



INTEGRATION OF IMAGINARY ART WITH LITERATURE

Norchayev Ravshan Toshtemirovich

Associate Professor of the National Institute of Painting and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod

Bobomurodova Maftuna Ravshan qizi

Master's degree of National Institute of Painting and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod

Xusainova Marg'uba Tuxliyevna

Student of National Institute of Painting and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: November 11 th 2023 Accepted: December 10 th 2023 Published: January 14 th 2024	This article examines the integration of visual arts with literature in visual art classes. He emphasizes the methods that ensure the harmony of text and image, enrich the understanding of literary works and help to develop the creative thinking of students. By analyzing the images, metaphors, and symbols found in works of art, students explore the associations these images evoke and create their own interpretations, enriching the visual and textual aspects. Analysis of works, creation of picture books, scene setting, similes and metaphors, creative communication between fiction and visual arts will be analyzed.

Keywords: integration, visual arts, fiction, simile, metaphor, symbol, image

Human abilities have always been of great interest to people. However, in the past, people did not have a special need to express their creative abilities. Talents appeared by themselves, like masterpieces of art: scientific discoveries were made; creations were made, thus satisfying human needs through the development of culture...

Art helps to develop the spirit of humanism and humanity in a person, and develops creativity. As we are engaged in the development of aesthetic perception in the youth of today's art education, we must teach them to direct the emotions that arise in this process to their own life and work. Therefore, art is an integral part of the network of aesthetic education.

Cultivating human aspirations for goodness requires a comprehensive approach to such arts as music, literature, fine arts, architecture, and dance. The compositional device and the proportion of form and content in the works of music and visual arts bring them closer to each other. Music is like a living picture painted in the imagination. Looking at the painting, one can feel the mood as if listening to a symphony of colors. Building an imaginary associative bridge between the works created by great composers and artists allows you to better understand them. [2]

Fine art is a type of art that has followed a certain historical development path. A work of fine art can be understood as the result of the movement created by human thinking and mental energy. By perceiving a work of fine art, it is possible not only to get acquainted with the creator's worldview, but also to enrich one's own worldview with thoughts about time, time and space. All directions of fine art work with figurative expression. Images differ from phenomena and objects that we can observe in nature by their artistic expression. Through artistic expression, works of art create an uplifting mood in the inner world of a person, and this is an educational feature of art.

If we say that visual art is a great divine power that always calls a person to goodness, that awakens the most delicate and most beautiful feelings in the heart of every person, I think that no one can deny this opinion. Indeed, it is difficult to find such a powerful tool as visual art, which connects people of different nationalities, languages, and beliefs, without any translator, and unites them towards common goals.

Fine art is an integral part of personal activity, and a person's personality is fully expressed through the medium of art. Art has an incomparable role in educating the current and future generations. The level of development of the society is determined by the creative potential of the young generation. One of the most important factors in the creative development of children is the creation of sufficient conditions to help them develop their creative abilities...

In our daily life, on the basis of life experience, the specific colors of certain objects and things are embedded in our minds (white cotton, green grass, blue sky, blue sea, etc.). These colors are the personal color of objects and things. But the color of objects and objects changes under the influence of light. Due to the effect of contrasting colors, the color of the item looks different. A gray object in a red environment becomes bluish-green, in a green environment - pinkish, and in a yellow one - blue.

If you cut a circle out of red paper and place it on gray paper, the gray paper will appear light green in color. If the red circle is replaced by a green one, a reddish tint will appear on the gray paper. In each case, shades of opposite colors (complementary) are formed. For this reason, there are no "dull" neutral colors in nature. Even the shadows in

the product are saturated with subtle light colors. Adjacent complementary colors increase their brightness (complementary and opposite colors are red and greenish-orange, yellow and orange, yellow and blue, yellowish-green, purple, green and red). The color of objects also changes as they move away from the viewer (aerial perspective).

A qualified painter must be able to see the conditional color of any object and thing, and be able to skillfully describe it. Only then will the viewer be able to watch the work in its true form. It is conditional color that is considered the main image method of true color painting.

