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Fundamentals of Art in Fine Arts

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ANNOTATION: In this article, the concept of fine arts has a broad meaning. Fine art means the art of graphics, painting, sculpture. Works of architecture and decorative-applied arts are also part of the fine arts. In fact, they do not describe the being that exists. But in the works of art, the artist's goals, thoughts, feelings, dreams are reflected. This means that the spirit and content of the period are reflected in the artist's worldview to a certain extent. From this point of view, architectural and applied arts are also considered as fine arts. All forms of fine art are very close to each other and have a number of similarities. But at the same time, each of them has its own style and technique. In addition, there are ideas about how each of them can be divided into a number of types and genres, depending on the place of use, the theme they reflect, the method of processing.

KEYWORDS: Still life, animalistic, landscape, architecture, applied arts, fine arts, graphics, sculpture, avant-garde, impressionism, cubism, mosaic, stained glass, painting, relief, bas-relief, high-relief, fresco, art criticism, archeology, antique, novel, gothic, renaissance, baroque, rococo, classicism, monerism.

The subject "Fundamentals of Art" and its goals and objectives. Through the image in which the artist works, he first 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 proudly worked on this picture) and imitates and imitates it. If a play depicts a lowly, ugly person, the audience will hate him. The viewer tries not to have such features. 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. You can only enjoy it by watching it. Just as the beauty of melody 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 understand works of fine art.

The plot of A.Plastov's work "Midday day" is very simple, at first glance, it seems that there is no subject worthy of art. If this work is described in words, the listener can say, well, what happened and 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 his surroundings are, to be 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 enjoys it and tries to share it with others. To achieve this, he uses the means of expression of fine arts: composition, color, light, shadow, line, texture. The artist has chosen a composition that reveals when and where the event takes place, and allows the painted surface (canvas) to appear as a whole. Let's remove any detail from the composition from this picture, say, a motorcycle, or try to 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 used light and shadow to show the time of the event. The shadow that falls on the water drinkers indicates that the incident took place in the afternoon, when the sun was rising. The color gamut chosen for the work - the color served to feel the warmth of summer. Sun-saturated yellow-green foliage and a red motorcycle, combined with the colors of the sun-soaked, reddish bodies, make up the color gamut of the whole work. Therefore, when we look at the work, it is as if we feel the scorching heat of summer due to this warm color gamma. The coolness of the spring water in the center of the composition seems to break through the heat and spread cool air around, giving the viewer a unique sense of life's struggle.

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. Smooth lines often bring calm and serenity, while slippery lines, in all directions, create unrest and excitement.

When observing works of fine art, it is also important to be able to accurately show how the psychological experiences of each image are resolved, and their relationship to the environment. 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 we understand the true nature of works of art and learn to analyze them correctly.



Graphics. One of the most common forms 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. Graphic works of art are small in size and are often printed on paper. One of the characteristic features of graphics is that they are serialized, that is, the story is depicted on several pieces of paper. The pictures in this series are interconnected and reveal a certain content. Graphic art is a modern art. For example, it takes a long time to create works of art (after all, 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 characteristics. For example, The posters of D. Moor's "Were you a volunteer?", Toidze's "Motherland calls!" show the man's clothes in bright red. In fact, it is difficult to encounter such an event in life. Through color, the artist has made his work more impressive. As a person 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, such as Mayakovsky and Cheremnix, used red as a symbol of the state, painting 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 and magazine graphics, poster and applied graphic arts, depending on their function and content. The workshop refers to graphic works that are independent of the graphic art, that can express a complete idea, and that promote new ideas. One of the most popular forms of graphic art is the stamp. The works of bench graphics reflect any content, human behavior, nature. The type of book and newspaper-magazine graphics differs from bench graphics in that it is directly related to the content of the book and magazine 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. Illustrations are one of the forms of book and newspaper graphics. An illustration is related to a work of art and refers to a picture that depicts any image depicted in that work. The artist carefully reads a story or book before embarking on an illustration, studies the character of each image 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 become more open and effective. Illustrations come in many forms. The illustrations can depict Pi, the person involved in the work of art, as well as important events. Books and newspapers are another form of magazine graphics that are caricatures that are critical in nature and combine satire and humor.

