

PROBLEMS OF PAINTING AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM

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The evolution of artistic space and worldview in society has given rise to new cultural trends, expressed through novel compositional methods, expressive means, and techniques—playing a significant role in the development of fine arts.

The ancient period, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance hold immense importance for European culture. In antiquity, the birth of European philosophy and culture occurred; during the Middle Ages, Christianity emerged as the spiritual and religious foundation of European civilization; and the Renaissance, which introduced “classical” painting, significantly influenced the development of art as a form of cultural expression. In ancient Greek, Roman, and Byzantine art, issues of visual space—seen in vase painting, monumental murals, and iconography—are notable not only for their unique characteristics but also for shared compositional and technical features.

The modeling of volume and forms, the interaction of colors, and the consolidation of a painting language during the Renaissance were direct extensions of antiquity. Drawing served as a primary expressive tool, and the expansion of spatial understanding was a key achievement of this cultural revival. Renaissance painting shaped the future trajectory of art—defining its content, purpose, and function. At various historical stages, artistic space reflects the ideology of the society and conveys the essence and meaning of its depictions. Exhibition compositions, though specific to each era, also reveal deep layers and familiar artistic schemes, figures, and expressive methods.

In schools, the fine arts teacher first provides students with general education in the subject. Through instruction, students learn to observe carefully, analyze the shape, color, and meaning of objects. The fine arts teacher organizes classes and activities, preparing full sets of educational tools and didactic materials for groups of 20–25 students. It is necessary to present visual aids for different content, because the student must perceive and depict what they see. School art classes are structured into five types, forms, and characteristics—creating logistical challenges. Each lesson requires thorough preparation by the teacher. An experienced teacher finds the time for all tasks. From planning to execution, the teacher conveys material clearly and concisely, works individually with each student, and demonstrates good drawings on the board or through step-by-step home examples. Attention to detail and correction of errors before class begins is essential. Each stage of the lesson must be followed accurately, making effective use of each minute. From assessment to assigning homework, educational goals must be met.

The teacher serves as a guide, fostering independence, initiative, and creativity. Alongside drawing instruction, the teacher cultivates aesthetic appreciation and respect for work, creativity, homeland, and nation. The fine arts teacher instills honesty, purity, faith, and sincere speech, guiding students toward great moral values. The teacher's personal initiative plays a central role in achieving these goals.

National culture and history play an essential role in cultural education. The teacher brings history into the heart of the student—making it resonate as childhood recollection, allowing the imagination to see its people, events, and to love and narrate history. The teacher shows the sources of national strength and pride. The lesson establishes a connection between moral heritage, dedication, loyalty, and the nation's past and future—encouraging students to identify with their path, to understand and love it, and to believe in their country's calling. Understanding the logic of one's history and the sacredness of one's people makes one verpflichtet to fulfill civic duties, law, and moral codes. The spiritual state of the nation is integral to its life and worldly expression.

We are all members and citizens of Uzbekistan.

Children and youth must understand the spiritual importance of the state. A nation created by collective will, democracy, and civic rights is the product of shared moral culture and legal consciousness. The sincere love of one's homeland fosters authentic patriotism. To build a great future state, to advance Uzbekistan's moral level, and to be a valued part of the 21st-century world, citizens' education and cultural awareness must be elevated. Training highly qualified personnel through national programs yields positive outcomes. Young people learn foreign languages alongside their mother tongue for effective communication with international colleagues. Core pedagogical values in vocational-educational training are highlighted: "Fine arts is a front line of all human life, where ignorance of language or color can easily harm the heart," and it represents a collection of universal understanding and values.

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