

THE FORMATION AND PLACE OF THE LANDSCAPE GENRE IN THE FINE ARTS

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Annotation: Scientific and theoretical research of the works created on the topic of problems and solutions in the creation of works in the landscape genre, analysis of the styles of artists who created works in the landscape genre;

Key words: Fine art, depiction of nature, human image, landscape, landscapes, drawing and observation, experience and impression, proportions, tree trunk, aerial perspective, color and tone, color harmonies.

Drawing the natural world is a lot of fun, and depicting landscapes in any way and with any medium is a wonderful activity. During this process, we engage in perception of the world around us, learn to be aware of shapes, colors and environment. Through this activity, it has a calming effect on our imaginary world. In the process of observation and drawing, drawing and observation, various artistic abilities are developed, from visual perception to artistic worldview. It is very difficult to find the methods you have seen. It is a very useful activity regardless of whether we share experiences and impressions with someone. Landscape is one of the genres that depict natural scenes in fine art. It mainly shows nature and city views. A landscape artist expresses his feelings and attitude towards nature through his works. From landscape artists: A. Savrasov, I. Shishkin, I. Levitan, O. Tansikboyev, N. Karakhan, R. Temurov, I. Heydarov, G. Abdurahmanov and others can be listed. In the landscape genre, it is necessary to reflect the important events and events of the life of the society through the scenes of nature, to clearly imagine the idea that you want to promote. It also shows the distance between the objects depicted in the scene, the ratio of sizes and the relationship of colors to each other. Since the genre of landscape is somewhat complicated, it is extremely useful to describe individual parts of some things in nature. For example, you can draw a tree trunk, branch, branch, etc. In this case, it is necessary to try to correctly describe the characteristic signs of things, the proportion of pieces, the direction. Later, completing tasks such as drawing a tree together with the clouds in the sky, gradually move on to drawing the whole landscape. Such work should be done first with a pencil, then with paint. Near, middle and distant objects are mainly placed in three views when working on a landscape. Close-up objects are drawn more clearly, and distant objects are drawn lighter. In order to correctly describe in these views, first of all, it is necessary to carefully observe the scene, to take into account the small appearance of distant objects compared to the near ones, and according to the rule of aerial perspective, distant objects appear dimmer and lighter in terms of color and tone compared to nearby ones. Genres of visual arts are usually based on what is depicted in them. This is especially evident in the painting type of fine art. Accordingly, painting works can be divided into the genres of landscape (depicting nature), still life (depicting objects), portrait (depicting a person), plot-theme painting (depicting life events). Landscape is a French word that means nature. In visual art, the genre dedicated to the reflection of natural or human-altered nature is called landscape. A landscape work can be created in graphics or sculpture. However, the possibilities of the landscape genre are fully expressed in the art of painting. Although the landscape genre was formed as an independent genre, sometimes you can find a human image in it. However, the human image or scenes with a plot do not play a decisive role in the landscape, but serve to make the image come alive by saturating the landscape. For example, a tomb painting in Beni-Hasan from the 1st century BC depicts a hunt for a wild mouse. This genre

appeared independently in China in the 6th century. Genre (French genre - appearance) - a type of work characterized by a set of formal and structural features. In European art, during the Renaissance, it was formed on a scientific basis, that is, based on a linear and air (color) perspective. There are two types of landscape genre. The first is an independent type, in which only the landscape is displayed. In the second type, the landscape is depicted on the background of some image. For example, on the back of the portrait can be depicted a landscape of nature and a city. One of the manifestations of the landscape genre is the interior. It represents the interior views of the buildings. This genre is found in ancient Egyptian and Chinese painting. In their work, they were able to depict the interior based on the laws of perspective with incredible accuracy. Giotto, A. Verrocco, Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, who created in this genre, became famous. We see aesthetic discoveries in the immortal works of Michelangelo, Titian, Rembrant, in the works of A. Deineka, A. Plastov, K. Yuon, the concept of innovation in the theme of composition structure from artistic means. "Novizna" - we see the flow of newness in A. Kuindzhi's "Beechfields" and V. Polenov's "Yard in Moscow" scenery. Landscape art reflects the beauty of the outside world and has the power to positively affect people. Therefore, the artist expresses his aesthetic attitude towards nature by understanding the most delicate, typical conditions of the natural world, color harmonies. In the landscape work, a person's personality, intelligence, and inner feelings are sung through images and he creates an image of nature. As an example, I. Levitan's "Vladimrka", "For Eternal Silence", I. Shishkin's "Forest Distances", V. Meshkov's works about the Urals can be cited. The works related to the landscape genre in fine art form the qualities of nature and beauty in a person. Artists write etudes and sketches directly referring to the landscape in works on historical and domestic topics. In this case, the landscape serves as an additional background in the picture.

