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The Emergence Of Fine Arts And Its View On Types And Genres

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Abstract: This article provides extensive information on the types and genres of visual arts, broadly covers the types and genres of visual arts, provides detailed information, and fully explains the essence of art types to educators and artists working in this field.

Keywords: Fine arts, genre, easel painting, tour, still life, generalization, creativity, landscape, painting, portrait, color image, decorative color image, monumental color image, easel color image, miniature, graphic art.

Introduction: The world of art, with its richness, complexity, and aesthetic-communicative character, constitutes an essential part of human thought. When we look at rare works of art, sculptures in museums, listen to music, read fiction, admire the architectural beauty of ancient buildings, watch theatrical and cinematic works - we are inspired by the uniqueness of all areas of art. This beauty elevates human thinking, enriches the spiritual world, evokes aesthetic pleasure, and forms socio-cultural thinking in society.

The earliest and simplest examples of fine art appeared at the stage of the primitive communal system of human history. This period is characterized by the initial formation of human consciousness and the desire to understand reality. Humans initially began to express their attitude towards the environment through emotional and conditional artistic symbols. Images on cave walls or rock surfaces, primitive animal sculptures of the animalistic genre are examples of this early artistic expression. They reflected human labor activity, daily life, hunting life, religious rituals, and the processes of understanding the world.

For example, before hunting large animals, people performed rituals by drawing their images on the ground, surrounding them, and piercing them with

spears. This practice meant the functional significance of images and symbols in human thinking. Over time, this practice of drawing became integrated into everyday life, and special talents emerged in the field of visual expression - that is, the first artists. They developed skills in representing real shapes, spatial imagination, and the use of colors.

In addition, an aesthetic approach to the form and appearance of household items, tools, and dishes created by primitive people awakened, and the need for their decoration arose. Improvement occurred in the labor process, and artistic activity began to form as an independent aesthetic direction, separating from ordinary practice. The creation of beautiful, elegant, and comfortable objects contributed to the transformation of human thought into an aesthetic form.

The places where primitive people lived - natural caves, rock shelters, and stone structures - later served as the basis for simple architectural and sculptural examples. Early household items consisted of flat pebbles with recesses, the widespread use of which allowed for the creation of primitive examples of art in the form of architectural structures and sculptures. Archaeological finds indicate that during this period, art performed not only aesthetic pleasure but also ritual and practical functions.

People who lived between 30-40 thousand years BC created the first forms of fine art, which indicates the formation of such skills in their thinking as shaping, expressing through images, sensitivity to color and proportions. Gradually, these activities turned into a creative process, and fine art emerged as a separate field of activity.

The first stages of the development of fine art encompass a long period before the Common Era. This period encompasses stages of development in human history, from the primitive communal system to slave-owning society. Based on archaeological findings, these stages are classified as follows:

1. Stone Age (BC. 150 thousand years - 3 thousand years):

o Lower Stone Age - Paleolithic: BC. 150-10 thousand years;

o Middle Stone Age - Mesolithic: BC. 10-6 thousand years;

Upper Stone Age - Neolithic: BC. 6-3 thousand years old.

2. Copper or Bronze Age (BC. 3-2 thousand years);

3. Iron Age (BC. 1st millennium BC).

The Stone Age is the longest of these periods, and the

Paleolithic stage, in particular, includes the first stages of fine art. These stages, in turn, are divided as follows:

- Lower Paleolithic - BC. 150 thousand years;
- Middle Paleolithic - BC. 150-35 thousand years;

Upper Paleolithic - BC. 35-10 thousand years.

Examples of Paleolithic art have been found in the regions of Europe and Asia. The images were mainly made on the ceilings and walls of the cave, reflecting the perceptions of the people of that time about the world, their life needs, religious views, and social rituals. The initial images were made with simple contour lines, natural paints. Animals - mammoths, wild bulls, horses, deer - are among the most depicted images.

Fine arts play an invaluable role in the formation of human consciousness and aesthetic thinking. These works of art testify to the first cultural unity and artistic commonality of humanity. Works of art embody not only beauty, but also socio-philosophical ideas. In the art of the Paleolithic period, simple, but significant aspects of human life are expressed through symbols. There are also aesthetic images created during this period under the influence of the most joyous moments of life and progressive ideas of society.

