
LANDSCAPE GENRE AND ITS DISTINCTIVE FEATURES IN FINE ART

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Abstract

The world consists of endless mysteries. It can be symbolically likened to the "Black Square" of a bamisoli musician. After all, the literary creation of the "square" means the symbol of generosity on four sides, and the "black" indicates that subjectivity is an incomprehensible mystery of all the mysteries of the world. No matter how many secrets mankind tries to learn, it is only natural for its thinking to be vulnerable. In pirovardi, you come to the philosophical conclusion that it takes a person unlimited life to learn these miracles, man.

The landscape beyond the fence looks inviting. The landscape beyond the fence looks inviting. The landscape beyond the fence looks inviting. The compatibility of colors in nature is so skillfully put on paper by the artist that the eyes he sees are delighted. Nature is attractive and beautiful to me. Sunlight and the environment form an endless variety of colors.

In the process of processing the scenery, the essence of the composition is enormous. The word "composition" is Derive from Latin, meaning "holistic structure, incomprehensible dependence." In visual art, composition demonstrates the consistent superstition and syllable-themed basis of the work by expressing the shapes according to the relationship between rays and shadows in the spatial width, as well as light spots. In the process of processing the scenery, the essence of the composition is enormous. The word "composition" is Derive from Latin, meaning "holistic structure, incomprehensible dependence." In visual art, composition demonstrates the consistent superstition and syllable-themed basis of the work by expressing the shapes according to the relationship between rays and shadows in the spatial width, as well as light spots. Many centuries ago, artists learned that the colors of things change with the environment, the conditions of lighting. Since the Awakening era, artists have written various brochures about color, fully explaining the rules of linear and life-perspective, the role of nature in the colors of natura (Leonardo da Vinci, A.Dyuder, D.Constable, D. Reynolds). Still, these artists have not discovered a plenteous landscape. (¹V.D.Povlov, I.I.Levitan, K.A.Korovin, and others) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you.

The first exercises in the color of the landscape should be short-time etyuds aimed at describing the difference in colors between the main objects of the landscape (building silhouette, the general stain of the sky, the general plane of the earth, the same color spot on the mirrored face of the river, etc.).

¹ Plener is French. (open width) – to describe nature, the landscape of nature, the environment, in the embrace of nature and to create an expression of its uniqueness.

"In describing Etyud, it is necessary to describe the relationships of water and earth with regard to the sky," wrote K.A. Korovin.

Levitan I.I. Levitan advises young artists: "We have not yet fully acquired the ability to fertilize the landscape, the water, the sky, to connect each other: "We have not yet fully acquired the ability to combine the earth, the water, the sky, to connect each other: not all of them are separate and equally holistic. After all, the most important and complex is to achieve the proper colorful relationship between water, the earth, and the sky in the landscape."

To master the landscape color very well in the initial period program, you need to complete the tasks on the following topics:

- 1) Plener is a way to understand natura better in an open-air environment and work with colorful relationships;
- 2) Acceptance and description of the main colorful relationships;
- 3) General color and state of color;
- 4) The integrity of the color and lighting of the landscape objects;
- 5) Description of small sections of the scenery;
- 6) Kenglik in the landscape.

Any image begins with yachts, not small parts. First a large common form is found, and then small fragments are processed. In this regard, there is a rule of the imaging process: from general to small pieces and further integration. The landscape beyond the fence looks inviting. The landscape beyond the fence looks inviting. The landscape beyond the fence looks inviting. The correct acquisition of basic relationships in the objects of the scenery will make it easier to work on the construction of the next color, describing small pieces. If the main color relationships are incorrectly found, the delicate differences in reflexes and colors, no matter how carefully small parts are performed, a meaningful image is not produced. An important task to unravel in the landscape is to describe the time and state of the day in various weathers. In a professional language, it is said to show this in general and color status. The color line of the desired etyud should not match only the color and color relationships of things. The differences in color of the etyud should, of course, be built taking into account the illuminated state of the natura. The artist will not always be able to use full-range light, bright, and dark paints to describe the high or lowly illuminated state of the scenery. Before starting work, the artist discovers in the etyud how bright and intense parts of the natura have light and color forces. On a sunny day, the ethyd fully uses the bright and attractive range in the palette. In the evening or on a cloudy day, the color relations in etyud were characterized by more saturated and less saturated dyes. Thus, the colorist retains the scope of color and color. For example, on I.Repin's "Church Demonstration in the Kursk Governorate" card, the colors are extremely attractive. He was able to sense the sun's rays in it. His card "The Arrest of the Promoter" is described with dark and dark paint. "To fully describe nature and show its beauty," says T. Russo, "the trees should stand firm on the ground, and their branches should look forward, and the rest of them would seem to

enter the polotno, as if the viewer could go around the tree. Each dye should be a rubbing taxlit and express something clearly."

The scenery requires a thorough study of nature in description. Each tree has its own characteristic structure separately.

In order to learn to color the nature in different states, shrubs with greenery, the characteristic features of different tree species, it is necessary to carry out a large number of etyuds from the natura. In parallel with describing the objects of the scenery through paints, it is also necessary to draw a complex shape of them with a pencil.

It is best to perform a number of natyurmorts outdoors, along with performing exercises aimed at individual objects and small pieces of the landscape. It is desirable to perform a number of exercises by placing natyurmort in the plener (in the sun, in the shadow, etc.), depending on the conditions of lighting. Speaking of the landscape genre, it is impossible to list artists who have created this genre. Many artists have done their work in the landscape. Uzbek artists O. Tansiqbayev, N.Koraxon, O.Kazakhov, R.Temirov, G. Absalom usurped David's throne, but his coup failed, and he was killed by Joab. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, inspired by these great artists, there are many more artists who are interested in landscapes. Among them are the likes of A.Nuriddinov, O.Kazakhov, Z.Islamshikov, A.Mo' amino acids, and A.Mirsoatov, who are independent and beautiful, creating notable and fascinating views of our country. In the initial stage of plener coloring, short-term and long-lasting effects are performed.

Later, it is necessary to try to describe the delicate state of nature in the process of working. During imaging, the artist tries to show his feelings in a future work as he observes the delicate changes in nature.

Therefore, accurately collecting and skillfully describing the main color spots in natura is an important basis for color. The resulting rise in fertilization, the free entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in accord with local bank requirements. Paints of nature are extremely diverse. Grass, greens, trees are green. But these colors in nature have a variety of colors. The ability to describe grass growing in the meadow, autumn wheat crops, vegetables, and trees in a landscape of all kinds of characteristics requires a great deal of knowledge, skills, and relentless research.

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