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**METHODS OF TRAINING FINE ARTS
AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN KAZAKHSATAN****S. Zh. Turikpenova, candidate of pedagogical sciences, assistant professor
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Summary. This article discusses common questions of history and teaching methods of the Fine Arts of Kazakhstan, as well as scientific statements of arts teachers about features of training.

Keywords: Fine Arts; teaching methods; development; Kazakhstan.

The development of Fine Arts teaching methods in Kazakhstan is closely connected with training of Arts and Drawing teachers started at Pedagogical Institutes in the 60-s of the 20-th century. In 1964 at Kazakh State Pedagogical Institute named after Abai for the first time there was opened a department for training «Arts and Drawings» specialists. That was the single institution of the period till 1969. The first graduates of this Institute were the initiators of opening special departments for training «arts and drawing» at other pedagogical institutions of Kazakhstan.

From the year 1969 there were faculties of fine arts and graphics in Shymkent, Semei, Taraz and its graduates made their contribution to the development of arts and its methods.

In the 70-s of the XXI century national fine art and applied art works were introduced in schools, at out-of-class activities for aesthetic upbringing of children.

From 1970 there were articles of Kh. Kan, Zh. Balkenov, K. Yeralin, A. Kamakov published in the republic scientific pedagogical journals «Kazakhstan school», «Primary school» dedicated to the methods of teaching arts. These articles contain the ways of using the works of Kazakh artists and the samples of applied arts at art lessons for aesthetic upbringing of school children.

In 70-s K. Yeralin in his methodical works described the value of creativeness

of Kazakh people's artists as A. Kastejev, K. Telzhanov, A. Galymbayeva, Kh. Naurzymbayev, G. Ismailova, S. Mambeyev, K. Shayakhmetov, S. Romanov, E. Sidorin, N. Nurmukhamedov, K. Baranov and pointed out methods of introducing their fine art works at art classes.

The author also dealt with the methods and techniques of painting and drawing compositions and the importance of introducing with the biography and creative works of a well known Kazakh artists at out-of-class activities in schools [1].

During that time A. Kamakov in his articles also described Kazakh applied art, their various types, history of their making, Kazakh ornaments and techniques, what form they may have. For examples there are ornaments like some plants, figures of animals, sky elements and ornaments having geometric figures.

In most republican scientific – methodical aids there were works of U. Ibragimov dedicated to the teaching of art, methods and techniques of introducing national works of art in kindergartens and elementary schools.

In that period in time pedagogic and scientist K. Amirgazin wrote his works on how the Kazakhs specialized treating sheep's and other animals skins for house holding, the suggested that this kind of handicraft must be implemented in school classes for pupils should get skills of processing such craft. In his works he



developed its programme and methods for training schoolchildren.

Painter and teacher E. Assylkhanov in his earlier works paid much attention to using of applied fashion art materials into teaching-educating process. He also suggested his own principles on making programmes and methods of handicraft art for kindergartens, pre-schools, secondary schools and specialized higher educational institutions. Much attention was paid to wool manufacturing and ways and techniques of processing wool for making household objects [2].

Painters and teachers D. Sadygaliev, K. Yeralin have made programs and methodical instructions for adopting architecture art examples in the territory of Kazakhstan as architectural monuments to Kozha Akhmet Yassau, Aisha-bibi, Karakhan mausoleum in school programmes. Pupils should get acquainted with history, construction and ornament secrets of these historical monuments. Nowadays they attract tourists all over the world.

Since the 1980-s of the XX century much have done for the development of Fine Arts, making new methods and programmes for this discipline. Higher institutions of Kazakhstan training students for Art speciality are in close contact with academy of sciences of other republics. Professors and pedagogical staff of other departments take advanced courses at Moscow State Pedagogical Institute and have teaching experiences there.

The year 1981 was marked as the establishing of close relationship with Russian Academy of Pedagogical sciences and many of our higher institute teachers trained and made their scientific researches under the supervision of doctors and professors as N. N. Rostovtsev, V. S. Kuzin, B. S. Suzdalev, B. P. Yussov, E. V. Shorokhov, T. Ya. Shpikalova and others [3].

The 80–90-s are remarkable for further development of methods of teaching Art and making researches on the problems of psycho-pedagogical character.

In the 80–90-s pedagogist-scientists as A. Kamakov, K. Yeralin, Zh. Balkenov, K. Amirgazin, B. Almuhamedov, U. Ibragimov, K. Mizanbayev, E. Assylkhanov, D. Sadygaliev, M. Zhanaev made a valuable contribution to the methods of teaching Art through their experiments.

Painter and scientist A. Kalmakov made his own research on Kazakh national applied art and showed its importance for teaching pupils aesthetic taste. His theory was proved by his practice.

Scientist and pedagogist K. Yeralin dedicated his work on the pupils image of area and developed its programme and methods [4].

Scientist and pedagogist Zh. Balkenov in his research work deals with the way of training pupils skills in drawing Kazakh national ornaments, proposes his own methods for developing aesthetic upbringing.

I. S. Smanov in his work pointed out the role of art in training professional specialists. B. A. Almuhamedov considers theory and practice of aesthetic education in the process of teaching art at school. Another scientist R. Mizanbayev deals with the theoretical and practical problems of forming future teachers proficiency and skills at project classes.

Pedagogist and scientist M. Abdrashimov made research on Art discipline and relation to other subjects and its effectiveness. Pedagogist, scientist B. Ibzhanov studied students creative abilities through their applied art activities. L. A. Ivahnova studied the requirements for special disciplines and its content on the bases of scientific – pedagogical view. K. K. Bolatbayev in the process of training future art specialists stresses that much attention should be paid to the theory and practice of using national pedagogy [5].