The cartoonist uses real-life events as the subject of his work and makes the pictures interesting and funny by exaggerating some aspects of it. 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, our people, the existing ignorance, superstition, selfishness, bribery, betrayal of state property. Another type of graphic art is the poster. The poster is derived from the Latin word meaning "advertisement", "certificate". One of the most common types of graphic art is applied graphics. Various labels, decorative pictures on the surface of the envelope, greeting cards, telegrams, stamps belong to this type of graphics.

Applied graphics are not just an art used for decoration, they, like other forms of art, take an active part in social life, informing the public about what is happening in society. It promotes government ideas among the people.

Graphic art is the most democratic art. It 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 it spreads enlightenment and informs people about what is happening. That is why graphic art has a great ideological and political significance.

Painting. The second type of fine art is painting. This type of art includes a variety of paintings on the walls, paintings on canvas, cinema and theater decorations. Color plays an important role in painting. If color is a mere auxiliary function in graphic art, it is impossible to imagine painting without color. Through color, the artist depicts the being in visible images, showing the infinity of space, the variety of things in it, the materiality, the size. Paintings are further divided into monumental, bench and decorative types according to their function and method of processing.

Monumental painting is closely related to architecture, and this type of work has an independent content and reflects important events from the life of society. 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, but they should give a realistic idea of existence. Monumental painting also serves as a kind 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. Mosaics are made of colored stone, glass, stained glass, glazed ceramics. Wall paintings or carvings are sometimes bordered by frames of various shapes (rectangles, squares,



pentagons, etc.) - this is a panel. The panel is first finished on a separate surface (canvas, plaster, wood) and then installed in special places on the walls. But it can also be content-independent. In some cases, the panel is first painted on the canvas with oil paint and then glued in place.

Decorative painting is associated with architecture and applied arts, and serves mainly as a decoration. Decorative color painting includes painting, theater, film, and, to a lesser extent, monumental painting. Decorative painting, like monumental painting, can be applied directly to the wall, in the form of panels, mosaics. Workshop painting is one of the leading forms of art in modern art. Usually it is worked on fabrics drawn on a special frame. Such paintings are also called bench paintings because they are made on a separate machine called an easel.

In addition to depicting important events and happenings in society, such works of art have the opportunity to fully reflect the individual qualities, experiences and feelings of a person. They also reflect the changes that take place in nature. Bench painting, unlike monumental and decorative color painting, has an independent meaning and is not associated with any other art. Workshop painting appeared a little late, and its development dates back to the Renaissance. Today, it is one of the most popular forms of fine arts.

This type of painting in Uzbekistan appeared 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 forms of fine art, the being is depicted in space through shapes that have a dimension. Sculptures on the table, various statues and monuments in parks and alleys, embossed images on the walls of buildings, coins, signs, medals and other objects are different forms of sculptural art.

