

FINE ART AND ITS NATURE, TYPES AND GENREES

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Abstract

This article provides information about the current role of fine arts and the fine arts and its essence, types and genres. The fact that an artist does not know the types and genres of the field in which he works in the field of fine arts is a sign that he cannot be a true creator of fine arts.

Keywords: Fine arts, type and genre, creativity, still life, portrait, landscape, sculpture, composition.

INTRODUCTION

In our country, all at the initiative of the President Shavkat Mirziyoyev promising projects implemented in the field, large-scale creative works implemented in the areas are fundamentally changing not only the lifestyle of our people, but also their worldview. Such a noble process can be seen in the example of the high attention paid to the development of culture and art, to people of creativity. Therefore, in the words of the head of our state, there is a broad meaning behind the words that society will not develop if culture and art do not develop in our country. Therefore, while studying art, especially visual art, we should first know about the goals and tasks of visual art and about visual art and its essence, types and genres. We will think about it in this article. Fine art and its essence, types and genres Fine art is one of the most ancient and widespread types of art. In fact, there are many types of art. There are also other types of art such as fiction, music, visual arts, theater, cinema, choreography, architecture, applied decoration. Usually, the art that reflects the real existence in pictorial images, forms in a spatial dimension or plane (on the surface of paper) is called visual art. The concept of fine art has a wide meaning. Until the 19th century, architecture, sculpture and painting were considered types of visual arts. At the end of the century, graphics became one of the most important and current types of visual arts. In the last 20 years, the art form, like the design, has found its way. All types of visual arts are very close to each other and have a number of similarities. But each of them has its own painting styles and techniques. In addition, each of them is divided into a number of types and genres depending on the purpose of use, the topic it depicts, and the method of development. Graphics. Graphics is derived from the Greek word "grapho", which means "to write", "to draw". Graphics include a simple black pen, a picture drawn in a dream, thematic compositions, various pictures made on the inside and outside of the book, illustration, poster, comic, cartoon, stamp, ex-libris, etc. Graphic art is mainly represented by lines, shapes and black and white colors. In some types of art, paints are also used, but they do not perform the main task in revealing the content of the work, they can only attract people or fulfill the function of a call. That is why more than two or three types of paint are rarely used in this field. If the content, character and all other features of the image are expressed through paints, it is called painting art. In this type of fine art, the artist describes his inner experiences through colors, skillfully shows the

infinity of space, the color and materiality of things in it. For example, if red and black colors show tragedy, light blue and green colors can depict calm and peaceful situations.

The art of painting is attractive and interesting, and requires a certain preparation from the student not only in mastering it, but also in being able to perceive it. Painting works are further divided into monumental, easel and decorative turian according to their function and method of development. Monumental paintings are closely related to architecture, and this type of works have an independent meaning and they depict important events from the life of society. Such works are usually intended to be viewed from a long distance and depict images as generalized as possible. Colors are taken somewhat conditional; however, it should give a true picture of existence. Monumental painting has the function of a certain amount of decoration in architecture, so it is sometimes called monumental-decorative painting.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Sculpture is a type of fine art, derived from the Latin word "sculpo", which means processing solid materials by "slicing, cutting, carving, scraping". Depending on the appearance of sculpture art, it is divided into round and bubble (relief) sculptures. Round sculptures can be seen from all sides. If the head or waist of a human figure is depicted in this art, such a sculpture is called a bust. Relief (bubble) sculptures are designed to be seen only from one side, as they are embossed on the surface. The reliefs belong to the Gorelef and Barelef groups. Gorelef - appears relatively convex, sticking to the surface. Sometimes a painting is at the level of a round statue. Bas-reliefs are depicted with little relief on the surface, for example coins and jewelry. Sculptural works are mainly made of solid materials - stone, wood, marble, granite, bronze, plaster and other similar materials. These materials serve to give different character and content to the sculpture. For example, statues made of stone and granite give a person grandeur and eternity, while statues made of marble look delicate and elegant. Therefore, sculptures are made of different materials depending on their content and place of installation. There are many sculpting materials. These are plasticine, clay, wood, metal, marble, granite, bone, cement, gypsum, etc. Precious metals - gold, silver, nickels are also used in sculpture. In the sculptural work, the attitude towards the surroundings and the anguish in the heart can also be convincingly interpreted. In this, of course, first of all, the great skill of the sculptor, the correct representation of the human body and facial expressions occupy an important place. Correctly found movements, facial expressions - these prepare the ground for his impressive performance. Sculptors such as Eynulla Aliyev, Abdumomin Boymatov, Ulug'bek Mardiyev, Ilhom Jabbarov are creating effectively in this field. Fine art genres Portrait genre. The creation of a specific image in connection with the inner spiritual world of a person is called portrait art. A portrait can contain a person's full body, half or only the face. Creating a portrait is a complex process of its own, and it can be a work of art as it reflects all aspects of a person, starting from the anatomical structure, internal, spiritual, and also external. A portrait artist should have the ability to feel different movements of people, especially the sincerity or fakeness of a person's face. Academician M. Nabiyeu, People's Artist of Uzbekistan, is a talented artist who can interpret the image of great figures in his own way. His portrait "Amir Temur" is proof of our opinion. The situation of the Great Commander, sitting on the throne with his hands resting on his sword, is skillfully depicted. It is convincingly shown that he carefully observes the peace of the country and the well-being of the people.

