

Painting - The Basic Laws of Color Art and Composition

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ABSTRACT

In this article, it is stated that painting is one of the types of fine arts that reflect the real life and influence the thoughts and feelings of the audience.

A work of art on a surface, painted with paints (watercolor, tempera, watercolor, gouache, etc.) is called painting. The images in the painting are very bright and spectacular. Artists create their works with paintings and plastic tools. Although they use the possibilities of pencil and composition, one of the main tools for painting is color. Images in the painting are created using paints that form a continuous layer of paint on the image level. Even in watercolor painting, even if there are untouched areas on the paper, it does not affect the continuity of the image, because the paints absorb and mix with each other.

Keywords: plastic, metal, arch, bone, painting, monumental painting, decorative art, comprehensive, realistic, objective.

Introduction

The possibilities of color and expressiveness of color are used in painting with the freedom and full power necessary for the artist. Color can be used to highlight the main idea of the composition, to highlight important details, to give the depth of the distance, or to give the image flatness.

The most important distinguishing feature of painting is that the image of shape and distance, images and movements can be seen only through color.

Painting reflects the complex world of human emotions and character, as well as the subtle changes of nature, the ability to convey fantastic images and philosophical ideas. All this is given through the genres of painting.

The diversity of objects, events and happenings in the world and the growing interest of artists in them led to the

emergence of different genres in painting in the XVII century. These were the genres of portrait, landscape, still life, animalistic, mythical, historical, superstitious, and domestic. Genres or their elements may interfere in a painting. For example, a still life and a landscape can successfully complement a portrait.

Painting is divided into bench and monumental painting.

The artist works the painting on a canvas drawn by a podramnikki. This canvas will be mounted on a bench. For this reason, it is also called bench painting.

The word “monumental” means very large. Monumental painting is a large painting (fresco, panel, etc.) painted on the interior or exterior walls of buildings. A monumental painting cannot be separated on its basis (walls, base, ceiling, etc.). Themes for

monumental paintings are chosen with great care. For this, historical events, heroic deeds, folk tales and so on are selected. Panels, mosaics and stained glass are also directly connected with monumental painting. These types of art are decorative painting and decorative art. Here the unity of style and image of monumental painting and architecture is important.

There are also types of painting, such as miniatures, icon painting, decorative patterns and theatrical decoration. Each type of painting is distinguished by its performance technique and specifications for solving artistic and figurative tasks.

The art of icon painting has played an important role in the history of painting. This art was born in Byzantium in the IV century and spread throughout the Orthodox world. Icons serve the world, depicting only images from sacred religious writings.

Icons in the mausoleums form an integral composition with architecture, decorative and applied arts. The images on the icons have a great emotional and figurative effect under the influence of flashing lights and candles in religious ceremonies, as well as religious sayings.

Icons are a work of art that can give divine beauty. The color of the icons is conditional and decorative and it gives a divine idea, not real life. It also reflects the aesthetic ideals of the people. Ancient Russian icons are works of art of great artistic value to the world. Artists such as F. Grek, A. Rublev and Dionysius are considered to be the most prominent representatives of the art of icon painting.

The Main Findings and Results

Miniature art is a small work of fine art, characterized by its conditionality, decorativeness and originality of shape, texture and decoration.

In the middle Ages, images in manuscripts led to the emergence of miniature art.

Different paintings and monumental paintings are called independent paintings. Decorative painting combines different forms of decoration in architectural structures and decorative-applied arts.

Architectural decoration can be done on the wall, dome, facade and other elements of the building or on the canvas.

Theater decoration is also one of the types of painting. His task is to create an image of the

play. The artistic decoration of a play is also called scenography.

Painting plays a very important role in creating a variety of district decorations for the theater. He can accurately describe the place, time, period, style and genre of the work of art on the stage. The decoration of the theater depends not only on the nature of the work, but also on the direction of the play and the individual creative approach of the artist. That is why a single play performed in different theaters has different decorations and different meanings.

At the present time in the art of theater and decoration there are various trends and currents.

While some artists continue the realistic traditions of decorative painting, others use shape and color. They carry out various researches using light and space.

