

Theory of Fine Art Its Types and Genrees.

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Annotation: The concept of fine arts has a broad meaning. When we say fine art, we mean the art of graphics, painting, sculpture. Works of architecture and decorative-applied arts are also partly part of the fine arts. In fact, they do not describe the being that exists. But these works of art reflect the purpose, thoughts, feelings, dreams and desires of the artist.

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There are so many types of art. They are music, cinema, theater, choreography, fine arts and more. Art that usually depicts an object in pictorial images, shapes, spatial latitudes, or planes (on a paper surface, a wall surface, etc.) is called fine art. As long as the artist depicts a real being in his works, he will never copy it mechanically. Otherwise, the works of art he creates will be no different from the paintings created by the photographer. The task of the artist is higher. As he describes the events and happenings in life, he puts forward any idea that excites him through the image, seeks to reveal the essence of the events and happenings in social life, expresses his attitude to them, makes judgments. For example, when an artist paints a picture of a person, he is never limited to trying to imitate it. Through this painting, the artist first of all tries to convey his thoughts and feelings to the audience. The spectator sees the image of the noble, courageous people depicted in the picture and is proud of it (because the artist also worked on this picture with pride) and imitates it and takes an example from it. If a play depicts a lowly, ugly person, the audience will hate him. The viewer tries not to have such features in themselves. It can be seen that works of fine art actively influence other types of art - such as literature, cinema, theater, etc. - to meet the need to know, study and discover the secrets of the human being. Fine art is art that is meant to be seen. It can only be enjoyed by seeing it. Just as the beauty of music and song cannot be described in words, so the artist's work cannot be described in words. Let's look at some examples of how to properly understand works of fine art. The subject of A. Plastov's work "Lunch" is so simple that at first glance it seems that there is no subject worthy of art. If this work is described in words, the person who hears it can say, well, what happened, and even ignore it. But the viewer who looks at the work never says so. This seemingly simple work makes him think, urges him to feel how beautiful the surroundings are, to get excited about this beauty. There is so much beauty and grace in the pure nature, the calm nature, the clear water, the gentle light of the sun that calms the human heart. The artist rejoices in these, striving to share this joy with others. To achieve this, the means of expression of fine art use the possibilities of composition, color, light, shadow, line, texture. The artist chose a composition that revealed when and where the event took place, ensuring that the painted surface (canvas) looked as a whole. Let's remove any detail from the composition from this picture, say, a motorcycle, or change the position of any of the images, in which case the effect of the image is lost. The integrity of the composition is compromised. The artist was able to show the time of the incident, using the possibilities of light and shadow. The shadow that falls under the water