Sculptures are named differently depending on their place of use, function and method of preparation. They are usually round and blistered. While round sculptures can be seen from all sides, bulging sculptures can only be seen from one side because they are embossed on the surface. Bulging sculptures are called reliefs. "Relief" is a French word meaning surface. In addition to the main images, the relief sculptures reflect the breadth and landscape. Therefore, such reliefs are sometimes called perspective reliefs. Relief, in turn, is divided into two types. One of them is a bas-relief and the second type is a high-relief. "Bas-relief" is also derived from the French word meaning 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. Examples include embossed images on coins and medals. Bas-reliefs are especially useful in the decoration of works of applied art and architecture. In ancient Greece, various objects used in life, such as jugs, guides, weapons, were decorated with bas-reliefs, and the walls of buildings were embossed with images depicting various life events. The word "haut-relief" is also a French word meaning high relief. In this type of sculpture, the images are significantly embossed on the surface, and their thickness must be more than half of their 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 created by carving the surface. Such reliefs are rarely used in practice due to their limited capabilities. 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, while marble statues look delicate and elegant. Therefore, sculptures are made of different materials, depending on their content and location. Many sculptural materials are plasticine, clay, wood, metal, marble, granite, bone, cement, gypsum, etc. Precious metals - gold, silver, nickel - are also used in sculpture. Almost no color is used in sculpture. There are cases when sculptures are painted in folk sculpture. An example of this is a number of sculptures found in Uzbekistan. Sculptures, like other forms of fine art, are divided into a number of types and genres depending on their function and content. By types of sculpture we mean monumental, decorative and bench sculpture. Monumental sculpture includes important historical events, large-scale, diverse monuments and sculptural ensembles erected to immortalize the memory of celebrities. Typically, monumental sculptures have a large content and an independent character. But at the same time, it is directly related to the environment and should be in harmony with architectural buildings and nature. It makes him even more glorious and influential. One of the hallmarks of monumental sculpture is the uplifting portrayal of the characters portrayed. Because monumental sculptures are always designed to stand outdoors, they are made of durable hard materials, such as stone, bronze, and so on. In addition, because monumental sculptures are designed for long-distance viewing, they make extensive use of large monolithic shapes. No small details on the face, no creases on the clothes, no small details on it. All kinds of sculptures used to decorate parks, alleys and streets, as well as the walls of architectural buildings are included in the art of decorative sculpture. This type of sculptural art differs from monumental sculpture in that if monumental sculptures have an independent meaning and are independent of both architecture and the environment, they can give an independent idea, while decorative sculptures are direct. related to architecture. In addition, if in the work of



