



COMBINATION OF GENRES IN PAINTING

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a brief history of the art of painting, the genres of painting, the introduction of the still life genre, and the sequence and rules of working with the still life genre in painting.

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 07 Oct 2020

Received in revised form 10 Nov 2020

Accepted 15 Nov 2020

Keywords:

Painting, Painting means of expression: composition, color, rhythm, watercolor, gouache, tempera, watercolor, colored glass, colored stone, genres, Animalistics, Historical genre, Household genre, Batal genre, Portrait genre, Landscape genre, Still life genre and others

Introduction

It is a type of painting.

Painting is a work of art created on a hard surface using colored objects, such as paints.

Artistic depiction and interpretation of painting-events.

Painting is an important means of influencing the thoughts and feelings of the audience.

Painting has important social content and colorful ideological functions.

The ideological content of a painting is embodied in its theme and plot.

The artist realizes the plot of the painting through the means of expression of the painter.

Means of expression of painting: composition, color, rhythm, etc.

Basics of painting: watercolor, gouache, tempera, watercolor, colored glass, colored stone, etc.

Color is an important means of painting and exposure. Through color, the artist depicts a being or an imaginary world in visible forms, can show the infinity of space, the diversity of things in it, the size and texture of

materiality, movement, changes in the human psyche, complex emotional experiences, reflect their imagination. The appearance of a work can vary depending on the color used, the nature of the tools, the color solvents, and the base (for example, whether the surface is smooth or rough).

Paintings can be divided into two flat and three-dimensional style in the first style, the image can be monolithic without nursing. In the first method, the image is processed in a flat form without a nursery, while in the volumetric-spatial method the image is presented in relation to the environment using a nursery image. Such works are rich in color, in which you can feel all the tones of colors, the tones of the carrier light and the reflex of other colors. There is no boundary between these two styles in painting, one complementing the other. Paintings are divided into monumental, decorative bench art, decorative miniatures and others, depending on their place of work, content, function, style and appearance.

The last Paleolithic (40-8 thousand years BC) appeared in ancient times.

Paintings have survived in southern France, northern Spain, and Central Asia. It is made of clay, black currant and pistachio charcoal. The images are of a flat ghost quality (silhouette) and some have been tried to be voluminous. In the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, complex compositions and abstract concepts began to appear in primitive paintings. During the period of slavery, a system of images rich in advanced technical means was formed.

The art of painting is divided into a number of genres depending on the theme and direction of the content.

Animalistics

Historical genre

Household genre

Batal genre

Portrait genre

Landscape genre

Life genre and others.

Genre is determined by what the artist depicts. For example, if inanimate objects are depicted in nature (still life), if a human figure is painted, if they are portraits, if nature and urban scenes are depicted, then they belong to the genre "Household". Or the depiction of historical events is called the "Historical" genre, and the depiction of animals is called the "Animal" genre. The genre "Animal" is derived from the Latin word "anima", which means animal. The genre "Batal" is derived from the French word "batay", and the genre of battle, "new" is derived from the French word meaning naked. Some works may belong to two or more genres at the same time. For example, portrait and novelty, seafaring, interior, landscape, etc.

Each genre, in turn, can be divided into several other genres. For example, the genre of landscape can be divided into the genre of natural landscape, the genre of urban landscape, the genre of landscape of industrial buildings, or the genre of portraiture can be divided into ceremonial, romantic, group genres.

Over time, genres can become stratified and independent. For example, from the genre of landscape there is seafaring, from the genre of history there is batal from the genre of landscape there is interior.

Paintings can be divided into two-flat and three-dimensional-spatial style.

-In the first style, the image is processed in solid flat shapes without nurses

-In the three-dimensional spatial method, the image is three-dimensional. Nursoya is used to describe the environment. Such works are rich in color, in which you can feel all the hues of colors, as well as the reflected color of the falling pomegranate, the hue of the reflected rays and other colors.

In painting, there is no clear boundary between the two styles, one complementing the other.

Paintings can be divided into two-flat and three-dimensional-spatial style. In the first style, the image is processed into solid flat shapes without light shadows. In the three-dimensional spatial method, the image is represented by a three-dimensional Nursoya in relation to the environment. Such works are rich in color, in which you can see all the reflections of colors, the reflected color of the incident light, the reflection of the reflected light and the enrichment of other colors.

In painting, there is no clear boundary between the two styles, one complementing the other.

Still life, when translated from French (still life), means inanimate nature.

Still life is a genre of colorless art.

Still life depicts things that are located in a real-life environment that surrounds a person and form a cohesive group.

A work of art created in this genre is also called a still life.

In addition to still-lifeless objects (e.g., household items, weapons, etc.), objects that are separated from nature, living things that have been transformed into objects (fish on the table, flowers in a vase, etc.) are also depicted. Sometimes people, animals, and birds can be added to a still life to complete the main theme. The importance of small things in everyday life is reflected in still life compared to other genres.

Still-life-depicted objects (independently reflected or enriched and supplemented in paintings) are intended to illuminate the character, interest, or rhythmic dynamic and static state of the object's shape, color, and texture.

