

In the Fine Arts - The Genres of Interior, Landscape, Still Life and Portrait

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Annotation: This article describes the formation and development of the historical genre in the fine arts of Uzbekistan from ancient times, the development of bench forms of the historical genre in the 30s of the 20th century, the incarnation of historical figures local artists B. Hamdamiy, A. Abdullayev, Sh. Hasanova and other works. The large-scale influx of local artists into the Uzbek fine arts in the 1950s and 1960s provided a variety of themes and styles for the historical genre. There have been reports that post-independence history, the past, and the growing interest in history have marked the rise of the historical genre.

Keywords: fine arts, landscape, domestic, still life, portrait, historical, anime genre, legendary genre, marine genre, artist, landscape genre, natural landscape genre, urban landscape genre, industrial landscape genre, portrait genre, ceremonial, romantic, group genres.

Each genre can be further subdivided into several genres. For example, the landscape genre can be divided into the nature landscape genre, the urban landscape genre, the industrial landscape genre, or the portrait genre into the ceremonial, romantic, group genres. Over time, genres can become stratified and independent. For example, marine landscape is separated from the genre of landscape, hero from the genre of history, interior from the genre of landscape is.

Landscape genre. In fine arts, the depiction of nature, urban, industrial, and interior views belongs to the genre of landscape. Some of the works in the landscape genre depict the real, that is, the vital view of nature, while others are creative and imaginative. Sometimes these can be seen in the same work. The origins of the landscape genre go back a long way. The prevalence of landscape imagery can be seen in the archeological excavations of the ancient East and

the islands of Crete. For example, a tombstone in Beni Hassan from BC depicts wild cat hunting, while the landscape genre originated independently in China in the 6th century, while in European art during the Renaissance it was based on science, i.e., linear and aerial perspective.

There are two types of landscapes. The first is an independent landscape, in which only the landscape is reflected. In the second round, the landscape is depicted in the background of any image. For example, the back of a porgfoting can depict a nature or cityscape.

I. Levitan, I. Shishkin, Ulansikbaev, I. Ayvazovsky, N. Karakhan are among the artists who have created works in the genre of landscape and are known to art lovers. One of the distinctive forms of the landscape genre is the interior.

The interior represents the interior of the building. This genre is common in ancient Egyptian and Chinese painting. The ancient Egyptians and Chinese were able to describe the interior with incredible precision in their work on the basis of the laws of perspective. A. Verrocco, Leonardo da Vinci and Rembrandt became famous for their work in this genre.

The second type of landscape genre is the marinist genre. It mainly describes the views of the sea and the events that took place in it. I. Ayvazovsky's contribution to the formation of the marine genre was great. This great artist has dedicated his life to depicting seascapes. His works such as "The Ninth Wave", "Battle of the Seas", "Black Sea", "Between the Waves" have a worthy place in the world of fine arts, and elements of the genre of hero can be expressed in the works of the genre of naval (or marine) art. For example, Pt, landscape, historical. household, etc.,

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

Still life (French: *nature morte* - inanimate nature) is a genre of fine art. Describes objects that are located in a real-world environment that surrounds a person and form a cohesive group; also a work of art created in this genre is called Still Life. Mainly with bench painting (painting and graphics), partly with sculpture (mainly relief). In addition to "inanimate objects" (eg, household items, weapons, etc.), still lifes depict living things of nature (fish on the table, flowers in vases, etc.) that have been separated from nature and transformed into objects. Sometimes people, animals, and birds can be added to a still life to complete the main theme. The importance of small things separated from the basics of life is reflected in still lifes compared to other genres.

Objects depicted in a still life (independently reflected or enriched and supplemented in paintings) are intended to illuminate the character, interests, or rhythmic, dynamic, and static states of the object's shape, color, texture, and structure.

