

## **DEVELOPMENT OF GENRES OF FINE ART IN THE CREATION OF UZBEKISTAN ARTISTS**

**Rahimova Madina Yashnarjon kizi**

1st-year master's student of the Fine Arts specialty of the National  
Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan named after Nizami

rahimovam613@gmail.com

**Annotation:** Nowadays, students studying in the field of fine arts of higher education are required to have extensive knowledge about the genres of fine arts. This manual can serve to enrich the knowledge of every art lover, student and pupil about the genres of fine arts.

**Keywords:** Painting, genres of fine arts, sense of beauty, class society, bright future,

Fine arts emerged in ancient times, as a result of the development of the labor process. In the process of labor, human thinking matured, the sense of beauty increased, and the concepts of beauty, comfort, and utility in reality expanded. With the emergence of class society, major changes occurred in social development; mental labor began to separate from physical labor. This became important in the development of science and art. Professional art and artists appeared during this period. Fine arts, on the other hand, manifested their own specific character, class, and became a powerful ideological weapon that propagated the ideology of the ruling class. However, talented artists who grew up among the masses created works that expressed the dreams and aspirations of the working masses, their concepts of beauty and selfishness, nobility, and humanity. The life of the people, their customs and habits, their achievements and defeats found their expression in their works. Such art, which existed in every era, depicted the beauties of life, developed high qualities and virtues in people, encouraged them to strive for equality, freedom, brotherhood, and a bright future.

Genres of fine art in the work of Uzbek artists. Urol Tansiqbaev- Tansiqbaev Urol (1904.14.1 - Tashkent - 1974.18.4) - landscape painter, master of painting. People's Artist of Uzbekistan (1944). Graduated from the Penza Art School (1924). Studied at the Fine Arts Studio at the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan (1924-28). Tansikbayev's period of exploration in the 1930s is distinguished by its diversity of creative style, genre, and subject matter. He created works in the historical, everyday, and portrait genres in studio and monumental art. He studied the styles of Western European new art, the work of Mexican monumental artists, Central Asian mural painting, and miniature art and created under their influence ("Uzbek portrait 1927, "Kurash", "Caravan" 1929, "At the farm" 1931, etc.). In his work "Jonajon olka" created in 1951, he depicted the beauty of Uzbekistan, its peaceful, creative, and enthusiastic labor. The work's bright colors, light and airy composition, and most importantly, its new interpretation of reality give it a special charm. The artist's work "Jonajon ol'ka" was the first stage of his movement to create an artistic image of the country in landscape painting. This work is not devoid of the narrative style that existed in the art of that period. Although it is noticeable for its excessive attention to small details and the lack of integrity in the color of the work, it was a great

achievement for the Uzbek landscape genre of those years. From this period, its theme expanded even further. The landscapes of Central Asia, the beauty of its lush green hills began to find their reflection in the artist's works. "Evening on a Hot Lake", "Meadow in the Mountain", "Autumn in the Mountain", etc. Since the mid-1950s, the color and color of the work in the artist's works have become brighter than before, increasing the power of the work's impact. The artist's work reflects the changing landscapes of nature with human labor.