Experienced artists skillfully depict subtle changes in nature under the influence of light colors using paints. If we look at a series of works depicted in the moonlight at night, we will see a collection of bluish-green tones in all of them; at sunset or in the evening; you can see a yellowish-flame or reddish color in the works illuminated by artificial electricity. The color of the colors depicted in nature depends on the time of day and the light source. The great Russian artist-pedagogue Chistyakov said: "In order to see colors clearly, you need to know the laws of nature. Knowledge helps to see," he said.

Today, our national art is recognized as an integral and unique part of the world artistic landscape. Today, in addition to traditional types of art (visual arts, music, crafts), there are also art forms (painting, graphics, cinema, television) that show the fusion of Eastern and Western cultures developed smoothly. As a result of the convergence of sciences and the process of interaction, the concept of "integration" began to be applied to the educational process. This brings together the general aspects of science knowledge and ensures the harmony of student personality formation as a result of rounding up subjects in science. Applying this concept in visual arts is the same thing from today's point of view.

The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan explains that the term "integration" in Latin means "integratio" - restoration, filling, "integer" - whole. It is described as follows:

1. A concept that expresses the state of interdependence of some parts and functions of a system or organism and the process leading to such a state.
2. The process of rapprochement and interaction of sciences is accompanied by differentiation.
3. It is used in such meanings as "coordination and unification of the economy of two or more countries".

In the 20th century, integration penetrated deeper into the field of pedagogy. This process can be described in three stages. The first stage in the 20s of the 20th century - integrated education based on interdisciplinary relations; In the 50s and 70s - interdisciplinary relations; In the 80s and 90s - the real integration of the educational process. Nowadays, integration is considered as an idea aimed at performing a developmental function not only in the field of education, but also in all socio-economic aspects [4].

Not only today, but also in the past, especially during the time of Navoi, and after that during the reign of Babur, a person who stepped into the arena of art and literature was required to know the secrets of secretarial, eloquent and visual arts. During the reign of Amir Temur, a school of architecture, painting, calligraphy, and painting was founded in Samarkand. Gardens and palaces were built in and around the city, and the walls were decorated with paintings. The Arab historian Ibn Arabshakh wrote on the walls of the palace about the battles in Iran, Dashti Kipchak, India, the siege of the city, reception of ambassadors, conversations with scientists, hunting scenes, pictures of Timur's children and grandchildren. Unfortunately, only the names of Ustoz Gung, Ustoz Jahangir from Bukhara, Ustoz Pir Ahmad Boghi Shamali and Ustoz Shamsuddin have reached us.

Amir Temur's attention to science and art can be seen in his children and grandchildren. Boysunqur Mirza established a large library and art academy of his time in Herat, consisting of more than forty book masters, hattot, painters, and painters. In 1416, he was promoted to the position of his father's minister. Even at a young age, he manages state affairs skillfully. When his father goes on a trip, he acts as his deputy. Boysunkur, like his brother Ulugbek, is known for his knowledge and virtues. Boysunqur Mirza founded a huge library in Herat. In it, forty skilled craftsmen: under the chairmanship of the talented calligrapher Maulana Ja'far Tabrizi, engaged in reading, and created calligraphy, calligraphy, painting, decoration, tajlid, vassalik, elegance and other fine, artistic works that are necessary for reading those who are busy with Maulana Ja'far Tabrizi was the chairman of Baysunqur Mirza's library, executor of the letter of nastiq, and Mir Ali's student. The following painters, calligraphers and painters worked in the library and library established by Mirzo Boysunkur:

1. Maulana Shams Baisunguri - the teacher of Baisungur Mirza in calligraphy. Khalil Haravi, an accomplished calligrapher who perfectly knows the six types of writing, is one of the students of Boysunqur Mirza. The picture of Amir Temur that he painted has reached us.

2. Qavamiddin Shirozi was a famous engineer, architect and designer of Shahrukh Mirza's time. According to the historians of that time, each of these 40 artisans with their respective professions was unique and rare.

