

THE ROLE OF THE LANDSCAPE GENRE IN FINE ART

Zokirova Shaxloxon Akmalxon qizi
Qdpi Intern Teacher, Fine Art Methodology Science

ANNOTATION

This article contains information about the concept of fine art, the role of the landscape genre in fine art.

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Fine art is a type of elegant art that combines painting, sculpture, graphics; it reflects reality in visual images in its easily recognizable spatial forms. types of visual arts, depending on their characteristics, create a feeling of real existence, objectively existing qualities - size, color, space, as well as the material form and light atmosphere of the object, movement and changes, in this case, from the emotional concreteness of the image to illusionism. can pass. Fine art does not describe only the things that can be seen, but also reflects the temporal development of events, one or another part of it (fabula), free storytelling, and dynamic movements in its works, expanding the possibilities of ideological mastery of the world. visual art illuminates the mental image of a person, his interactions with others, and the psychological and emotional content of the visual state. Sometimes it creates non-existent images that are a product of the artist's imagination. it reflects different eras in human history. Not only the emotional state of the period, but also its ideological essence, political, philosophical, aesthetic and ethical ideas become the content of Fine Art.

The expressiveness of visual art images allows the artist to express his attitude to a certain life event at a high level; because of this, as an active form of knowing life, it plays an important role in the social life of society, in establishing the public consciousness of a certain system. as one of the forms of knowledge of the world, it forms social consciousness and is of great importance as a form of expression of people's dreams. In modern conditions, it appears as a part of general struggles.

Mountains and seas are depicted in the landscape genre. Landscape, landscape is a genre of fine art that reflects the view of nature and a work of art created in this genre. a landscape also depicts cityscapes or architectural complexes (architectural landscape), sea views (marina), etc. the artist depicting the environment expresses his and his contemporaries' relationship to nature, in this respect the created work has an emotional and ideological content and is of great importance. It has a great meaning, reflecting different aspects and levels of spiritual (partially practical) mastering of the world around by a person. images of nature have been expressed since the time (Neolithic) when ideas about nature and its laws (dome of the universe, moon, sun, stars, conventional signs of the countries of the world) appeared. In the ancient Eastern culture, the idea that nature as a whole is an environment of phenomena that began to have more specific characteristics was formed. There are some pieces of decoration in the wall paintings and relief images of the ancient East (Babylon, Assyria, Egypt) of the 16th-15th centuries BC. In Egyptian wall paintings and reliefs, a believable and impressive unity of animals, plants and natural phenomena was achieved for the first time through the rhythm of decorations. In Greek art, landscape components are usually indistinguishable from human figures. In European medieval art, the landscape (especially in the form of views of the city and individual buildings) usually served as a means of defining the spatial construction of the scene. In the countries of the Muslim East, from the XIII-XIV centuries, more space was given to landscape in book miniatures. With its sparkling pure color and carpet-level composition, its nature creates the illusion of a magical garden, each piece is remarkable for its exuberant exuberance. India (especially in the works of the Baburi school of miniatures), Indochina, Indonesia (the image of tropical forests in the reliefs of mythological and epic themes) in medieval art, landscape details have a particularly vivid power. landscape as an independent genre occupies a very important

place in Chinese medieval fine art. M. was viewed as a visual generalization of the law of the ever-renewing nature of the universe (this is expressed in the "mountains and waters" landscape type). In Japanese art (XII-XIII centuries) in decorative art, it is notable for its tendency to separate the most important tones in the decoration and take the landscape. In Western European art, M. was considered an important part of the spiritual world of the work. conditional ground (gold or pattern) alternated with landscape (Italian Jotto, A. Lorenzetti, XIII-XIV centuries; Dutch brothers X. and J. Van Eyck, 1st half of XV century, etc.). The artists of the renaissance period followed the rational laws of the world in their drawings and sketches and looked at the landscape as a setting for real events (Italian Leonardo da Vinci, J. Bellini, Titian; German A. Dürer, Mnithardt and others), during this period, the ground was created for the formation of landscape as a separate genre (first in graphics).

While romantic traditions played a leading role in the Russian landscape genre of the 19th century (F. Matveyev, M. Vorobyev, I. Aivazovsky), in the second half of the 19th century, the realistic landscape genre related to the movement of the Peredvizhniki flourished (I. Shishkin, A. Savrasov, I. Levitan and others). In the 19th century, the industrial landscape, which opposes the world of technology to nature, spread widely in Europe and America. The realistic landscape also developed rapidly, in which the beautiful nature is depicted as natural as it is.

In the medieval art of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, as in the countries of the Muslim East, pattern - decoration took the main place. Girih, Islamic motifs often use stylized plant fragments. representatives of the miniature schools formed in Central Asia are notable for the combination of rayem and decorative paints applied to manuscript books, as well as for the strong focus on landscape and architecture as a background. The landscape is highly represented in the art of the Middle East, including the miniature art of Herat, Central Asia. Especially, in the wonderful works of Kamoliddin Behzod, the landscape and the appearance of nature are skillfully created. landscapes play an important role in the work of his successors Mahmud Muzahib, Abdulla Musavvir, Muhammad Murad Samarkandi, Muhammad Nadir Samarkandi and others. The real development of the Uzbek landscape genre dates back to the 20th century. during this period, rare examples of landscapes were created in the art of easel art. P. Benkov, O'. Tansikboyev, N. Karakhan, R. Temurov, R. Ahmedov, N. Koziboyev, A. Mirsoatov and others created effectively in this field and made a great contribution to the development of the landscape genre in Uzbek fine art.

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 a portrait, a landscape of nature or a city can be depicted. Levitan, I. Shishkin, O'. Tansikboev, I. K. Aivazovsky, N. Karakhan can be mentioned.

The second type of landscape genre is the marina genre. It mainly describes seascapes and events in it. I. in the formation of the Marina genre Aivazovsky's services were great. He devoted his life to painting only seascapes. His works such as "Ninth Shaft", "Battle of Chesmen", "Black Sea", "Between the Waves" have taken their place in the world visual arts. is used. In sculpture, the landscape is mainly used in its relief type. in sculpture, the views of the landscape are not the main, but complementary, additional importance.

In conclusion, the landscape genre has a centuries-old history, and its place in our visual art is incomparable.

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