Important stage in the development of teaching Art in Kazakhstan is publishing the first text-book «Fine Arts» for the 1-st form by the group of its authors U. Sh. Ibraimov, K. K. Bolatbayev,



B. A. Almuhamedov, Z. Sh. Aidarova which was approved at the Ministry of Education, Culture and health and published in 1997 at «Atamura» publishing house. The same authors developed next textbooks «Fine Arts» for the 2–4 forms in the 1998–2000.

The textbook for the 1-st form published at «Atamura» in 1997 consists of four units. The first unit «Let's learn to paint» introduces pupils with painting and drawing instruments, the ways of making simple drawings, skills of getting ready to colour the pictures, various types of making lines, figures, ornaments. The second unit trains pupils in drawing the scenes of nature, images of heroes in well-known fairy tales, painting of still-lives, sculpting of animals and birds, work skills with paper, New Year toys and decorations.

The third unit is called «Look, analyze, draw». Pupils learn to paint winter season, national art subjects, domestic animals, man's appearance.

The fourth unit is called «Feel, know, picture». Pupils paint spring season, space, environment pieces. They have lessons going out to nature.

The textbook for secondary schools published in 1998 (authors U. Sh. Ibragimov, K. K. Bolatbayev, B. A. Almuhamedov, Z. Sh. Aidarova) contains introduction and four units. The first unit is to depict summer season nature, cartoon film maker, sculpting, painting fairy tales characters and design materials.

The second unit is depicting autumn nature, drawing a book, introducing with colour paints, subjects of people's masters, New year subjects.

The third Unit has winter scenes, animals, still life, making objects out of paper as butterfly, beetle, making masks, methods of drawing are given. The fourth unit is about meeting spring season, spring flowers, tour to the sky, we stand for peace, introducing with ikebana art, sculpture, landscape, painting on the theme «May there always be sunshine», organizing

picture exhibitions for developing pupils drawing habits.

From the 2002–2004 years the above mentioned authors developed out methods of working with textbooks and special training exercise-books for pupils and teachers of secondary schools.

In the 80–90-s of the XXI century there appeared teaching-methodical aids of the following authors: Zh. Balkenov, B. Almuhamedov, A. Tolebi, T. Muslimov, K. Yeralin, K. Amirgazin, D. Kemeshev, M. Tanirbergenov. These methodical aids were a much help for teachers [3].

Zh. Balkenov and B. Almuhamedov's methods of teaching Art «Learn to draw» was the first aid for training pupils to draw objects according to light shadow principles.

The works of A. Tolebi, T. Muslimova train pupils getting habits and skills in drawing and painting according to their symmetry, rhythm and other principles of art.

K. Yeralin and K. Tastemirov published their teaching-methodical aid «The formation of pupils area knowledge» where they showed the characteristics of depicting space and area.

Teaching – methodical aid «Kazakh handicraft» by K. Amirgazin describes various kinds of nations handicraft, characteristics and technologies of its making. There are many examples of making national ornaments and other materials needed for organizing out-of-class activities. This method was also developed by S. Tolebayev in his work «Learn to make ornaments». Another teaching-methodical aid was issued by U. Abdigaparova «The effectiveness of educating by ornaments» where the author gives information on history of ornaments, their types and introduces her methods of applying ornaments in class work. There is also an active vocabulary of names of ornaments.

At this period K. Yeralin and Zh. Khalmuratova have published methodical aid «Masters of Kazakh fine arts» where she



introduces the life and creative works of well-known Kazakh artists A. Kasteyev, K. Telzhanov, S. Mambayev, M. Kenbayev, E. Sidorkin, N. Nurmuhamedov, A. Galymbayeva, G. Ismayilova, S. Romanov and Kh. Nauryzbayev.

One of the first methodical aid for fine arts teaching methods is Zh. Barymbayev's «Learn to draw ornaments» where the author gives the examples of ornaments in various types, the ways of making new ornament composition, analyses geometric forms of plant, animal and sky world objects.

Teaching methods of fine arts is closely connected with art terminology. In this case we must mention E. Kamenev's book «What colors has the rainbow» (translated by A. Kekilbayev). Many term words were translated into Kazakh and now we use them in the teaching process. For teachers and students there was published «Glossary of term words with explanation of meanings of the given word».

In the 90-s of the XX century a new programme and a new syllabus were developed in higher educational institutions in Kazakhstan. Teachers of art take advanced courses due to the new technologies of teaching.

New programs and syllabuses were developed under the guide of the Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University's painter-teachers B. Ospanov, K. Bolatbayev, R. Mizanbayev, N. Vasyuk, T. Ordabekov, B. Baizhigitov who made much attempt in organizing this work.

Due to this programme and syllabus the level of training specialists grew, the quality has risen, new technologies are being implemented.

Research works of painter K. Bolatbayev, K. Tastemirov, D. Kemeshov, M. Zhakypbekova on using national elements of Kazakh Pedagogy projecting, ceramics were of great contribution to the development of teaching art in schools [6].

Important role in the development of art methods belongs to publishing centres as republican journal «Kazakhstan school», «Elementary school» where many of the materials published.

Since 2004 there is a special lecture materials for future art teachers «Methods of teaching fine arts» and there is also a need for materials to the course «History of Kazakh fine arts». For this purpose historical and cultural centres, teacher staff will influence to the development of aesthetic education in Kazakhstan.

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