Boysunkur Mirza library can be called a large academy of fine arts. Because here they not only engaged in copying books, but also restored the scientific critical text of rare manuscripts and created picture albums. The work "Shahnoma" was copied by Ja'far Tabrizi in 1425-1430, and the painters decorated it with twenty pictures. The library was headed by 3 librarians at different times: Sultan Miraq al-Munshi, Maulana Abdullah al-Munshi and Mir Husayn al-Husaini al-Nasafi, and 3 photographers and 9 craftsmen worked under them. In the library, bookbinding was also carried out, and books were decorated with gilding by photographers, and various miniatures were illustrated.[6] Famous calligraphers such as Maulana Shams, Maulana Qutb, Maulana Said ad-Din, Maulana Muhammad Mutahhar, painters such as Amir Khaliq and Khoja Ghiyaziddin Naqqosh, artists working on manuscripts, Maulana Ali, Maulana Shahab,

Mahmud, Khoja Atay, such as Saifiddin worked as painters, illustrators and tabulators. If we look at the list of copied books in the library, among them are Saadi's "Gulistan", Abulqasim Firdavsi's "Shahnama" and "Risalai Khattot Khoja", Juvaini's "Tarihi Jahongoshoi", historian Tabari's "Tarihi Tabari". We can see. In this regard, the Iranian scientist Rukniddin Humayun Farrukh correctly assessed the great contributions of the Timurids to the development of the literary art, saying that "... Shahrukh and Boysunqur Mirza laid the foundation of the school of Herat"... [7]

All Baburis were people who loved and appreciated visual arts. When Humayun Shokh was a guest at Takhmasp Palace, he got acquainted with the works of painters Mir Said Ali Termizi and Khoja Abdusamad Shirozi, invited them to India and took them with him. These two painters founded the "Boburi School of miniatures". Akbar Shah had a high taste for art and had a passion for painting in his youth. By order of Akbar, about fifty artists of the Behzod school were involved to decorate Amir Hamza's narrations with pictures, and the 12-volume collection of narrations was decorated with 1700 miniatures. 145 artists of different nationalities worked in Akbar's palace. [1]

The language, culture, and values of the development of the heritage and traditions of the visual arts of the peoples of the world are directed to the noble goals of bringing people of different nations and peoples closer to each other through the medium of art, encouraging people to beauty, elegance and goodness. The culture of the peoples of the East has always been different from the culture of other regions. It can be observed that the scenes depicted in the miniature works, with their language of symbols, express the thoughts and lessons of the brave and beautiful overcoming of the difficulties faced by every person in the language of visual art. [4] In the creation of the interior of the room, complex colors were effectively used to embody the historical and political environment of the Middle Ages, convey the reality of the period to the viewer, and allow him to travel to the past.

In the modern world, the problem of increasing creative abilities is one of the main problems of developing a person, especially a student's personality. The student's creative imagination reflects impressions and an image stored in memory, combines and mentally draws the desired artistic image. The process of discussing a creative idea stimulates inspiration, which in turn develops. Interest in the topic increases by revealing the tasks of self-expression, developing one's abilities, compositional thinking, and imagination. Students can create their own graphics and develop unique ways to express their creative pursuits. The task of the teacher planning an integrated lesson is to teach children to think in their own categories, to compare generalized conclusions with concrete events. Integrated lessons often take the form of excursions, talks, lectures and seminars.

