

INNOVATIVE IDEAS IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF ART EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation. In this article, the sculptural lessons illustrate the symbolic analysis of the composition of artistic sculptures of the gate «Эзгулик аркаси» in Tashkent City, our innovative ideas based on the experiences of developed countries in order to improve the quality of the art education system.

Keywords: symbol, Stork, artistic education, symbol, patriotism, map, logic, philosophy, composition, action, spiral, crane, peace, back, sense of love, artistic analysis, symmetry, asymmetric, upbringing, sculpture and sculptor.

The art of Central Asia is world famous for its antiquity and originality. The unique, deeply meaningful, high artistic value cultural monuments created by our ancestors, especially historical monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Termiz, Tashkent, Fergana and other cities of our country, examples of folk decorative art are among the unique masterpieces of world culture that tell about the great past of our people. took place. Monuments raised on this land and antiques found in underground layers testify to the rich cultural past of our people. Each nation has created its own national emblems and symbols. They are especially important in the process of restoring national statehood, strengthening the foundations of society, and forming the principles of life characteristic of legal democratic statehood.

More than four thousand material and spiritual monuments on the territory of our country are included in the UNESCO list as examples of world heritage. Scientists of Uzbekistan and the world are studying them in every way and are conducting scientific research. However, some aspects of our historical monuments have not been sufficiently studied in Uzbekistan. For example, the meaning, content, history and current importance of national emblems and symbols in the visual and applied decorative arts of our historical monuments have not been sufficiently revealed. The symbolic expression of images used by our wise ancestors in various fields, especially in monuments, has been for centuries, which has not yet been fully studied by the world and Uzbek scientists and is waiting for its researchers. A well-rounded, independent thinker, who has his own vision and approach, and who pays enough attention to preserving, enriching and multiplying his historical, cultural and intellectual heritage, as well as educating the growing young generation in the spirit of national and universal values personal development remains one of the important issues [1].

In the conditions of radical renewal of our society, there was a need to widely introduce national emblems and symbols, which are the specific foundations of our national spirituality. In connection with the preservation of national values, thinking and language are also changing, acquiring new forms and content. It is necessary to systematically study the problems, to develop the philosophy of icons and symbols in order to transmit bright symbols of our nation's culture from generation to generation. It is the scientists dealing with symbols who have expressed many remarkable opinions about symbols and symbols in the course of studying them from different points of view. For example, the Swiss psychologist Carl Gustav Jung spoke about the symbol and called it "the bridge that leads the human spirit to all achievements."

Today, when attention is being paid to our national spiritual and educational values in our country, it is inevitable that the importance of symbols and symbols will increase even more. Because symbols are not a simple image or sign of a specific event. They reflect a huge philosophical content that is enriched and developed with the passage of time. Creating a symbol-culture is one of the sign tools used by a person in the process of understanding the world around him, and other similar things.

Taking into account that one symbol can have more than one different meaning, to delve deeper into the world of ancient symbols by referring to various sources, the symbolism of one or another object, phenomenon, creature, abstract bodies, mythology and folklore, religion and iconography, astrology and alchemy. , we tried to see how they appeared in magic and logic, heraldry and emblematics, and how they were reflected in literature and fine arts, history, politics, military art and other types of human activity.

SYMBOL - (Arab.-to indicate) in fiction - a method of conditional description of events, objects and concepts through objects and events. For example, a lion is a symbol of bravery, courage, a fox is a symbol of cunning. There is a system of symbolic images that has been used for centuries in the history of literature: flower - beauty, mistress, nightingale - faithful lover, owl - misfortune, yellow color - sadness, black color - mourning, hotam - generosity, ant - modesty, symbol of wisdom, etc [3, p.5].

The language of mysterious symbols and symbols is a valuable spiritual heritage of very ancient times, embodied in conventional signs based on various imaginations, in which folk wisdom accumulated over thousands of years is hidden. The time that drowned the mighty kingdoms in the depths of history was powerless in front of human thinking. Ancient symbols still surround us from all sides, but sometimes we don't even notice them. Each symbol contains some coded information, but it is very difficult to understand them, even without a special key. The purpose of creating this encyclopedia is to help the curious reader find the key to the ancient symbology.

