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DASTGOHLI RANGTASVIRDA MAISHIY JANRNING IFODALANISHI

Kamola Jo'rayeva

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Ilmiy rahbar: Ulfat Shuhratovich Ismatov

ANNOTATSIYA

Bo'lajak tasviriy san'at o'qituvchilarini tasviriy san'at tur va janrlari, ya'ni maishiy janrning rivojlanish tarixi, tasviriy san'atdagi ahamiyat haqida chuqurroq bilim olishga, shu janrda ijod qilgan rassomlar haqida ma'lumot berib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Rangtasvir, tasviriy san'at, maishiy janr, tasavvur, ijod.

EXPRESSION OF THE LIFE GENRE IN DEVICE PAINTING

Kamola Jorayeva

Student of Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute of Tashkent region

Supervisor: Ulfat Shuhratovich Ismatov

ABSTRACT

Prospective teachers of fine arts were provided with information about the types and genres of fine arts, ie the history of the development of the domestic genre, the importance of fine arts, the artists who created in this genre.

Keywords: Painting, fine arts, domestic genre, imagination, creativity.

KIRISH

Rangtasvir san'ati ijodkorning tevarak-atrofdagi kechayotgan voqelikka xos munosabatida yuzaga keladi va insonlarning ma'naviy dunyosini boyitishga, ular qalbida yaratish, yashnatish ishtiyoqini oshiradi. Ijodkorning muvaffaqiyati, ijodiy yaratuvchanlik kayfiyati uning ruhiy holatiga, iste'dodining qadrlanishiga ham bog'liq. Aslini olganda, rangtasvir o'zida ichki kayfiyat; ushbu san'at bilan shug'ullanish istagi esa, kartina haqidagi tiniq tasavvur va konsepsiyani aks ettiradi. Rangtasvir bu tasviriy va masofaviy shakllanuvchi ijod hisoblanadi. Bu jarayon ko'p vaqtni talab etib, rassomning birinchi nigoh tashlashidanoq boshlanadi.

Rangtasvir hajmli ob'ektlar bilan ishlansada, ularni tekislikda joylashtiradi. Kartina tekisligining ikki o'lchamliligi rangtasvirda masofani tasvirlashning talablariga qarshi turadi. Aslida kartina tekisligida hamma narsa tekis. Rassom chizgan shakllar va bo'yoqlarni tomoshabin masofaviy o'zaro aloqadorlikda ko'radi. Haqiqatda esa kartinaning oldingi plani ham, orqa plani ham yo'q, tasvirlanayotgan

kartinning real masofasi kartina tekisligida yotadi. Kartinada faqat shakl va rang mavjud. Agar tasvirlar kartinada naturadagidek real tasvirlangan bo'lsa, demak, eng ishonchli illyuziya yaratilgandir. Shu bilan birga shuni aytib o'tish lozimki, turli davrlarda yashab ijod etgan rassomlar kartinadagi tekislik va masofani turlicha talqin etishgan. Buyumlar shakli masofani hosil qiluvchi element hisoblanadi. Kartina tekisligiga ko'chirilgan atrof-muhit va masofa negativ shakl sifatida belgilanadi.

ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Dastgohli rangtasvir rassomlarning maxsus asbob-dastgox (molbert) yordamida ishlaydigan suratlaridir. Dastgohli rangtasvir asarlari uncha katta bo'lmagan o'lchovda mato, karton, oyna, faner kabi tekis yuzali materiallarga mozaykali, vitrajli, akvarelli, guashli, pastelli bo'yoqlar bilan ishlanadi. Dastgohli rangtasvirda ko'pincha moyli va akvarel bo'yoqlar qo'llaniladi.

Dastgohli rangtasvir san'ati boy tarixga ega bo'lib, u insoniyatning estetik dunyoqarashi shakllanishi va rivojlanishida san'atning boshqa turlari qatorida juda muhim o'rin tutadi. Dastgohli rangtasvirda yaratilgan asarlar qaysi janrda ifodalanmasin, tomoshabinni o'ziga jalb qilgan holda, inson ruhiyatiga kirib boradi. U xox portret, natyurmort yoki manzara va maishiy janrda bo'lmasin, kishilarga zavq hissini bag'ishlaydi. Ayniqsa, maishiy janrda yaratilgan kartinalar o'zida davr ruhi, kundalik turmush tarzi va davrning muhim voqealarini aks ettirganligi bilan tomoshabinda o'zgacha taassurot uyg'otadi.

Rassomlik san'atining o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga ega janrlaridan biri maishiy janr tasviriy san'atning kundalik ijtimoiy va shaxsiy hayotni, maishiy turmushni aks ettiradigan janridir. Turmushda ko'zga tashlanadigan o'zaro munosabatlar va hatti-harakatlarni, uning ichki mohiyati va ijtimoiy tarixiy mazmunini chuqur ochib berish kabi xususiyatlarga ega. Ushbu janr demokratik va realistik badiiy an'analarning o'sishi, rassomlarning xalq hayoti va mehnat faoliyatini atroflicha tasvirlashga qiziqishining ortishi bilan bog'liq holda rivojlandi. Maishiy janrda rangtasvir (kartina) yetakchi o'rin tutadi, grafika, kichik hajmdagi haykaltaroshlikda ham maishiy mavzu keng tarqalgan.

Mustaqillik davrida O'zbekistonda dastgohli rangtasvir san'ati juda qisqa vaqtda rivojlanib katta yutuqlarga erishdi. O'zbekiston rangtasvir san'ati zafarli yo'lni bosib o'tdi. Respublikamiz rassomlari ko'pgina ko'rgazmalarda faol ishtirok etib, san'atimiz ta'sirchanligini ortib borayotganini namoyish etdilar. Qolaversa, rassomlarimiz bugungi kungacha ko'pgina janrlarda ijod qilib kelmoqdalar.