Some use non-traditional materials with different textures (plastic, metal, arch, bone, etc.).

Nowadays, laser effects, fluorescent paints, video equipment and computer graphics are also used.

One of the peculiarities of decorative painting is that it is perceived in light conditions, in a clear scene, and it can be in motion. Synthesis in art is important in the theater: the dynamic construction of the scenery should correspond to the music and the rhythm of the stage movement. The whole image of the play is based on drama, music, lighting, decoration, costume and make-up.

Depending on the technique, methods and materials used, painting can be divided into the following types: watercolor, tempered, wax (encaustic), enamel, glue, dry plaster, watercolor (fresco) and others. In some cases, it is difficult to distinguish painting from graphics.

Painting is divided into single-layer, that is, quick-finishing and multi-layered and subtle nuances and techniques that can give beautiful colors.

The artist finds the color needed for painting in the palette, and then this paint turns into a color in the plane of the painting. Here it creates a color scheme - coloring. Depending on the mixture of colors, it is warm and cold, cheerful and sad, calm and active, bright and dark.

From the history of painting

Painting is a very ancient art. Its foundations begin with rock images. Artists of the ancient period were able to achieve great influence in the works of painting, due to the great attention paid to nature, as well as innovations in the technology of painting. In the Middle Ages, the creation of paintings of various genres enriched the history of painting. Over the last centuries, the creative pursuits of artists in various currents and directions have created many new trends in painting (from realism to abstractionism).

In the works of the people of the Lower Paleolithic period, their ideas about the animal world and nature were reflected. These images were mostly hunting scenes. Not only paintings, but also graphic and embossed rock paintings are preserved on the rocks. Primitive rock paintings amaze us with their perfection, animal anatomy, movement, wool texture and imagery. Images are one of the main means of transmitting our spiritual culture from generation to generation.

In ancient times, the artist tried to depict the world as he saw it.

The principles of light and shadow, the elements of perspective, the emergence of volumetric-spatial painting were associated with them. Greek artists studied the structure, proportions and plasticity of the human body. The artists managed to depict realistic depictions of man in Greek vases in frescoes. Residences, mausoleums, temples and other structures are decorated with paintings. He created art, composition with architecture and sculpture.

Medieval painting served as a cathedral in the Romanesque period, which had a religious meaning, and mainly in the Gothic period, so only the cathedrals were decorated with paintings. Its vibrancy of colors, mainly the use of local colors, is characterized by the effectiveness of the contours. The background of the paintings and frescoes was conditional, neutral or golden and the symbolism of colors played a big role.

Stained glass plays a major role in Gothic painting. In the mysterious shade of the interior, the stained glass windows that fill the windows are bright blue, yellow and red. He gave a special spiritual condition. Today, the most beautiful examples of stained glass are preserved in the Cathedral of Chartres.

The Gothic period was the heyday of book miniatures and other decorative and applied arts.

Portraits of the Lower Gothic period are distinguished by their individual features, the height of their images.

In Gothic art, lyricalism and tragedy in psychological depression, high spirituality and social satire, clear life corrections, and fiction have been organically linked. Attitudes towards artists in society have changed. Their work began to be taken into account.

The Renaissance is one of the greatest periods in the development of world art. The Renaissance was a period of transition in the history of culture of Western and Central Europe from medieval to modern culture (in Italy - XIV-XVI centuries, in other countries - XV-XVI centuries). The ideals of the Renaissance were seen on the basis of the humanist worldview.

In the new historical epoch, interest in the heritage of the ancient period increased. Artists not only copied works of that period. Probably in a new position, the principles of humanistic art aimed at the study of man and the world around him have developed. The real world and man have risen to the skies as the greatest wealth.