Still life. Known in ancient Egypt as frescoes, Hellenistic mosaics, and in China ("Birds and Flowers" from the 7th century) as part of the composition; It became independent in Europe in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, spread to the 17th century, and the term "still life" began to be used in the 18th century. Italian artist M. Capaeajo and his followers played an important role in the spread of still life: flowers and fruits, seafood - fish, shrimp became a favorite subject. The Netherlands (V.K. Heda, P.Klas and others), Flanders (F.Sneiders, J.Feyt and others), Spain (F.Surbaran et al.), France (J.B.Sharden et al.) and others achieved high development. P. Cézanne, A. Matisse, J. Brack, and others focused more on still life. In the 20th century, the realistic traditions of still life were continued in Mexico by D. Rivera, D. Siceyros, and in Italy by R. Guttuzo. Still life appeared in Russia in the 18th century, formed from the work of "like-minded" (deceptive) paintings that deceive autumn (G.

Nleplov, PGBogomolov, etc.), and in the first half of the 19th century tried to find truth and beauty in itself (MAVrubel, K. Korovin, IEGrabar, etc.), achievements in shape, texture and decoration (P. Kuznetsov, P. Konchalovsky, A. Kuprin and others).

In the fine arts of Uzbekistan, elements of still life can be found in ancient art (for example, in Afrosiab murals - fruits in vases), in miniature art (for example, Kamoliddin Behzod's "Shaibanikhan Pida" - ink, whip). The real formation and development of still life dates back to the 30s and 50s of the 20th century. It was during this period that the first examples of still lifes appeared in the works of artists: L. Nasriddinov ("Nonli N."), Sh. Hasanova ("Still Life with Chinese Porcelain") and others; M. Kurzin, V. Rozhdestvensky, V. Ufimsev, N. Kashina, Z. Kovalevskaya, O. Tatevosyan, S. Abdullayev, V. Fadeyev, Yu. Yelizarov and others created still lifes. In the 60-80s still life plays an important role in the works of L. Salimjonova, Yu. Taldikin, R. Choriyev, V. Burmakin, Ye. Melnikov's. Artists R. Akhmedov, A. Ikrom-jonov, M. Nuriddinov and others created effective still lifes and ensured the development of still lifes.

The domestic genre is a genre of fine art that reflects the daily social and personal life, everyday life. It is characterized by a deep understanding of the relationships and behaviors that emerge in life, its potential nature, and its socio-historical context. It grew with the growth of democratic and realistic artistic traditions, and with the growing interest of artists in a comprehensive depiction of people's lives and work. Painting is a leading genre in the domestic genre, and graphics and small-scale sculpture are also common in everyday life.

Household paintings are common in primitive art (hunting scenes, images of customs), Oriental (murals and reliefs), and Greek (vase decoration), and played an important role in Hellenistic art. Preliminary samples created in the ancient East (China, later Korea, Japan). During the Renaissance, the domestic genre was enriched with real events, everyday details. During the Middle Ages, murals, reliefs, and miniatures became widespread in both Europe and

Asia, and emerged as a special genre of art in the East and Europe.

In the domestic genre, from the 17th century onwards, everyday life took on a social meaning, a humorous, socially critical direction emerged, emotional elegance, psychological subtlety, and sharp life observations were reflected. The most advanced works of art in the domestic genre of Jotto, Rembrandt, U. Hogart, A. Watto, F. Goya, P. P. Rubens, V. G. Perov, I. Ye. Repin, V. Ye. Makovsky, A.A. Deineka, etc. are popular. In Uzbekistan, the domestic genre is reflected in murals and miniatures. In the 20th century, artists B. Hamdami, L. Abdullayev, Z. Inogomov, the domestic genre Saidov and others, masters of applied arts A. Mukhtorov, Sh. Muminova and others created works on everyday life.

Portrait (fr. Portrait, from the old French *portraire* - "to draw a line or border", obsolete *parsuna* - Latin, *persona* - "person; person") - is the most complex genre in the visual arts.

Portrait (French *portrait* - image) 1) genre of fine arts; a picture of an individual, two or a group of people in real life, an imaginary image in the artist's imagination. Painting, sculpture, graphics, as well as photography are important genres. At the heart of the portrait lies the immortalization of the image of the real person. An important aspect of a portrait is that the image is exactly like the one being depicted (model, original). The artist portrays the spiritual world of the person portrayed in the portrait, his place in social life, profession, position in society, and through these aspects he can provide information about the nature of the period, the political and economic situation. The artist's professionalism and the materials he chooses to create portraits give his work a unique character. Historically, there have been different types and forms of portraiture: depending on the method of work, function, shape, content, bench (painting, bust, graphic sheet) and monumental (monumental sculpture, fresco, mosaic), ceremonial parade and intimate, comic, In a satirical portrait, only the head, up to the waist, and the entire neckline can be worked from the front and side. Also, in different historical periods, the surface of badges, coins, medals

