

# Student Learning Processes Processes in Fine Arts Classes

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## **Annotation:**

The subject of the article mainly concerns the processes of teaching composition to students in fine arts classes, the aesthetic qualities of the artistic image, the rules and methods of composition, the creative processes of composition, aesthetic and artistic taste.

**Key words:** composition, aesthetic taste, creative process, talent, abilities, integrity, contrast.

Composition is a Latin word meaning “to create,” and it signifies the underlying logic of the creative field. In practice, there are necessary elements of composition.

The law of integrity, comparison, contrast, content of the means of law and subordination to the idea are the main laws of composition. The features of this law are fully and deeply analyzed in the book by E.Kibrik. Thanks to the observance of the law of the sign of integrity in the composition, a work of art appears as an indivisible whole. In the unity of the composition, the elements of the composition are represented by shape, volume, “spot”, intermediate copying of the character, gesture. The aesthetic qualities of the artistic image and novelty in the compositional solution are discovered by the artist. We can see aesthetic discoveries in the immortal works of Michelangelo, Titian, Rembran, in the works of A. Deineka, A. Plastov, K. Yuon, the concept of novelty in the plot from artistic means of artistic means of constructing a composition. We see the flow of news “Novelty” in A. Kuindzhi’s landscape “Buki”. One of the basic laws of composition is the law of contrast. In his scientific work “The Laws of Painting,” Leonardo da Vinci writes about the contrast of sizes of large - small, short - tall, thin - thick, the contrast of character, texture, materials. Michelangelo attaches great importance to contrasts of volume on a plane. A person perceives the shape of objects only through the contrast of light and shadow and assimilates it with his consciousness. In the genre of portraiture, artists have long used "tonal contrast" and used a dark

background to depict a light figure. In the 19th century, art masters began to paint portraits against a light background. An example of this is the composition of B. Serov's portrait "Girl and Peaches", a girl with a dark face and a light window background. Paintings feature contrasting warm and cool colors; when contrasting colors are placed, the strength of the color increases: among them are red-green, blue-gold, white-black and purple. Rules and techniques for compilation. When we analyze works of art, the rules and analyze works of art, the rules and techniques of gradual composition, they take on their essence and new rules of composition begin to emerge Artists are naturals when it comes to creating works of art and consciously follow the laws of composition. Every society sets new modern challenges for art. Currently, we divide the theoretical foundations of composition into two groups.

1. Laws of composition.

2. Rules and techniques of composition. One of the main techniques of composition is the expression of rhythm, the determination of the center of the subject of the composition, its symmetrical or asymmetrical position, and the placement of the main technique of mass in a secondary plan. The presence of rhythm in life and art is a good sign and tool for an artist. It returns the element in the range. Rhythm plays the role of aesthetic reflection in the ideas of works and the structure of the composition, and contrast is based on the laws of color and tone. Creative processes of composition. The use of natural resources and the rules for composing a visual form have been formed since primitive times. One who is attentive to nature primitive times. One who is attentive to nature observes the structure of leaves, branches and flowers, understands the rhythm and symmetry of nature, is aware of the repetition of the seasons, the difference between day and night. For example, the rhythm report is noticeable in the reliefs of the ancient Greeks. Working on the "composition" and all stages of preparation is a creative process. Creativity is a high and complex level of human consciousness. Man is a miracle born of his knowledge, skills and life experiences. In the visual arts, the result of creativity is the creation of a work of art.

Interesting ideas about the essence of artistic creativity and the division of creative activity into structural factors are given in the study "The Creative Nature of Art" conducted by L. G. Ermash. The power of creativity is realized with the help of "Spiritual practical abilities" - this is work, inspiration, memory,

thinking, artistic talent, imagination, temperament, etc. Thinking is one of the forces of creativity, guiding perception, intuition and emotions in thinking and analyzing existence in order to create a work of art. A work of art is a product of thinking, as in other areas of human activity. A work of art includes not only visual means, but ideological and aesthetic content, worldview, and philosophical understanding The artist's thinking is creative; it moves along with the creative imagination. This is the highest state of mind in the human labor process. Inspiration plays an important role in the artist's work as one of the active creative forces.

Inspiration - a creative situation for an artist from a creative, spiritual, physical point of view will be resolved very quickly. At the same time, the creative imagination and thinking of the artist will actively work. Includes knowledge, worldview, artistic style, aesthetic and artistic taste, and skills. Knowledge is considered the main basic component of creativity, and thanks to its acquisition, intuition, aesthetic sense, perception, thinking, memory, worldview, skill, creative style, and craftsmanship develop. For an artist, knowledge is the most important material, a deep, comprehensive study of life, without which it is impossible to create a work of art. An artist must be an its aspects. In addition, he must reflect his knowledge in an artistic image in a generalized form through his feelings. All this is part of creativity. Aesthetic and artistic taste is both a worldview and an artistic style and shows a certain ideological and aesthetic creative orientation of the artist. Aesthetic and artistic taste is not given to a person at birth, just like abilities, it develops as a person grows up. For an artist, knowledge is the most important material, a deep, comprehensive study of

life, without which it is impossible to create a work of art. An artist must be an educated, intelligent person who knows life well in all its aspects. In addition, he must reflect his knowledge in an artistic image in a generalized form through his feelings. All this is part of creativity. Aesthetic-artistic taste is both a worldview and an artistic style and shows a certain ideological and aesthetic creative orientation of the artist. Aesthetic and artistic taste is not given to a person at birth, just like abilities, it develops as a person grows up. Mastery is artistic abilities, mental characteristics and qualities of a person, manifested in the necessary qualities of a person, manifested in the necessary conditions visual arts. A skill is the ideal acquisition of high-level knowledge, visual techniques, skills and competencies. The following instruments are used as composition tools. The tools of composition are line, stroke, color and color spot (strokes), shadow– light, color, linear, airy and color perspective. The line can be called one of the main tools of fine art. Used in long-term, relevant compositional sketches. The artist can express the form object on the surface of the paper using lighter and darker lines. In fact, the composition is first done done in pencil. On The next stage, through thick bar lines, lengthens the shadow and light areas, expressing depth and distance. Color and tone play a decisive role in creating a composition. The role of plastic volumetric, linear, airy, and color perspective is important in the work. Above we outlined the main composition tools.

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