The crown of antlers on his head fit his figure very well. His extremely hard-handedness, bravery and intelligence, and extreme intelligence are reflected in his facial expression. Creating a human image is the most complex process in fine art. The portrait genre of fine art is somewhat different from other types of art in that it expresses the spiritual image of a person. Kamoliddin Behzod, Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, as well as Uzbek artists Abdulhaq Abdullayev, Rahim Ahmedov, Chingiz Ahmarov, Malik Nabiyeu and several other artists can be included among the great artists who skillfully depicted the human image through portraiture. Still life means "inanimate nature" in French. Various objects, labor tools, vegetables and fruits, flowers, poultry and small animals used in people's life, which are often necessary in life, are depicted, that is, the domestic life of a person is reflected in still life art. By the end of the 16th century, still life was formed as an independent genre. By the 17th century, it was widely spread in the fine arts of Holland and Flanders, and in the 18th century in France. It is known that every artist begins to learn the secrets of fine art by working with still life. A person who carefully studies the works of still life sees in them a reflection of the social life of a certain period and gets an idea of the lifestyle of people who lived in that period. Still life. However, it is necessary to study, study and research in order to create a blessing in the genre of still life. Peter Klass, Jean-Baptiste-Simeon Chardin, Franz Snyders, I. Khrutsky, P. Konchalovsky, I. Mashkov, N. Kashina, Rahim Akhmedov, Gafur Abdurahmanov, Akmal Ikromjanov have their own works in the heyday of fine art. have rni. The creation of a work in the genre of still life can occur in the artist's mind as a result of long-term observations or suddenly. The genre of landscape - the beautiful Mother Nature is depicted in art with great skill. In Europe, the landscape developed in the 16th and 17th centuries. G. Abdurakhmanov. Moonlit night. In the Russian realistic art of the second half of the 19th century, the landscape genre grew immeasurably. One of the innovators of this genre is A.K. Savrasov. The description of mountain, forest, sea, city and village landscapes belongs to the landscape genre. The works of master landscape masters Claude Loren, L. Shishkin, L. Levitan, O. Tansikbayev, N. Karakhan, G. Abdurakhmanov and other famous artists can be given as an example in this regard. In the historical genre, events that took place in the distant past, historical figures, and the people's culture of life are described. It was created during the Renaissance and developed widely in the art of the 19th century. One of the prominent representatives of this genre in Russian art was V. L.Surikov. He created a number of wonderful works such as "The morning of the execution of the shooters". The main goal of the artist in the historical genre was to show the people's experiences in the past. An example of works on the historical theme is the work "Old School" by the well-known artist M. Nabiyeu. Batal genre - "batal" is a French word meaning "battle", "war". A genre depicting historical war events and scenes of military campaigns. The Batal genre is close to the historical genre in terms of its theme. It also shows historical events directly related to the battle. The works of illustrators M. Grekov, G. Savitsky, A. Deyneka, R. Rizamuhamedov (Muqanna Uprising), T. Sodikov (Tomaris's Revenge), M. Nabiyeu (Spitamen Uprising) are a clear proof of this. can be Domestic genre - in fine art, it embodies the everyday life of a person and various events. The household genre reflected in the painting first appeared in the works of Dutch artists who created in the 17th century - Peter de Hoch, Ostade, Sten, Terborch, Vermeef, etc. Russian realist artists such as P. Fedotov, V. Perov, V. Maksimov, K. Savitsky, I. Repin made a great contribution to the development of domestic life. Uzbek artists R.Ahmedov, M.Saidov, Z.Inoghomov, R.Choriyeu, F.Abdurakhmanov are also creating in this genre. Z. Inoghamov. The time of resurrection. Animalistic Genre is a special type of visual art. It means