drinkers indicates that the event took place on the afternoon, when the sun was rising. The color gamut chosen for the piece - the color - served to feel the warmth of summer. Sun-saturated yellow-green foliage and a red motorcycle, the colors of the bodies of people reddened by sunlight, together form the color gamut of the whole work. That is why when we look at the work, it is as if we feel the scorching heat of summer at the expense of this warm color gamma. The coolness of the spring water in the center of the composition seems to break through this heat and spread cool air around and show the viewer the unique struggle of life. The artist also uses the emotional potential of the lines when creating a work. It is known that different lines make a different impression on a person. While smooth lines often bring calm and serenity, on the contrary, they scatter, and the lines in all directions evoke restlessness and excitement. It is also important to be able to present the relationship correctly. Therefore, both the color scheme used by the artist and the composition of the event, the artist's workmanship, the nature of each selected shape, the overall color gamut - the color, the nature of the surface (for example, the smoothness or roughness of the surface) It is necessary to try to find an answer to why they were taken. Only then can one understand the true nature of works of fine art and learn to analyze them correctly. The concept of fine art has a wide meaning. When we say fine art, we mean the art of graphics, painting, sculpture. Works of architecture and decorative-applied arts are also partly part of the fine arts. In fact, they do not describe the existing being. But in these works of art the purpose, thoughts, feelings, dreams of the artist are reflected. Hence, the spirit and content of the period are reflected to a certain extent in the worldview of the creator. From this point of view, architectural and applied art objects are also considered as fine arts. All types of fine arts are very close to each other and they have a number of similarities. But at the same time, each of them has its own unique pictorial styles and techniques. In addition, each of them is divided into a number of types and genres depending on the place of use, the theme they reflect, the method of processing. Graphics. One of the most common types of contemporary art is graphic art. This type of fine art includes a simple black pencil drawing, thematic compositions, various drawings on the inside and outside of the book, illustrations, posters, cartoons, labels, stamps, exlibris, and more. Works of graphic art are not large in size and are often processed on paper. One of the characteristic features of the graphic is that it is processed in series, i.e. the story is depicted on several papers. The images in such a series are interconnected and reveal a specific content. Graphic art is a modern art. For example, it takes a long time to create works of art (because it takes 15-20 years to create some works of art), and in works of graphic art, what happened today is reflected today. Color is not used in graphic art, and even if it is used, it does not define its characteristic side. For example, D. Moor's "Did You Volunteer?", Toidze's "Mother Calls!" The placards show the man's clothing in bright red. In fact, it is difficult to encounter such an event in life. The artist has made his work more impressive through color. As the man walks past the poster, the red color catches his attention. As a result, he stops and learns more about the content of the poster. Prominent representatives of Russian art Mayakovsky, Cheremnix used red as a symbol of the state, they painted the image of the Russians in red, and the enemies of power in black and blue, making their ideas quick and easy to understand. Graphic works are divided into bench graphics, book and newspaper magazine graphics, poster and applied graphic arts, depending on their function and content. The workshop refers to graphic works that have an independent character to the graphic art, that can express a complete idea in itself, and that promote new ideas. One of the appearances of workshop graphic art is a stamp. In the works of bench graphics, any content, human behavior, appearance of nature is

covered. The type of book and newspaper-magazine graphics, unlike bench graphics, is directly related to the content of books and magazines and serves to fully reveal their purpose and content. Book and newspaper-magazine graphics include various drawings, ornaments, letter compositions drawn by the artist on books and newspapers. One of the appearances of book and newspaper graphics is these illustrations. the illustration is related to any work of art and is said to be a painting that reflects the image of any plate depicted in that work. The artist carefully reads a story or book before embarking on an illustration, examines the character of each image described in the text, the characteristics of the scene, and only then begins to work on the illustration. The purpose of the illustration is to help the content of the work of art be more deeply revealed and made more effective. Illustrations come in a variety of forms. Illustrations can depict a portrait of a person participating in a work of art, as well as depicting important events.

Another form of book and newspaper-magazine graphics is caricature, which is critical in nature and incorporates satire and humor. by exaggerating some aspects of it, they make the pictures interesting and funny. In this way, the artist criticizes the shortcomings of life, condemns the events, vices and diseases that hinder the development of society, tarnish the honor of our time, the existing ignorance, superstition, greed, bribery, treason. reveals the faces of the doers. Another type of graphic art is the poster. The poster is derived from the Latin word, which means 'announcement', 'certificate'. One of the most common types of graphic art is applied graphics. Various labels, decorative pictures on the surface of envelopes, greeting cards, telegrams, stamps belong to this type of graphics. introduces the public. It promotes the ideas of the government among the people. Graphic art is the most democratic art. He travels to the far corners of the country, sometimes in the form of posters, sometimes in the form of pictures on the surface of a matchbox, sometimes in the form of pictures in the pages of newspapers, where he spreads enlightenment and informs people about what is happening. That is why the art of graphics is of great ideological and political importance.

