



TYPES OF VISUAL ARTS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about what visual art is itself and its types

KEYWORDS

Images, imagination, reality, architecture, graphics, painting

Introduction

The visual arts are spatial, not extended in time. It requires two- or three-dimensional space. Although in our time, thanks to technical possibilities, there is a type of art that includes time space (video art).

Fine art reflects reality with the help of visual images:

- the diversity of the world around us;
- human thoughts and feelings.

It is a way of cognizing the surrounding and oneself.

For this purpose, the artist uses generalization and imagination.

Types of visual art:

- Architecture
- Painting
- Graphics
- Sculpture
- Decorative and applied art
- Theatrical and decorative art
- Design

Architecture

Architecture is the art of constructing buildings and structures for human life and activity. The word "architecture" comes from the Greek "Archus" - chief, supreme; "Tectonico" - construction. Requires three-dimensional space. Also has an interior space - interior.

Painting

Painting is a type of fine art, works of which are created with the help of colors (tempera, oil paints, acrylic, gouache, ...).

Graphics

Graphics is a type of fine art that includes drawing and printed images. "Grapho" means to write, draw, paint.

Drawings are done in pencil, ink, sepia, sanguine,

Printed images - engravings, lithographs, woodcuts, monotype.

Graphics is divided into easel, book and applied.

On the border of painting and graphics are watercolor, gouache and pastel.

The first works of graphics are rock paintings of primitive art. In ancient Greece, graphic art was at the highest level - vasopis.

Sculpture

The term comes from the Latin "sculpere" - to cut, carve. Unlike painting and graphics, sculpture has volume.

Sculpture is a volumetric image.

Materials: bone, stone, wood, clay, metal, wax....

Sculpture is one of the oldest art forms.

The first sculptural works were idols, amulets, depicting ancient gods.

A distinction is made between circular sculpture (viewed from different sides) and relief (high, medium, low, counterrelief). Sculpture is divided into types: easel and monumental (monuments, memorials) and monumental-decorative (architectural decoration).

Decorative-applied art (DPI)

In every house live and serve us various objects. And if they are touched by the hand of an artist, jeweler or folk craftsman, they become a work of decorative and applied art. The term appeared in the 18th century from the French word "decor" - decoration everywhere. Applied means something to which skill, art is applied.

Historical genre

A historical genre is a work of art that reflects real historical characters or events.

The mythological genre. A mythological genre is a work of art that reflects mythological subjects.

Religious

The battle genre

The battle genre is a work of art that reflects military episodes.

An artist who paints on battle themes is called a batalist.

Portrait

A portrait is an image of a person in sculpture, painting and graphics.

Portraits painted by artists convey to us images of people from past eras.

Landscape

Landscape is a painting in which nature has become its main content.

The term "landscape" (paysage) came from the French language, which means "nature" in translation.

Landscape originated in Holland as an independent genre.

Landscape painting is diverse. There are landscapes that accurately convey certain corners of nature, in others the state is subtly conveyed. There are also fantastic landscapes.

Still-life

The term "still life" comes from the French word, literally meaning "dead nature".

These are paintings, the heroes of which are various household items, fruits, flowers or food (fish, game, and so on).

Still lifes tell us not only about things, but also about their owners, about their lives, everyday life and habits.

Household genre

The household genre is paintings that reflect episodes from people's daily lives.

Marina

The marina is a work of art that depicts the sea.

An artist who paints the sea is called a marine painter.

The animalistic genre

The animalistic genre is a work of art that depicts animals.

Interior

An image of the interior of an architectural structure.

Art Style

The concept of "style" is a peculiarity that allows you to immediately determine in which historical epoch the work was created.

An artistic (high) style is a direction that involves all kinds of art.

For example, Baroque is a high style, and rococo is a direction.

Great or high styles include classical antiquity, Romanesque style and Gothic in the Middle Ages, Renaissance style, which marked the transition period from the Middle Ages to Modern Times, Baroque and classicism in Modern Times. The last major style at the turn of the XIX – XX centuries was Art Nouveau, in which an attempt was made to revive the unity of architecture, decorative and fine arts.

The combination of several types of art in one work is called the synthesis of arts.

In other words, an artistic style reaches the highest level when it involves all kinds of art.

Having developed in a certain historical epoch, high styles were continuously transformed and revived at the next stage in a new quality. For example, classicism of the XVII century in France took the basis from the ancient classics, while it is very different from neoclassicism of the second half of the XVIII century. and, of course, from neoclassicism as one of the directions of eclecticism of the second half of the XIX – early XX centuries.