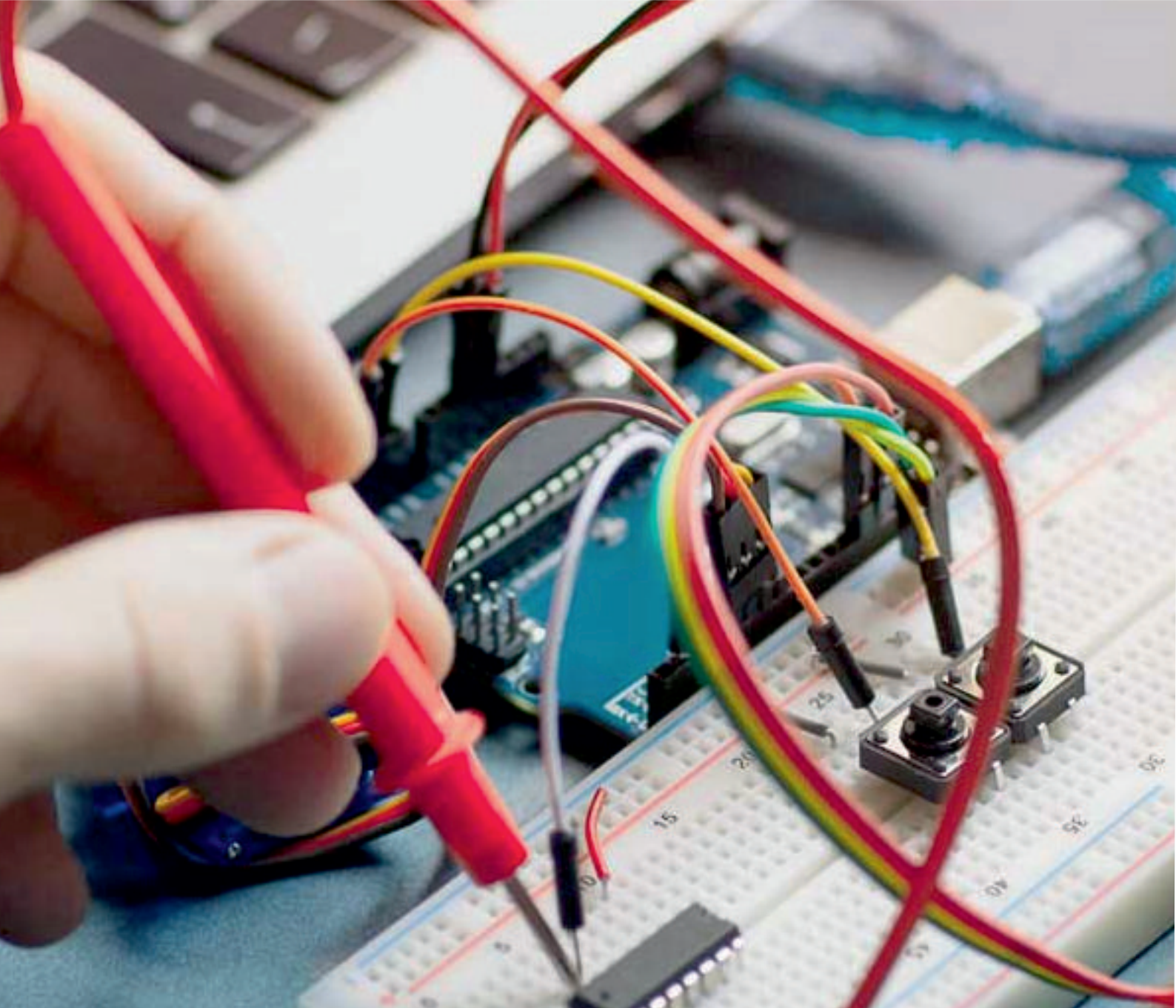
monumental sculptures the images are used in a high spirit, in the works of decorative sculpture the images are interpreted in a slightly humorous way, exaggerated. Various animal and bird shapes are widely used in this type of sculpture. Decorative sculpture also includes various reliefs on the walls of buildings and paintings on the surface of works of applied art. Various fountains, fences, artistic gates are also considered as examples of decorative sculpture. Various porcelain figurines and clay toys are also examples of this sculpture. Easel sculpture includes works that have an independent content and are not subject to the main types of art. Such works will be intended for exhibitions and homes. In this type of sculpture, reality is reflected in its whole being. This type of sculpture has the ability to reveal the subtle changes in the psychology of man, his inner spiritual experiences, his mood. In the same way, he can show the life, strength, and character of animals and creatures that exist in nature. One of the scenes of the easel sculpture is a bust, which is in the form of a round sculpture depicting the human body and a group of sculptures (compositions) that combine a number of images. Another form of sculpture is terracotta ("terracotta" is an Italian word meaning baked clay). Terracotta is, in a broad sense, a clay sculpture baked in an oven. In sculpture, one's possibilities do not end with the mere appearance of a person standing still or in motion. His experiences, excitement and sadness, his aspirations for the future and his concern for the past are also reflected in it. In a sculptor's work, a person's attitude to his surroundings and the pain in his heart can be convincingly interpreted. Of course, first of all, the sculptor's extreme intelligence, accurate representation of the human body and facial expressions play an important role in this. The right facial expressions are the ones that make it effective.

In short, the concept of fine arts has a wide meaning. Fine art means 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 in these works of art, the artist's goals, thoughts, feelings, dreams are reflected. This means that the spirit and content of the period are reflected in the artist's worldview to a certain extent. From this point of view, architectural and applied arts are also considered as fine arts. All forms of fine art are very close to each other and have a number of similarities. But at the same time, each of them has its own style and technique. 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.

The artist to convey his thoughts and feelings to the audience, first of all, through the image of the artist in his artistic activity. The spectator sees the image of the noble, courageous people depicted in the picture and is proud of it (because the artist also proudly worked on this picture) and imitates it. If a play depicts a lowly, ugly person, the audience will hate him. The viewer tries not to have such features. 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. You can only enjoy it by watching it. Just as the beauty of melody and song cannot be described in words, so the artist's work cannot be described in words.

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