



HARMONY OF IMAGERY AND IMAGINATION IN THE LANDSCAPE GENRE

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Abstract: In this article, visual art was described as a means of shaping human spirituality at a high level. Dini Dunya expressed such an opinion in this regard. A nation that teaches its children painting as diligently as it teaches literacy, numeracy, and reading will fall behind other nations in science, art, and crafts. Therefore, fine art is of great importance in the human's pursuit of perfection. Art is one of the forms of social consciousness, a special means of knowing existence.

Keywords: Fine art, fantasy nature, sea waves, natural scenes, painting and graphic works, battle genre, natural beauty, color perspective, individual character, feeling of love.

One of the lyrical types of fine art is the expression of the artist's feelings, thoughts, and dreams through real or imaginary nature scenes in the landscape genre. In this genre, natural landscapes, memory devices, mountain landscapes, and sea waves, which are changing with human activity, are depicted. Scenes of nature are widely used in painting and graphic works, as well as in reliefs of sculpture, as a means of supplementing the content of thematic compositions. The reflection of natural landscapes has attracted the attention of artists since ancient times. Scenes of nature and its elements are widely seen in paintings made in various domestic, historical and military genres. Depicting the beauty of nature and the reflection of existence is characteristic of the landscape genre. There is almost no artist who did not appeal to him. Because a person who loves life always feels in his heart that he is a child of nature. He can enjoy the beauty of the environment. In order to turn the nature view that attracted the artist's attention into a work of art, it is necessary to think about it artistically, to create it in his mind as a work and to reflect it on fabric. Some of the works in the landscape genre directly depict the real view of nature, while others are creatively expressed in imagination. Sometimes these two cases can be in one work. The emergence of the landscape genre goes back a long way. For example, a tomb painting in Beni-Hasan from the 1st century BC depicts a hunt for a wild mouse. This genre appeared independently in China in the 6th century. In European art, during the Renaissance, it was formed on a scientific basis, that is, based on a linear and air (color) perspective. Landscape entered life as an independent genre on a large scale. A new stage of the landscape genre began in the second half of the 19th century. Efforts to create works full of light and true depiction of natural scenes took a significant place in the work of French artists. From the middle of the 19th century, it became customary to paint in the open air. Artists such as J. Constable in Great Britain and A. Ivanov in Russia were active in this regard. Recently, representatives of the Barbizon school in France, as well as K. Coro, seriously engaged in this issue and contributed to its development.

In the works of artists, the genre of landscape has become a means of expressing the waves of the human heart in addition to the simple nature. Gradually, the concrete human image in the landscapes of artists began to be perceived as an integral part of nature, rather than an expression of an individual character. Admiration of the artistic-aesthetic view of painting in the open air grew stronger, and the second view of different seasonal spaces was considered the main artistic image. The real development of painting in the open air coincided with the second half of the 19th century. It was from this period that the term plein air