Still life has been known in ancient Egyptian murals, Hellenistic mosaics, and in China since the 7th century as part of the composition of birds and flowers.

Still life-Europe became independent in the late 16th and early 17th centuries and began to spread. The most developed period is the XVII century.

The term still life has been used since the 17th century. The Italian artist M. Caravaggio and his followers (Caravaggism) played an important role in the spread of still life. Flowers and fruits, sea buckthorn fish, shrimp have become a favorite theme.

Still life came to Russia in the XVII century. The deceptive, self-deprecating (deceptive) images were formed from the work. In the first half of the 19th century, an attempt was made to find the beauty of being in truth. Advances have been made in form, texture, and decoration.

Fine art elements of Uzbekistan Still life elements in ancient art, for example, in the murals of Afrosiab in the example of fruits in a vase.

In miniature art, for example, the objects depicted in Kamoliddin Behzod's portrait of Shaibanikhan are found in the example of an ink whip. The real formation and development of still life dates back to the 30s and 50s of the twentieth century. During this period, the first examples of still life appeared in the works of artists: L. Nasriddinov "Bread still life", Sh. Hasanova's "Chinese Porcelain Still Life" and others contributed to the development of still life in the genre of still life.

Landscape genre. In the fine arts, the depiction of nature, urban industry, interior design belongs to the genre of landscape. While some works in the genre of landscape directly depict the real, that is, the vital view of nature, in others the being is expressed in a creative, imaginative way. Sometimes these two cases can be observed in one play. The emergence of the genre of landscape goes back a long way. The prevalence of landscape images can be seen in the example of ancient archeological excavations in the ancient East and the island of Crete.

For example, a tombstone in Beni Hasan from prehistoric times depicts a wild cat hunt. The landscape genre emerged independently in China in the 6th century, while in European art during the Renaissance it was formed on a scientific basis, that is, on the basis of linear and air (color) perspective.

There are two types of landscape genre. The first is an independent landscape. In the second round, the landscape is depicted in the background of any image. For example, the back of a portrait can depict nature or a city.

I. Levitan, I. Shishkin, U. Tansiqbaev, I. K. Aivazovsky, N. Karakhan can be singled out among the artists who have created effective works in the genre of landscape and are liked by art lovers.

One of the distinctive forms of the landscape genre is the interior. The interior represents the interior of the building. This genre was used by the ancient Egyptians and Chinese in their work to describe the interior with incredible accuracy on the basis of the laws of perspective.

Jotto, A. Verrocco, Leonardo da Vinci and Rembrandt became famous for their work in this genre.

The second type of landscape genre is the genre of seafaring. It mainly describes the views of the sea and its events. In the formation of the marine genre, I. Aivazovsky's contribution was great. This great artist devoted his life to painting only sea views. His works such as "The Ninth Wave", "The Battle of Chesmen", "The Black Sea", "Between the Waves" have a worthy place in the world of fine arts.

Elements specific to other genres can also be expressed in works in the marine genre. For example, portrait, landscape, historical, domestic, and so on.

The landscape genre is mostly used in painting, partly in graphics and sculpture. In sculpture, landscapes are not the main, but complementary, additional.

The role of color in the fine arts, especially in painting, is enormous. It serves to fully reveal the content and idea of the work, to enhance its emotional impact on the audience, as well as to maintain balance in the composition.

Still life genre. The word "still life" is French and means "inanimate objects (nature)". This genre is widely used mainly in painting and graphics. This genre of fine art includes flowers, fruits and vegetables, birds, fish, food, various objects. Still life as an independent genre appeared in the XV-XVI centuries in Holland and Spain.

There are two types of still lifes. The first is an independent still life, and the second is an auxiliary or complementary still life. In the first type of still life, only still life is depicted, while in the second type, still life is used as an additional detail in any portrait or domestic genre. A characteristic feature of nature-mortality is that it is aimed at enjoying life and beauty. This task is performed by the artist, evoking emotions by expressing flowers, fruits, vegetables, food in different looks and colors.

It is also important that the still life provides information about the lifestyles of different nationalities and ethnic groups. Experts note two effects of still life on people. In the first, still life introduces people to beauty and invites them to enjoy life. If it consists of images of fruits and vegetables and food, it will give the audience a good mood and appetite.

In the second, the still life is not about himself, but about the person who is associated with it. Although such still lifes do not reflect people, but his taste, social status is expressed.

These two types of still lifes can also be expressed as a whole. Among the artists who created in these genres were J. Sharden, F. Snyders, I. Mashkov, P. Konchalovsky, L. Salimjanov.

If a person has a strong desire, he can learn to accurately copy everything around him. But just copying a creature doesn't mean I'm an artist.

Household genre. Works of this genre are more connected with people's way of life, work, daily life. Family, school, leisure, personal and social life processes are reflected. The works of the domestic genre provide a wide range of information not only about the people of today, but also about the way of life of people in the past.

