

## Section 1. Study of art

<https://doi.org/10.29013/ESR-22-11.12-3-5>

*Nigmatov Ulug'bek,  
dotsent of "Theater decoration painting" of the National Institute  
of Art and Design named after Kamoliddin Behzod  
Uzbekistan, Tashkent*

### REPRESENTATION OF THE DAILY GENRE IN COLORED PAINTING

**Abstract.** This article analyzes the originality of the works created in the daily genre in the art of wares painting, creative feelings, attitude in describing the processes taking place in the surrounding world, the role of pictorial means in its expression. Painting art arises in the creator's unique attitude to the reality that is happening around him and increases the desire to enrich the spiritual world of people, to create, to live in their hearts.

**Keywords:** artist, painting, daily genre, image, character, means of expression, style, form, paint, colorite, wares.

Painting it is a pictorial and remote formative creation. This process takes a lot of time and begins from the very first glance of the artist. The success of a creative person, the mood of creative creativity also depends on his mental state, the appreciation of his talent. In essence, painting is an inner mood in itself; and the desire to engage in this art reflects a clear vision and conception of the painting.

When painting works with volumetric objects, it places them in the plane. The two-dimensionality of the picture plane is opposed to the requirements for describing the distance in painting. In fact, everything is flat on the plane of picture. The shapes and paints painted by the artist are seen by the viewer in remote interaction.

And in reality, the card does not have either a previous plan or a background, the real distance of the card being described lies in the plane of the card. Only the shape and color are present in the painting. If the images are depicted on the painting as real as in

nature, then the most reliable illusion has been created. At the same time, it should be noted that artists who lived and worked at different times interpreted the plane and distance in the painting differently. The shape of the items is the element that forms the distance. The environment and distance transferred to the picture plane are defined as a negative form.

Painting of artists working with the help of a special tool-a workbench (easel). Wares painting works are treated with mosaic, stained glass, watercolor, gouache, pastel paints on flat surface materials such as fabric, cardboard, mirror, plywood in no large measure. In counter painting, oil and watercolor paints are often used [1, P. 169].

The art of wares painting has a rich history, which occupies a very important place among other types of art in the formation and development of the aesthetic worldview of mankind. The works created in the easel painting penetrate the human psyche, attracting the viewer, no matter in which genre they are

represented. It gives people a sense of pleasure, no matter whether it is a portrait, still life or landscape and daily genre.

Especially the paintings created in the daily genre make a special impression on the viewer with their reflection on the spirit of the era, everyday lifestyle and important events of the era.

During the independence period, the art of machine painting in Uzbekistan has made great progress in a very short time. Art of painting of Uzbekistan has come a triumphal way. Artists of the Republic actively participated in many exhibitions, demonstrating the growing impressionability of our art. In addition, our artists have been creating in many genres to this day.

One of the genres of painting art with its own peculiarities is the domestic genre, which reflects the everyday social and personal life of Fine Art, domestic life. In marriage, it has such features as a deep disclosure of conspicuous interactions and actions, its internal essence and social historical content. This genre developed in connection with the growth of democratic and realistic artistic traditions, the increased interest of artists to describe in detail the life and work of the people. In the daily genre, painting occupies a leading place, in graphics, small-scale sculpture, a household theme is also common.

Daily genre are common in primitive art (hunting scenes, images of traditions), Oriental (murals and reliefs) and Greek (vase decoration) art, occupying an important place in Hellenistic art. The first samples were created in the Ancient East (China, later Korea, Japan). During the Renaissance, the domestic genre was enriched with Real events, household details. In medieval Europe and Asia, murals, embossed patterns, became widespread in miniature, appeared in the shark and in Europe as a special genre of art.

In the domestic genre, from the XVII century, domestic life acquired a social meaning, a comic, Social critical orientation arose; emotional elegance, psychological subtlety and sharp chayotic observations were reflected. World artists such as Jotto, Rem-

brandt, he. Hogarth, A. Vatto, F. Goya, P. P. Rubens, V. G. Perav, I. E. Repin, V. E. Makovsky, A. A. Daneyka works of art in the domestic genre are popular [2].

On the territory of Uzbekistan, this genre has found expression in murals and miniatures. Of the artists of the XX century B. Hamdamy, L. Abdullaev, 3. Inagamov, M. Saidovs, from masters of Applied Art A. Muhtarov, Sh. Mominova's created works on a domestic theme [3].

The best examples of the work of artists of Uzbekistan for these periods have such qualities as a unique style, expressive images, a high professional culture. Although these works do not resemble each other in style and thematically, their ideological commonality is in tune with a careful reflection of modern reality, a deep description of the inner world of Uzbek people, their attitude to work and life expectancy. Even today, while artists are images of the life of the ring and the reality that is happening around it, delicate in it seeks to express the landscape behind the scenes.

It is not so that the artists see life in their works, but they choose the action-packed looks in it, drop the unnecessary secondary looks, exaggerate the important ones. By familiarizing and exaggerating, artists achieve an effective effect of things and employees on the thinking and feelings of people.

An artist is not just a person who knows being, but a person who has a rich imagination and the ability to contemplate. In his work, he not only simply reflects the being, but also, based on it, comes up with, imagines and weaves something. The most important thing is that works of art not only reflect the presence in its content, it expresses the artist's ideas, enriches it, while such works also have the power of emotional impact on the viewer.

Images in domestic genres are created through the experiences of the artist's life, who tries to attribute the story in his imagination or in real life to the wares of life behind the window in wares painting, that is, in a philosophical sense. It is natural that the landscape that takes place on the second side of the

window, acting as a visible barrier, will interest every person, of course.

But since the artist expresses this landscape, he conveys to the viewer the extent to which life in the human way of life is either joyful or sad, through color harmony and philosophical depiction. Moreover, through the manifestations of a real or fantastic nature, the artist's feelings, thoughts, dreams are expressed in him.

The artist is involuntarily attracted by the expression of domestic marriage in a machine painting. The composition created in the painting brings the viewer into the illusion of the image, while deeply contemplating it. During the observation of the pictorial life, a person lives, feels with the colors reflected in it. In painting, colors and emotions are the highest level factor. The fact that he finds expression in each creator in a different way is a vivid proof that he is without limits.

Each Uzbek artist in his work shows the Uzbek daily in a beautiful form and tries to increase the imagination of the work by depicting it in connection with nature.

Indeed, the cultural wealth created by mankind remains not only wealth left or created from the people of the past, but also a mirror in itself, reflecting human intelligence, thoughts about life.

As a conclusion, I will say that the works of the above-mentioned skilled artists serve as a large school for young artists, young artists who are studying like us, stepping into independent creativity. Not all of the works of our young artists of different genres that are put on exhibitions today are artistically perfect. In counter painting, works of the domestic genre are increasingly reduced. Works that embody the realities of life, imagination and real life are practically not created. In our works, we must reflect the spirit of the era, the beauty of life.

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