

WORKING THE THEMATIC COMPOSITION IN THE DOMESTIC GENRE

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Abstract:

The article provides detailed information about the domestic genre, which appeared in ancient times, representing the events taking place in the environment where people live. The methods of thematic composition in the domestic genre are covered in detail.

Keywords: domestic genre, thematic paintings, patriotism, spatial distance, color, tone, background light, color relationships.

Creating a thematic picture in the domestic genre is related to the event that reveals the content and idea, and requires depicting the most characteristic and interesting point of the event. The democratic artists of the last century painstakingly portrayed the people's life truthfully. This includes I. Repin's "Watching the New Groom", Ye. Makovsky's "In the Alley", V. Perovin's "Three Owls" and other pictures can be a unique example. The everyday life, work, study, and fine art of young people are reflected in a number of works of the domestic genre. V. Laktionov's "Letter from the Front" and F. Reshetnikov's works "Two More", "Came on Vacation" depict ideas related to love of country and school life. There are also compositional requirements in the household genre. Revealing the content and idea in certain means of the composition: the point of view is the horizon, spatial distance, as well as the center of the composition, the light of the main and secondary objects, and observing the relationships of hue, color, and color. It is necessary to be able to correctly use the laws of perspective, balance, symmetry, dynamics.

Although the structure of the composition is at the edge of the room (interior) or in the open air, the main place is occupied by the image of the human figure. The structure of the composition is based on many completed sketches, etudes, sketches on the subject, which are the result of the artist's observation of life. In order to create a composition of two or three figures, it is necessary to study the occupation, character, and interesting situation of the event in life, in order to depict people in



the process of working or relaxing at home or in the office. In addition to working from nature, it is necessary to make it a habit to practice working from imagination and imagination. Some of these are works of art

It serves as an important tool for the growth of the process and the enrichment of imagination. Uzbek artists Z. Kovalevskaya's "Theatre lodge" paintings by N. Kashina's "Circle playing girls", R. Akhmedova's "Night rest", M. Saidov's "Going to work" are domestic works. Along with the development of fine art, new genres began to appear in the field of painting, and the concept of a historical work was formed. The works that reflect the events that happened in history are often called historical paintings. It emerged as an independent genre in the "Renaissance" and developed widely in the Russian art of the 19th century. Regardless of the subject of creating a work, first of all, it is necessary to think deeply, and at the same time, it is also necessary to use the ability, skill, and the sense of beauty. An artist is a person who reflects the public's beauty and aesthetic requirements and brings artistic culture to it. Life events undergo complex creative analysis by the artist in the solution of the historical genre composition. Following the laws of composition, he tries to reveal the subject of the picture to the viewer. One of the prominent representatives of this genre in Russian art was V. Surikov. U. created a number of wonderful works imbued with the spirit of patriotism. "The morning of the execution of the shooters" is one of them. In this work, the artist depicted the masses of the people as people full of strength and courage, with an enthusiastic and rebellious heart. The artist also shows the image of the historical figure Peter 1 in the work. In his other works, he found his artistic expression in the image of historical figures such as R. Razin, Suvorov. His works "Boyarinya Morozova" and "Yermak's Conquest of Siberia" depict the tragic conflict between the people and the state. The main goal of the artist in the historical genre was to show the connection of the people with historical figures. The historical genre plays an important role in the work of the artist I. Repin. His three works of art "Sofia", "Ivan the Grozny", "Zaporozhliklar" were created under the influence of artists such as V. Vasnesov, V. Polenov, who were obsessed with Russian history and the atmosphere of Moscow life. The most important historical painting "Ivan the Grozny and his son Prince Ivan" (1885) was inspired by the music of Rimsky Korsikov's symphonic work. Its main content is an accidental accident (suicide) and regret. The artist urges people to arouse anger and protest against barbarism. In the interior, he found the solution of the work through two figures standing on a dark background. The carpet on the floor is Grozny and the