This new system has taken its rightful place in the plastic art, which has aroused much interest. Among the types of fine arts, painting is the most important. There was a growing interest in monumental (fresco) painting. Secular harmony, anthropocentrism (in the center of the human universe) is reflected in portraits, domestic and historical scenes in paintings on religious and mythological themes. These ideas are fully reflected in the work of Leonardo Da Vinci. For example, the work "On the Mount" (Mona Lisa) can be seen as a symbol of that period. The painters depicted the Madonna with great skill. They sang of worldly beauty through these bright, memorable images. At the heart of the work of Renaissance artists was an independent, well-developed personality. The new imaging system was based on the study of nature. Mazachcho was the first to raise the issue of understanding volume and using it in light and shadow. Science-based linear and aerial perspectives, light-shadow laws have been created. This had a great influence on the further

development of European art (France, Spain, Germany, England and Russia).

The great people of the Renaissance: Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michelangelo, Giorgione and Titian, Tintoretto in their works reflected the new worldview of the era. The development of art in the Netherlands, France and Germany (XV-XVI centuries) is called the Northern Renaissance. The work of painters Jan Van Eyck and the great P. Brueghel was the pinnacle of the art of that period. In Germany, one of the great artists of the German Renaissance was A. Dürer.

Romanticism is one of the trends in European and American culture in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He excelled in all forms of art, philosophy and the humanities. Romanticism opposed the aesthetics of philosophy and classicism, rationalism and the immorality of society. At the heart of the romantic ideal is an interest in the history, art, national culture and folklore of other peoples, as well as the independence of the creative person. One of the hallmarks of romanticism is the sharp contrast between the ideal and reality. Romantics sought the synthesis and intermingling of art, the interdependence of types and genres in art.

Representatives of Romanticism paid special attention to the depiction of art in the dynamic movement of emotions, the gamma of bright colors. They began to pay more attention to reality than to the representatives of classicism. The peculiarities of the Romantic movements are reflected in the work of T. Jerico, one of the great representatives and founders of this movement.

Painters T. Jericho and E. Delacroix created works with a bright dark color and an independent dynamic composition.

They created images of people who were spiritually and physically strong enough to withstand natural and social disasters.

Romanticism in the visual arts turns away from academic laws. It began to reflect lyrical, heroic, emotional, culminating, and dramatic events.

From the end of the 18th century, realist current became one of the main currents in European art.

Realism is a comprehensive, realistic, objective reflection of events and happenings by specific means inherent in artistic creation.

The tendency to think realistically is reflected in different forms and genres of art. It should be noted that the influence of the artistic image is not in its resemblance to a real object, but in its natural representation. In this case, primitive art can be more realistic than academic painting. Little Dutch naturalism or Impressionist creativity can also be called a realistic image. Often, naturalism, without going deep into the internal processes of events, is satisfied only with external similarities and loses its vitality and reality, while abstract thinking can accurately describe reality. The artistic and figurative content of realistic art can be considered to correspond to the form chosen by the artist to reflect a specific idea.

One of the hallmarks of the realism method is credibility in reflecting existence. At the same time, realistic art has a variety of means of artistic expression, generalization and understanding of being.

The emergence of Impressionism revolutionized painting and had a profound effect on its development over the years. Impressionism defined the possibilities of optically mixing and texturing bright colors, ways to convey the changing beauty of the world.

Impressionism

The word "impressionism" in French means "impression" and refers to a common methodological trend in world art in the 70s and 90s of the last century.

In the work of the Impressionists, the genre of landscape became a means of expressing the waves of the human heart, as opposed to the ordinary appearance of nature. In the landscapes of Impressionist painters, a concrete human image gradually began to be perceived not as an expression of individual character, but as an integral part of nature. The admiration for the artistic and aesthetic beauty of the open air has grown, and the seconds of appearances in different seasonal spaces are the main artistic image.

The Impressionists brought a lot of innovations into the world of artistic imagery in relation to historically formed or modern schools of thought and trends. Their originality was evident in the realistic depiction of urban landscapes, they were able to depict in harmony with the scenes of nature, the rainbow-like glow of city life, the rhythm of people, buildings, environment, air

and trees in harmony with different situations reaches.

They aimed to achieve radiance by placing the paints side by side while maintaining their pure strength. In everything depicted, they moved to express the situation bathed in sunlight.

Impressionism was a multifaceted creative direction in terms of its imagery and its achievements.