came into life, was used in circulation, and began to be used in relation to the works of French impressionist artists K. Monet, K. Pissarro, O. Renoir. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, plein-air painting found its expression in the works of European, Asian, and American artists. Through imagination, the artist brings a lot of innovations to the world of historically formed or modern image school and relatively artistic image. Their originality was evident in the realistic depiction of urban scenes, they were able to depict the harmony of nature pictures, the rainbow of city life, the color rhythm of people, buildings, environment, air and trees combined with different situations to form a symphony of movement. is enough. They set the goal of achieving light absorption by juxtaposing the paints while maintaining their pure power. In all the depicted things, they moved to express the situation buried in the sun's rays. The audience was amazed by the rhythm of the city, the humidity in the air, and the restless movements of the clouds in the sky. These artists observe the "breathing" of a day or a scene from different times and imprint the corresponding experiences on the fabric. In the artist's canvas, the main place is occupied by experiences rather than the materiality of reality. This painting came to Uzbekistan at the end of the 19th century. A master of the landscape genre, Arol Tansikboev, devoted his entire life and creative career to depicting the nature of Uzbekistan. Arol Tansikbayev is a great artist who made a great contribution to the development of visual arts by artistically depicting the nature of our beautiful country. Orol Tansikboev vividly expressed the complex of colors characteristic of our nature in his landscape works. In particular, in his work "Spring" (1947), the landscape of nature covered with various paints is shown with artistic skill. In his landscapes, the expanses are very skillfully depicted, and the subtle and elegant secrets of this space are displayed with great skill. The artist's works attract attention by showing the widths and the colors in them are clearly expressed and these colors are proportional to each other. The masters of the landscape genre created a generalized image of the beloved land in their works, and in them embodied the activity of a creative person who changes nature according to his will. U. Tansikboev's landscape paintings depict the beauty and majesty of nature. The artist painted charming landscapes of the country with the help of complex plan composition, elegant and colorful palette of colors and sometimes decorative contrasts. In his lyrical landscapes and epic canvases, the beauty of the motherland is sung with passionate feelings. The artist lovingly depicted the flowery valleys, vast deserts and quiet reservoirs in the lap of the mountains. The best works of Uzbek artists of this period attract attention due to their unique style, expressive images, and high professional skill. Although these works are not similar to each other in terms of style and subject matter, they are in harmony with each other due to their common idea, impressive reflection of modern reality, and clear description of the inner world, attitude to work and lifestyle of Uzbek people. Any artist, working in the landscape genre, tries to clearly imagine the idea that he wants to promote by reflecting important events and phenomena related to the life of the society through his imagination and real-life view. It also shows the distance between the objects depicted in the scene, the ratio of sizes and the relationship of colors to each other. Although the landscape genre is somewhat complicated, the artist can express it through imagination. In doing so, he tries to correctly describe the characteristics of things, the proportion of parts, and the direction. When creating an image, the artist imagines drawing a tree together with the clouds in the sky, a waterside or a lake shore, a bridge, and nature from above, and tries to stamp the composite scene in his mind on the fabric. The landscape finds its artistic expression in relation to the human nature. The works created in the landscape genre contain deep meaningful views depicting people's love for nature and motherland, and they are of great importance in educating people in the spirit of love for mother nature. The vivid breathing of nature and the impression of movement in it, the texture of the picture, especially the range of colors chosen for the work and the consistent strokes of color are enhanced and serve to create a certain mood in the work. The main idea of the picture is closely connected with the feelings of a true patriot who loves his country. How does the artist manage to show the ordinary phenomenon of nature in the form of a solemn and joyful hymn? The photo looks like reality, and at the same time, the depth of the work. It is not artificial, that's why you imagine yourself not as an observer, but as a direct observer of the beautiful thing in the surrounding environment, even a participant of the events happening in nature. The artist correctly noticed the characteristics of the nature of Central Asia and the signs of a certain part of the day. Everything is here; a powerful panorama of mountains, an Uzbek girl, beautiful stones, bushes, trees, and a village. Here everything is interconnected, one thing cannot exist without another, one thing complements another. The artist seems to say: This is nature, how beautiful it is!... Visual means reveal the

artist's excitement, his love for nature. The proportion and harmony in the natural landscape depicted in the picture is amazing. Each part of it corresponds to the detailed content. The compositional balance of the work is ensured by the location of the golden trees and the invisible village against the background of the blue-green mountains. In the composition of the photo, everything is connected and grouped, thanks to which the meaning and integrity of the work is achieved. So, the solution of the plot, the idea required the artist to choose a certain size and color of the work. It is made on a small square surface (canvas). Appropriately using the possibilities of perspective, the selected scale and the ratio of details to each other, the appropriateness of color and shading ensured that the work was impressive and attractive. Linear perspective allows you to see how visible objects shrink, shrink, and change color as they move away. In particular, the trees, which are getting smaller and smaller, as well as the girl's figure, which is slightly noticeable, help to deeply feel spatiality and spaciousness.

In short, nature awakens a sense of homeland in a person, motivates him to work and courage, perfects many feelings. F.V. Vasilev is the artist who brought the spirit of the storm and the mood of rebellion to the painting of the Russian landscape. He did not live long (he died at the age of 23). But one is surprised to see the romantic spirit of the composition of his landscapes, preserving the maturity, life truth and simplicity. While looking at his painting *Before the Rain*, you feel as if you hear the sound of disturbed birds and rustling of trees. Everything depicted in the landscape seems to be disturbed by the sudden change in nature. The spirit of restlessness characteristic of the artist was reflected in his painting "The Crimean Mountains" (1873). The magnificent beauty of the southern nature is expressed in it, just like in a dream. Z. Kavalevskaya still life with flowers (1968) depicts Uzbek applied art objects with flowers. because everything described in it is Uzbek.

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