The depiction of natural scenes appeared in Chinese art in the 7th century. In European art, the landscape genre has developed as an independent genre since the 17th century. It was especially widespread in Dutch painting. It should be noted that until the 7th century, the views of nature served only as a background for thematic pictures or portraits, writes I.I. Kevish. A. Turdaliyev writes that we can see the widespread use of landscape motifs in the depiction of pharaohs hunting or wild animals in the ancient East and Crete. At the same time he writes; Until the 16th and 17th centuries AD, the landscape served as an auxiliary detail or background to various paintings. For example, in Leonardo da Vinci's famous portrait of Mona Lisa, the landscape takes on a special importance in accordance with the content. Landscape as a separate genre appeared in the Middle Ages. The landscapes of Chinese artists are very poetic, they give the viewer endless joy and excitement. Artist H.W. Dun Yuon's River Scenery with Black Dream printed on silk fabric. The end of existence is near, the surface of the water is wide, the horizon has disappeared among the smoke. Later, Japanese landscapes also appeared under the influence of Chinese painting. The above points lead to the conclusion that the landscape genre as an independent genre first emerged in China. But during these periods, European landscape paintings served as fillers. But in European art, only by the time of the Renaissance, one can notice the attempts to form the landscape as an independent genre. Based on the principles of linear and aerial perspective, artists interpret nature as a real tool (environment) space where people live. At the same time, in Europe, this genre served only as a background for plot paintings and portraits. In the scene of the miraculous hunt by the Swedish artist K. Witsa (1444. Museum of History and Art, Geneva), a clear entity is depicted, that is, the shores of Lake Geneva. Nature is shown in the main place in graphic and painting works. At the same time, in the works of Italian artists A. Mantegna, Piero della Francesca, Giorgione, Leonardo da Vinci, and Tiziano, more than nature scenes, the atmosphere of memory plays a big role. In the works of Dutch artists Ja van Eyck, Hugo van

der Goos and German artists A. Dürer, M. Nithard, A. Altdorfer, L. Cranach (adult), images of wild nature are sometimes interpreted in their own way. In the middle of the 16th century, P. Breygelya (the elder) in his works shows a broad view of the world, the specific manifestation of people's life, and the inseparableness of man from nature. His paintings include The Seasons, Return of the Herd, Hunters in the Snow (1565, Vienna Art Museum).

In the 17th century, the principle of creating ideal landscapes appears in the art of classicism, in which the image of nature is skillfully depicted in the main place, and they express the laws of the structure of the universe. In the works of the French artist N. Poussin, the ideal landscape is glorified as a hero. In this, the works of ancient mythology are widely used. For example, Hersulok and Kok's single battle (1649 DTSM) can be cited as an example. Baroque artists depicted the power of nature. In their images, man lives in nature, and man always struggles with its spontaneous power. These paintings can include P.P.Rubens' Stone Carriers (1620, D.E. St. Petersburg), Velosquez's landscapes depicting plein air elements made from nature. Dutch artists such as Ja van Gayen, Ja van Vermeer Delftsky skillfully reflected the rapid changes of Mother Nature in their works. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was customary to depict the city and its streets as in nature in the landscape genre. Italian artists Consletto and B.Belloto's paintings depict views of European cities. In Russia, F. Ya. Alekseyev's images of the city of Petersburg and Moscow are very popular. English artist J. Constable made a great contribution to the development of the landscape genre of the 19th century. His paintings skillfully depict grasses and the lighting of the cloudy sky. The paintings of French artists T. Ruslo, J. Dupre, N. V. Diaz lovingly depict the beauty of the French countryside. The above French painters are representatives of the Barbizon school. As a result of historical development, the landscape genre has acquired its own internal division - genre views. For example, rural landscape (T.Ruslo, J. Dupre, N.V. Diyaz), urban landscape (paintings of Konaletto, B.Belloto, F.Ya. Alekseyev), industrial landscape (G.Niyeskin's February painting in Podmoskovyev) and landscape-marina (K. Aivazovsky's Ninth shaft painting) can be included. At the same time, the works created in the landscape genre reflect the impressions of the artist, his ideological and emotional attitude to the event. The landscape expresses the artist's worldview, socio-historical, national and stylistic features of nature perception. Accordingly, in the works of artists, one can find majestic-romantic (F. Vasiliev's painting in the Crimean Mountains), lyrical (A. Sovrasov's Zagchalar flew), socio-philosophical (I. Levitan's Vladimirka, Mangu sleeping) interpretations of landscape motifs. . People's artist of Uzbekistan Orol Tansikbayev's works dedicated to the unrepeatability of beauty of Uzbekistan are very colorful and sing about the uniqueness of our beloved country. His paintings such as Jonahon olka, Mountain evening, Kattakorgon reservoir, Issykkol evening, In the mountains, and My song are among them.