Academician of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, People's Artist of Uzbekistan. Honored Artist of Uzbekistan. Nabiev Malik, having learned his first lessons in fine arts from the artist Bakhrom Hamdami, entered the art school in 1933 on the advice of his teacher. After graduating from school in 1937, he began teaching there. In 1962, he graduated from the Faculty of Arts and Graphics of the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute named after Nizami. In those years, his independent creative activity in art began. During the difficult years of the war, the artist traveled to villages, painted portraits, drew posters denouncing the fascists, wrote appeals, slogans, and tried to bring victory closer with the work behind the war. Throughout his career, the artist was very interested in depicting portraits of historical figures and historical events. Despite the difficulty of creating the image of historical figures, the artist managed to create the image of great figures thanks to his tireless work. was able to create at a high artistic level. They are images of a number of great scientists, poets, and statesmen, such as Amir Temur, Beruni, Babur, Ibn Sina, Jami and Navoi, Al Razi, Al Khorezmi. The most famous of such works is the portrait of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, created in 1962. In order to create this work, the artist conducted research for many years. He visited the places where Babur lived - in the cities of Andijan, Samarkand, and in cities such as Afghanistan and India. He got acquainted with the wonderful paintings created about Babur. The portrait of Babur, created as a result of the artist's many years of tireless work, was praised. In the competition for the best portrait of Beruni, announced in 1973 on the occasion of the 1000th anniversary of Beruni's birth, Malik Nabiye's work received the first prize. This portrait was featured on the cover of the UNESCO magazine "Kur'er" and on the pages of foreign countries was also published in many magazines and newspapers. The main place in M. Nabiev's work is occupied by the "Portrait of Amir Temur", created in 1994. The artist recalls that the desire to write this work began in 1941, when the tomb of Sahibkiran was opened and his skull was removed, and on this basis the Russian sculptor M. Gerasimov began to work on the statue of Amir Temur. Having seen the skull of Sahibkiran with his own eyes in the history museum, M. Nabiev began to work on his portrait. Knowing how responsible and complex it was to work on a portrait of a great person, the artist spent more than fifty years on this. Bakhodir Jalolov is a People's Artist of Uzbekistan, a laureate of the Alisher Navoi State Prize, and one of the talented artists who has contributed to the development of modern painting. Bakhodir Jalolov was born on May 27, 1948 in Tashkent. In 1968, he graduated from the Republican Art School named after P. P. Benkov. In 1974, he graduated from the monumental decoration faculty of the St. Petersburg Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture named after I.E. Repin. In his youth, he studied with the master of portrait art Abdulhak Abdullaev. In the early examples of the artist's creative work, national feelings are expressed in various colors. B. Jalolov continued his studies in fine arts and later learned the secrets of fine arts from Chingnz Akhmarov, Ruzi Choriev, Milnikov, Korolyov. That is why the high skill is clearly visible in the portraits he created. The harmony of emotions in his work

captivates the viewer. In particular, we see that the composition “The Birth of Dance” not only glorifies Uzbek dancers, but also expresses sincere respect and love for them. Bakhodir Jalolov achieved many successes in portrait art. The images of the beloved children of the Uzbek people are reflected in his full-fledged works. In this regard, the figures of academic artist Ural Tansiqbaev, the great scientist, academician Vohid Zohidov, famous masters of art Komil Yormatov, Malik Kayumov, Muhiddin Rakhimov, Hamro Rakhimova, Akrom Toshkanbaev, Damir Ruzibaev are especially illustrative. The artist strives to constantly study the human personality, to feel it from all sides. Indeed, as we have seen above, the main scope of Bakhodir Jalolov's creative activity is aimed at creating images of people, that is, portraits. In fine arts, he is increasingly enriching his world of color with new shades. The famous scientist Tilab Mahmudov, assessing the artist's work, says: "For Bakhodir, the history of man and humanity was a puzzle. He tries to solve this puzzle, to find points of harmony between the history of his people and the history of mankind." Indeed, the artist, as a broad-minded creator, seeks to study the secrets of man, the world, the universe. Bakhodir Jalolov (1948.27.5, Tashkent) - master of painting, People's Artist of Uzbekistan (1992), Uzbekistan (1997) and Kyrgyzstan (1998), graduated from the I. Repin Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture (1974). Teacher at the Tashkent Institute of Theater and Art (1974-80); since 1997, head of the monumental painting workshop at the National Institute of Art and Design, prof. (2000). Chairman of the Board of the Union of Artists of Uzbekistan (1987-92). He began his work by creating portraits. His portraits reflect situations that give an idea of the profession of people, skillfully show the process of creative work, a deep psychological state.

