



DIDACTIC AND METHODOLOGY IN FINE ART TEACHING TECHNOLOGY

Bakhriddinov Madyorbek Zainobiddin Ogli

Namangan State University, Faculty Of Pedagogics, Department Of Fine And Applied Arts
Student Of Level 4

Abstract: In this article, didactics and methodology of teaching fine arts based on pedagogical technology, providing students with knowledge and skills in fine arts, and on this basis, incorporating the laws and regulations of personality development, guaranteeing a pre-planned result. If we say pedagogical activity, it will be explained in detail how to interpret its didactic process and methodical direction.

Key Words: Fine art, methodology, didactics, teaching principles, pedagogical activity, V.P. Bepalko, exhibition activity.

The rapid development and change in the field of education of our country requires the teaching of each of the school subjects on the basis of new pedagogical technology, and the improvement of their didactic and methodical fields. Accordingly, it is time to teach school subjects, including fine arts, based on new pedagogical technology. This process, in its didactic and methodical aspects, certainly requires the creation of conditions that will make positive changes. Because the organization of any education and ensuring that the given knowledge and skills are at a predetermined standard are mainly teaching tools, didactic and visual aids, the teacher's speech and its teaching. It depends on the perfect, correct and reasonable use of didactics and methodology-styles. After all, if the lesson does not meet the didactics of science teaching and its principles, it will never be effective. Pedagogical technology of teaching fine art is a pedagogical activity that guarantees a pre-planned result, incorporating the laws and regulations of personal development, providing students with knowledge and skills in fine art, then its didactic process and How is the methodological direction interpreted? Pedagogical technology as a complex process consists of a number of teaching stages and, in turn, each of these stages consists of specific actions. If we use all the opportunities, conditions, tools, didactics, methodical methods (regardless of the level) for a guaranteed result in a visual art lesson, i.e., all the activities performed for a guaranteed result in a 45-minute time period are visual arts. will be the pedagogical technology of horse lessons.

The main thing in the technology of teaching visual arts at school is the possibility, conditions, tools, methods and methods for a guaranteed result, and its organization is the main task of the didactics of teaching visual arts and its principles. . Because the didactics of teaching visual arts at school ensures that the imparted knowledge and skills are scientifically based for each lesson. The principle of scientificity ensures that every information given to students about nature, object, subject, event or analyzed work of art is based on scientific and scientific information. Then it is ensured that the imparted knowledge and skills are based on a systematic, sequence, which is carried out on the basis of the principle of going from easy to difficult in pedagogy or didactics. This process is built on the basis of first drawing pictures of simple objects that are easier to describe, and gradually increasing their complexity in subsequent classes. These are expressed in the content of the sequence of topics given in the fine arts curriculum. Also, the knowledge and skills given to students in visual arts are carried



out in accordance with the didactic principle of education. Because the subject of visual art at school teaches students to look with great respect at artistic-ethical, aesthetic work, at their people, at the Motherland, at the work of their ancestors. Also, according to the requirements of teaching technology and didactics of fine art, each lesson has the opportunity to apply the knowledge and skills given to students in practice in this lesson, and the new knowledge and skills given in the main part of the lesson. Based on the data, drawing practice is performed. According to this opportunity and conditions of this subject, positive changes are manifested in its teaching technology. Another important didactic principle in the teaching of visual arts is to create conditions and opportunities for teaching in accordance with the students' visual skills, knowledge, and skills. This principle allows all students to be involved in drawing and creating images.

Special attention is paid to the creative, active, independent and initiative-based knowledge and skills provided to students in visual arts at the school. Visual teaching of didactics is considered to be the most basic didactic principle in the technology of education in order to ensure that the knowledge and skills in visual arts provided to students are easy, short, understandable, and scientifically based. All educational materials of the State program of visual arts taught at school require visual teaching. Because it is not for nothing that it is always emphasized that "the only academic subject that cannot be taught at school without an exhibition is fine art." That is why visibility is considered the most basic and effective didactic principle that can guarantee the achievement of a predetermined goal in the technology of teaching visual arts.

The didactic process in the technology of teaching visual arts at school V.P. As Bepalko has shown, introduction to new learning material, that is, preparing students to accept new learning material, begins with the process of motivation. This allows to increase students' interest in new lesson material, as well as to ensure their activity, independence, initiative and creativity during the lesson. Didactics and teaching methods occupy the main place in the technology of teaching visual arts at school. Because methodology and didactics are considered the most basic and last pedagogical process of imparting knowledge and skills to students from school visual arts.

Methodology is the easiest, most effective means of pedagogical influence for imparting knowledge and skills to students in visual arts, and it is a process that can guarantee predetermined results in the lesson.

At this point, it should be said that one of the modern teaching methods used in the art teaching technology at school is:

- method of oral presentation;
- visual teaching method;
- is a method of practical work, each of these methods is a series

It is also divided into methods.

Although the most used method in teaching visual arts at school is the "Oral Presentation" method, the "Visual Teaching" and "Practical Works" methods are also used in every lesson. Because visual art is a subject that cannot be taught without an exhibition due to its unique character. Also, according to the pedagogical technology of this subject, more than half of the 45-minute lesson is provided with practical work.

In visual arts classes at school:

- From the methods of the "oral presentation" method, such as conversation, story, question and answer, lecture;

- Demonstration, illustration of the "visual teaching" method and working with reproductions, such as blackboard painting and field trips from styles;
- "Practical works" method of painting, sculpting, artistic and practical art, work on compositions, works of art methods such as analysis, writing an essay on works of art, abstracts are used.

In short, teaching visual arts in school technology to achieve its predetermined goal for this, it is the main task of the teacher to be able to use the didactics and methods of teaching this subject at an excellent level. For this, the teacher of visual arts, first of all, pedagogical technology, its role, place, content in teaching school visual arts, then the didactics of teaching school visual arts, its it is necessary to get to know the principles and methods of teaching well, and learn when, where, and in what context to use them.

The use of new pedagogical technology in fine art classes mainly depends on the teacher's skills, strong, bright, modern and initiative of his scientific and creative thinking. If a teacher knows his profession and subject well and can love it, he will surely be a creator and diligently start using every innovation. Such a teacher learns the essence of the new pedagogical technology and brings it into his pedagogical activity. The possibilities of using all the principles, didactic requirements, methodical directions and methods of the new pedagogical technology in visual art classes at school are very wide, and each of them gives a very good effect. Only here, it is necessary to strengthen the teaching-educational tools shown in the pedagogical technology, which requires the strengthening of didactic materials, visual aids, and in-kind fund for teaching visual arts in the school. This requirement basically requires the school to establish a visual arts department that can meet the requirements of the state curriculum and to strengthen its educational base. The school's visual arts office is organized with the teacher's initiative and creativity, enthusiasm and hard work.

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