People's artist of Uzbekistan Rakhim Akhmedov created many of his paintings in the landscape genre. The pictures of Aktash, Kuz, Jizzakh, Crimean Peaks, Winter, Aktashda, Snowy Mountains are memorable with their bright colors, and we see that the naturalness of the landscape and the harmony of colors have been preserved. N.G. Karakhan, one of the artists from Uzbekistan, created a lot in the landscape genre. He interpreted the unique beauty of nature through his paintings "Girls in the Pond, Three Mashshaqs, Grape Picking in the Yard, Construction of Togon, Spring, Hirmonchi Girl, Ona Dayor, Nanay Yoli". Among the Uzbek artists, N. Qaziboyev, R. Temurov, I. Khaidarov, A. Mirsoatov, A. Muminov, A. Yunusov and other artists created their immortal paintings in the landscape genre. It should be mentioned about the landscape painters who have won the praise of Uzbek art lovers for their great services. Among them, the service of Orol Tansikboyev is incomparable. People's artist of Uzbekistan Orol Tansikboyev, who lived and created in 1904-1972, is one of the famous landscape painters. The

works dedicated to the unrepeatable beauty of Uzbekistan are extremely colorful, and one of the mature works of O'. Tansikboyev, known even abroad, is the work "My Village", the gloss of natural colors is harmonious with each other. this painting shows flowers in the foreground as they open, and distant mountains in the background. Its color is mainly created due to the blue-green color, and the blue sky is combined with the view of the majestic mountains. Bright colors make a person feel good. Rakhim Akhmedov, People's Artist of Uzbekistan, is a versatile artist who works in portrait, still life, thematic, landscape and other genres. Dozens of his mature works were created in the landscape genre. He has also created several series of works during foreign trips. His works, such as the city view of Venice in the evening, views of Rome, are remembered for their bright colors. The naturalness of the landscape and the harmony of colors are kept in his paintings. People's Artist of Uzbekistan Alisher Mirzayev was born in Tashkent. His landscape works are exhibited abroad. Examples of A. Mairzayev's work are such works as Pomegranate Tree, On the Bank of the Mountain River, City Landscape, and Village Scenery in the Childhood. His works in the New and Old Tashkent series reflect the view of the ancient and modern city. It depicts a view of the Chorsu market, a part of Tashkent where the old city and modern buildings are mixed. The artist captured a moment of the city's life in constant motion. This work of A. Mirzayev is one of the expressive-symbolic paintings.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the inspiring power of the landscape genre of fine art, its place and importance in society is that any artistic-aesthetic activity encourages the artist to social movement and activity. This, in turn, increases the firm confidence of artists in the great future of our country. As a result, the works created in the landscape genre show in the heart of every citizen the desire to work in the spirit of love for the Motherland, loyalty to the idea of independence, to increase the cultural, artistic and aesthetic potential of their Motherland, and to promote the art and culture of their people. will try The influence of the works created in the landscape genre is so strong that a person can absorb any advanced idea, understand that a free country means a free child, and be able to respond to any evil idea, and most importantly, people's independent a worldview and free thinking will be formed, it will be possible to realize the national identity, to cultivate national pride and pride. When we look at the works created in the landscape genre, we feel the beauty of the objects depicted in them, our desire for freedom increases, we feel that we are human beings, that independence and freedom are worthy of us, and the preservation of this freedom The uniqueness of each season, the renewal of spring, the beauty and charm of summer, the shining of the sun, the fruitfulness of autumn, and the fact that everything is covered with white snow in winter, have always been the focus of the attention of landscape artists and this theme is timeless. is the subject

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