



PRACTICAL BASIS OF STUDYING SCIENTIFIC PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF UZBEKISTAN FINE ART HERITAGE TRADITIONS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The educational process in the fine arts, along with the formation of students' skills in drawing, architecture, aesthetic perception of the beauty of the environment, the theoretical knowledge of its reflection on the basis of visual aids and develops skills. It should be noted that the teacher's approach and skills play an important role in achieving these goals.

INTRODUCTION

Students learn how to view life and art attractively in art classes. Students gain critical thinking abilities, visual memory, creative thinking, artistic taste, and an aesthetic sense through this science. In addition to developing students' abilities in drawing, architecture, and aesthetic perception of the beauty of their surroundings, the fine arts educational process also imparts theoretical information about its reflection based on visual aids and skill development. It should be mentioned that reaching these objectives depends in large part on the teacher's methods and abilities. Since the majority of the knowledge, skills, and talents developed during the visual exercise are put into practice during the lesson. To address the content of the subjects under the headings "Depiction by Nature," "Perception of Art," and "Perception of Being,"

When choosing the interactive techniques and technologies for the course, it is necessary to consider the particular of the science. In order to ensure the efficacy and efficiency of the teaching process, interactive methods and instructional technology have become widely used in all secondary schools across the nation, with encouraging results. Specifically, in the section on topic strengthening, the following technologies should be used: "Fan" at the conclusion of the lesson; "Step by step", "FSMU", "Analysis of concepts"; "Wheel", "Networking", "SAN" technology in the explanation of a new topic; "Resume", "Advocacy Group", "SAN" technology when strengthening a new topic and assigning independent work on it.

METHODS

In order for art lessons to be interesting and meaningful, the teacher must take a creative approach to their work, using technical aids, multimedia tools, slides, and visual aids in each lesson. During the course, it is recommended to use not only the materials provided in the manual, but also additional literature, information from the Internet and science news, extensive work experience of advanced teachers. In particular, in explaining the topic "Landscaping in painting and graphics", the teacher shows the works of Uzbek and foreign artists in the genre of landscape on the screen as an example through a overhead projector, and before starting practical work on this topic on a computer disk or flash drive. The step-by-step processing of the landscapes can display a descriptive record. Explaining the topic "Conversation and analysis of reproductions in the history of Oriental miniature art" should include examples of oriental miniature schools and their work, information about Kamoliddin Behzod, examples of works by our skilled ancestors. The following topics are recommended for discussion at branch meetings: -Orientation of students to the profession through the effective use of our cultural heritage, national values and the masterpieces of folk arts in the teaching of fine arts; -Problems of fine arts lessons, coordination of extracurricular and extracurricular activities, meaningful organization of leisure time of young people in the development of creative abilities of students; -Conducting a workshop on "Ways to work as a team in fine arts classes"; -Conversation on "Optical illusions in the process of still life"; -Experience in the use of visual aids in the teaching of "Methods and directions of medieval art" (composition on wet paper, 6th grade).

Intense information flow characterizes the Republic's social life at the same moment. Receiving this information rapidly, analyzing it, processing it, theoretically generalizing it, drawing conclusions, and establishing a clear system for providing it to students are some of the most urgent problems facing the educational system. These issues will be addressed in part by the creation and application of new pedagogical tools in the educational system. The development of a modern state founded on a well-developed market economy and the smooth transition from a powerful state to a powerful civil society necessitate modern knowledge, intellectual capacity, and a profound comprehension of the necessity of maintaining balance between national and universal values. Only those with well developed.

We are aware that the academic and practical components of teaching in schools are separate but connected processes. To perform practical training at a high methodological level, the theoretical aspects of economics should be taught at the necessary level. The development of students' theoretical knowledge, practical skills, and production-related competences is one of the most crucial aspects of training junior specialists in a certain field. Achieving excellent results quickly and with minimal physical and mental strain is one of the most crucial objectives for the design of modern education. In a little amount of time, to impart specialized theoretical knowledge to pupils, to help them build skills and abilities in a particular activity, as well as to monitor the activities of students, to assess the level of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by them from the teacher requires high pedagogical skills and a new approach to the educational process.

CONCLUSION

Reproductive methods are primarily useful for quickly identifying typical knowledge gaps by ensuring that students remember the learning material faster and more robustly. Reproductive methods are especially effective when the content of the training material is mainly informational in nature, when complex and completely new knowledge needs to be learned. The reproductive nature of thinking implies that learning information, communicated through a teacher or other source, becomes more active and memorable. Stories, lectures, demonstrations and practical work can also be built on a

reproductive basis. Practical work of a reproductive nature differs in that it can often be carried out by a heuristic, or partially exploratory, method, in order to increase the activity that students have previously or recently mastered according to the pattern. Students will be given the opportunity to reflect on some of the elements of the material being studied during the presentation of the new topic. The teacher composes light short questions and tries to find answers with the participation of students. The heuristic method also helps to determine the level of knowledge of students. This means that the heuristic method allows students to be partially involved in understanding the new topic.

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