Artists who worked in the fine arts of Uzbekistan in the 1960s-2000s. Kozim Eminov is a distinguished artist in Uzbekistan. He created images of historical realities and outstanding personalities of the past. Eminov left us wonderful landscapes of his native land - Crimea and landscapes of the plaster mountains in a unique construction. In the historical genre canvas "Before the Battle", he depicted the images of the outstanding commander of the Civil War M.I. Frunzeva and his comrade Mirkomil Mirsharipov in a historical manner. He created such full-fledged works as "Al-Farabiy" and portraits of the Uzbek writer A. Kadiriyy, as well as portraits that reflect the spiritual and spiritual life of our contemporaries. Konstantin Bogodukhov is an Uzbek lyrical landscape painter of his time, a master of the still life genre. Bogodukhov's landscapes depict the vastness of space, the richness and fertility of the Uzbek land, such as "Alder Harvest", "Spring on the Karasuv", "Late Autumn", "Velvet News", "Spring". In the oil paintings, the artist not only fully reflects the beauty, unpretentious charm of the fragrant flowers of Uzbekistan, but sometimes their fragrance is as if they are intoxicating. J. Umarmatov's decoration for A. Oripov's lions. A. Makhamov's lithograph "Kurash" G'Ubaymatov's still life "Flowers and Fruits" Watercolor. A. Bakhtiev's "Seller" watercolor M. Kokhorov's "Varsak" lithograph E. Ohunov's linocut on a large surface from the "Svaetonol Courage" series.

Damir Ru'zibaev is a sculptor. Works: “Prize-winners” Shamot 1977. “Sketch of the hut sculpture” Shamot 1977. “Musicians” Shamot 1977. “Wedding” triptych Relief, colored clay, “Ruins”, “Builders of the Fergana Canal” Shamot 1977. “Grandmother with grandson” Shamot, “Ilkhom Paris” Shamot, “Girl of the festival” Shamot, “Lovers” colored clay.

Nuriddin Kalonov is a graphic artist. Works: "Pomegranate" lithograph from the "Mother and husband" gift" series 1975. "Bread" lithograph 1975. Color lithograph from the "Samardang bride" series 1978. "A gift for guests" color lithograph 1978. "Sanding youth" lithograph 1977.

Chingiz Akhmarov is a monumental painter. His works include: A picture of the interior of the Hamza Institute of Art History, tempera-encaustic, 1978. "Svdiyovna Parrot", painted in the interior of the Tashkent Cable Plant's rest house in Lashkerrek, tempera-encaustic. "Spring", "Summer" in the sanatorium of Syrdarya, Khalqabad, ganch tempera, People's Artist of the SSR Halima Nosirova in the role of Shirin? fabric tempera.

Javlon Umarbekov is a painter. His works include: Sketch for the film "The Legend of Love", 1972, cardboard watercolor. Abdulla Nabiev, 1877, fabric watercolor. Punishment: "Meteorological Center in the Atlas Mountains", 1978, cardboard watercolor. "Mountain Women", 1978, cardboard tempera. Tree, 1978, fabric watercolor. "Summer", 1976, fabric tempera. "Portrait of Dilya in the style of a rapier" 1975, cardboard pastel "New guta". Poland 1976, cardboard gouache.

Iskandar Ikromov is the first Uzbek book graphic artist. Bookplates are the decoration of books.

Bakhodir Jalilov is an artist who entered the art world in the 70s. His works: "Lunch" paper watercolor. Portrait of the People's Artist of the USSR K.Yormatov 1975 oil paint on canvas "A moment and eternity". In memory of Urol Tansykbaev 1977 oil paint on canvas. "Bir zum tog'ilish" 1978 oil paint on canvas. Hamro bibi and his daughter are depicted. Portrait of the sculptor D.Ru'zibaev 1976 orgalit tempera. "Aspiration" self-portrait 1975 paper tempera varnish. "We want to read" 1972 watercolor on canvas. "Navruz Bayrami" ceramic relief for the international waiting room of Tashkent airport. Shamot "Winter landscape".

Ilhom Osmon was born in Andijan in 1960 and is a supporter of postmodernist "non-academic" color painting. In his work, the artist strives to master the technical methods of European impressionists such as Claude Monet, Oreste Renoir, and Picasso. He tried to master the achievements of the expressionists of the first quarter of the 20th century. The artist created such works as "Ancient Samarkand", "Pool in the Garden", "Okhangaron Roads", "Conversation", "Sumalak", and Tandirli Courtyard.

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