Throughout the development of art, various historical and stylistic stages have taken shape. The following chronological classification is important as a generalizing source in this regard:

- Ancient period - from the first cave paintings to the 8th century BC;

- Antiquity - 8th-6th centuries BC;

- Medieval:

- o Romanesque style (6th-10th centuries),

- Gothic style (10th-14th centuries);

- Renaissance - 14th-16th centuries;

- Baroque - 16th-18th centuries;

- Rococo - 18th century;

- Classicism - 16th-19th centuries;

- Romanticism - the first half of the 19th century;

- Eclecticism - the second half of the 19th century;

Modernism - early 20th century.

It should be especially noted that the concept of "modern" represents a unique aesthetic approach of each period, which is always interpreted in a historical and cultural context.

In short, fine art is the result of the organic development of human thought, social consciousness, and aesthetic views. Through a deep study of this historical process, it is possible to understand not only the aesthetic essence of works of art, but also their ideological, educational,

and spiritual significance in the life of society.

Types and genres of fine arts.

Painting, graphics, and sculpture constitute the main types of fine art. Among them, painting stands out for its compositional possibilities and richness of expressive means, often performed on specially woven canvases, walls, or other surfaces. In works of fine art, the means of color play a leading role in the deep expression of ideas and content. "Fine art is divided into such types as sculpture, painting, and graphics. In visual arts, reality is depicted through shapes, lines, and colors."

Fine arts are divided into various genres and directions based on their means of expression, thematic scope, and technical aspects. Its main types are painting, graphics, and sculpture. Painting, in particular, is one of the most important and widespread areas of fine art, often performed on specially prepared canvases, walls, or other surfaces. In it, color plays an important role in the artistic expression of ideas and content.

According to its nature and execution technique, painting is divided into the following main directions: monumental, decorative, miniature, and easel painting.

Monumental painting is closely related to architecture and is used to decorate the walls, ceilings, and portals of buildings and structures. Works of this type are usually made in large volumes, designed for long-range viewing, have a holistic composition, and the colors are applied conditionally.

Decorative painting is mainly associated with applied and decorative art and is widely used in decorating interior and exterior parts, and in processing household items. This direction is distinguished by its aesthetic content and decorative elements. In particular, Jostov's decorative paintings are noted as one of the brightest examples of decorative art.

Miniature painting is a form of art consisting of small-format, uniquely detailed images, often manifested in miniatures on the pages of ancient manuscripts. This direction has also developed in the territory of Uzbekistan since ancient times, and the miniatures created for Alisher Navoi's "Khamsa" can serve as a clear example of this.

Easel painting is a widespread field with specific technical requirements, typically executed on specially prepared canvas, cardboard, wood, or framed surfaces.

It is used in paints such as oil paint, gouache, watercolor, and tempera. The work process is often carried out on a special machine - a easel.

Graphics is one of the important types of fine art,

which comes from the Latin "grafo" - "I write," "I draw." Graphic works are created using pencils, charcoal, pastel, sanguine, ink, watercolor, and gouache. It includes decorative graphics, posters, satirical drawings, illustrations, and other similar visual expressions. In graphics, line, tone, and contrast are the main means of expression.

Sculpture, on the other hand, is a three-dimensional and three-dimensional type of fine art. It comes from the Latin word "sculpo" - "to carve," "to cut," "to give shape." This art form allows for the creation of artistic form through the processing of hard materials (stone, wood, bronze, etc.). Sculptures are created in realistic, symbolic, portrait, and memorial styles.

In fine art, the concept of genre also occupies an important place. Genre - derived from French, means "type," "appearance." It defines the thematic scope of the work of art.

- Landscape genre - depicts nature and landscape scenes.
- Portrait - reflects the external and internal appearance of an individual or a group of people.
- Still life - includes depictions of inanimate objects such as fruits, flowers, household items.

