

## HISTORY OF PAINTING

Azamjonov Akhadjon Azamjonovich  
Fergana State University Youth Work and Spiritual and  
Deputy Dean for Educational Affairs

Sultanmuradova Muhlisakhan  
Fergana State University Faculty of Arts  
TSMG Direction 3rd Stage 20/22 Group Student

### Abstract:

This article provides an understanding of the art of painting, information about the history of the art of painting.

**Key words:** Painting, subject, image, cloth, easel, imagination, paint.

Painting is a type of fine art; a work of art created on a solid surface using colored materials, such as paints. Artistic representation and interpretation of reality; an important means of influencing the thoughts and feelings of the audience. It has important social content and various ideological functions. The ideological content of a colorful work is embodied in its theme and plot, the plot is realized by the artist through means of colorful expression (composition, painting, color, rhythm, etc.). Based on portrait works (specially processed fabric, wood, paper, cardboard, glass, metal, etc.), color layer (watercolor, gouache, tempera, watercolor, colored glass, colored stone, etc.), in some cases it will consist of a thin layer of lacquer applied over it to preserve it.

An important visual and impact tool of a picture is color (color). Through color, it depicts the existence or the imaginary world in visible forms, it can show the infinity of space, the variety of colors, materiality, volume and texture of things in it, it can reflect movement, changes in the human psyche, complex emotional experiences, and thoughts. The means of visual expression of color and the method of working depend on the color used, the nature of the tools, color solvents, and the base (for example, depending on whether the surface is smooth or rough, the appearance of the work may have different effects). The work is created in the form of a draft of an idea that first appeared in the imagination and mind of the creator, in pencil or charcoal, on a surface (most often paper and cardboard). Then a suitable base is selected and treated according to the nature of the work to be done. After that, the picture is processed by specifying the position of the image. When coloring, it is possible to start with a diluted color in multiple layers (lessirovka) or in one layer (alla prima) when applying the desired color. painting works can be conventionally divided into two - flat and volumetric - spatial methods: in the first method, the image is processed in solid flat forms without light shadow, and in the volumetric spatial method, the image is depicted in relation to the environment with the help of volumetric light shadow. Such works are rich in color, in which it is possible to feel all shades of colors, to see the reflected color of the incident light, and the reflection of the reflected rays and enrichment with other colors (reflex). In his colorful works, there is no strict boundary between these two styles, one complements the other. Colored works are divided into monumental (monumental art, monumental painting), decorative (decorative art, decorative art), machine art, decoration (theatre and cinema decoration), miniature, etc. The image is divided into a number of genres depending on the subject and

direction of the content: animalistic, historical genre, domestic genre, field genre, portrait, landscape, still life, etc.

The color image appeared in ancient times in the late Paleolithic (40-8 thousand years BC). Colorful works have been preserved in Southern France (Von de Gomme, Lascaux), Northern Spain (Altamira), Central Asia, etc. Soz is made with clay paints, charcoal, pistachio idol, the paintings have a flat ghost quality (silhouette), and in some of them it can be felt that an attempt was made to work with voluminous clay. During the period of slavery, a system of images rich in advanced technical means was formed. Monumental painting developed in the countries of the Ancient East (Egypt, India, Central Asia), southeastern Europe (Greece, Italy), as well as the American continent (Central America). On the walls of mausoleums, temples, palaces and houses of rich nobles, works of various themes and directions were created.

In ancient times, painting, combined with architecture and sculpture, served religious purposes as well as high-level purposes, light, line and aerial perspective were created, domestic and historical pictures, landscapes, portraits, still lifes were created.

Fayum portraits give an idea of easel painting in wax painting (encaustic) in Greece in the 5th century BC. In the Middle Ages, the art of monumental painting experienced its real heyday in Eastern countries. In India (Ajanta), Central Asia (Tuproqkala, Varakhsha, Afrosiyob, Bolaliktepa) and others, miniature art, characterized by delicate colors, elegant decorative rhythm, brightness of life observations, developed, in China, Japan, Korea, painting on silk and paper, watercolor and gouache. high peaks were reached in the field. During the renaissance, new aspects of painting emerged, realistic art based on a scientific basis matured and took an important place in the development of world art. The expression system and its scientific basis have been created. Progress was made in terms of perspective, optics, plastic anatomy, monumental painting reached its peak, became ideologically rich, easel painting entered social life on a large scale. Water color began to take the place of water color in the technique, interest in lenticulation, valor style increased, lok-water color technique became more complicated, multi-layered painting developed. Texture issues were also investigated, smooth color coating on a white coating (grunt) base with dark color smears on the base (pasto style) gained attention. In the 17th and 18th centuries, national schools of painting were formed in Europe (France, Italy, Spain, Flanders, Holland, Great Britain, Russia, etc.), reflecting life in true revolutionary development, convincing interpretation of subtle changes in the human psyche, human and social problems. took an important place.