Painting: A second type of fine art is painting. Various paintings on the walls, paintings on canvas, film and theater decorations belong to this type of art. Color plays an important role in painting. If in graphic art color is merely an auxiliary function, painting cannot be imagined without color. Through color, the artist depicts the being in visible images, showing the infinity of space, the diversity, materiality, size of things in it. Paintings are further divided into monumental, bench and decorative types according to their function and method of processing. Monumental paintings are closely related to architecture, these types of works have an independent content and contain important events from the life of society. reflected. Because such works are usually intended for remote viewing, an attempt is made to depict the images as generalized as possible, using as little detail as possible. Colors are also somewhat conditional, yet it must give a realistic idea of existence. Monumental painting also serves a certain amount of decoration in architecture, which is why it is sometimes called monumental-decorative painting. Monumental paintings are divided into several types, depending on the method of execution. These are: frescoes, mosaics and panels. The fresco is usually plastered directly on the wall. Bologna is made of colored stone, glass, stained glass, pieces of glazed ceramics. Wall paintings or carved patterns are sometimes bordered by frames of different shapes (rectangular, square, pentagonal, etc.) - this is a panel. The panel is initially finished on a separate surface (canvas, plaster, wood) and then installed in special places left on the walls. But it can also be content-independent. In some cases, the panel is first painted with oil paint on the canvas and

then glued in place as needed.

Decorative painting is associated with architecture and applied arts and mainly serves as a decoration. Decorative color imagery also includes the art of painting, theater, film decorations, and partially monumental painting. Decorative painting, like monumental painting, can be done directly on the wall, in the form of panels, mosaics. Workshop painting is one of the leading forms of art in modern fine arts. Usually it is worked on fabrics framed in a special frame. Such paintings are also called easel paintings because they are made on a special machine called an easel. They also find a vivid expression of the changes that take place in nature. Workbench painting has an independent significance, unlike monumental and decorative color painting, it is not associated with any other art. Workshop painting appeared a little late, and its period of development coincides with the Renaissance. Today it is one of the most popular types of fine arts in Uzbekistan. This type of painting appeared in Uzbekistan mainly in the second half of the XIX century. Today, he is one of the leaders in Uzbek fine arts. Sculpture: In sculpture, one of the types of fine art, the creature is depicted in space through shapes that have volume. Sculptures placed on the table, various statues and monuments erected in parks and alleys, embossed images on the walls of buildings, objects such as coins, signs, medals are different views of the art of sculpture.

Sculptures are named differently depending on their place of use, function and method of preparation. They are usually round and bubble in appearance. While round sculptures can be seen from all sides, bubble sculptures can only be seen from one side because they are embossed on the surface. Bubble sculptures are called reliefs. "Relief" is a French word meaning surface. In addition to the main images, the relief sculptures also reflect the breadth, the appearance of natural landscapes. Therefore, such reliefs are sometimes also called perspective reliefs. Relief, in turn, is divided into two types. One of them is a bas-relief and the second type is a bas-relief. "Bas-relief" is also derived from the French word, which means low relief. In bas-relief, the sculpture is slightly convex relative to the flat surface), but its thickness should not exceed half of its actual thickness. For example, embossed images on the surfaces of coins, badges, medals. Bas-reliefs are especially useful in the decoration of applied art objects, architectural inlays. In ancient Greece, various objects used in life, such as jugs, guidoons, decorated the surfaces of weapons with bas-reliefs, and embossed images depicting various life events were painted on the walls of buildings. The word "Gorelef" is also French and means high relief. In this type of sculpture, the images are significantly embossed on the surface, the thickness of which must exceed half of its actual thickness. There is another type of relief. These are carved reliefs. Such reliefs are usually carved on a flat surface. The image is visible due to the play of light and shadow, which is formed as a result of carving the surface. Due to the limited capacity of such reliefs, they are rarely used in practice. Such reliefs were used in ancient Egypt. A variety of materials are used for the sculptures. These materials serve to give the statue a different character and content. For example, stone-granite sculptures give glory and literature to a person, while marble statues look delicate and elegant. Therefore, sculptures are made of different materials, depending on their content and location. Lots of sculptural materials. These are plasticine, clay, wood, metal, marble, granite, bone, cement, gypsum and so on. Precious metals - gold, silver, nickel - are also used in sculpture. Almost no color is used in sculpture. There are cases of painting statues in folk sculpture. An example of this is a number of sculptures found in

Uzbekistan.

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