and get to know all the tools and equipment firsthand. In addition, some sculpting tools are easier to make yourself than to find them on the market. Tools are available today, but they may not be as convenient as you would like them to be. Sometimes you only need to use two or three of the tools in the kit.



picture Sculpting machines.

The sculpting bench should be at a comfortable height for your work, rotating and making it easy to monitor the work from all sides. The sculpting bench has a different appearance and structure, but each of them provides for the necessary height adjustment and rotation around the axis. The base or tablet standing above the machine must be installed perpendicular to its axis of rotation. It is recommended that you purchase easels with these options from specialized art stores for making sculptures. For example, metal workbenches: there are types that are designed to turn the workbench to a uniform height (by tightening one of the adjustment knobs) with a wheel that ensures easy turning, a long screw that can be easily changed in height. You can use such benches for a long time, as the metal bench is heavier than the wooden one. If the tabletop is made of wood, it should be protected from water, sometimes the sculpting machines with a smooth surface (luminant coating) sold in stores are convenient for sculpting.

It is best to have a metal or woodworking craftsman make your own after familiarizing yourself with the construction of the machine tool (making and learning how to work on it). When buying or ordering a workbench, pay special attention to the uniform plane of its legs, the perpendicularity of the axis of rotation of the table, and the uniform size of the legs of the workbench when standing horizontally on a flat floor. When rotating the figure vertically or horizontally on the workbench (workbench, table), it is necessary to adjust it to a flat position (in some cases, the surface of the floor may be curved or flexible), otherwise the work will be skewed when turning to the left or right, and this will certainly affect the quality of the work being done. Carefully check the verticality and horizontality of the machine with the help of a scale and adjust it to your liking by turning it back and forth. Before you begin, level the machine by placing pieces of cardboard, scrap boards, or other flat objects under its uneven legs, if necessary. With a properly adjusted and positioned bench, you can move freely around and continue your activities with confidence.

Turn the bench changer in different directions as you feel comfortable and check its position to level it horizontally, check that it is level, change the tips and see how well the axle fits. If there are inconsistencies in the axis, the averages are adjusted. In sculpting, workbenches designed for making small objects are used. Tabletop benches are usually not adjustable in height and have a different appearance, for example, there is a large bench with a square surface and shortened legs. In addition, the familiar sports disc can sometimes be used as a sculpting tool on a table. The convenience of a tabletop bench is determined by the ability to turn it around at a suitable height. In working with Natura, podiums are used for the sitting of a living person, which are also rotated like sculpting machines. This seat is adapted for sitting and its height is 50-60 cm. The equipment is made with four legs and a flat surface, depending on the position of the depicted figure, so that it can stand or sit. For the sculptor's work with clay and plasticine, the basic tools (pegs, hooks and knives) are used. As mentioned above, sculptural tools have different forms. For sculpting, you can buy these tools in a store or find them in a workshop, but most of them are not used in the process. Sometimes even a very simple workbench becomes convenient, effective and favorite for your work. No matter how carefully the stacks are made, you can also change it to suit yourself and make it more convenient to work with. Awls are made of various shaped metal blades attached to a wooden or plastic handle, and ring tools are made of steel wire. The delicacy of this tool is that it can quickly loosen and break under heavy workloads from where it is attached to the handle. Therefore, the handle of the needle is strengthened and fixed so that it does not move. The stakes come in various sizes and are chosen depending on the size of the sculpture, the softness of the material and the stage of work. Clay and plasticine are cut with a knife, and with its tip, like a pencil on paper, it marks the large proportions of the image and its axes, as well as the boundaries of other parts. In addition, in sculpting work, compasses and measuring devices are also used to determine the dimensions of sculptural elements. You can also use over-the-counter burs and dental tools for fine detailing when working with soft material and plaster. Only one or two types are recommended if necessary. At the same time, you can additionally modify or restore a part of the work with these tools - this is where your creativity comes into play.



Picture 2 Sculpting tools.

Clay is the main soft material used in sculpture, it is an oil-soft material that does not significantly change its volume when it is worked into a shape of arbitrary size and dries. There are many types of clay, but not all of them can be used in sculpture. Because it is easy to determine the general appearance of the sculpture by light shades. Clay with a higher oil content retains its moisture for a long time. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, such soils are found naturally mainly in the mountain slopes and swamps of Angren, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, and Chophon-ota hills of Samarkand. Clay is prepared for use as follows: dried clay is crushed into pieces 2-3 cm thick. Then these pieces of clay are put in a special container (bath or barrel) and water is added until they are buried. Mix well after two to three days. After the clay is mixed, it is processed until it reaches the desired viscosity. Prepared clay is made convenient for use, and its top is wrapped with a wet cloth and cellophane film so that it does not dry out. Plasticine - (Italian - PLASTILINA, Greek - PLASTOS) is an artificially prepared plastic mass used in sculpting. Its advantage over clay is that it does not harden even when exposed and always maintains its plastic state. It also has a disadvantage: it hardens in the cold and melts in a very hot place. Since it contains oil, vaseline and wax, it is recommended to wash hands with powder, soap or wipe with a towel after working with plasticine. Plasticine is prepared from a mixture of clay, wax, oil, vaseline, gray powder and the following amount is added: clay sifted in Galvir and ground into flour - 1522 g, beef fat or lard - 10 g, wax - 20 g, technical vaseline - 10 g, gray powder - 122 g. To prepare plasticine, all these are mixed until it becomes a homogeneous mass. A student studying fine art or applied art can be creative only by having a clear understanding and theoretical knowledge of the art of sculpture. That is why the scientific pedagogical analysis of sculpture is one of the important tasks in improving the content of fine art education. Until now, it continues to amaze the viewer without losing its status as a rare masterpiece of sculptural art. Such works, created over the centuries, show how magnificent the art of sculpture is. Sculpture was also widely used in the decoration of objects. Parts and parts of various jugs and khums are made in the shape of animals, such as sheep, lions and other animals. In sculpture, the artist increases the effect of the work by using the play of light and shadow (the sculpture comes to life when the light falls, and the light-shadow interaction in it changes with the change of the direction of the light, as a result, the impression the viewer receives from it also changes. goes). This is especially useful for monumental and decorative sculptural works, because the morning sun rays give a charm to a sculpture placed in a square or an avenue, and the sun rays from the evening sunset add a different

charm. The possibilities of sculpture do not end with the reflection of a person's appearance, quiet or active state, experiences, excitement, sadness, etc. are also expressed in the work.

Sculptor's skill, correctly found movements, and facial expressions play an important role in the effectiveness of the work. Various materials such as stone, granite, bronze, marble, wood, metal (precious metals such as gold, silver, nickel), cement, plaster are used for sculptural works. The raw material chosen in sculpture determines its color.

Sculpture is of great importance in culture and art. It allows you to express feelings, thoughts and ideas by projecting a shape in three-dimensional space. Sculptures can be abstract, realistic or symbolic. They are used to create monuments, fountains, decorate buildings and public places. In addition, sculptures are an integral part of many museum collections. Sculpture also plays an important role in our lives as a way of expressing our personal style and taste. Many people buy statues for their home or office to create a unique atmosphere. In general, sculpture is an important element of cultural heritage, helping to understand and appreciate the past and present and to create the future.

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