Gradually, among the representatives of Impressionism, there was a shift away from the realistic image and in the spirit of such currents as decorativeism, symbolism and divisionism. In the second half of the XIX century, new names appeared among the Impressionists. Artists such as Sera and Sinyak, the founders of divisionism, Gauguin, the author of decorative and symbolic works, Cézanne, the criterion of materialism, Van Gogh, the master of expressive literary works, and Toulouse Lautrec, were named Postimpressionists.

George Sera and Paul Sinyak, in contrast to the "pure" Impressionists, based their research on optics on color. According to Sera, an artist should be able to break down paints in such a way that he can imagine how close and interconnected the colors are. As a result, Sera's paintings, built on the principle of pure decorativeism, began to work. Its monumental-decorative compositions are distinguished by their completeness and integrity.

While the Impressionists, of course, loved to include the image of man in their landscapes and to show the movement and change in nature, Cézanne approached them in his coloristic sources, but in his landscapes there is no man. In his still lifes, Cézanne attached great importance to finding the internal structure of form, the essence of the image is the unity of color devices. His aspirations were later dashed by so-called avant-garde-modernists and artists typical of the Cubist school. Cézanne's work ranges from a "still life" attitude to man to the creation of works that reflect the stable state of the human psyche. "Portrait of my wife" "The Woman in the Bath", "Peaches and Pears", "Pero and Harlequin", "The Boy in the Red Belt", "Self-Portrait", "Card Players" and others are the brightest expressions of Cézanne's artistic genius.

The modern style is imbued with the idea of a synthesis of art.

An example of this is, first of all, architecture, which combines all types of art, from painting to fashion.

In modern architecture, constructive and decorative elements are organically combined. Tables, pavilions and public buildings can be cited as a shining example of the synthesis between the arts. The facade of such buildings is not symmetrical and resembles the shapes of nature, but is a product of the independent work of the sculptor. The internal structure of such buildings also affects the appearance of the building.

The work of the Spanish architect A. Gaudí is a vivid example of an integrated figurative ensemble. In his work, reality and fantasy are mixed.

The language of modern art is often combined with the symbolism of many ideas and images associated with intricate stylized floral ornaments, twists, elongated lines and flat color spots. Works of decorative art panels, mosaics, stained glass, ceramic tiles, decorative reliefs, majolica sculptures, porcelain and glass vases are made in the same spirit.

P. Gauguin from France, M. Deni, P. Bonnar, G. Klipet from Austria, E. Munk from Norway, M. Vrubel, V. Vasnetsov, A. Benua, L. Baxter, K. Samov from Russia in connection with modern scan

Ilya Yefimovich Repin (1844-1930), one of the most active members of the fraternal association, who began to take an active part in Russian artistic life in the second half of the XIX century, devoted his entire life to the development of Russian art. Repin has worked effectively in the historical, domestic, and portrait genres. His works in this genre amaze with their deep psychology, simplicity and comprehensibility of the artistic language, as well as high professionalism.

Repin's work "Burlaks on the Volga" (1870-1873), created during his student years, marked an important event in Russian artistic life and the birth of a great artist. At the same time, this work clearly demonstrated the worldview and aesthetic ideal of the young artist. In this work, Repin strongly condemns the exploitation of tsarist Russia, describing the hard work of the burlaks. At the same time, he is proud of the greatness and great

power of the people, the spirit of the times in the image of “rebellious youth” growing up among them. It reveals people’s dissatisfaction with this marriage.

One of the currents of art of that period was abstractionism. This current completely negates realism. The word abstract is Latin and means abstract. Abstraction is the identification of abstract aspects of things, events, phenomena, thinking on the basis of their details. Abstractionism encourages the abandonment of the identification of reality and the depiction of its place through the form, color spots, lines that can imagine this reality. The theorists of this trend say that the artist does not have to give the audience any ideas, thoughts, feelings or moods through his works teach that the optician must imagine. The abstract pictorial method is also absolutely harmless in the context of creation. Because each method can have its advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, if we approach it in the sense of its achievements, it is not surprising that in this area, too, we find places that excite the audience. Sometimes in life we feel the need for an abstract approach. In particular, in textiles, that is, in the weaving and decoration of fabrics, abstractionism - the flow of free art - is gray. There are many opinions about this type of fine art. Even it is difficult to distinguish which of them is right and which is wrong. Sometimes the situation arises that the artistic decoration reaches its full level only in the solution of the art of “abstraction”.