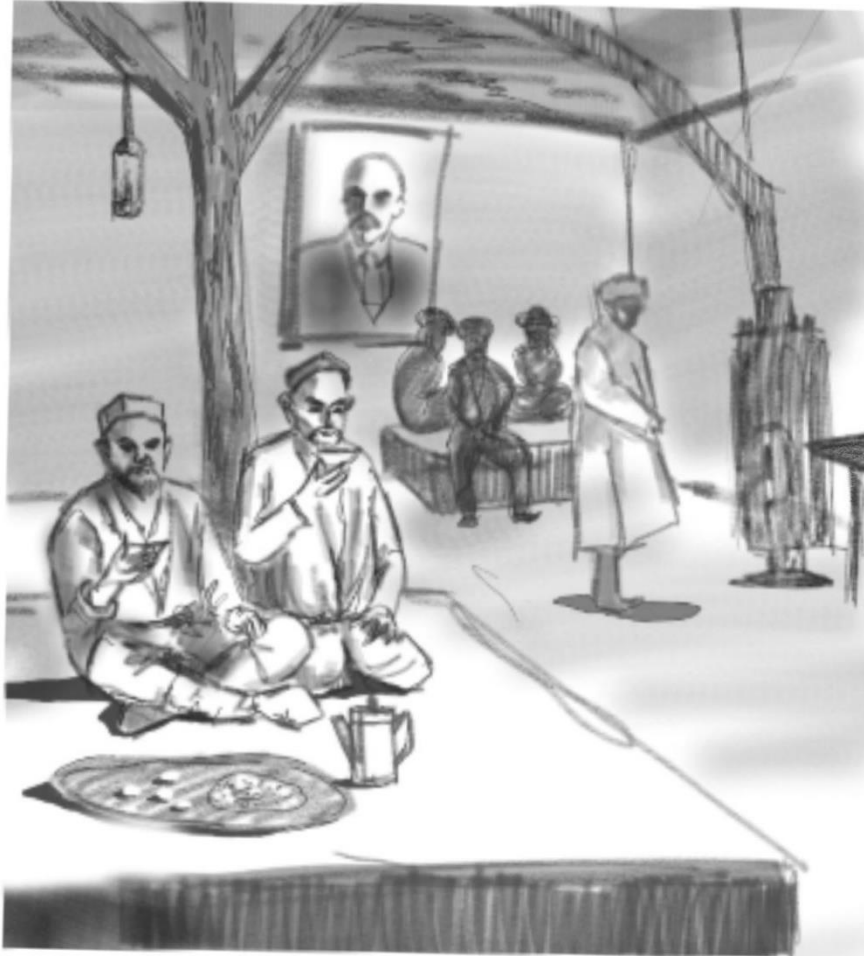
Integrative classes of fine arts allow using the possibilities of several educational subjects, to open additional opportunities for educational and educational solutions and to activate the mental activity of students to master this information. The integration of fine arts can be with humanities (literature, history), natural sciences (geometry, biology, and geography), technology (drawing and labor) and music. In such integrated art lessons, the image and beauty, relevance and diversity of the studied material force students to observe with interest and actively participate in what is happening during the lesson.

All types of art are closely related to each other. Each art form has similarities. Writers convey their experiences to new generations through books, artists through their works, and musicians through their tunes. Among other types of art, literature is distinguished by the fact that its main tool is words, speech, and language. Authors of literary works do not have colors like painters, nor musical instruments and notes like composers. A writer describes a landscape, an artist paints it in pictures, and a musician creates melodies that bring the environment to life before our eyes. Literature is called the art of words, because it serves as a means of creating text and pictorial reflection of reality. The internal connection between literature and painting is manifested in the writer's creation of iconographic images, involving visual sensations, relying on associations, context, words and symbols, and the figurative meaning of the word [5].

As a result of poetic perception of existence and composition with aspects that show at least national identity and symbols in national forms, works of art created under the influence of symbols of symbolism and national romanticism are expressed in the works of many artists. . The fact that these artists try to depict existence in a symbolic-metaphorical way (this term belongs to Aristotle and is related to his understanding of art as an imitation of life - Wikipedia) also gave the works they created a unique character. For example, O'tkir Hashimov's novel "Between Two Doors" shows a symbolic-metaphorical description of existence. In it, the writer described the life and destiny of the Uzbek people during the war, covering a period of almost forty years, as an example of complex and complicated destinies. Regardless of the circumstances of time and era, he preserved the concepts of human dignity, connected his fate with the fate of his country, his people, and the Motherland, and he was able to create a cause for himself that could bring joy to his heart even when he lost his child, described the fate of people who were subject to war while trying to decorate their lives with feelings of love. Images created by the writer, rural scenes, a village tea house, a swollen woman lying at the train station (Robia's story), the image of a mother watching Kimsan (her son) go to war, the story in front of her in the bakery, about Kimsan going missing. The incident of the incoming letter, Umar Zakunchi's mob driving him to "court", the house of "Black Aunt" and other events are clear examples of this.