In the fine arts, the domestic genre appeared in the Netherlands in the XVII century. This genre is more complex in its content and is created in connection with still life, landscape, animal and other genres. The domestic genre is mostly used in painting, and sometimes in graphics and sculpture. Kamoliddin Behzod, Leonardo da Vinci, Ilya Repin, Z. Inogamov, J. Umarbekov, A. Sikeyros, R. Kent and others can be mentioned.

Portrait genre. "Portrait" is derived from the French word "portrait", which means to describe a person's face in the same way as himself. In a portrait, people can be depicted as individuals, as two people, or as a group. In the portrait, only the head of the people can be depicted, sometimes up to the waist or waist. Portraiture is used in all three types of fine art. The portrait is monumental, miniature, bench, romantic, comic.

His self-portrait style is also widespread in the works of artists. The self-portrait is created by the artist based on his reflection in the mirror. Portraits are created by artists on the basis of observation of nature, memory or a photo of a person, as well as archival material or literary images, and sometimes even the study of the skull of the deceased.

In addition to making the work look like the protagonist, the portraitist also tries to express his nationality, profession and class. The portrait should also depict the inner feelings, moods and spiritual world of the person. The first portraits were made in ancient Greece in the VII-V centuries BC. The genre of portraiture also flourished in the Middle Ages in the works of Oriental, miniature and European painters and sculptors. Kamoliddin Behzod, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, O. Renoir, P. Picasso, I. Repin in the XVIII-XIX centuries, A. Abdullayev, Ch. Akhmarov, V. Kaydalov from the Uzbek artists of the XX century worked in this genre. Historical genre. This genre of painting depicts important events in the history of mankind and the lives of heroes. In order to depict a historical event, the artist must first understand the place and significance of that event among other historical events. He then studies the literary sources of the period in which the incident took place, the historical architectural monuments and the archeological finds found there, on the basis of which he creates sketches and paintings. Talking to historians on the subject will help to clarify the content of the event and the details of the work to be created.

Batal genre. In the works of this genre, artists try to express the processes of war with such feelings as joy, pride, heroism.

In such works, more and more patriotic ideas were put forward. They can reflect not only the scenes of the battle, but also the life of the military outside the war.

Although the depiction of battle scenes has long been known, its artistic expression was widespread in the East in the XV-XVI centuries. In particular, it occupies a special place in the miniature paintings of the East. This genre developed in European painting in the XV-XIII centuries.

Kamoliddin Behzod, Mahmud Muzahhib, D. Velasquez, K. Bryullov, P. Picasso, P. Rubens, F. Goya, V. Surikov, L. Deineka, M. Nabiyeu, R. were among the artists who worked effectively in historical and battalion genres. Choriev et al.

Animal genre. Animal is derived from the Latin word "anima", which means "animation". It is present in almost all types of fine art. Artists who paint pictures of animals and birds are called animalistic painters. Such artists have a strong love for nature and the animal world, which is an integral part of it.

Although the animal genre is an independent genre of fine arts, the depiction of animals can sometimes be reflected in the genres of domestic, portrait, still life.

The depiction of animals was given a great deal of attention in ancient Egypt. Because the Egyptians imagined many gods in the form of various animals. They were depicted in the Sphinx in the form of humans, various animals and birds. The bodies of these huge statues were in the form of a man, the head in the form of a beast or a bird. We see that in Uzbekistan in the VII-V centuries BC, the depiction of animals was made at a high artistic level in the frescoes and statues of Afrasiab (elephant, horse, camel, bird).

In the East, miniature paintings often depict animals. Deer, lions, tigers and birds are often depicted in the hunting scenes created by miniature artists. Kamoliddin Behzod's "Battle of Camels" and Rizo Abbas's "Shepherd" miniature are proof of our opinion.

In the painting of the Renaissance in Europe in the XV-XVI centuries, A. Pisanello, Leonardo da Vinci, A. Durer tried to express the image of animals in a clear rhetorical way.

By the seventeenth century, the depiction of animals had become a separate genre in Holland. Later, artists and sculptors P. Claudt, V. Serov, V. Vatagin, Yu. Vasnetsov also created unique works of art in the animal genre.

Maritime genre. Marina is a French word meaning sea view. Marinism - that is, seafaring - has a special place in European art as a type of painting. This direction plays an important role in accurately describing the details of ships, important events in the life of the sea.

Dutch landscape painters J. Porsellis, S. de Vlioger, H. Sigers, and others have expanded the possibilities of the marine genre, creating works that effectively reflect the nature of the sea and the lives of fishermen associated with it. Later, artists such as K. Verne, U. Turner, H. Mesdag, I. Aivazovsky created works of high artistic level in the marine genre. F. Madgazin, U. Tansiqbaev, A. Muminov, masters of Uzbek brush, have created in this genre.

Seascapes can be depicted in the background of portraits, historical, battalion, domestic landscapes. New genre. The word "new" is derived from the French and means naked. "New" came out of the portrait genre and gained independent significance. In this genre, artists often paint naked women, trying to show the delicacy of their bodies. "New" can be single or multi-figure, as in the genre of portraiture. It is widely used in all types of fine arts (painting, sculpture, graphics).

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