In the XXI century, the search for new technical means and new paints, new ideas, images, forms in the creation of paintings will continue, which will undoubtedly give impetus to the emergence of new trends and directions in the fine arts.

Painting genres

Painting techniques have been constantly improved over the centuries. The variety of plots attracted the attention of painters. All these changes led to the emergence of various genres in the XVII century, not only in painting, but also in graphics and sculpture. There are the following types of painting genres: portrait, still life, landscape, animal, historical, domestic, legendary and vanity genres and others. Below we will focus on the history of the emergence and development of these genres.

Portrait

Portraiture is a genre of fine art that differs in the depiction of a single person or group of people. In the portrait, the artist can not only show the external, individual similarity of man, but also reveal the character of man, his spiritual world.

There are different views of the portrait. These include a portrait up to the waist, a bust (in sculpture), a portrait with a buoy, a portrait of a group of people, portraits in the interior or landscape. Depending on the nature of the image, the portrait is divided into two main groups: a portrait of a person with his whole body (on horseback, sitting or standing) (parade portrait) and a portrait drawn from the waist to the shoulders.

Depending on the number of images drawn on a single canvas, portraits are also divided into double and group portraits. Portraits drawn on different canvases, but compatible in composition, format and color, are called double portraits. Such portraits often depict couples. Often portraits form a whole ensemble - a gallery of portraits.

When a portrait depicts a person in the form of an allegorical, mythological, historical, theatrical or literary character, such portraits are called costume portraits. The words “in appearance” or “in image” are often added to the names of these portraits (for example, in the form of Catherine II Minerva, in A.Abdullayev’s “Abror Hidoyatov in the role of Othello”). Portraits are also divided by size, for example, miniature portraits. In addition, artists create their own portraits - self-portraits. The portraits reflect not only the individual characteristics of the model, but also the spirit of the period in which this person lived.

Portrait art has a history of several thousand years. In ancient Egypt, sculptors also created images that were very similar to the appearance of man. Because, according to them, after the death of a person, his soul moves to similar images created. Fayyum portraits created in the I-III centuries in the technique of encaustics (wax painting) also served this purpose.

They are distinguished by their bright life imagery, the volume of the form.

Landscape

Landscape is one of the genres of fine arts, the subject of which is nature and landscape. Works created in this genre are also called landscapes. Landscape is a traditional genre

of bench painting and graphics. Depending on the nature of the landscape motif, the landscape can be divided into rural, urban (as well as architectural landscape) industrial landscape. We will also introduce the marine genre to the landscape.

At the same time, the landscape will be historical, heroic, fantastic, lyrical, epic. For example, I. Levitan's landscapes are often called "Mood Landscapes". His paintings reflect joy, peace, sadness and a changeable mood. That is why the artist gives a three-dimensional form of objects through color spots and without generalization of details, in a generalized form. The works "March" and "Golden Eye", created by M. Levitan in 1895, are similarly designed, and these works are the culmination of the development of the Russian lyrical landscape.

In the genre of landscape, the landscape, the season, the time and the purpose of the artist are expressed. In addition, the landscape describes the distance between the objects to be drawn, the proportions of the measurements between the objects, and the relationship between the colors.

Let's analyze Levitan's "Golden Autumn". The artist skillfully portrayed the look of autumn. The water reflects the clouds in the sky. On the steep bank on the left, he stands proudly, spreading out the shadows of a golden-white birch tree on the ground. The bottoms are covered with golden leaves. In the distance there is a wheat field, meadows, trees, sunny day, but cool air, stretching to the horizon.

When you start to draw a natural tomb, the following situations occur: changes in natural light, in the morning light, the edges of things are scattered and look like smoke; clear view of the landscape under the clear sky in the evening; Before sunset, the elongation of the shadows of objects and the clear and distinct view of the lows and highs of the earth must be taken into account. In daylight, we do not feel it enough.