"anima" in Latin - animal world. Animalist - the artist approaches the world of animals with great interest, love and skill. The animal world was very important in the life of primitive people. At that time, they painted pictures of deer, stags, and mammoths on the walls of the cave. In ancient Japan and China, animal images were considered the basis for creating decorative patterns and creating monumental compositions. By the 17th century, the great painters Leonardo da Vinci and A. Dürer developed the anatomy of the animal world.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Uzbekistan, decorative and applied art is the only and living form of visual art that has developed since ancient times. The most widespread and popular type of practical art is embroidery, which has ancient traditions.

and we also see human images. The sozanas of Bukhara and Samarkand, which are considered to be the oldest cultural centers of Uzbekistan, are distinguished by their beauty, variety of forms and extremely delicate sewing of ulam. The embroidered items made by Shahrisabzjik women are more reminiscent of carpets. In Uzbek families, the dorpech, which is turned into a flat part of the inner walls of the house and hung, is used for decoration. In the lower part of the ulam, there will be small pieces hanging from each other. A pattern in Doppichiar keeps repeating itself. This gives the same appearance as when a flower tree or a bouquet of flowers are arranged in a row. The cap occupies a special place in Uzbek embroidery. Shahrisabz's carpet hat, Bukhara's zar hat, Ferghana's chust hat, Iraqi, dukhoba and other hats are common among the peoples of Central Asia. Chust hats are the most popular of the hat replicas. Almond flower (or pepper) sewn with silk on black satin (or satin) and flowers printed with kizzaka give elegance to the hat. Belts, tablecloths, sandal stoves, bags and various bags are also elegantly decorated with embroidery art. The traditions of Uzbek embroidery are still successfully developing today. Portraits of people also appeared in the art of embroidery. Namshakhl gazlams - bekasam, banoras and adras, atlases are revered by our people. The Uzbek people were not only skilled in silk production, but also wove satin and dyed it with extremely high artistic taste. Four-, eight-, and twelve-thread satins made of fine silk spread throughout the world. Atlas gasmols are different in composition. Ganchkorlik is one of the most popular and ancient forms of applied art in Uzbekistan. Masters from Bukhara and Tashkent worked effectively in this type of applied art. At first, the walls were decorated with carved floral panels, and patterns were carved on the edges of the walls. If there were shelves, they were made with carved or silent plates, and holes were placed over the windows and doors to allow light and air to enter the room, and wooden bars and fences were installed on them. Currently, architectural details such as chandeliers, naves, and ceilings are being made from ganches. It is also widely used in the construction of the interior and exterior of palaces of culture, clubs, theaters and residential buildings. A wonderful page of Uzbek art can be seen in the "White House" in Sitorai-mohi hosa near Bukhara, and in the large Navoi opera and ballet theater in Tashkent. Usta Shirin Murodov and Tashpolat Arslankulovov are masters of this wonderful and complex art. The woodcarving type of applied art has existed since ancient times and has its own rich traditions. Wood carving works are reflected in doors, windows, boxes, bedside tables, bookshelves, boxes, candies, pillars, and toys. Wood carving occupies an important place in the folk art of Uzbekistan. In this regard, the work of the masters

of Khiva is worthy of praise. The works made by them are distinguished from other works by the abundance of plant-like elements and the fact that they are embossed.

CONCLUSION

The art of Uzbek coppersmithing has been famous for a long time. Various household and household items made of copper and red copper are decorated with very delicate shapes. Decorated copper tools are mostly made in the cities of Bukhara, Kokand, Samarkand, Karshi and Khiva. The masters of this city have their own way of working in coppersmithing. Plates, trays, teapots, pots and pans are the most common items of brassware. The art of bone carving is widely developed in the north of the country, especially in Kholmogorsk, Tobolsk and Chukotka. Bone carving in Central Asia was not developed due to geographical conditions. But it was used in other forms of folk art (knife making). These are made from simple bones (cattle, goat horns). Painting. In the experience of folk masters, the following types of pattern are used more often: islimi - a pattern consisting of curved plant elements; girih - a pattern that creates a geometric shape from linear elements; complex pattern is a combination of pattern elements from the previous two patterns (islami and girih).

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