"...Dad takes me to the tea house every day in winter. People do not know each other in a low teahouse filled with tobacco smoke and samovar steam. A lantern hung on a long wire-hook from the ceiling barely illuminates itself... A pot-bellied samovar stands in the corner. Smoke rises from the end of a rusty, rotted tin trumpet... The reeds of the ceiling are hanging down: they have turned into a temple in the fall... In one corner, there are piled up a tattered blanket and two dirty pillows. But the blanket is not written. People are sitting in a tent on the felt... One is wearing a

cloak; the other is wearing an old overcoat... Bread (sorghum or barley) is placed directly on the felt, and the flower has faded from its age (bread) sour cream, two or three grains of sugar..." [3.16]



An artist can simultaneously work on drawing, composition, form, rendering, spatial features, and color harmonies. For this, he must have a strong observational memory, the ability to draw accurately with a pencil, the imagination of composition, and the ability to feel colors. Most artists prefer to work in parts rather than the whole. They work on color, taking into account the entire volume. After that, they determine the color harmony and color of the image. To achieve the integrity of the work, it is necessary to remove excess parts, soften the contrast, and exaggerate the main idea.

It is difficult to determine the strength (saturation) of the color by the elegance or lightness of the color. At first, young artists do not understand the differences in color saturation (they perceive the elegance of colors and its shadow light). Therefore, they face some difficulties while depicting green trees and grass. They vividly depict the green leaves of the trees in their sketches. The ratio of colors in terms of saturation is not clearly given, it is obvious that the light in the sketches is not subject to the influence of the environment, and it does not resemble a real painting. In order to correctly determine the color relationship, it is necessary to compare the objects with each other according to three signs at the same time.

"...One day my father took me to the train station with a big suitcase in his hand. When Gishtin entered the building, he saw a woman lying on the stairs and was afraid.

- Dad! Why is that fat woman sleeping on the stairs!

Dad strokes my head.

- Not fat, but swollen. Don't look, Robiyajon. Come on. We will take the train to Tashkent..." [3.42]



"... The train is stopping in front of the station building. I understood that this is the "red chalon" that transports soldiers. Wooden wagons open their doors as wide as gates. There is no window... The big hanging clock shows that twenty minutes past ten... Kimsan hugged my mother first. It's funny, my mother didn't cry. I only noticed that he was panting... I looked and saw that Kimsan was holding his face to my mother and his two eyes were on me. He wants to laugh, but his lips tremble miserably. My mother was sitting on the ground, her color was faded, her scarf had fallen down on her shoulders, and her eyes were closed. I noticed now that the hair on both temples has turned gray. Maybe overnight?"[3.96]



Psychologists call the habit of seeing and accepting the shape and colors of objects in their real, natural state as normal vision. When people see and perceive things, they not only see spots of different sizes and colors, but also perceive the real structural structure and color of things. As a result of ordinary vision, amateur artists make a number of "color" errors.

"... Karakhat! I got a black letter from someone!" This thought hit my mind and I lost consciousness. When I open my eyes, I'm sitting on black dirt. I can't cry. I don't have the guts to stand up. Neither the horse nor the Zakunchi are visible. Cholim is kneeling on the ground. He turns the crumpled paper, turns the paint. His shaggy hands tremble. His cap fell off his head and was lying on the ground.

- Robi! - He shouted in a thin voice. - Robi!

"It has been! I lost my child. I'm lonely!"

- My child! My dear child! - I fell to the ground and groaned...

Robia hurriedly glanced at the letter, her color faded..." [3, 280]



Depicting the human face accurately has been a passion of artists for years, and portraiture is still surprisingly attractive. It is very important to choose the watercolors used in the work based on the character of the mother. Each person's face reflects the diversity of the world. The classes teach how to express a person's character, feelings and heart on canvas and paper. In order for the leader of the lesson to fully reveal the content in the process of imparting theoretical knowledge to the students, it is advisable to make effective use of photos - pictures, literature, films, slide films and slides from the works of artists along with live speech.

