

Development of Fine Art of Uzbekistan in The Middle f XX Century

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ABSTRACT

The article points to the history of Fine Arts, the development of Fine Arts in Uzbekistan by the 20th century. Through the development of art, the culture of Uzbekistan leads to the fact that a person learns from his own generation of experiences and studies history in depth.

Key words: *Fine Art, History, Man, graphics, painting, sculpture, landscape, portrait.*

I. Introduction

Human culture has stepped into the world of progress. The emergence of art has led to the deepening of a person's knowledge of the weather reality, to the enjoyment of his own generation of experiences. This helped him to delve deeper into the mysteries of nature, speeding up the development of his intellectual perfection, aesthetic views. Today, Art has a wide meaning - theater, background, dance, circus, cinema, architecture, applied art, decorative art, etc. includes K. One of the same art types is fine art.

The art of displaying images and fantasies about human feelings, experiences, noreal events and phenomena outside of existence on a surface or space in stripes, colors, white black paint, voluminous or voluminous, colored or colorless forms is called Fine Art

The selected materials(objects) of Fine Art are divided into types of graphics, painting, sculpture, according to the style of painting. All three types of this art are related to one another in their interpersonal, but each of them has its own sides, specific features, history.

The most common and most popular type of visual art is graphic art. To this art we face every day and every step. Drawing in a simple black pen is a photo, ishlangan different artistic drawing and decorative photos on the inside and outside of the book, from road tickets to complex official money and lotarey papers, posters, labels, wrapping(upakovka), stamps are different views of the same art.

The meaning of the phrase " graph " is Greek(Greek.) chahhike, grapho - I write, I draw, the picture means the content of work. This phrase was originally used in relation to writing and calligraphy, it came to the beginning of the 19-20th century, and its content was used in relation to the type of art performed in the form of calligraphic and printed images(engraving art). The main image tool of the graph is executed in a complex of lines and lines, and is intended mainly for Light Shading. It functions as a more symbolic, conditional tool, used in a way that is color-limited in graphics

Graphic works are called pencil drawing, engraving(xylography, lithography, etching) depending on the style of their work. Kalamtasv qo'lda manual ishlangan all pictures (images) are included. These pictures can be made in a simple black pencil, a wig, a pen, a mustache. In pencil drawing, the line occupies an important place, sometimes it is also referred to as Chiz drawing pictures in such a hand.

The history of the kalamtasvir art in Uzbekistan is associated with the Middle Ages, and mainly in simplified forms of calligraphy and decorative art unsurlari – nature, K. Although it was manifested in the works of stallion, but in its broad sense, modern-looking form began from the second half of the 19 century.

Although the genre of landscape in Uzbekistan has a long history, but its wide development began in the middle of the 20 century. Ural Tansikbaev, Rashid Timurov, Nikolai Korakhan. The creativity of neymat Kuhiboev, Anvar Mirsoatov, Abdumannop Yunusov shows different views and directions of the same genre.

Lithography came into practice in the 19 century. Until the appearance of reproduction printing in photomechanical style, printing graphics served to reproduce the work of artists in many copies. In Uzbekistan, this art began to develop from the 20-30 years of the XX century, and in 60 - 80s it began its flowering period. In this art, his famous artists have grown. Among these, it is possible to remember Kutlog Basharov, Abdukodir tightly, Anatoly Babrov, Nizomiddin Holikov.

The book, Gazeta-magazine graphics the total books that come out of print, the decorations of the Gazeta magazines, from the selected characters to them, the color of the cover, the drawings and pictures on the inside are in the same kind of graphics. From the 20 – 30s of the XX century, the specific national forms of this art developed and its mature representatives matured. Shular inside, Alexander Ikromov (1A) created unique manifestations of the same art. Usto believer (Nikolaev), Vladimir Kaydalov, Telman Mukhamedov, and B. they created wonderful examples of the same art.

Countertop graphics. If the above book and Gazeta magazine charts and types of Applied graphics harxil related to products and goods can be processed in the case of their content poster art and bench graphics are free of such features. Bench graphics express independent ideas and thoughts without having to deal with some kind of art. Different landscapes, the image of people, the event and the plot are revealed through the means of images and expression of the graph. This art was recognized as an independent type of art during the Renaissance, and many artists enriched the world culture by creating rare works in this art. Although this kind of art from Uzbek art is encountered in Behzad's work, but its real development began in 30-40 years of XX century and rose to its high rank 60-80. Telman Muhamedov, Iskandar Voxidov, Abdukahhor tightly, Patkhilla Khaitov charts are recognized as a mature example of the same art.

Although the genre of landscape in Uzbekistan has a long history, but its wide development began in the middle of the 20 century. Ural Tansikbaev, Rashid Timurov, Nikolai Korakhan. The creativity of neymat Kuhiboev, Anvar Mirsoatov, Abdumannop Yunusov shows different views and directions of the same genre. Although in the art of Uzbekistan some manifestations of the genre of natyurmort are found in the ancient world and the first medieval art, for example, in the depiction of flowers and fruits in the depiction of the walls of the palace of clay castles, fruits in the vase in front of the chickens in the depiction of the aphrosiab wall, flowers in the, but the development of uningt and its formation in the style of the genre dates back to 20-30 years of the 20th century, Uzbek artists such as Latif Nasriddinov, Shamsirov Khasanova created the first workbenches of this genre. Joseph Elizarov, Zinida Kovalevskaya, Rahim Akhmedov, Gafur Abdurakhmonov created works of this genre. Today this genre is considered to be a favorite genre of many Uzbek artists. His works of the same genre, created by Akmal Ikromjonov, Vladimir Burmakin, Evgeny Melnikov, are among the museum's exhibits.

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