For example, STORK is a symbol of peace, tranquility, innocence, purity and goodness.

The composition of artistic sculptures on the top of the "Arch of Virtue" gate in Tashkent city gives this address a special charm. In this composition, created on the basis of the ideas of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, storks touching the ground of Uzbekistan and reaching for the sun, symbolically means the rise of our country [3, p. 285-286].

In the sculpting classes, future teachers of fine arts in pedagogical universities are taught the types of sculptures in Uzbekistan and abroad. Our students find it difficult to independently analyze works of fine art and sculpture, and this is because the science of symbolism is not taught. In the higher education system of developed countries such as Japan, Germany, France, Italy, the subjects "Symology", "Shape psychology" and "Physiognomy" are taught. This leads to the improvement of the quality and efficiency of the personnel being trained. If these subjects are not taught in the educational system of Uzbekistan, if they do not know the alphabet of symbols, they will not be able to fully understand the logical meaning of works of fine art, including works of sculpture. We did not get satisfactory answers when we asked the students both oral and written questions. Therefore, we tried to form the skills and abilities of artistic analysis of visual art works in students by teaching some of the symbolic elements during the training. We taught the students sculptural works of art based on the method of "Symbolism" developed by us, and we achieved a positive result. Understanding the logical meaning of sculptures through artistic analysis of works of art, we also educated our students in the spirit of patriotism.

The purpose of the "Symbolism" method: during the course of the lesson, to teach students the alphabet of symbolic reading of visual and practical works of art, and the artistic, psychological, logical analysis of the works, as well as to understand the essence of the works; On this basis, to achieve improvement of lesson efficiency; Students learn to find a solution to a problem through the method of symbolizing works of applied art, to express their work freely in a group or individually, to respect the opinion of others, and to express their own opinion in their own place. For example, sculptural works of art help to study symbolically; Divide the students into certain groups and show the "Arch of Virtue" on the screen. Seeing them, at a given moment, the group members analyze, and one by one the group leaders defend their thoughts and ideas. They are graded based on their opinions and students are encouraged.

For example, "The Arch of Virtue" can be analyzed in the following system. We gave an artistic analysis of the composition of the "Monument of Independence and Virtue" as follows.

The Arch of Virtue was completed on September 1, 2005, and its author is academician Rustam Yormetov, laureate of the first class State Prize. Ezgulik Arch is 150 meters long, 10 meters on both sides, 12 meters high in the middle, consists of 16 white marble columns, and is part of the "Independence and Virtue Monument" complex located in Independence Square.

The Monument of Independence and Virtue is an architectural-artistic complex built on the idea of Islam Karimov, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on Independence Square in Tashkent. This monument, which shows the map of the Republic of Uzbekistan on a symbolic globe, represents the strong place of independent Uzbekistan on the world map. In harmony with the Independence Monument, the statue of "Mother Bakhtior" (sculptor I. Jabbarov) and the Arc of Virtues were installed in the lower part of the square. "Mother Bakhtiyar" is a symbol of a happy family, a happy Uzbek woman whose face shines with gratitude due to independence. The statue is attached to the Arch of Virtues with a woman in a white skirt below. The Arch of Virtue can be called the symbolic gate of the square. The storks, which are considered to be the ambassadors of happiness, peace, and well-being, shining like silver in the golden rays of the sun, awaken good feelings in the hearts. The high and strong columns of the arch are the expression of the strong supports of our independent country. The pillars are made of granite, which is the hardest material, which means that the foundation of Uzbekistan is solid and strong, that our country has built a strong foundation and it is a symbol of greatness. The fact that the arch of goodness is made in white is a symbol of the fact that Uzbekistan's path to independence is white, it is on the path of goodness, peace, spiritual purity and the greatness of the future of Uzbekistan. The monument of Independence and the statue of "Bakhtiyor ona", the Arch of Virtue together with the wide corridor in the form of a white pedestal form a whole ensemble. These represent the concepts of independence and goodness in a symbolic way.

The storks proudly standing on one leg on both sides of the composition in the "Monument of Independence and Virtue" are a symbol of peace reigning in our country. If the stork does not feel any danger, it will calmly stand on one leg. "Arch of Virtue" makes an impression as such a bright and deeply symbolic work of sculptural art.