Rassomlik san'atining o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga ega janrlaridan biri maishiy janr tasviriy san'atning kundalik ijtimoiy va shaxsiy hayotni, maishiy turmushni aks ettiradigan janridir. Turmushda ko'zga tashlanadigan o'zaro munosabatlar va hatti-

harakatlarni, uning ichki mohiyati va ijtimoiy tarixiy mazmunini chuqur ochib berish kabi xususiyatlarga ega. Ushbu janr demokratik va realistik badiiy an'analarning o'sishi, rassomlarning xalq hayoti va mehnat faoliyatini atroflicha tasvirlashga qiziqishining ortishi bilan bog'liq holda rivojlandi. Maishiy janrda rangtasvir (kartina) yetakchi o'rin tutadi, grafika, kichik hajmdagi haykaltaroshlikda ham maishiy mavzu keng tarqalgan.

NATIJALAR

Maishiy lavhalar ibtidoiy san'at (ov manzaralari, urf-odatlar tasvirlari), Sharq (devoriy rasmlar va releflar) va Yunon (vazalar bezagi) san'atida ko'p uchraydi, ellinizm san'atida muhim o'rin egallagan. Dastlabki namunalari qadimgi Sharq (Xitoy, keyinroq Koreya, Yaponiya)da yaratildi. Uyg'onish davrida maishiy janr real voqealar, maishiy detallar bilan boyitildi. O'rta asrlarda Yevropa va Osiyoda devoriy rasmlar, bo'rtma naqshlar, miniatyurada keng tarqaldi, Sharkda va Yevropada san'atning maxsus janri sifatida namoyon bo'ldi.

O'zbekiston hududida esa mazkur janr devoriy rasmlarda va miniatyuralarda o'z ifodasini topgan. XX-asr rassomlaridan B.Hamdamiy, L.Abdullaev, 3.Inog'omov, M.Saidovlar, amaliy san'at ustalaridan A.Muhtorov, Sh.Mo'minova maishiy mavzuda asarlar yaratdilar.

O'zbekiston rassomlari ijodining bu davrlariga oid eng yaxshi namunalari o'ziga xos uslub, ifodali obrazlar, yuksak professional madaniyat kabi fazilatlarga ega. Bu asarlar uslub va tematik jihatdan bir-biriga o'xshamasa ham, g'oyaviy umumiyliги zamonaviy voqelikni diqqat bilan aks ettirishi, o'zbek kishilarining ichki dunyosi, mehnatga munosabati va hayot kechirmalarini chuqur tasvirlanishi bilan hamoxangdir.

MUHOKAMA

Bugungi kunda ham rassomlar halq hayoti va atrofida sodir bo'layotgan voqelikni tasvirlar ekan, undagi xarir parda ortidagi manzarani ifodalashga intiladi.

Rassom borliqni shunchaki biladigan shaxs emas, balki u boy tasavvur va tafakkur qilish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan kishidir. U o'z ijodida borliqni shunchaki aks ettiribgina qolmay, balki unga asoslangan holda nimalarnidir o'ylab topadi, tasavvur etadi va to'qiydi. Eng muhimi san'at asarlari o'z mazmunida borliqni aks ettiribgina qolmasdan, u rassomning g'oyalarini ifodalaydi, uni boyitadi, Shu bilan birga bunday asarlar tomoshabinga emotsional ta'sir ko'rsatish kuchiga ham egadir.

Maishiy turmushning dastgohli rangtasvirda ifodalanishi rassomni beixtiyor o'ziga jalb etadi. Kartinada yaratiladigan kompozitsiya tomoshabinni chuqur o'yga solishi bilan birga uni tasvirdagi xayotga olib kiradi. Inson tasviriy xayotni kuzatish

mobaynida unda aks etgan ranglar bilan yashaydi, his qiladi. Rangtasvirda ranglar va hissiyotlar eng oliy darajadagi omil hisoblanadi. Uning har bir ijodkorda turli tarzda o'z ifodasini topishi chek-chegarasiz ekanligining yorqin isbotidir.

Har bir o'zbek rassomi o'z asarida o'zbek xonadonini go'zal shakl-shamoilda ko'rsatib, o'y-kechinmalarini tabiat bilan bog'liq holda tasvir etib, asar xayotiyiligini oshirishga xarakat qiladi.

Haqiqatdan ham insoniyat yaratib qoldirgan madaniy boyliklar faqat o'tmish kishilaridan qolgan yoki yaratilayotgan boyliklar bo'lib qolmay, balki o'zida inson aql-zakovati, hayot to'g'risidagi fikr-o'ylarini aks ettiruvchi ko'zgu hamdir.

XULOSA

Xulosa sifatida shuni daytish kerakki, yuqorida ta'kidlab o'tilgan mohir rassomlar asarlari biz kabi tahsil olayotgan yoshlar, mustaqil ijodga qadam qo'yayotgan yosh san'atkorlar uchun katta maktab vazifasini o'taydi. Bugungi kunda yosh rassomlarimizning ko'rgazmalarga qo'yilayotgan turli janrdagi asarlarining barchasi ham badiiy jihatdan mukammal emas. Dastgohli rangtasvirda maishiy janrdagi asarlar tobora kamayib bormokda. Turmush tarzi, tasavvur va real xayotda sodir bo'layotgan voqeliklarni o'zida aks ettirgan asarlar deyarli yaratilmayapti. Asarlarimizda davr ruhi, hayot go'zalligini aks ettirishimiz lozim.

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