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turikpenova_sandugash@mail.ru**TRAINING FUTURE ART TEACHERS ART EDUCATION IN THE COURSE OF
TEACHING THEM SPECIAL DISCIPLINES**

Abstract: *This paper examines primary aims, perspective goals, contest and subject of the preliminary programme for teaching and developing future art specialists professional knowledge and competence in the period of moving to 12 year schooling.*

Key words: *Art Education, Fine Arts, 12 year of Education, Kazakhstan.*

The Republic of Kazakhstan is undergoing a new stage of improving the system of general education. According to the state programme of developing education system for 2011 - 2020 the main task is to renew the structure and contest of education, to consider the new model of education.

The level of education model is the monitor of economic and scientific-technological progress. The quality of education means upbringing and educating an individual capable for using his knowledge in theory and practice work, with broad world outlook, developing his creative abilities [1].

Modern education goal is to train our students capable of learning new things at all stages of life, be competent in all spheres of education [2]. Our republic integrates with most developed countries of Europe and to require the demands of European education standard we must move to 12 year of schooling.

Moving to 12 year of education proposes high quality of trainers, much habits and skills for professional degree, knowledge of bases of pedagogics, psychology, social pedagogics and abilities to use them in practice. Training of future art specialities require the basic knowledge of history of art, its development from the ancient times to present day [3]. Training students for their future career is among the pedagogical problems and it should be conducted according to the given programme through different stages of teaching activity.

Goals and objectives of preparatory programme for improving the quality of education should be as follows: the goal of preparatory programme is to teach and educate pupils introducing them the brilliant works of fine arts, biography and creative work of world-known painters, artists, musicians, sculptures.

Another aim of the preparatory programme is to train students the main laws which are basic in fine arts, picture painting, landscape, applied arts, sculpture works and also forming their skills and mastership for arts disciplines [4].

One of the component of the preparatory programme considers knowledge of students about the contest of art education and its teaching methods and techniques at special classes of the discipline. In the course of training future specialists of art much attention should be paid to the laws of colour making, light making and composition styles at theoretical and practical classes on such disciplines as "Theory and history of art", "History of fine arts in Kazakhstan", "Academic Painting", "Academic graphic" and others.

The next component of a preparatory programme is to develop pupils comprehension on arts content, develop and train their skills and habits for pedagogical abilities at elective courses "Formation of pupils' aesthetic taste through Fine Arts".

The third component of a preparatory programme enables the students during their teaching practice at school conduct classes of art with the help of works of art and culture developed through Kazakh people's history.

The fifth component of a preparatory programme aims at students self work planning with introducing at their lessons artistic techniques as composition, perspective, studying of colour, light making laws.

The sixth component of a programme examines future art teacher's competence in providing their classes of art and out-of-class activities with works of fine arts, portraits, pictures, landscapes, items of applied national arts, sculptures included in the programme of education.

This component also includes students term papers and presenting graduation papers according the theme and subject they work over.

Preparatory features: teaching pupils arts and works of art may be divided into four parts with their interaction, they are:

1. Creating conditions for future art teachers studying specific disciplines using works of arts.
2. Mastering pedagogical technologies of teaching arts in the course of specific disciplines.
3. Teaching of future art specialists skills and habits in mastering academic painting, academic graphics, composition, colour and light making experience.
4. Ensure conditions for future art teachers on their mastering of skills for art at academic painting, academic graphic, composition, sculpture, history of art and theory of art disciplines [5].

Preparing content and directions:

1. Teaching perspective laws and drawing perspective for future teachers through fine arts. Perspective, linear perspective, air perspective, shadow perspective and their meaning, acquainting with their rules. Thematic pictures, perspective in landscape paintings, horizon line, space and its image.

2. Teaching future art specialists the concept of light, laws of light and shadow, level of light on the surface of an item, the concept of space light.