clothes of the prince, the emotional guarded state of mind on their faces, the objects in the room are skillfully depicted in odd colors. N. Ge's work "Questioning Peter the Great Prince Alexei in Peterhof" was also created as a result of careful study of historical documents, sketches and sketches from the rooms of the Peterhof palace. The work depicts old and newly formed characters, Peter the Great, the leader of the powerful Russian state, who paved the way to Europe. The genre depicting battle scenes is close to the historical genre in terms of its theme. This is the reason The fact is that this genre, which shows scenes of the battle, not only reflects the events of the war, but also reflects the historical events directly related to the battle, can be considered a part of the historical genre. V. Surikov depicted the patriotism, selflessness, and bravery of the soldiers in his picture "Suvorov Crossing the Alps". In this work, the artist depicted Suvorov's military art with great skill. B. Grekov founded the genre showing battle scenes. His pictures such as "First Cavalry Army", "Trumpets", "Tachanka" are among them. Confidence and will to victory, heroic pathos are expressed from the violent movement of "Tanchanka" skillfully depicted. When creating each work of art, the main solution of the content and idea should be reflected in the sketch. The best sketch is then selected. In the process of research, it is necessary to find out the details and subjects necessary for the composition, to find the central part of the event taking place in the subject. In the process of making a sketch, it is appropriate to pay special attention to integrity, distance, later, aerial perspective laws, primary and secondary group features, color selection. In order to correctly find the structure of the composition, it is necessary to make quick drawings and sketches from a group of people from nature, because it is in this process that a sharp creative imagination, "fantasy" is formed. The creation of unique skills in this creative process requires long-term practice. A composition is a creative, artistic will of the author, a product. Therefore, creating a composition in all genres of fine art requires a high level of knowledge, expertise, skills, and abilities. Therefore, future teachers of fine arts should prepare themselves for comprehensive activities from the time they are studying at a higher educational institution. Easel and book graphics, like all types of fine art, rely on the general laws of composition. Easel graphics are expressed in a black-and-white image with the help of lines, dashes and contours, with their own characteristics of shape, distance, graphics. Book graphics began to develop in the 19th and 20th centuries. Especially V. Favorsky, D. Shmarinkov, Ye. Artists such as Kibrik, O. Vereysky, organized classical works of literature in depth and improved book graphics. The



successful design of book graphics depends on the ability of the artist and how to analyze literature. Decorative artists who have reached the peak of their skills bring the content of the book to the level of a separate graphic work. An example can be the book decoration of artists D. Kardovsky for "Kashtanka" written by writer A. Chekhov, "Gore ot uma" written by A. Griboyedov, "Copper Rider" by poet A. Pushkin by A. Benoit. The art of book decoration includes decoration - covers and illustrations. The artist summarizes all his elements in one compositional solution. The content and direction (style) of fiction should be reflected in the decoration of the book. Elements of the book: decorative top cover, cover, title page, konsovka, vignette, decorative letters and labels. The task of the artist is that he should help to understand the story, the literary image, the content of the book through the image. The illustrations made for the book should be dynamic, colorful, impressive, and help to make the text of the literary work attractive. The images made for the children's book remain in the children's memories for a long time and develop their artistic taste. It is appropriate to take into account the age and requirements of children when working with the format and lettering during the decoration process. Zarvaraq (the upper part of the book) serves for students to imagine a certain direction of the literary text. In addition, the cover of the book can serve as an advertisement. In order for the cover decoration to be in accordance with the purpose of the book's theme, it is necessary to pay attention to the name of the book, the image that represents it, the relationship of the text, and the harmony and unity. The structure, content and idea of the composition on the cover design determines the age of the readers of the book. Illustration for a book can be scientific, popular, documentary, artistic, depending on the literary work. Illustration graphics are intended for close-up viewing. Depending on the content of the book, you can use visual tools (ink, graphite, pencil, watercolor, etc.). Literary images determine in what direction and technique the artist should perform the image. From one book, the pen is a tool for image, shadow, light, shape, air perspective, and from another book, if the theme of a fairy tale is a person, animal, plants can be represented in a democratic theme. As an example, we can cite the decoration of Bilibin's fairy tale book "The Frog Princess". From the cover of the book, Bilibin skillfully described the images of fishes and mermaids using Russian folk ornaments in rhythm. Behind the cover, the "Font" character with the title in the old Russian script matches the decorative image. Fairy tale illustrations are depicted in the form of ornaments. The development of Uzbek book graphic art dates back to the 40s and 50s of the 20th



century. V. Kaidalov, I. Ikromov, M. Shchirovsky, prominent senior representatives of book graphics, created effectively. To the book "Uzbek Anthology", "Oygul bilan Bakhtiyor" by V. Kaidalov. Decorations for the books "Uzbek Lyric" by I. Ikramov and "One Thousand Nights" by M. Shchirovsky introduced the art of book graphics to the world. Continuing their traditions, K. Basharov has been creating many decorations in the field of easel and book graphics. His decorations for "Uzbek folk tales" are worthy of praise. Later, talented graphic artists such as T. Mukhamedov, A. Siglinsev, A. Gulomov, M. Kagarov, I. Vakhitov contributed to the development of the art of Uzbek book graphics with their unique creative works. are adding. When studying the basic rules of decorative art, it is necessary to refer to the works of Russian graphic artists: I. Bilibin, Ye. Kibrik, D. Shmarinov, Bisti, along with the authors of book graphics examples: V. Kaidalov, M. Kagarov, T. Mukhamedov. possible In the end, it should be noted that the rules and regulations of the composition of book graphics, formed as a result of many years of creativity and experience, are recognized by many artists and used in their works.

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