Art education has long been concerned with the development of human creativity. Whitford." Lowenfeld," and Read'are but a few who have made pioneering efforts to understand creative behavior and to develop it in children. The interest that art education has in creativity is now being echoed in

other areas. The concept of creativity, like the concepts of intelligence and adjustment, is becoming part of the professional language of the field of general education, and it is not surprising to find theoretical or empirical research papers about creativity in most scholarly educational journals. Furthermore, recent studies of creativity, like those of past decades of intelligence and adjustment, are beginning to determine new purposes in American education. Among the approaches taken for the study of creativity, three of those formulated have been especially useful: 1. Guilford" has constructed and identified a set of unitary abilities or factors that he believes underlie the complex called creativity. His work has greatly influenced many researchers who have used his tests, or tests similar to his, in identifying creative children and adults. 2. Stein" has taken another approach, and has called the creative work a "novel work that is considered useful or tenable to some group at some point in time." This definition has been used to designate individuals who have produced such creative works and who were subsequently studied with regard to various personality characteristics. 3. In the field of art education, Burkhardt and Beittel," among others, have not only used factor-analytic methodologies but have investigated creativity in terms of process characteristics. The spontaneous and the deliberate are two very useful constructs for viewing process orientation. Individuals whose products display these characteristics have also been studied for personality syndromes. The strategy used in this study provides a fourth tack for investigating creativity in the visual arts. A close analysis of the qualities and characteristics that are called creative in the visual arts will indicate that a wide array of differences exists among them.

Visual arts encompass a wide range of artistic expressions that appeal to the sense of sight. Some common types of visual arts include:

- 1. Painting:** This involves applying pigment to a surface, such as canvas or paper, using techniques like brushstrokes or palette knife work.
- 2. Drawing:** This encompasses various techniques, such as graphite pencil, charcoal, pen and ink, pastels, and more, to create images on paper or other surfaces.
- 3. Sculpture:** Sculpture involves shaping materials like clay, stone, wood, metal, or even mixed media to create three-dimensional artworks.
- 4. Printmaking:** Printmaking techniques include etching, woodcut, linocut, lithography, and screen printing, where an image is transferred from a matrix onto paper or another surface.
- 5. Photography:** Photography captures images using light-sensitive materials or digital sensors, and it encompasses various genres such as portrait, landscape, documentary, and abstract photography.
- 6. Film and Video:** This includes moving images captured on film or digitally, often incorporating elements such as narrative, cinematography, editing, and sound design.
- 7. Mixed Media:** Mixed media art combines different materials and techniques, such as painting, collage, assemblage, and digital elements, to create unique artworks.

8. Digital Art: Digital art encompasses artworks created or manipulated using digital tools and techniques, such as digital painting, digital photography, 3D modeling, and digital collage.

These are just a few examples, and within each type, there are numerous styles, genres, and approaches that artists explore to express their ideas and emotions.

Visual arts in Uzbekistan encompass a rich tapestry of cultural heritage, influenced by its history, traditions, and diverse ethnic groups. Some notable types of visual arts in Uzbekistan include:

1. Traditional Uzbek Painting (Miniature Painting): Uzbekistan has a long tradition of miniature painting, characterized by intricate details, vibrant colors, and depictions of folklore, literature, and historical events.

2. Suzani Embroidery: Suzani is a traditional form of embroidery in Uzbekistan, typically featuring intricate floral and geometric patterns. These embroidered textiles are often used as decorative elements in homes or as ceremonial garments.

3. Ceramics and Pottery: Uzbekistan is renowned for its pottery and ceramics, with distinct styles found in different regions of the country. Traditional techniques include hand-painted designs and intricate glazing.

4. Silk Weaving: Silk weaving has a long history in Uzbekistan, with the city of Margilan being famous for its silk production. Traditional ikat weaving techniques are used to create vibrant, patterned textiles for clothing, home decor, and ceremonial purposes.

5. Woodcarving: Woodcarving is a traditional craft in Uzbekistan, with artisans creating intricately carved wooden doors, furniture, and decorative objects featuring geometric patterns, floral motifs, and calligraphic inscriptions.

6. Metalwork: Uzbekistan has a rich tradition of metalworking, with artisans crafting decorative objects, jewelry, and architectural elements using techniques such as filigree, engraving, and hammering.

7. Contemporary Art: In recent years, Uzbekistan's contemporary art scene has been flourishing, with artists exploring a wide range of mediums and themes, often blending traditional techniques with modern influences.

These are just a few examples of the diverse visual arts traditions found in Uzbekistan, reflecting the country's cultural richness and artistic heritage.

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