

THE PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF COMPOSITION IN ART EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article provides a wide range of information about the basics of artistic composition, as well as the role and importance of composition in acquiring the most basic and necessary methodological knowledge and skills related to composition in the educational process. tells a lot of information.

Key words: Composition, education, creativity, color, state, solution, nature, human, eye, work, fine art, form, artwork, space, artist, color composition.

As everyone knows, the concept of composition is important in the art education system, and it is no exaggeration to say that this is an important concept for young artists studying in the field of visual arts. All young people creating in the field of visual arts should have a good understanding of the concept of composition, because composition plays an important role in creativity. Composition serves as the most necessary skill for creating any work. When we look at a beautiful piece of nature, we really enjoy the harmony of its elements. This is definitely a gift of nature. Composition is also widely used in all types of human creativity. It is also present in poetry and all types of art. The composition is widely used in creating a work of art, an architectural monument, a complex, an industrial product typical of design art. This science is as necessary as water and air for creative professionals. The success of an artist's work is determined by its composition. That is why the creator who achieved good results in terms of composition in his works, whether he is an artist or an architect, was called a composer of his field. The composition consists of specific laws and tools. Its basic laws include balance and generality. Balance is manifested differently in symmetrical and asymmetrical compositions.

The balance is achieved by the harmony of the quantity, shape of the elements, their interaction with the environment, color, textural solution. Asymmetrical composition in painting gives the opportunity to combine the main group of characters with the landscape or spatial environment, and in architecture to combine volume with space or subdue space to itself. Composition (Latin: compositio - structure, union, connection) is the arrangement of parts of a work of art that are connected in terms of content, character and purpose. In visual arts, it is a means of clearly expressing the idea of an artist (sculptor, etc.), in which the skill of the creator is clearly demonstrated. Through composition, the author organizes lines, shapes, colors and images, absorbs spatial breadth and creates an artistic environment. Logicality, clarity of form and their mutual harmony form the basis of the composition. At the base of every work created by the artist is a composition, in which the thoughts and feelings formed in the process of perception of existence are reflected. There are "static" and "dynamic", "open" and "closed" types of composition. Composition is defined and limited by certain "laws" (canons). This has led to a narrowing of the means of compositional expression. During the Renaissance, "stagnant" and "closed" composition, "dynamic" and "open" K. prevailed in Baroque art. In the history of art, compositions based on laws and free composition methods played an equally important role. In the period of renaissance, there is a desire to scientifically justify the composition.

Each type of fine art has its own compositional styles. For example, a book cover (picture) is different from a majestic mural composition. Also, the perception of the composition can be different. For example, relief from sculptural works can be seen only from the front. On the contrary, you should visit the magnificent monuments. A sculptor must take into account the laws of composition when creating a work. In fine arts, paintings and sculptures with many forms (figures) are also called compositions. In architecture, the composition (sculpture) consists in ensuring the unity of the structure, function and ideological artistic aspects of the building (structure and their complexes) and its place in urban planning; the composition determines the exterior of a whole city or architectural ensemble, the exterior of a separate building or structure, its interior, its structure and decoration, color, design and construction, its harmony with the environment is included in the architectural composition. This requires great skill from the architect. In literature, composition is the arrangement, interrelationship, story, character-images, lyrical digressions, description of details, etc., of various parts that serve the artistic formation of the work and are subordinated to a certain purpose. That's why there should be no shortage or excess in the work of art. the originality of

the composition depends on the arrangement of plot elements, the presence or absence of non-plot elements (lyrical, philosophical-journalistic digressions, additional episodes), the norm and order of tools such as landscape, portrait, psychological image, author's description. There are different ways and styles of composition creation. Since ancient times, the composition has been understood as inextricably linked with the idea of the work. composition is not just the structure of the work, but the purpose of this structure, what it is based on. composition depends on the idea of the work. Whether the selected image or event is suitable for inclusion in the work or not can be determined only in relation to what the writer wants to say. This is also an important aspect of composition. composition is one of the important factors that show how meaningful the content is in this aspect. We are witnesses of the use of asymmetric composition in the famous works of many artists and architects. The categories of composition include tectonics - the construction of the raw material that formed the shape of the object, and the essence of the shape, as well as the relationship between the shape and space; characteristic and quality include the harmonic integrity of the form of the product, mutual subordination of the elements of the product, balance, dynamism, static, and the same approach of all elements in creating a unified form. Basic tools such as proportion, nuance, rhythm, and scale are used to create compositions in works of art, architecture, and design. These tools give an artistic image to the form in architecture and design objects. In the artist's work, he coordinates the proportions between the characters, combines the far and the near, and serves as the main tool in the harmonious reflection of shadow and extreme light. Such types of composition as frontal, volumetric and deepened-spatial. widely used in all types of artwork. In particular, in the art of architecture and sculpture. An attempt is made to achieve the independence of the work in the frontal composition. When creating it, creative research is conducted on a surface within certain limits. In volumetric composition, creative research is carried out in three dimensions (harmony, width and height). It is effectively used in all means of composition. Xu Susan, in improving the interaction of the architectural monument with the space and environment, the importance of plastic, color, texture, weight of volume, meaning and idea is great. It should be noted that the principles of artistic plasticity change in volumetric composition, new styles appear, the raw materials used change, and the methods of applying them change, but the laws of composition that create harmony and beauty do not change. . The laws of harmony: the law of balance, the law of unity, and the law of subordination to each other, as well as contrast, rhythm, nuance, similarity, proportion, and scale, are used to create an in-depth-spatial composition. Deep-

spatial composition is widely used in painting and sculpture. If none of the above laws and tools are followed in architecture, such a composition, first of all, does not reach the level of a perfect work of art. It spoils the overall composition of the ensemble. Mainly, its convenience in terms of functionality is lost. Texture is very important in creating a spatial composition. The texture affects the general appearance of the forms, the degree of clarity of the colors. For example, it is possible to reduce its prominence or increase its lightness by giving the surface of the form a texture that absorbs color or absorbs or reflects light during the day. The same is true in graphic design. Creating a combinatorial form is creating complex forms by placing and attaching unified and repeated elements in different spatial combinations. Form-forming parameters of combinatorics consist of element geometry, dimensions, modules, symmetry, color, relief, decoration, raw materials and variation of forms. "Color composition" is a necessary subject for design students and professionals. The level of their creativity is determined by choosing the right color. In conclusion, it can be said that the composition is as necessary as water and air for creative professionals. The success of an artist's work is determined by its composition. That is why the creator who achieved good results in terms of composition in his works, whether he is an artist or an architect, was called a composer of his field. The composition consists of specific laws and tools. Only an artist who has mastered balance and generality, which are considered its main laws, can create unique and exemplary works.

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