The portrait genre has been formed since ancient times and comes from the French word "portrait." A portrait is the depiction of a real person through an artistic image. The artist depicts models individually, in pairs, or in groups, in the form of a head, half-figure, or whole height. The portrait serves not only to reveal external similarities, but also to reveal a person's spiritual world, profession, social status, attitude to life, and the spirit of the time. The portrait genre is widely used not only in painting, but also in sculpture, graphics, and photography.

Fine art has become one of the important spheres of human activity, it has become a powerful source expressing the spiritual and moral mood, socio-political environment, and, finally, aesthetic views of its time through artistic symbols. In the civilizations of the Ancient East, in particular, in Ancient Egypt, fine art manifested itself as a means of glorifying pharaohs, elevated to the level of gods, and religious views of man.

Greek art was oriented towards the ideas of free citizenship and embodied the artistic and spiritual content of ancient mythology in plastic images. In ancient Roman art, the complexity of human physical structure, based on realism, manifested itself at the level of mature art.

In the territory of Central Asia, which is considered one of the major centers of human civilization, including Uzbekistan, which is an integral part of it, fine art

occupied a special place in social life, deeply reflecting the subtle changes in the spirit of the times and human thinking. The Zarautsay petroglyphs, large examples of sculpture and painting created in the territories of Khorezm, Sogd, and Bactria are important evidence in this regard.

Medieval fine art is characterized by stylistic diversity and a variety of genres; during this period, unique examples of monumental sculpture, which occupy a special place in the history of art, emerged.

The rich cultural heritage of the Uzbek people has been formed over millennia, embodying high moral and spiritual values based on Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Islam, and other religious systems.

This invaluable heritage reflects the scientific thinking and spiritual potential of world-renowned thinkers such as Imam al-Bukhari, Imam at-Termizi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Ahmad Yassavi, Bahauddin Naqshband, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, and Shah Mashrab.

In these cultural treasures, the traditions of statehood of such great figures as Amir Temur and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, architectural monuments, examples of fine art, music, applied art, as well as folk customs and ancient traditions are harmoniously combined.

Fine art not only depicts what can be seen, but also expands the possibilities of ideological assimilation of the world by reflecting in its works the temporal development of events, its particular part (fabula), free storytelling, and dynamic movements. Visual art also illuminates the spiritual image of a person, their relationships with others, and the psychological and emotional content of the visual state. Sometimes he creates images that do not exist, which are the product of the artist's imagination. It reflects different periods in the history of mankind. Not only the emotional state of the era, but also its ideological essence, political, philosophical, aesthetic, and ethnic views become the content of fine art.

The expressiveness of the images of fine art allows the artist to express their attitude to a certain phenomenon of life at a high level; therefore, as an active form of cognition of life, it plays an important role in the social life of society, in the formation of public consciousness of a certain system. As one of the forms of understanding the world, it forms social consciousness and is also of great importance as a form of expressing the hopes and dreams of the people. In modern conditions, it manifests itself as a part of general ideological struggles.

The fine arts of the 20th century, complex and

contradictory in nature, marked new stages in the development of art.

On the one hand, the traditional requirements of the classical realistic direction, compositional perfection, and deep expressiveness of the image were preserved, on the other hand, during this period, the search for new forms of figurative expression, the renewal of the inner semantics of art, and the reinterpretation of sacred and figurative layers in the modern context intensified. As a result, non-traditional, experimental directions - avant-garde, expressionism, abstractionism - spread widely.

The fine arts of Uzbekistan, in close connection with the development of world art, have adapted to modern aesthetic trends, preserving their national foundations. Every artist strived to reveal their inner worldview, spiritual experiences, philosophical and cultural position in artistic form and means of expression. This means that the fine arts of Uzbekistan today are multifaceted, stylistically rich, and conceptually at a high level.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can emphasize that we can be proud of the development and historical aspects of medieval art and contemporary fine arts. We, the younger generation, must strive and be in constant motion for the further development of fine art on a global scale. Preserving the invaluable heritage of our great ancestors and passing it on to future generations, embodying the history of our great state in the minds of tourists, modern masterpieces of fine art, cultural heritage and national tourism will be recognized not only as a source of economic income, but also as a promoter of the history of national fine arts.

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