In order to paint a landscape, we need to choose a certain time and choose this time and remember the impression we had at that time. For example, if we draw the shadows of things at different times, the shadows we draw will be in different directions and we will make a mistake. We also need to keep in mind that things are illuminated at a certain time. For example, when we start working in

the open air, a cloud appears in the sky and casts a shadow on things, as a result of which their illumination changes. This means that you need to work on the image, remembering the light in the open air. A sunny day is the best time to work in the landscape. At this time, the shadow and light of things are almost the same. On such days, working 2-2.5 hours during sleep gives good results.

First of all, a picture of a tree trunk or a rock with grass, flowers growing in the open is worked out. Even when working on a picture of such simple things, of course, the rules of horizon line and perspective contraction must be followed. If the picture contains a lot of things (despite the fact that it looks great), the work will be too much and you will not be able to do it, and as a result your picture will look bad. When painting, it is necessary to pay attention to the color, contrast, shade, and structural features of things.

When working on the landscape, the near, middle and far objects are placed on 3 plans. Things in the near future are drawn more clearly, and things in the distance are drawn more clearly. If you do not place objects, such as trees, in a row in the landscape, but place one of them in front and the other in the distance, the picture will be beautiful.

Often the landscape serves as a background for paintings, graphics, sculptures of other genres. The artist not only copies the motif of the selected landscape, but also tries to reveal his attitude to nature through this work, creating a work of art with high emotional impact and intellectual content.

Man has been depicting natural landscapes since time immemorial. Landscape elements can be found in the art of the ancient Near East, especially in ancient Egypt and ancient Greece.

Animal genre

Many artists love to depict animals and birds. Some artists have dedicated their work to this theme. They create works in the animal genre. An artist who is creative in this genre is called an animalist artist. The animalist artist focuses on the artistic-pictorial characteristics of the animal and at the same time takes a very clear scientific approach to the anatomical structure of the animal. The image of the animal world can be found in painting, sculpture, graphics, decorative arts and book illustrations.

The works of primitive art - the works of animals carved in rock - testify to the fact that the artists of ancient times were very keen observers. For example, mammoths, deer and bison, carved on the rocks of Altamira (Spain), are made in large volumes in characteristic poses and movements. Strongly associated with the mythological worldview of the primitive period, this art was based on the worship of the forces of nature (animism) and the worship of the animal world (totemism).

Animal art is also found in ancient art mosaics, pottery and sculpture.

Historical genre

Historical events of ancient times encourage artists to create works in the historical genre. This genre of fine arts is dedicated to historical events and happenings of great importance. Basically, it refers to the historical past, but it can also reflect events and happenings that took place in the recent past and whose historical significance has been recognized by contemporaries.

The historical genre is mixed with other genres of fine arts, such as domestic, portrait and landscape. The dramatic clashes of the people in the social struggle are reflected in the works of the historical genre.

The ceremonies held in the Gothic cathedral made a strong impression on the people. The chorus and the voice of the organ performed in the ceremony were in harmony with the light passing through the stained glass windows. All of this formed an artistic whole.

Conclusion

In short, in the middle ages and the Renaissance, painting and sculpture often depicted angels singing and playing the flute, holiday folk singers and musicians, people dancing or playing the flute, violin, harpsichord, and viola.

The allegorical image of Musa, the patron of music from ancient times, is depicted with some kind of musical instrument.

Music and painting first of all combine the content of thoughts, images, drama, emotions, in addition, the composition, rhythm, harmony, dynamics, color of the instrument are also important. As a result, a synthesis of both arts is formed. True synthesis in art can create a real miracle.

The figurative world of Chyurlenis is a beautiful mixture of dreams, harmony and fiction. He has written works such as "Spring

Sonata", "Summer Sonata", "Sun Sonata", "Star Sonata", "Snake Sonata", "Pyramid Sonata". Sections of each sonata are named in musical terms (Allegro, Andante, Scherzo, Finale). In each picture there is a clear mood, a lyrical feeling. Rhythm played a big role in these paintings. For example, the "Sea Sonata" has different - foggy rhythms. It has the rhythm of foxes, ships, waters, shores.

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