Nature occurrences: light, shadow, half shadow, reflex. Light and shadow presence in pictures. Presence of light and shadow in pictures of still life, in the fine works of painters in the epoch of Renaissance, methods and ways of painting light and shadow in the works of Kazakh painters and artists and techniques of their teaching at art classes.

3. Methods and laws of teaching and instructing future art teachers their common comprehension of color and its nature, mixing of different colours, properties of colours, their characteristics as Arkhomatic colour, Khromatic colour, primary colours, combinations of colours in pictures, types of colour.

Methods of examining colours in pictures: warm colour, cold colour, techniques of making primary and complementary colours at practical classes using works of fine arts.

4. Through fine arts we consider teaching of composition and its laws. Concept about composition. Types of composition. Integrity law of composition. Standard legality of a composition. Depiction of a composition on a second plan or project. The basic compositional element. Complementary compositional element. Rhythm of composition. Legality of symmetry in a composition. Concept of composition idea. Still life. Portraiture. Composition of thematic pictures. Composition in Kazakh masters of sketch. Kazakh portraiture. Kazakh landscape composition and methods of teaching pupils fine arts knowledge.

Using of works of fine arts at special discipline classes proposes decision of three main aims: cognitive aim, it is introducing future teachers of art with works of fine arts through Kazakh art culture, national heritage, spiritual wealth, forming art comprehension.

Educational aim is to develop taste for himself and for others, propagandize national art to future generation.

Developing aim is broadening future teachers world outlook, introducing him with the basis of art science, forming his skills of art knowledge and using them in teaching practice [6].

5. Training future art specialists according to the programme “History of Art and its theory”, “Kazakhstan Fine Arts” and teaching them compositions in art works, features of light legality in the works of art, colour using and its legality, composition of sketch works, using of graphics composition, considering of works of art, developing skills for characterizing works of art.

6. Future art teachers will study “Pedagogical technology of introducing pupils the works of fine arts” in the theoretical and practical classes. At lecture classes they will study the ways of teaching composition, perspective, light, colour and other techniques of painting. At practical classes they will learn the bases of “Perspective and methods of its depicting”, “Legality of composition and its teaching methods”, “Colour making and its teaching methods”, “Legality of light and shadow and methods of their painting”, “Methods of involving pupils into techniques of painting”. These experiments are to be used in the teaching practices at secondary schools.

7. Classes of academic paintings should be devoted to the methods and techniques of creating works of art by well-known Kazakh painters as A.Galymbayeva and her picture “Dinner table”, E.Abuov and his picture “Still life and dombyra”, T.Togysbaev and his paintings of still life. There are also methods and techniques of thematic pictures, portrait painting with examples of making perspective, linear perspective, air perspective and the ways of their picturing will be taught.

8. At classes of academic graphics future teachers will get acquainted with the works of Kazakh graphic painters as G.Ismailova and her graphic “Ancient Kazakh ceramics”, T.Abuov and his graphic “Dombyra and other items”, A.Zhunusov and his graphic “Still life and plates and dishes”, “Vase still life”, A.Galymbayeva and her painting “Cactus flowers” and other graphic works. There are also discussions on making colorings, warm and cold coloring and their changings in colour.

9. At academic composition drawing lessons future art teachers get acquainted with works of drawings of such painters as G.Ismailova, A.Galymbayeva, M.Kenbayev, M.Lizogub, S.Aitbayev, I.Kenzhebeyev, E.Sidorkin, B.Tabiev and their paintings as “Wonderful day”, “Shepherd’s song”, “Catching the runner away”, “Happiness”, “Conversation on the road”, “Abai’s road”, “Market” and others. There are also discussions of the techniques and ways of paintings of these works.

10. In teaching future art teachers at sculpture classes they must be introduced to the techniques and ways of making monumental sculpture, the sculpture works by Kh.Naurzybayev “Young Zhambul”, “Saken Seifullin”, “M.Khakimzhanova”, B.Tolenov’s “Sculpture of Zh.Kuanyshbaev, E.Mergenov’s “Father”. Students also study the difference between machine sculpture and monumental, their shaping, light and shadow levels, symmetry and asymmetry laws.

