

# Principles Of Using Scientific Discoveries In Modernization Of The Art Education System

Saidakhbor Bulatov<sup>1</sup> Zukhra Radjapova<sup>2</sup> Saodat Makhkamova<sup>3</sup>  
Gayratbay Mambetkadirov<sup>4</sup> Jhanjaykhan Darmenov<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tashkent State Pedagogical University professor, doctor of pedagogical sciences

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer, PhD. Of Tashkent State Pedagogical University

<sup>3</sup>Teacher of Tashkent State Pedagogical University

<sup>4</sup>Lecturer Nukus State Pedagogical Institute

<sup>5</sup>PhD., Associate Professor Nukus State Pedagogical Institute

Email : <sup>4</sup>gmambetkadirov@mail.ru, <sup>5</sup>J.Darmenov@list.ru

## Abstract.

This article describes the technology to improve the quality and effectiveness of art lessons through a psychological analysis of the work of the artist Pablo Picasso "The Girl on the Ball".

**Keywords:** education, modernization, scientific discoveries, social life, Pablo Picasso, psychological analysis, fine arts.

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## Introduction

As in the social life of Uzbekistan, radical changes are taking place in its art. Fine art, which has a rich heritage, especially its most popular type, differs from other types of painting in its development, its ease of depicting ideas in an avant-garde way. For this reason, in the history of fine arts, the works created on the basis of symbolic forms, branched into different streams, directions and styles, have a special place in painting.

The art of Uzbekistan has entered the XXI century with great changes. That is why in many exhibitions we see the works of artists in different styles. At the same time, there are cases of misunderstanding of such works. This is due to the fact that they do not know how to "read" works of art, analysis, synthesis and conclusion, currents and directions, methods, specific schools, and do not have information about them [3].

## The main results and findings

In this regard, in the first quarter of the 7th grade of secondary schools included a conversation lesson on "Currents and trends in fine arts" on the artistic perception of works of fine art in such trends and directions as impressionism, postimpressionism,

cubism, pointilism, fomism. It is taught in the "History of Fine Arts" classes of higher educational institutions. But it is important to read the works in these streams and directions artistically and to draw appropriate logical conclusions from them. At present, there is a lack of additional methodological guidelines, recommendations and electronic exhibition tools for schoolchildren and teachers on the use of new pedagogical and information technologies in this field of fine arts. This has a negative impact on the effectiveness of lessons in the art education system. Therefore, it is expedient to create a new generation of textbooks and their widespread introduction into the educational process,

to provide them with modern educational, teaching and scientific literature, including the purchase and translation of the latest foreign literature, regular updating of information resource centers .

Let's take a look at the work of Spanish Cubist painter Pablo Picasso, one of the most famous artists who left an indelible mark on the history of fine arts of the twentieth century, and consider the technology of artistic analysis based on the psychology of form.

Fine art is both a creation and a science, it is "... like the core of an almond. In order to get it, you have to work hard, that is, you have to separate it from the bark by lightning." [Abdullah Avloni] [4].

Pablo Picasso was born in 1881 in Malaga, Spain and died in 1973 in Mijena, France. He created mainly in France. The artist creates his work with a more ordinary folk life. Nomadic circus actors and gados are reflected in his works. Such works as "The Old Gado with a Boy", "The Woman Who Loves Absinthe", "Nomadic Gymnasts", "The Three Musicians", "The Girl on the Balloon", "Sleep" are among such works.

Picasso's Mother and Child (1922), which focused on the creation of the image of the mother, also differed from the usual ideas of happiness and joy, reflecting the mother's concern for the fate of her child.

Throughout his career, he tried to apply new materials and techniques in the fine arts, use new forms and styles, and create works in a variety of styles and trends. As a result of his research, a stream of Cubism emerged in French fine art. The founder and the brightest representative of this creative movement is P. It was Picasso himself.

According to Cubism, any object shape is based on geometric shapes: cube, cone, pyramid, prism, cylinder, sphere and others, which should be used in painting.

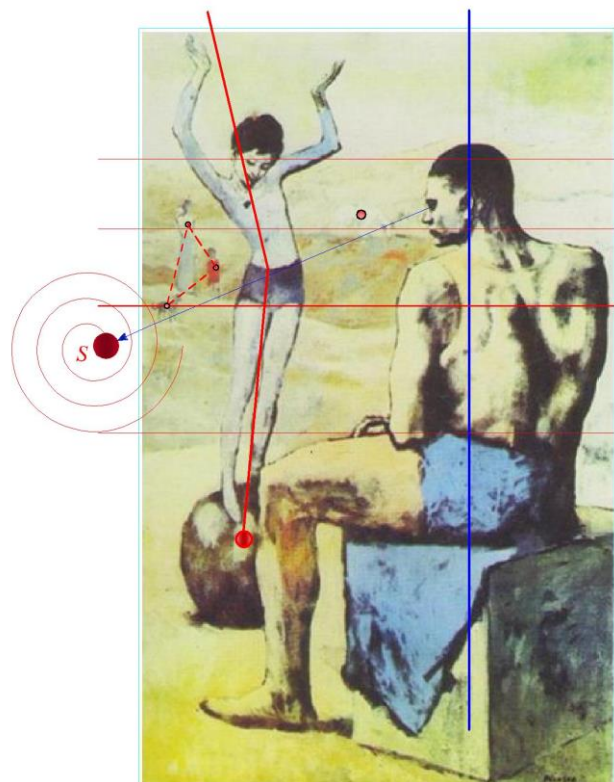
Although the influence of surrealism on the work of P. Picasso was strong, he also created portraits and compositions in the stream of realism, reflecting the beauty of

beings, their unique harmony and harmony [5].

