

## INTRODUCING CHILDREN TO ART GENRES

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the development of art in preschool children, which is one of the most important areas of the spiritual life of humanity; a type of creative activity that combines world knowledge in artistic images, the creation of objects that embody spiritual, ideological content in sensory material - words, music, dance, painting, plastic tools; It is about the process of targeted influence to evaluate the aesthetic properties of events and develop the ability to use the richest language of communication - the language of artistic expression, as well as to develop creativity, artistic and creative abilities.

**Key words:** creativity, art, work, social life, aesthetic attitude, intellectual development, inner world, variability, play fantasy, creativity, curiosity, a way of being surprised, a thirst for research.

Art is one of the most important areas of the spiritual life of humanity, artistic creation; a type of creative activity that combines world knowledge in artistic images, the creation of objects that embody spiritual, ideological content in sensory material - words, music, dance, painting, plastic tools; serves as an assessment of the aesthetic properties of phenomena and the richest language of communication - the language of artistic expression.

A characteristic feature of art is the reflection of reality in artistic images, which affect the human mind and feelings, awaken in it a certain attitude to the events and phenomena of life, and help to understand reality more deeply and fully. Through artistic creation, children become acquainted with the artistic representation of the world.

Objects in the artistic depiction of the world, in artistic representations of painting, literature, music, i.e. the artistic properties of objects in works of art (beauty, properties of shapes, lines, sounds, etc.).

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All of the above suggests that the first function of art is cognitive, which involves understanding the world around us through visual art.

Art contributes to the upbringing of various feelings, creates the basis for ideas about moral and ethical ideals. Children learn to compare their own experience with the experience of people depicted by the artist and transfer the methods of relationships between people taken from genre painting to real life situations. So, art also has an educational function.

Children learn to see the beauty of human movements, relationships, and the natural world around them through drawing. Through art lessons, they develop an aesthetic sense, begin to understand the beauty of color and line harmony, and see rhythm in a painting; they may be moved by the beauty of a landscape, a still life, or an expressive face in a painting. All of these are the third function of art - the aesthetic function.

The communicative function reflects the indirect way of communication between people of different nations and times. We can "read" and understand works of art from Ancient Egypt,



Greece, Rome, the Renaissance, etc. Acquaintance with art expands the child's socio-cultural experience, his interaction with other people, nature and society.

To successfully introduce children to art, teachers need to have knowledge of its types and genres. Painting, graphics, sculpture, architecture, decorative and applied arts - these are types of art that have existed since ancient times and have existed in all eras.

### **Still-life**

Still life - This is a genre of painting devoted to the depiction of inanimate objects. It is with this that it is good to begin to acquaint children with painting: it is understandable to children and the objects depicted in still life are well known to them. "Dead nature", "still nature", "calm, still life" - this is how the word "still life" is translated from French. Under the artist's brush, objects come to life. They can tell us about their owners, as well as about themselves (for example, whether they are ancient or modern).

Food, household items, elements of the plant and animal world (fruits, flowers), tools of labor, expressed in works of art. The artist depicts the external appearance of things: shape, color, etc.



**Landscape.** Before introducing children to nature paintings, it should be said that artists have always sought to reflect on

canvas the beauty of nature as a source of beauty in human life, its diversity, as well as the love for it.

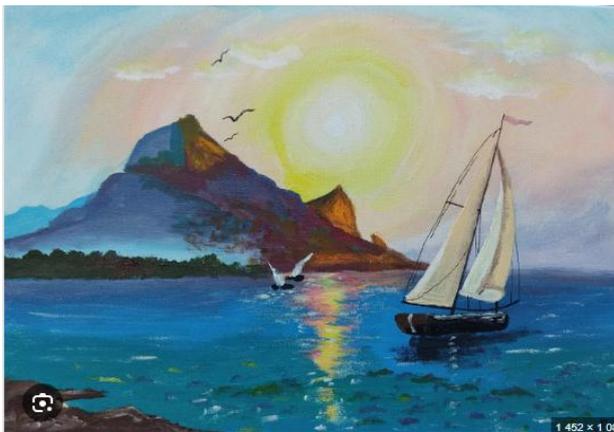
Despite the diversity of artists' styles of painting, they reflect in their paintings all the subtleties of their feelings and talk about places close to us: forests, rivers, fields. In each painting, the artist expresses his attitude to the depicted object, his idea of the image.

**Landscape** - This is a depiction of nature, natural or modified by man. A landscape painting reflects the real nature seen and felt by the artist. He did not choose this or that part of nature or the city for no reason. The artist's choice is determined by his mood, as well as weather conditions, light and time of day.

