

**"METHODS OF FINE ARTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS"****Karimova Gulnora Turgunboevna**

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**Abstract:** The article is written primarily about the factors that contribute to the development of the science of fine arts in today's secondary school students mentally, spiritually, ecologically educated, intensively thinking and proactive. The article also discusses the views of great thinkers and the future contribution of science to the consistent creative work carried out in our country.

**Keywords:** pencil, painting, watercolor, brush, graphics, sculpture.

The subject of fine arts is a factor that provides the necessary elements, knowledge and skills of artistic and aesthetic culture for everyone, because every student, regardless of the field in which he will work in the future, will be able to enjoy its beauty. to rest, to rest, to restore the energy expended during work. He achieves this by getting acquainted with, mastering and enjoying high-quality works of art in museums, exhibitions and other places. 'ri is coming. Knowledge of drawing is necessary not only for artists, designers, architects, but also for teachers, engineers, medical workers, builders, agronomists, the military, scientists. They try to describe their ideas and thoughts that cannot be explained by themselves. But this does not mean that it is necessary to provide deep and wide knowledge and skills in the fine, applied and architectural arts.

The purpose of teaching fine arts is to develop children's observation, ability to see, as well as the development of memory. It is known that almost 90% of the information received from the environment is received through the eyes, and the remaining 10% is absorbed through the ears, nose, mouth and other organs. , depiction of nature is especially important in the study of the basics of art. The usefulness of teaching fine arts in all secondary schools was developed by the great Czech pedagogue J.A. Comenius in his work "The Great Didactics". As K.D. Ushinsky put it, "When a man sees a picture, he is dumb." The French philosopher Diderot, about 300 years ago, said, leaves. "

It is known that primary education is a special stage in the educational process, which is the period of the most rapid development of the child's personality. During adolescence, a child's personality becomes the most intense stage in the process of learning to see, observe, comprehend, imagine and think. In the teaching of fine arts to schoolchildren, first of all, there is no basic information about the types of fine arts: painting, graphics, sculpture, tools of the artist, lines and shapes, paints, colors. After receiving this information, students will first be given theoretical knowledge on how to draw a picture, how to place it in a picture book, and then apply it in practice, as well as observe, measure, and measure anything they want to draw. Unfortunately, no information is provided on the need for placement. Students are not told about the artists, his life and work, his works. It is no coincidence that one of our scientists said, "Drawing means observing, creating, inventing."

- Theoretical knowledge of graphic arts;
- Materials used in pencil drawing, rules of their preparation and cracks;
- Basics of drawing from nature in pencil;
- Knowledge and theoretical understanding of the laws of perspective reduction in the construction of the pencil image;
- compositional solution of the image executed in pencil;
- Experience and skills to complete the work in pencil;
- Pencil drawing has a number of goals and objectives, such as ways and means of shaping the work done with the pencil. In addition, when mastering the basics of the above requirements and rules, fine arts teachers should be able to perform in pencil the process from simple geometric shapes to moving humans, animals, and various aspects of nature. They should also be able to design books, newspapers, magazines, cover and do other graphic work. "Pencil painting is the pinnacle of painting, sculpture, architecture, and the root and source of

all sciences." Although these words were uttered 500 years ago by the great Michelangelo Buonarroti, they have not lost their value and are still being proven. Pencil is the basis of fine arts. Pen is the basis of all forms of fine art. Since the 18th century, "pencil drawing" has been a term used to describe the creation of an image using lines, and introduces the important features that define the shape, size, structure, and character of an object in all forms of art. The features of the pen image are conventionally divided into several types. The line drawing is usually clear, light and generalized. Lines create an artistic image, including tables, conditional drawings, and classroom board images. Color images provide a complete description of the size, brightness, texture, and spatial relationships of an object in the environment. Such pictures are called light-shaded and colorful. Some items are characterized by their shape and appearance. Therefore, in this case, in some cases, a simple type of color image is chosen, which is called a silhouette, that is, an image that is covered by the same flat color and executed through the line of sight. Depending on the method of drawing, the pen is divided into original and printed types. The original painting is the only one created by the artist himself. A print is a pattern on a piece of paper and is called a stamp. There are several types of stamps: engraving, linocut, lithography.

A creative pen is a work of fine art that symbolically expresses an artist's thoughts, feelings, and worldview. Drawings, sketches, sketches are widely used in educational and creative work. A draft is a short-term image. A thorough study of an image or parts of an object is done through etude. In sketches and sketches, the first materials to be studied in depth are called sketches. If we look carefully at the laws of perspective that are used in our daily lives and the things that surround us, that is, standing in the middle of a railway or a street and looking carefully, the edges of the street, the tracks of the railway, become farther and farther away. they seem to be approaching at the same point, approaching at once. We make sure that the greener the colors of the trees, the more blue they become. Perspective is a French word (la perspective) meaning «looking into the distance», and in Greek it means «I see through a mirror». There are many laws of perspective, but we will use the most basic ones. The artist makes extensive use of the observational, linear, and spatial types of perspective when drawing. The observation perspective is based on direct observation and estimation of this latitude. The meaning of linear perspective is based on the method of geometric construction. Spatial perspective studies the changes in color and color under the influence of the atmosphere as objects move away from the observer. Drawing with pencils in school helps students to develop their initial drawing skills. A student who is well versed in the secrets of drawing will be positively motivated to learn other areas of graphics later on.

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