In his works, P. Picasso conveys to the audience the realities of his thoughts on the basis of contrasting forms. For example, in his book The Girl on the Ball, we will focus on the technology of artistic analysis of the psychology of forms.

The reason for the appearance of the work was that one day he saw a mobile family circus practicing on the street and was working on his image. That day, P. Picasso returns home in high spirits with a great idea. Creates a composition based on the impressions received. It was The Girl on the Balloon. Researchers say Picasso's "Girl on a Balloon" was written in a new era, the "Pink" era.

The play reflects the joys and worries of nomadic circus performers. Many artists have created works on this theme. In the play, artist P. Picasso can be seen a group of nomadic family circus performers. (Figure 1)



**Figure 1. Schematic layout of Pablo Picasso's The Girl on the Ball. The S-imaginary point is the psychological movement of the imaginary process**

As you observe the work, let us first consider the symbolic meanings of the main elements in The Girl on Shavr. The

main elements of Pablo Picasso's The Girl on the Ball. (See Table 1).

**Table 1**

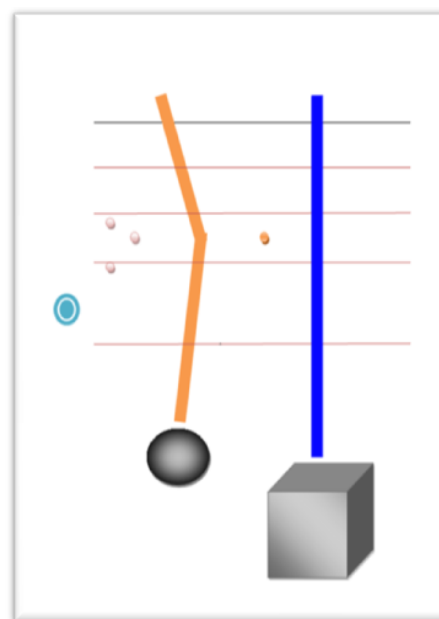
Symbolic meanings of the main elements of Pablo Picasso's "The Girl on the Ball" ("case study" by question and answer)

No	Parts	Symbolic meanings of parts
1	An imaginary male athlete	Father. Stability is a symbol of maturity and perfection.
2.	Cube	The universe, stability, stability, versatility
3.	Sphere	The world, movement.
4.	The girl on the ball	A growing child.
5.	The blush on the girl's head on the ball	Youth
6.	Mother and child and puppy	Family
7.	Puppy	Loyalty
8.	White horse	Friendship, spiritual purity, white road
9.	Edges	Life's challenges and transitions
10	Men's air-colored clothes	Peace, patience, tranquility, stability, fulfillment of dreams

The composition is symmetrically placed, with a delicate gymnast circus girl on a ball on the left side of the composition and a wrestler father sitting on a cube on the other right. The wrestler is depicted in the play as the spectator sitting upside down and imagining to the left. His imaginary point is outside the picture. The girl on the ball raised her hand upwards to keep her position, half-bent. Although he had a gentle youthful smile on his face, he had signs of fear in his heart. While the wrestler's father sits quietly and calmly, there are signs of anxiety and worry in his eyes that his heart is restless. Although the work is symmetrical, the left side of the movement in the opposite position of stagnation. In Pablo Picasso's The Girl on the Ball, the main elements can be seen in geometric shapes and asymmetry in symmetry.

On the left side of the work, orb-based shapes are reflected, while on the other side, the human body, which is

characterized by an angled cube and a cube shape, is reflected. (Figure 2).



## Figure 2. Pablo Picasso's "Girl on a Balloon"

### The compositional schematic layout model of the main elements

The reverse side of the work depicts the open hills of the desert. They reflected notices in five horizontal lines. This girl's way of life is uneven and symbolically reflects the transition periods. He also described the unique challenges in the lives of nomadic circus performers. Because the artist Pablo Picasso at that time felt in his heart that the lives of nomadic circus performers like him were extremely sad, full of poverty and disease. He was worried and sad about the fate and future of young children in a family of circus performers. As the circus performers laughed and performed, there was a sense of frustration and sadness in their hearts. A white horse is depicted in the middle of the work. The left side of the background shows the mother carrying the child, the child and the puppy facing the white horse.

There are different types of fantasy, which are the opposite of dreams and sweet dreams of creative imagination. In this work, Picasso Pablo describes the dream type of creative imagination. "A dream is an activity of the creative imagination for the future. To dream is to create images of the future that we like." [7]

A schematic layout of Pablo Picasso's *The Girl on the Ball* is given, reflecting the S-imaginary point and the psychological state of the imaginary process. Can a father find his daughter's place in this world through life's trials? and the psychological state of the imaginary process of worrying about his future and destiny is reflected by the artist. In short, the meaning of the father's sitting position behind the viewer is that while caring for the future and destiny of the children behind him is given in a stable state, the imaginary process is given in motion [1]. In this way, Pablo Picasso urges parents not to be indifferent to the fate of their children, who are left

behind for a moment in life, but to care for their future.

### Conclusion

When we analyze P. Picasso's work "The Girl on the Balloon" artistically, you feel that the work raises a very topical issue. The work promotes the idea that every parent in the family should take care of the upbringing of their children and their future through shape, color and lines.

The following words of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov clearly confirm: "I often observe the opinion of Abdullah Avloni:" Education is for us a matter of life or death or salvation. " These words of the great enlightener are as important and relevant for our nation today as they were at the beginning of the century, and even more important and relevant today" [4].

Whether we are in the family, or in the education system, or in the community, it is important to educate our young people, who are the future of Uzbekistan, through the arts.

I believe that the quality and effectiveness of education will increase if the artistic analysis of such universal values and their meanings and ideas are taught on the basis of these technologies.

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