



Fine Art Theory, Its Type and Genre

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the theory of fine art and its type genre, general concepts, parts and sections, information is covered in an overview

Keywords:

Social life, purpose of illustration, content of artistic work, letter compositions.

Introduction: There are so many types of art. They are music, cinema, theatre, choreography, fine art, etc. Art, which usually reflects everything in visual images, shapes, spatial widths, or plains (on the surface of a piece of paper, on the wall surface, etc.), is called fine art. As the artist portrays the real universe in his writings, he never moves it mechanically. Otherwise, the artwork he created will be no different from the paintings created by the photographer. The task of the artist is higher. As he describes events and events that exist in life, he advances any idea that excites himself through the image, seeks to reveal the essence of the events and events that are taking place in social life, expresses his reaction to them, and makes his judgment. For example, when an artist works on an image of an individual, he is never limited to the desire to make him look like himself.

Through this working image, the artist first tries to convey his thoughts and feelings to the viewer. When the viewer sees the image of noble, courageous men depicted in the picture, he is proud of it (because the artist also proudly worked on this picture) imitates him and sets an example for him. If the poem contains a lowly, humiliated odarn, the viewer hates it. The viewer tries not to have such characteristics in himself. It shows that works of fine art, such as other forms of art - such as

literature, cinema, theatre, etc., are actively influenced by knowing what is in a person, learning it and capable of the needs to unlock their secrets.

Main part: Visual works of art are art intended to be seen. You can only enjoy it by seeing it. Just as the beauty of songs and songs cannot be described in words, so the artist's works cannot be fully described in words. Let's look at some examples of how to properly understand visual artwork.

The suite of A. Plastov's so-called "Noon" is very simple, and in a sense it seems that there is no art-worthy theme. If the work is described in words, the person who hears it may say, "What is the matter" and be negligent of it. But the viewer who looks at the work never says so. This work, which seems simpler than appearance, makes him think, encourages him to feel how beautiful the surroundings are, and to be excited about it. Indeed, there is a calm nature full of power, zilch water, and how many beauty and latofat there are in the pleasant light of the sun, which rests in a person's heart. The artist is delighted with these and strives to share that joy with others. To achieve this, the expression tools of fine art use the possibilities of composition, colorile, light, shadow, line, invoice. The artist chose such a composition that he revealed when and where this event took place, ensuring that the surface (holst) on which the picture was made appeared as a whole. From this

picture, let's take any details from the composition, let's say, remove the motorcycle or replace any of the images, then the effect power of the image is lost. The composition integrity is disturbed. The artist has used the possibilities of light and shadow to show the time when the incident is happening. The shadow falling under those who are drinking water indicates that the event occurs at noon, when the sun comes to the thornbush. The color gamma chosen for the masterpiece - the collection - served to feel the hot summer heat. Together, yellowish-green greenery saturated with sunlight and a red motorcycle, as well as colors of people who gather and heat up in sunlight, form the color gamma of the whole work. That's why when we look at the work, it feels like we're feeling the heat of summer at the expense of this hot gamma. The coolness of the spring water in the center of the composition seems to burst this heat and scatter cool air around it, and keep an eye on the viewer for the unique struggle of life. The artist also uses the emotional abilities of the lines when he creates a work. It is known that different stripes make a different impression on a person. Smooth passions often give you calmness and tranquillity, but rather palapartish, and the passions directed at each lomon cause uncertainty and excitement.

Observing visual works also plays an important role in correctly showing how the psychological nightmares of each image in it are solved and their attitude toward the surroundings. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to both the jellyfish of the colors used by the artist and the composition of what is happening, the artist's work skills, the character of each selected form, the overall color gamma - the collection, the character of the surface (e.g. the smoothness or wonder of the surface of the state in which the artist worked), trying to find answers to why they were taken so. Only in Slum can you understand the true nature of fine artwork and learn how to properly analyze the artwork.

1. Types and genres of visual art

The concept of fine art has a broad meaning. Visual art is understood to be graphics, color, sculpture art. Works of craftsmanship and decorative art are also partly partly partly in the art of painting. In fact, they do not depict everything they have. But in these works of art, the artist's purpose, thoughts, feelings, ambitions are reflected. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's

Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. From this point of view, craftsmanship and practical artifacts are also viewed as fine art. All kinds of visual art 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 illustrations and techniques. In addition, each of them is divided into a number of types and genres, depending on the place of use, the theme that reflects, and the style of work.

Graphics. One of the most common forms of contemporary art is the art of graphics. This type of visual art includes a painting painted in a simple black pen, theme compositions, various paintings made on the inside and outside of the book, illustrations, plaques, cartoons, sharj, labels, brand, exlibris, and so on. Graphic artwork is not as large in size, but in many cases it is processed on paper. One of the characteristics of graphics is its serial processing, i.e. the story is depicted on several papers. Such series of images are interconnected, revealing certain content. The art of graphics is now art. For example, it takes a long time to create works of art (after all, it took 15 to 20 years to create some works of art), and in the works of graphic art, what happened today can be reflected today. In the art of graphics, color is not used, and even if used, it does not mark its characteristic side. For example, D. Moor's placards, "Have you been written as a volunteer?" and Toidze's "Motherland Calls!" show the man's clothing in an open red. In fact, it is difficult to meet such an event in life. The artist has achieved greater impressiveness of his work through color. As the person passes by this plaque, the red color attracts his attention. As a result, he stops and learns deeper about the contents of the poster. Mayakovsky, renowned figures of Russian art, cheremnix, used red as a symbol of the state, they developed a picture of Russian men in red, and enemies of power in black and blue, making their ideas quickly and easily understandable. Graphics works are divided into software graphics, book and newspaper graphics, plaques, and practical graphics, depending on the function and content they perform. The art of software graphics is told about graphics, which are independent, can convey a complete idea, and advance new ideas. One of the manifestations of the works of software graphic art is the aesthetic. The works of software graphics highlight any content, people's behavior, and the appearance of

nature. Unlike software graphics, the type of book and newspaper graphics will be directly related to the content of books and magazines and will serve to fully reveal their purpose and content. Book and newspaper graphics include various paintings, decorations, and letter compositions painted by the artist into books and newspapers. One of the manifestations of books and newspaper graphics is these illustrations. Illustration is associated with a piece of art and is said to be an image that reflects the image of any tablet depicted in it. Before moving to illustrations to a story or book, the artist carefully reads it, examines the character of each image depicted in the text, the characteristics of the place where the event is happening, and then begins to work illustrations on it.

The purpose of the illustration is to help the contents of a masterpiece be deepened and more influential. Illustrations will look different. Illustrations may depict a portrait of a person participating in a piece of art, as well as important events. Another manifestation of book and newspaper graphics is the cartoon, which is critical and incorporates satire and humor.

The cartoonist takes the events and events that exist in life as a theme in his work and achieves the curiosity and fun of the paintings by exaggerating some aspects of it.

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