Genres of painting have expanded, easel art with monumental painting has developed widely, stylistic directions have increased, and tonal painting has become more perfect. Interest in pastels and watercolors increased. The influence of European art (especially easel painting) on the art of the peoples of the world, including Eastern countries, was significant. In the 19th century, painting took an important place in social life by trying to solve the current issues related to the worldview, the existing vices in social life were sharply criticized, during the 19th century, works promoting idealized images and heroes, far from the life based on academicism, were praised, and the traditions of naturalism were formed. In the struggle against dry, lifeless late classicism and salon academism, a passionate, impressive, light-weighted, saturated, colorful style of romanticism, dedicated to the complex and tragic events of the time, appeared and developed (in France - P. Jericho, E. Delacroix; in Germany - F. O. Runge, K. D. Friedrich, in Russia O. A. Kiprensky, K. P. Bryullov and others), the realistic painting based on the method of working with life like itself deepened during this period. Now there is an increased

effort to make the image not only truthful, but also to express the experiences and impressions, imagination and thoughts that arose on the basis of observing life. The desire to create a picture of existence itself, to describe the properties of light, air, space, color shading and the influence of each other in convincing colors (in England - J. Constable, in France - K. Corot, O. Dome, in Russia - A.G. Venetsianov and others). Democratic realism developed during the period of revolution and national liberation movement in Europe, people's life and their struggles were shown, composites reflecting the important events of national history and time, figures of brave and progressive people of society were created. Social tankid realism, associated with Russian revolutionary democratic aesthetics, developed. The Peredvizhniks and artists close to them (V. Perov, I. Kramskoi, I. Repin, V. Surikov, etc.) took an active place in this process. From the 70s of the 19th century, the palette of artists was enriched with pure spectrum colors; artists began to make a habit of working in the open air. In this regard, impressionist artists (K. Monet, K. Pissaro, A. Sisley, etc.) occupied a special place. They took a unique way of organizing the surface of the painting, abandoning the traditional smooth texture and the complete linear solution of the forms, renewed their working style, and created a work using free brushstrokes of pure spectrum colors..

This movement was later applied to sculpture, graphics, architecture, music, literature and other forms of art. In the 19th century, watercolor painting took a leading place, due to the fact that its technique and the new paints that were produced in the industry during this period came into life on a large scale. The 19th century painter's method of creating works with glue and watercolor began to fall into crisis. At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, the movement to restore this art began, new aspects of it began to open, attention was paid to the decorative aspect of art; The desire to create a single complex combining architecture, fine and applied arts was manifested in the modern style that appeared in this period. During this period, the avant-garde trend was in strong competition with realistic painting.

As a result of the clash of East and West, the painting of the 20th century was formed, avant-garde art is developing in competition with realistic art. Supporters of this direction prefer to describe the shapes and lines that appear as a result of their imaginations and movements, rather than depicting the subjective experiences and feelings of the creator in life forms.

As a result of the development of avant-garde currents, the means of painting also began to change, abandoning the depiction of existence altogether (abstract art). From the mid-60s of the 20th century, it became an element of avant-garde art - popartnpng in some European and American paintings. Today, this competition is developing and the supporters of the avant-garde are increasing.

The art of painting has existed in Uzbekistan since ancient times. Its first examples date back to the period of the primitive community (see Primitive art, Zarautsoi paintings). At the end of the 1st millennium BC and the beginning of the 1st millennium AD, painting experienced its heyday (wall paintings in Afrosiyob, Varakhsha, Bolaliktepa, Tuproqkala, etc.). The painting of these periods was done in local (local) colors in the direction of flat decoration. During the period of Amir Temur and Timurids, along with monumental painting (mural painting, mosaic), miniature art developed. The works of Kamoliddin Behzod, Mahmud Muzahqib, Muhammad Murad Samarkandi and others were published. From the middle of the 19th century, the art of easel painting began to take shape in Turkestan, and in the 20th century, the Uzbek national school of painting was created. Works were created in all types and genres of painting, miniature, stained glass art was revived.

In conclusion, it should be said that today the Uzbek painting art is developing along with the genre community, artists are looking for and working on its ideological plastic development.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

1. B.N.Oripov. Tasviriy san'atni o'qitish uslubiyoti. Namangan 2001- y. [1]
2. B.N.Oripov, B.B.Oripov. Tasviriy san'atni o'qitish metodikasi (dastur). Toshkent 2001- y.[2]
3. M.Nabyiev, B. Azimova. Rasm chizishni o'rgatish metodikasi. Toshkent 1976-y.[3]
4. B.Oripov. Rasm chizish va uni o'qitish metodikasi (dastur).Toshkent 1986- y.[4]