The composition of the "Monument of Independence and Virtue" in Independence Square is the gate of goodness, peace and independence. Virtue is one of the most important requirements among spiritual and moral categories. Virtue represents the true essence of human activity. It appears as the smile of God's will in the human heart. That is why the idea of good thought, good word, good deed" occupies a leading place in all holy books, starting with "Avesta". Virtue is a quality that gives a person the strongest spiritual pleasure, turns him into a social person and leads him to true happiness, a high value that brings a person to perfection and society to high development. It becomes specific and emerges due to the moral activity of a person.

The Arch of Virtue is a gateway from one era to another. It is a symbol of the independence of our country. And the arch of goodness is the gate of peace. The Earth globe and the map of Uzbekistan are depicted in the center of Ezgulik arch. The spiral movement of the three storks and their aspiration to the top have their own wisdom. Three storks represent the family, i.e. parents and children, and together with the Motherland. This is a symbol of the fact that the family and the Motherland are always in motion, growing, and living with the hopes of our people to reach the top. And the spiral is a symbol of eternity, which means that our independence will last forever.

The number seven has long been considered a miraculous number, a sense of maturity, perfection, and prophecy. Among our people, there are concepts such as seven climates, seven different colors, seven layers of earth, seven rivers, seven beauties, seven sages. Even in the proverbs of our people, we often find seven words. "Seven folds to greet", "Seven layers of blankets", "Standing at the beginning of seven roads", "Seven layers of sky" and other expressions are often mentioned by our people. There are seven days in the week, and there are seven colors in the rainbow.

There are seven things that anyone who follows these seven things will be a good person in the world. The first - if he acts in the world with the advice of the wise, the second - if he is in his homeland, the third - if he is just, the fourth - if he is patient, the fifth - if he is not stubborn, the sixth - if he enjoys the benefits of others, and the seventh - if he is humble.

Through the 7 storks in the arch of virtue, it is a symbol that the youth of Uzbekistan will become mature and perfect like our ancestors in the future [3, p. 68].

No matter what difficult situation a person faces in the world of trials, if he endures it with his strong will and patience, he can achieve the goal he has set for himself.

Life is a struggle between good and evil. If there is no conflict in the world, there will be no development and progress in life. As long as there is movement in the world, there is life, as long as there is life, there is struggle. Hence comes the logical idea that life is a struggle. The sculptor deeply felt the hard times of his country, burning with love for his country, he was able to convey his inner feelings to the people through images, and called people to sacrifice for the country. This work also serves to educate students in the spirit of patriotism.

The given creative idea, that is, the idea that glorifies a person, increases his strength and potential, mobilizes him to do useful things for his people, the Motherland, and the whole of humanity, and embodies noble goals such as work, development, friendship, peace, justice, and honesty, has been raised.

When learning universal values, it is necessary to love the Motherland, protect it with all your heart, and start your feelings from an early age. The real love of the Motherland, the feeling of the Motherland arises only when the country is free and the people are free. Understanding the patriotism of the artist, we should honor it, value it, and strengthen it step by step, as independence is in our hands. These feelings, these noble qualities and noble actions are the true example of Patriotism for today. The sense of homeland is to live with high faith in our dear and heavenly Motherland, to be completely loyal to it. The feeling of love for the Motherland takes root and grows in the heart of a person as he realizes his identity and knows his lineage more deeply. The deeper this root is, the higher the love for the country where one was born and raised.

Patriotism is love for the motherland, to love it, to respect it, to make one's best contribution for the development of the country.

In conclusion, in the system of higher education in foreign developed countries, the subjects "Symbolology", "Psychology of form" and "Physognomics" are taught. As long as these subjects are not taught in the art education system in Uzbekistan, we cannot call our personnel high-quality. However, since our trained personnel do not know the alphabet of symbols, they cannot understand the logical meaning of works of visual art, including works of sculpture. the teaching of certain subjects will give high results. Because the time demands that the education system be improved, supplemented and developed every minute. A new stage of growth is taking place in the life of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This process is a factor in raising the level of quality in all aspects of society, including the visual and applied arts education system.

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