



STUDYING THE WORKS OF ARTISTS WHO CREATED WOMEN'S IMAGE IN THE FINE ARTS OF UZBEKISTAN

Nasirdinova Holy Nizhmad's daughter

ADU "Visual Arts and Engineering Graphics"

Color Image (Software) Education is a 3rd-Grade Student

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the works of portrait artists about the state of the woman and the scientific theoretical foundations of the portrait. The works provide information about the palette of colors, the state of the images and their interpretation, the singing of our national values, and their philosophical ideas.

Keywords: portrait, fine art, color, image, poem, genre, anatomical structure, portrait, image, woman, mother's image, interpretation, value, creativity, philosophical idea, oil, saturation, beauty, self-sufficiency, evening.

INTRODUCTION

In U.S. painting, there are various publications, catalogs, magazines, and articles related to the interpretation and study of the image of ancient and medieval women. However, information from all ages does not thoroughly highlight and study the image of women as a special scientific topic. The art of Oriental miniatures demonstrates the imagination and spiritual research of its time. In her striking examples, women's image is also reflected. They can be conditionally divided into two worldly layers: sacred (traditional) and realistic. In the Holy Scriptures, poets and artists tried to show the harmony and beauty of the entire universe through the image of beautiful women.

The artist's possibilities are unlimited to me. It has the opportunity to describe the delicate tremors of flower leaves and the endless universe, the anxieties of everyday life and events of world importance. It contains hundreds of square meters of imagery, the ability to make sculptures from large stones. He can paint a portrait at the level of a wheat grain and make a sculpture that comes like a jig. To accomplish his creative capabilities, the artist uses dozens of artifacts to open up a new opportunity. Pencils and oils, clay and gold, paper and window, fabric and steel - all of this becomes a work of art in the hands of creativity.

Humanity's spiritual component is art. It includes such types as music, theatre, cinema, literature, choreography, painting and art of practical decoration. Each type of art uses a variety of tools to reflect put before it, music - sounds, fine arts, etc. At the same time. The issue of determining the role of art in people's lives has sparked sharp debate and controversy throughout.

There are several types, genres of visual art, each with its own kind and audience. The portrait is especially distinguished by the abundance of artists and tomashabi.



Portraits are one of the oldest in genres and reveal people's external and inner nightmares through painting. Visual works of art describe to us the time, culture, and spirituality of the person in the picture. For example, The Portrait of the Queen by Behzod is a mystery of rare works. This raises the question of whether the portrait is close to natura. Not to be overlooked is the conflict that alcoholic beverages are often made in one side, especially the heart of the historic centre of the world. His mouth was made inadvertently. Their garments are lush, embroidered, and festive. A blind heart, which at first was like a crown. He held elegant flowers in his hands. In general, the queen is portrayed as a poet. She looks like a beautiful man who has been celebrated thousands of times in Oriental poetry. Behzod's book "The Girl Among the Flowering Branches" is an example of the harmony of figurative and decorated genesis. Your tongues look like the body of a black-shirted moon-faced girl is flying in the yellow background. In his shirt, decorations in the image of a wide leafy branch are seen meaningfully. The body harmonizes with decoration and awakens the imagination as if singing eternal beauty.

In Uzbek fine art, we can see the appearance of women in the work of many artists. Because in our country, the image of a woman is portrayed as a continuation of love, loyalty, loyalty, will, maturity, patience, and life. Initially, the image of a woman was also portrayed as a symbol of beauty, self-sufficiency, and love in the Orient and Europe. In the work of almost all artists in Uzbekistan, we can see the image of a woman and a mother. To illustrate: Imagine that a man who is walking on a road suddenly finds that it becomes two diverging paths.

In the work of Rahim Sha'drach, Me'shach and A'bed'ne'go, we can see the image of a woman. It is impossible to say that the work "Dawn, Motherhood" is one of the artist's horns. It shows an Uzbek woman breastfeeding her sweet-sleeping child in a warm garden during the miraculous moment of dawn. The entertainment carved by hand and made as straight as possible. The peace of the fatherland, the spirituality of the woman, the peaceful, happy mother, and the family are shown in the garden of nature. The main elements of the idea in the image are nature, mother, dawn and infant child. That is, the beauty of nature, motherhood, and dawn means the beauty of the whole world.