Types of landscape and features of its composition

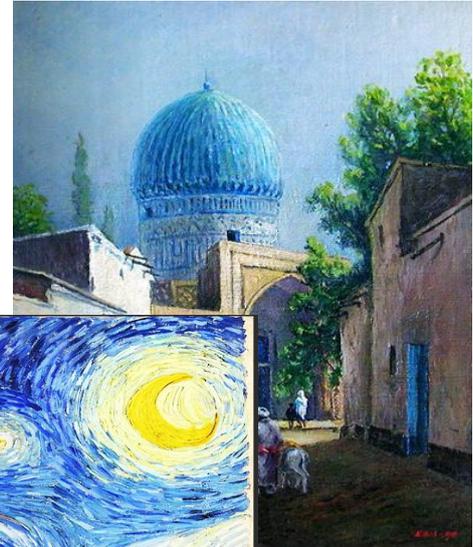
- sea (marina): depiction of the sea;
- space: depiction of space;
- rural: depiction of the countryside against a natural background;
- city (architecture): depiction of urban architectural structures;

- industry: depiction of industrial facilities against a natural background;
- fantasy: depiction of fantastic, fantastic images;
- historical: depiction of places associated with historical events.



**Type of village images on the background of**

nature: U.Tansikboyev "In the village."



Fantasy genre

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paintings of this genre, the foreground takes a special place. This helps to expand the idea of a work and reveal the design of the artist. In this case, the harmony of color is created by the ratio of the size of the Earth and the sky. Thus, on the paintings of the landscape (canvas) with a high horizon, a feeling of spaciousness is created, and with a direct horizon, the landscape looks majestic.

image on the paintings of the landscape reflects spatial breadth depth. In the

## **Vincent van Gogh "Starry Night"**

At the same time, all artistic images on the landscape canvas are in equilibrium, in rhythmic alternation of light and color.

### **landscape genre**

- Lyrical: reflects the beauty of nature, evokes certain emotions (sadness, joy, etc.).
- Dramatic: evokes a feeling of anxiety, confusion, restlessness, everything in it is changing and tense (for example, a thunderstorm predicts a storm).
- Romantic: evokes bright, strong emotions, in which nature is connected with human feelings; The artist depicts objects in the foreground in more detail and expressiveness, volume and color. Objects in the background are depicted in a flat and general manner (the farther they are from the foreground, the more flat they are). In addition, they can be plain in color, white-gray or blue.

### **Portret.**

**Portrait** - this is a picture or image of a person or a group of people, the most difficult genre in the visual arts. The artist reveals the image of a person, expresses his inner world, expresses his personal opinion about him, but we ourselves try to understand the inner world, thoughts and feelings of the person depicted in the portrait, agree or disagree with the artist's opinion, figure. Our personal opinion about portraiture, All artists portray people in different ways: in a familiar setting that helps us learn about his profession and interests, or against the background of a landscape (natural or urban), which complements ideas about the character's feelings, thoughts and moods. Sometimes there are no additional details in a portrait, we can understand the inner world of the person depicted by the artist from the depiction of his eyes, hands, and facial expressions. There are also group portraits, in which the artist reveals the image through the individuality of each person.

Acquaintance with this genre of art helps to develop in children sensitivity, a sense of empathy, an emotional attitude to the spiritual world of man. Portraiture is a convenient emotional activity that appeals to children's feelings and teaches them to understand the spiritual world of man.

### **Architecture**

Architecture and urbanism have always been a mirror in which the era and a certain period are reflected. In the modern world, the internationalization of architecture is taking place, the boundaries between cultures are being erased, and the national characteristics inherent in the architecture of different peoples are being smoothed out. This is in part due to freedom of information, exchange and cultural interdependence.

Modern Uzbek architects have greater freedom for creativity and self-expression not only at the stage of conception and design, but also at the stage of implementing their ideas. The successful implementation of architectural plans is facilitated by both creative freedom and a variety of materials, organizational and construction equipment.



**The Humo arena. Tashkent.**

When introducing children to art, figurative comparisons and words that express the moral virtues of people (kind, hardworking, brave, etc.) are widely used. Along with these, there are cold and warm tones, light, shadow, bright, rich, blurry, transparent, saturated colors, colorful spots, color gamut; Words related to the composition of a drawing are used - terms such as drawing plan, line, movement, and figurative terms. Children are prepared for expressive and impressionistic communication.

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