(the art of making medals), gemma (glyptics), miniature portraits on medallions are widespread. A portrait genre can often combine several genres. The portrait can be worked in its pure form (without ground, i.e. without reflecting the environment), in a calm state, or in a certain environment with some activity. Due to this, the portrait is conditionally divided into portrait and portrait-painting (genre portrait). One of the most common types of portraiture is self-portrait. It is divided into singles, doubles and groups according to the number of people portrayed.

The art of portraiture dates back to antiquity. In ancient Egypt, unique specimens of portraits (in sculpture - exnaton, nefertiti and other sculptures) were created. In Greece, generalized, idealized statues of poets, philosophers and statesmen (sculptor alopecia demetrius, lisipp, etc.) were developed, and the desire to create dramatic images increased during the Hellenistic period. Ancient sculpture reached its zenith in ancient Roman art, with a growing emphasis on the individual. The process of portraying a person's individual qualities and revealing his or her spiritual experiences played an important role in portraiture, and sculptures and busts, as well as coins and medals, and portraits of gems, became widespread. Fayyum portraits (Egypt, 1st-4th centuries), which are examples of workshop portraits, also developed under the influence of ancient art traditions.

In the Middle Ages, the portrait, bound by strict scientific laws, became an integral part of the church-architectural ensemble. The creators created images of kings and religious figures in the portrait, and in portraits of religious content they expressed the qualities and characteristics of specific people. In the works of medieval Chinese masters, certain personalities were often portrayed with distinctive qualities, and in some portraits of Japanese artists and sculptors, a sharp psychological state was reflected.

During the Renaissance portraiture, sculpture, and graphics flourished. The image of an active, fearless and courageous man who knew his worth became the protagonist of this period. The study of existence on a scientific basis and the desire to apply this knowledge in practice created a new system of portraiture. It is no

longer depicted in the unreal space and environment described, but in the bosom of nature, which is close to man. Among the characters in the monumental paintings, the artist began to work on his own image. This process was further developed in later art (painters Jotto, Mazachcho, A. del Castano, D. Girlandayo, S. Botticelli, Piero dela Francesca, J. Bellini; sculptor N. Pizano, Donatello, A. Verrocco; in workmanship genre Desiderio da Settignano; , Antonio Rossellino; A. Pizanello in medals).

The great artists of the High Renaissance were Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, George, Titian, Ya. van Eyck, Roger van der Weyden, A. Dürer, Lucas the Great, Cranach the Younger, and Holbein the Younger deepened the content of portraits., produced rich portraits, the group began to develop portraiture (Rembrandt, Hale, etc.). Self-portrait is the product of this research, the artist tried to express the changes in the human spirit in his appearance, look, facial expressions. The 18th century portrait began to reflect the social status of the individual, his place in society (in France - J. B. S. Charden)

19th century portraiture is rich in style and color. Classicism, romanticism, and critical realism influenced the portraits of this period. Irrigated with a revolutionary spirit (J. L. David), painted in an uplifting romantic spirit (T. Jericho, E. Delacroix, O. A. Kiprensky, K. P. Bryullov), and rich in satire (F. Goya), the works demonstrated the art of portraiture and its diversity. In the last quarter of the 19th century, the mental states of the portrait began to be associated with nature. In the portrait, too, the Impressionists (E. Mane, O. Renoir, O. Roden, and others) and the Post-Impressionists (P. Cezanne, Van Gogh) sought to create a complete image of the subject through a constant form, to show the dramatic state of the movement of the forms. 20th century portraiture is complex and controversial. On the one hand, the realistic portrait seeks to deepen its possibilities, to fully reveal all the subtle changes in human behavior, to reflect his philosophical and secular thoughts, ideas and assumptions, to strengthen its plastic aspects (in Germany - K. Kolvits, E. Barlach; in France - Sh. . Despo, GG Picasso, A. Matis; Modigliani in Italy, R. Guttuzo; in Mexico - D. Rivera, D. Sikeiro; in the

USA - E. Wyatt; in Japan - Sason Maeda; in Russia ID Shadr, MV Nesterov. PD Corinne and others) On the other hand, the style of modernism, which became widespread during this period, influenced Portraiture. Proponents of this trend have experimented with the use of shapes, lines, colors, and textures to create images.