In the work of all artists, we can see the image of a woman or a mother. There is no artist who once during his work did not address the image of a woman or a mother.

Professor Jubilee Basharov, an artist from Uzbekistan, an academic of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, accompanied portraits and historical genres of fine art. His famous works, such as "Nebuchadnezzar," "The Song of Kashmir," "The Festival of Booths," "Anorexia," "Youth," "Pillakor," "Anorexia," and "Motherhood," describe the role of women in the difficult, difficult times of that era. The painting of The Watch Tower Publications Index and the Research Guide for Jehovah's Witnesses was published at that time.



Q. Basharov "Nebuchadnezzar" Q. Basharov "In the Garden of Nebuchadnezzar"

In 1956, in the village of Birchmulla, Rahim Ahmedov created a portrait of a courageous old woman whose two sons and his wife had not returned from the front lines and had not been buried in hard work, and the book *Thoughts of Mother*. The woman often sat in the wilderness, immersed in imagination. The woman's evenings, Rakim, who was a young orphan from the mother, waved her brother's bag and aroused love and deep respect. In the composition of the portrait of "Mother's Thoughts," the figure came a little ahead. The appearance of a woman immersed in imagination by leaning on a cushion near a firewood tree, with her knees wrapped around her eyes, has a classical position in composition, and has been found very favorable. The woman is characterized by a deep state of spirituality on her face, in her large bright eyes on her sad face, and in her laborious face. The shaft, perhaps made of a lightweight wood, had to be cared for by hand and made ascent.

The Uzbek folk artist Chihuahua Ahmarov is also one of the artists who has addressed the image of a woman many times during her work. The portrait of Chihuahua Axmarov Neb u'chad nez'zar fully reflects the image. The artist worked in 1976 with tempera dyes on the fabric of the processed ticket for a portrait of 100x100. The portrait is the property of the author. The purple emerald and light yellow, delicate general, and purple colors in the star-shaped wall mayolics in the clothing and portrait background of Sha'drach, Me'shach and A'bed'ne go seem to reflect the tragic fate of



this great poet. It is noticeable how sad the artist loaded into this portrait. The portrait is painted in the form of an ornamental surface unique to this artist.

In his work, P. Benkov also addressed the reputation of a woman many times. His works, such as "The Girl of Hiva," "The Grape Ring," and "The Cousins," are well-known. In his essay "The Daughter of Hiva," a teenage girl sits charcoal in one of the courtyards of Hiva, which is drowned in the sunlight. A flowering shirt on his shoulders, a beautiful doughnut on the head. The fact that he carefully looked at his eyes, bent his head, the movement of his hands, and the way he was working. Because of the brightness of the paintings and the fact that they work in a freest style, we deepen the national collection in the poem. It can be described as the first realistic example of creativity in Uzbek fine art. At the time, it was placed at the constant exposition of the Tretyakov State Gallery.

Uzbekistan's independence also directly influenced the national identity of the Uzbek people, its spiritual world, which means its art. Avoiding ideological harassment and achieving freedom of creativity are considered important factors in the artistic process, which has made it easier for artists to create new plastic forms and create them in a variety of styles. Orif Muinov is one of the most desirable artists in the historical genre of fine art since the late 20th and early 11th centuries. O. Muinov's portraits encircle the eye with his plastic completion. The stripes are voile and very beautiful. But the main thing is that they are unique and visible. In particular, the artist's historical women's portraits have instilled all the heart and love in these luxurious paintings. These are Queen To'maris, Bibixonim, Neb'u chad nez'zar.

In visual art, the image of a woman is a parish of inspiration of artists, a topic that immortal times and space do not choose. The image of a woman is a symbolic expression of life and life. At any time, the image of a woman has not lost her place or place. It is a suitable topic for any period. After all, life will continue when there is a woman. A woman is not an incomparable force that inspires artists and the people of art.

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