

# Develop The Creativity Of Students By Teaching Composition In The Visual And Applied Arts.

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**Abstract:** *The article is intended for students of the specialty "Fine Arts and Engineering Graphics", which tells about the goals and objectives of composition in the fine and applied arts, about the problems of pedagogical skills in teaching fine arts.*

**Keywords:** *Color and shade, greasing, painting, composition, spatial perspective, paint, stroke, relative, size, placement, harmony, light and color relationships.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

In the system of higher pedagogical education and through new pedagogical technologies, such a very complex and multifaceted task can be solved only by a teacher with high qualifications and pedagogical skills. It should be noted that it is possible to carry out personnel training. In the visual arts, in pedagogical composition classes, pedagogical skill is not an innate talent or an inherited trait, but is based on research and creative work. Therefore, pedagogical skill is not a standard, ie a standard way of working for all teachers, but it is formed and developed during the research of each teacher, the effective use of different methods and creative work. In the process of teaching nature and beings in the open air, the advanced teacher and the experience of another teacher should learn, use it creatively and enrich their activities with advanced experiences, technologies. The formation of students' graphic literacy in the practical lessons of the teacher through pedagogical technologies is evident, mainly in the classroom lessons. Because teaching is, by its content and essence, the main job of a teacher in an educational institution. Therefore, it must be scientifically mature and popular, and be inextricably linked with life and the level of preparation of students. In the educational process, there should be a lively language dialogue between the teacher and the students, an exchange of ideas, sincere respect and close cooperation in achieving the main goal. Shallow, practical experience, detached from marriage, general speech, dry exhortation, superficial lessons (lectures, practical) and other educational activities do not interest students, do not feed them scientifically, ideologically. Therefore, the lessons should be organized in such a way that under their influence students have different views, scientific thinking and beliefs about the subject. Composition is what it is and how it is taught.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Composition (Latin *compositio* structure, union, connection) the location of the connected parts of a work of art in terms of content, character and purpose. In the fine arts a means of expressing the idea of the artist (sculptor, etc.), in which the artist's skill is vividly demonstrated. Through composition, the author arranges lines, shapes, colors, and images, assimilates spatial breadth, and creates an artistic environment. The basis of the composition is logic, accuracy of form and their mutual harmony. At the heart of every work created by the creator is a composition, which reflects the thoughts and feelings that are formed in the process of perceiving the being. There are "stable" and "dynamic", "open" and "closed" types of composition. Composition is defined and limited by certain "laws" (canons). This led to a narrowing of the means of compositional expression. During the Renaissance, "stable" and "closed" composition prevailed, while "dynamic" and "open" composition predominated in Baroque art. In the history of art, compositions created in accordance with the laws and attempts to create compositions based on free compositional methods have played an equally important role. During the Renaissance, there was a tendency to scientifically substantiate the composition. Each type of fine art has its own compositional style. For example, the decoration of a book (painting) is different from the composition of a monumental mural. Perception of composition may also vary. For example, the relief from the sculptures can be seen only from the front. On the contrary, the monumental monuments should be visited. The sculptor must take into account the laws of composition when creating a work. In the fine arts, paintings and sculptures with many shapes are also called compositions. In architecture the composition (sculpture) consists of ensuring the unity of the structure, function and ideological and artistic aspects of the building (structures and their complexes) and its place in urban planning; the composition defines the interior of an entire city or architectural ensemble, the interior rooms with the appearance of a particular building or structure, the structure and decoration, color, design and construction, the harmony with the environment is included in the architectural composition. This requires great skill from the architect. In the literature, composition is subordinated to a specific purpose, such as the state, interdependence, event, character images, lyrical digressions, description of details, etc., which serve the artistic formation of the work. The integrity of the composition of the work is its main condition.

### III. RESULTS

Excessive characters, episodes, and details reduce the value of the work. That is why there should be no shortcomings or excesses in a work of art. The specificity of the composition depends on the order in which the plot elements are placed, the presence of extra plot elements (lyrical, philosophical journalistic retreats, additional episodes), the norm and order of such means as landscape, portrait, psychological image, author's description. The method and techniques of creating a composition are diverse. From ancient times the composition has been understood in close connection with the idea of the work. The composition is not simply the structure of the work, but the purpose of that structure, on what basis it is composed. The composition depends on the idea of the work. Whether or not a selected image or event is appropriate for inclusion in a work can only be determined by the sentence the writer is trying to convey.

### IV. DISCUSSION

This is also an important aspect of the composition. Composition in this respect is an important factor in determining the extent to which content is present in a play. In music 1) the structure of the musical work; 2) a product of the composer's work, a complete piece of music; 3) the process of creating polyphonic musical works, the type of artistic creation; 4) historical theoretical and practical science taught in conservatories and other music schools. It includes information on the principles of creating musical themes, ways of effective use of polyphonic musical instruments in their development, the characteristics of a particular music genre, type and style, the rules of structure and completion of works. Basic laws of composition. There are basically four laws of composition: the law of integrity, the law of typification, the law of contrast (contrast), the law of dependence of all means of composition on the intellectual content. The law of integrity. The first law of composition is the law of integrity of a work. The composition determines the legitimate integrity of the work of art. All the elements of the composition are placed together, combining the logical thoughts of the artist. When we observe an object or work, we first pay attention to its overall appearance and compare the pieces to each other. Hence, the integrity of the work is the interdependence of all the parts that make up the composition. The combination of elements combines the features of the composition. The concept of integrity is related to concepts such as the direct subordination of compositional elements to each other. This law is the basic law of all kinds of artistic image. It is impossible to draw or work from nature without applying the law of integrity. Neither shape nor color appear on their own, but they are seen as part of the whole, in relation to the whole. Without a well thought out constructive idea in the picture, the pieces will look like they were glued together. In this case, we only remember the individual figures themselves.

### V. CONCLUSION

There is no integrity in the play. Artists use a variety of methods to find the constructive intellectual structure of the composition. Some artists think of a composition in an orderly fashion, while others first randomly draw what comes to their imagination, and then look for a constructive idea that guides them. Creating the perfect composition is a complicated way for an artist. Therefore, even if we take a single detail in a perfectly created composition, it will damage its integrity. Since the connection of all the elements of such a composition is clear and meaningful, it cannot be added or modified.

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