Rare specimens of portraiture were created in the miniature art of the East (Central Asia, Afghanistan, Iran, India, etc.) (Reza Abbas and others). In particular, Uzbek portraiture has a rich history. Examples of this art can be found in ancient and medieval art (relief portraits on Greek and Bactrian, Khorezmian, Kushan kings), Amir Temur and the Temurids, the Shaybanids and the Baburids (Kamoliddin Behzod, Mahmud Muzahhib, Muhammad Murad Samarkandi, etc.). -developed in nature. During the development of fine miniature several artists collaborated creatively on a work, and the word *chehrakushoy* (face-opening) or chekhra (face) was added to the name of an artist who depicted human faces. Especially during the reigns of Akbar and Jahangir, the group (with the participation of many nobles) developed portraits with the portraits of some individuals. These portraits were later studied and inspired by European artists (Rembrandt, J. Reynolds, and others). From the 30s and 50s of the 20th century, portraits in modern painting developed. During this period, works were created in all forms of portraiture (portrait, self-portrait, group portrait, portrait-painting, historical portrait, etc.). Bahrom h & isamhhy, L. Nasridsinov, Sh. Hasanova, A. Abdullayev, O`. Tansiqbaev, M. Nabiyevev and others created the first specimens of Portraiture, in the 50-60s remarkable examples of portraits were created: "Uzbek" (O. Tansiqbaev, 1927), "Alisher Navoi" (V. Kaydalov, 1940, 1947), "Abu Rayhon Beruniy" (M. Nabiyevev, 1950, 1972), "M. Turgunboyeva" (Ch. Ahmarov, 1951), "Yunus Raja-biy" (N. Kozibaev, 1954), "Portrait of an old collective farmer" (R. Ahmedov, 1956), "Hamza" (M. Saidov, 1968) and others. Today, Uzbek portraiture has its place in the development of world art. In the works of B. Jalolov, A. Ikromjanov, S. Rakhmetov and others, the spirit of

the time is reflected in a series of traditions of Eastern and Western art.

2) Fiction - a description of the appearance of the character; one of the means of creating an artistic image. The character of the portrait depends on the genre of the work and the characteristics of the writer's creative method and individual style. Typically, a portrait reveals aspects of a character's character that the writer considers most important. Portraiture has existed in literature since ancient times. It has evolved and improved as a visual medium. Since folklore does not portray man as an individual, his portrait is often abstract and general. In folklore, portraits are created in a mythological, fantastic or traditional way. Therefore, it loses clear social, historical, national and individual characteristics. In the epic *Alpomish*, for ex. the portrait of the giants is exaggerated: His stick was ninety spans long, and his bowl was larger than Sarhovuz's.

In ancient Western and Eastern literature, too, portraits were often abstract and traditional. For example, in the gazelles, the appearance of the earth is shown in relation to things such as the moon, sun, stars, night and day. Realist writers describe appearance in detail, reflecting changes in time and lifestyle (eg, Abdullah Qodiri, Oybek). In the 19th century, a type of portrait called internal or psychological (spiritual) portrait spread, in which the character's character - a set of signs and mental experiences - was revealed (Abdulla Qahhor, Odil Yakubov). Literary portraiture is an essay about the life and work of a famous person, such as a writer, artist, or public figure.

It is known that there were master artists of every period. In their portraits, they created beautiful images of contemporaries and passed them on to future generations. These include Leonardo da Vinci's *Self-Portrait*, *Jaconda*, and Velasquez's *Portrait of Pope Inocenty*.

Many European artists, such as the Dutch artist Rembrandt, also made a name for themselves by creating stunning portraits. The great Russian artists of the first half of the 19th century O. Kiprensky, V. Tropinin, and A. Venetsianov, were the founders of Russian portraiture. Continuing the eighteenth-century

tradition of portraiture, they paid more attention to the depiction of man, paid more attention to the psychology of portraits, and improved their painting skills.