After careful study and comparison of images that differ in terms of color, hue and saturation, the saturation scale for different colors (red, blue, green, etc.) is determined as a separate spot or smear (spot on the palette or on the surface of the paper), their saturation gradually decreases from the brightest to almost gray, neutral color.



If the color circle is divided into two equal parts, red, golden, yellow, and yellow colors are placed in the first half, and orange, blue, blue, and purple colors are placed in the second half. Those in the first half of the circle are warm colors, and those in the second half are cool colors. The reason for this name is that red, yellow, golden colors remind of fire, hot iron, coal, air color, and blue, green colors remind of ice, water color.

The idea of integration is that in literature and fine arts classes, the artistic text helps to achieve a lively and imaginative perception of reality, while artistic creativity allows the student to express his attitude to the literary work, develops attention and imagination. In the lesson of integrated literature and visual arts, with the help of pictures, drawings, illustrations, the vocabulary of students is developed and enriched, and many new words related to the historical and ethnographic life or the spiritual life of the people are used appears, speech activity is encouraged. Integrated visual arts and literature classes using paintings, music, and literary works help students create vivid artistic images through words and colors. The work in this direction helps the teacher to form students' interest in artistic creation, cognitive (cognition) activity and development of creative individuality, oral culture, collection and systematization of material, epithets (Greek - application made; added) allows you to review and describe the proposed image in detail, correct oral and written speech.

Integrated education in the educational process is one of the important and modern problems. Its relevance is explained by the new social requirements imposed on schools, secondary special educational institutions and higher educational institutions. The modern education system is aimed at forming a highly educated, intellectually developed person with a holistic view of the world picture. One of the reasons for the fragmentation of students' worldview is the inseparability of this subject, and in the modern world the trends of economic, political and cultural integration prevail. The components of education reflecting the integration trends of scientific knowledge are of great importance here. Through integrated education, students can form a certain way of thinking in order to feel confident in the modern world and realize their abilities. At present, in the process of organizing education and training, great attention is being paid to the problem of integration. The main goal of integrated education is to create the foundations of a holistic view of nature and society and to form one's attitude to the laws of their development.

Modern art forms created on the basis of technical achievements show that people use any favorable conditions to create new art forms or works, and indicate the eternal and eternal desire of man for art. At one time, the

technique, which was considered extremely rational, incompatible with art, and considered rude, is currently being used by man to create an artistic image whose roots go back to irrationality. As a result, several modern (technical) arts appeared and developed in the next century and a half. In these modern art forms, as in traditional art forms, the issue of creating the image of people, especially the image of women, has become one of the broad trends, the image of women reflected in front of a camera or a camera is a whole conquered the world of beauty.

In syncretic art forms such as photography, cinematography, and television created based on the achievements of modern technology, the creation of the image of women, unlike traditional art forms, began to be intended for the general public, not for representatives of a narrow circle of art, the aristocracy of society, science and the audience of art has expanded in an unprecedented way due to technological discoveries. As a result, the aesthetic characteristics of a woman's image have also changed, as an aesthetic ideal; it has been brought to a simple and understandable look for everyone. In addition, the image of an aesthetic ideal woman has moved from artistic fabric to characters and heroes in real life...

REFERENCES:

1. Temuriylar davrida ilm va san'ati rivoji. Mirhamid Muxamedjanovich Sabirov. Kamoliddin Behzod nomidagi Milliy rassomlik va dizayn instituti.
2. Kaykovus. "Qobusnoma". T., "Meros", 1993-y. B.121-123.
3. O'. Hoshimov. "Ikki es'hik orasi" romani.
4. O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi. 4-tom. –T.: "O'zbekiston Milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2002. - 179 b.
5. <https://www.art-talant.org/publikasi/>
6. <https://www.uzerk.org/>
7. <https://zarnews.uz/post/sadiyning-guliston-firdavsiyning-shohnoma-kabi-asarlari-nusxalari-kochirilgan-boysunqur-mirzo-kutubxonasi-qaerda>