

THE IMPORTANCE OF THINKING IN THE VISUAL ARTS CLASSROOM

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Ibatova Nigora Istamovna

Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute, associate professor, Uzbekistan

Annotation

The article examines the importance of thinking in visual arts classes and its impact on the development of students' creative and intellectual abilities. The author emphasizes that thinking in the context of art promotes analytical, creative, and critical skills, and improves attention, concentration, and emotional perception. Visual arts classes not only develop the capacity for artistic expression but also help students to recognize and communicate their emotions, thoughts and cultural contexts. The article also points out that art is an important tool for personal development, helping to harmonize the inner world and deepen cultural awareness.

Keywords

Visual arts, thinking, creative development, analytical ability, critical thinking, attention, concentration, emotional perception, self-expression, cultural awareness, artistic technique, imagination, art analysis.

Visual art is not only creativity, but also a whole process of deep analysis, searching, and thinking. The importance of thinking in the visual arts classroom cannot be overemphasized, as it fosters creativity, a critical perception of the world, and the ability to communicate ideas through visual images.

1. Development of analytical skills

Thinking in the visual arts helps students develop analytical skills. Analytical skills are the ability to gather, process, and analyze information in order to identify patterns, solutions, or problems. They include the ability to understand complex issues, consider different aspects of a situation, and find the best way to solve it.

The main characteristics of analytical abilities:

1. Logical thinking - the ability to identify cause and effect relationships and structure information.
2. Critical thinking - the ability to evaluate information from different perspectives, check its validity and identify errors.

3. Data skills - the ability to effectively collect, process and interpret data to extract useful information.

4. Problem solving - the ability to apply logic and knowledge to find solutions to various situations.

An artist does not just convey the external impression of an object or landscape, but also delves into its essence, analyzes form, light shade, space, composition. This requires active work of the mind and the ability to observe, which is an important component not only for artists, but also for people in other fields of endeavor.

The process of creating a work of art often begins with the conceptual stage, when you have to think about what and how it will be depicted. This stage promotes logical and abstract thinking. Students train their minds not only to perceive visual images, but also to deal with complex visual and conceptual problems.

2. Formation of creative thinking

Thinking is an information processing process by which a person perceives, analyzes, evaluates and interprets various events, facts, ideas and experiences, and then forms conclusions, decisions or concepts based on them. It is not only a problem-solving ability, but also an important part of knowing the world that helps us adapt to changing conditions.

Thinking involves several key aspects:

Comprehension - the ability to perceive and interpret information.

Analysis - breaking down complex information into simpler elements for better understanding.

Synthesis - combining disparate facts or ideas into new concepts or solutions.

Critical thinking - the ability to evaluate and verify information, looking for errors or contradictions.

Creative thinking - generating new ideas and out-of-the-box solutions.

Thinking is divided into several types depending on the tasks and processes it involves:

Logical - using logic to construct coherent and consistent reasoning.

Concrete - focusing on the facts and events of the present.

Abstract - working with hypotheses, theories, and ideas that are not always directly related to current reality.

Creative - searching for original and non-standard solutions.

Thinking in the context of art includes not only rational components, but also imagination. In visual arts classes, an important point is the development of a non-

standard approach, free thinking, and the search for unique solutions. This helps not only to create unique works, but also to solve more global problems.

When students are faced with the task of transferring their thoughts and feelings onto canvas, their creative imagination helps them form original ideas. This is important in art as well as in life, because the ability to think outside the box and see out-of-the-box solutions is an important component of a successful individual.

3. Developing Critical Thinking

Visual arts classes also actively develop critical thinking skills. Critical thinking about works of art helps students learn to analyze, identify features of composition, technique, use of color, light and shadow. In this way, art becomes not just a drawing class, but a school for developing the ability to evaluate and interpret various phenomena.

Each work of art can be viewed from different perspectives, and in class this actively develops the ability to see different perspectives. It is important not only to learn to perceive a visual object, but also to be able to ask questions, build hypotheses, and evaluate different options for solving a problem.

4. emotional and psychological development

Thinking in the visual arts is closely related to the emotional state. Through meaningful visual images, a person can convey inner feelings, philosophical reflections, or ideas. The process of creating art often helps scholars, artists, and students express feelings and experiences that cannot be conveyed in words.

In addition, visual art classes teach one to become aware of one's emotions and the outward manifestations of those emotions in a drawing. When a person begins to work with color, shape, and texture, he or she to some extent processes his or her own inner feelings. Thus, it affects the emotional development of personality, helps to harmonize the inner world.

5. Developing attentiveness and concentration

Not only imagination, but also attention to detail is important for the successful execution of an artwork. Thinking while practicing visual arts teaches you to notice the smallest nuances that may not be obvious at first glance. This not only develops visual perception, but also trains concentration and attention.

The process of working on a work of art requires complete concentration, which helps to improve the overall level of concentration and attentiveness. This approach can be useful in other areas of life as well, improving the perception of the surrounding reality.

6. Developing cultural and historical awareness

Every artwork is connected to history, cultural contexts, and philosophical currents. The importance of thinking in visual arts classes lies in the fact that students learn not only drawing techniques, but also the history of art, the culture of different peoples, and the philosophy of visual perception.

The process of realizing the historical significance of certain works of art helps students deepen their understanding of cultural and historical processes. Artists working with different styles, trends and techniques reveal the richness of human culture, allowing future generations to feel a connection with the past.

Conclusion

Thinking in visual arts classes represents an important component of the creative and intellectual development of an individual. It is not only a drawing skill, but also a process of deep analysis, interpretation, imagination and emotion. Incorporating thought processes into creative work helps develop not only professional skills but also personal qualities such as attention, patience, critical and creative thinking.

Thus, visual arts classes are not just a way of self-expression, but also an important tool for developing mental and emotional abilities, which plays a significant role in the formation of a harmonious personality.

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