The success of O. A. Kiprensky's portrait art is that in the portraits of his contemporaries the artist first described the beautiful spiritual world of man, his dignity, his dreams and experiences. He created a number of works, including a portrait of A. S. Pushkin (1827), the pinnacle of creativity. The image of the famous poet is perfectly revealed in this portrait. The play skillfully depicts the poet's appearance, as well as his high spirits and endless creative inspiration.

One of his contemporaries, V. Tropinin, is best known to us as the author of portraits of Pushkin, Guitarist, and Bagration. Her 1823 portrait of a "net-weaving girl" reflected the image of a warm, lovely girl with wide eyes. One of their followers is A. Venetsianov. He was the first to introduce peasant images into art and was the first to create a poetic image of nature.

In his work "Summer" and "In the Farm", created in the 1920s, he combined the image of nature and man, the peasants, expressing the process of labor. In the portrait of "Zacharka" he revealed the inner world of a hardworking child. In the field of realistic portraiture in the XIX century, such great Russian artists as Kramskoy, Repin, N.Vasnetsov, V.Serov created several portraits. Portraits N. Nekrasov, Plretyakov, Llolstoy of N. Kramskoy, V. Stasov, M. Musogorsky of I. Repin are a vivid example of this.

In the second half of the 20th century, Uzbek portraiture flourished. Lutfulla Abdullayev, Abdulhaq Abdullayev, Rahim Akhmedov, Malik Nabiyev have been working in the field of portraiture. Lutfulla Abdullayev's portraits "Mulla toychi Tashmuhamedov", "Y.Akhunboboyev" are skillfully depicted in realistic traditions. Abdulhak Abdullayev was one of the first Uzbek portrait painters and made a significant contribution to the field of portraiture. He achieved great success by creating a gallery of portraits of his contemporaries, intellectuals, scientists, literary and artistic figures.

"Abror Khidoyatov in the role of Othello" is one of the masterpieces of the author of the portrait of the writer

Oybek. It depicts the psychological state of facial expressions. The image of Oybek Portraiture is very deep and perfectly revealed in terms of composition. In this work, the artist not only immortalized the human image, but also created a vivid portrait of a great writer, possessing all the highest human qualities, full of excitement and anxiety.

Rahim Akhmedov took a deeper approach to life in the portrait genre. Man reveals his inner feelings, emotions, dreams, the heart of human beauty in his work. Her "Mother's Thoughts", "Woman from Surkhandarya", "Portrait of a Farmer" are good examples. Malik Nabiyev works mainly in the genre of portraiture, along with his contemporaries, creating the image of historical scholars. In 1952, he created the image of "Beruni". In 1993, he created the "Portrait of Amir Temur" in the great commander. There is a unique style of artists in the creation of portrait compositions, which makes effective use of literary manuscripts and ethnographic documents.

According to the content of the portrait, it is divided into the following types: head portrait, bust portrait, half-body portrait, full-body portrait, portrait painting, group portrait, miniature portrait, etc. In the structure of the portrait composition, the external and internal appearance of a person, his psyche, as well as the lake, sitting position, clothes, objects and objects in the interior play an important role as the main tool. Each artist draws on his own experience and method of creating portraits. This is evidenced by the fact that in all sorts of unexpected situations, portraits made in color and technique. The portrait of Bahodir Jalolov by film director Komil Yormatov confirms this opinion.

Therefore, young people learn from the experience of great portrait masters in creating portraits. They must be used effectively. The portrait painter must first get acquainted with the subject, observe and talk to him for a while, and study his main character, features, inner and outer world, the portrait of M. Nesterov's student. Corinne always remained faithful to these deeds and created portraits of Alolstoy, N. Kachalov, M. Nesterov, N. Saryan in this way.

In short, the visual arts include the genres of landscape, domestic, still life, portrait, historical, animal, (i.e., animal world), mythology, marine and so on. The genre is determined by what the artist is depicting. For example, "Portrait" depicts the human head, "Landscape" depicts scenes of nature and the city, and "Domestic" depicts the processes of life and work. Also, 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 of "batal" is derived from the French word "batay", the genre "nyu" is derived from the French word "yatashoch". Some works may belong to two or more genres at the same time.

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