11. In teaching students “Fundamentals of applied art” much attention should be paid to the authors of items of applied arts, professionals and masters of ornament works as Gani Ilyaev, Kalmyrza Tassov, Kendebai Karabdalov, D.Shokparov, B.Zaurbekova, K.Tynybekov, I.Yarema, M.Alimbayev and many others. During lecture hours they also consider technologies of making carpets, ornament composition, painting and drawing techniques, decorating of fine items, symmetry of ornaments and their rhythm.

12. At “History and theory of Art” lessons students study the past history of fine arts and their development from ancient times on the Kazakh territory (handcraft items of the sacs, uisyn, kanly tribes and carvings on cliffs and stones).

The second stage is creative works of Sh.Ualikhanov, V.Vereshagin, T.Shevchenko. The third stage covers the period from the October revolution till 1960’s. The fourth stage is the period of art development in 1960-1992 years. The fifth stage is the period from 1992 till present time.

13. In the course of learning “History of fine arts in Kazakhstan” students get acquainted with the life and creative work of Kazakhstan masters of fine arts, nation’s artists of Kazakhstan

as A.Kasteyev, K.Telzhanov, A.Galymbayeva, Kh.Nauryzbayev, N.Nurmukhamedov, M.Kenbayev, A.Ismailov and others.

During lecture hours and practical classes students learn much about creative works of honored people's artists of Kazakhstan, people of the artistic world, painters K.Shayakhmetov, G.Ismailova, V.Krylov, K.Baranov, A.Stepanov, A.Khaidarov, B.Toilekov, T.Dosmagambetov, E.Mergenov, Sh.Niyazbekov, U.Rakhmanov, Zh.Shardenov, U.Uazhiev, S.Aitbayev, A.Gaev, K.Zakirov, I.Isabaev, B.Tabiev, M.Kalmykov, B.Pak, T.Togysbaev and others. There are also lecture hours about "Kazakhstan Fine Arts", "Research of Kazakhstan Fine Arts" and other themes.

14. Future art teachers will have special tasks to train themselves for getting skill in landscape depicting through studying the scenery paintings by A.Kasteyev called "Mountain scenery", "Turksib", "Medeo", "Hay gathering", "Milking horses", "Kolkhoz restival", "Kolkhoz field".

Students also study the painters' well-known pictures as "Taming the violent horse", "Saryarka", "Tales" and other life depicting pictures.

Students learn to analyse the artistic features of Zh.Shardenov's landscape paintings as "A cottage near a tree", "Young birches", "The sea of Kapchagai", "The Alma-Arasal valley", "Evening tune", "Talas countryside", "The road to Medeo", "In the mountains", "At Alatau foot", "Koktobe", "Almaty Heat electricity station", "Temirtau plant" and other paintings [7].

There have been prepared a complex programme for training and teaching students Kazakh fine arts, its past and present development, using the best works of painters in their teaching experiment at schools.

The primary task of the programme is to introduce young generation with the Kazakh fine arts works by means of pedagogical, psychological, methodological principles of teaching [8].

Tasks for practical activities:

1. Making lesson plans for developing pupils knowledge in fine arts
2. Using of teaching and visual aids for learning artistic knowledge
3. Making plans of pupils' out-of-class activities for studying fine arts works
4. Teach pupils to train for drawing and painting skills using the works of fine arts
5. Organizing out-of-class forms of work in art education, conducting debates and discussions [9].

The characteristics of teaching arts:

1. To teach and train students to have theoretical and practical knowledge of fine arts, graphics, sculpture works for their future pedagogical career.
2. To help students to acquire the needed knowledge, improve their professional training for their future work at school in the period of moving to 12 year schooling.

Our primary aim is to train future teachers of art capable for teaching and bringing up young generation as an individual with broad knowledge in all fields of art and science [10].

According to the demands of modern school we must develop and strengthen the creative abilities of students and pupils for they should be properly educated and cultured.

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