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Expression of the image of a person in the battle genre and its educational value

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Annotation. The article discusses the significance of the battle genre and the portrait genre, one of the main genres of fine art. Information about the harmony and educational significance of these two genres, its past, future and features, as well as the role and opportunities for educating young people in the system of continuous education, shaping their worldview, all their spiritual qualities.

Key words: Real, historical genre, aesthetic philosophy, military battle scenes, cultural heritage, Mamluks, creativity, colors, thinking, imagination, thinking, creativity, style, form, image.

The National Art of independent Uzbekistan requires first of all to stand in a realistic position, to describe the object laws of the material world with recognition. In its place, it requires the artist to accurately, by analogy with things and events, to be expressed in a real way, and to create works of art that are artistically High students, with a clear goal-oriented approach to the important issues of society. The aesthetic philosophy of the Independent People of Uzbekistan shows beauty as an integral part and category of art, its form and content, its necessary condition. Several important documents were adopted on improvement of the state policy of the youth, protection of the rights and interests of the youth, creation of the necessary conditions for their harmonious maturation, practical work was carried out, certain results were achieved in the strategy of actions on the five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Even so, the work done in this regard has always been extensive and will continue to maintain its relevance. From this point of view, the issues of youth development were discussed at the video-vector meeting held under the leadership of the president on March 19, 2019 “on the implementation of 5 important initiatives to increase the interest of culture, art, sports, information technologies, book reading in the effective organization of work with young people”, and 5 important initiatives in the spheres were put forward. As a first initiative, it is mentioned that young people should be able to unleash their talent in terms of increasing their interest in music, painting, literature, theater, and other types of art.

In this regard, it should be said that one of the important features of Fine Art is the omnipotent power that gives people new knowledge, imagination and understanding, not only to express existence, events and things in nature and society, but also to enrich spiritually, to lead to social upsurge.

The genre of Petel (frans. bataille-fight) — fine art is a genre dedicated to the reflection of the themes of war and military life. Battle appearances, military marches, depicting the life of the armed forces occupy a key place in the Batal genre. The expression of a clear battle plaque, the



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disclosure of its meaning, brings this genre closer to the historical genre. In fine art, the image of battle scenes exists much earlier. In particular, many threeraydi in China and Kampuchea posters and Stormy images and others. Italian artists of the Batal genre in European Fine Art (P. Uchchello, Pyero della Francesco and others) found his expression in his creativity. Formed as a genre from the XV – XVI centuries. The artists described the appearance of the battle, showing how many disasters and misfortunes the war brings to people. The French Revolution (1789 – 1794) and the Battle of Napoleon also found its expression in the works of many artists. Spanish artist Fransisco Goyya, French artist Ejen Delacrua created significant works in this genre. In Russian art, the Batal genre passed from the XVIII century to the stage of development. Vasily Vereshagin, one of the Russian artists, participated in the war actions of the Russian troops on the way to colonization of Turkistan, ravaged the disasters of the war and on this basis created his own "Turkistan" category.

By the 20th century, the Batal genre, historical and household genres were intertwined in works created during World Wars, reflecting the horrors of war, the suffering of the people, the ideas of the struggle for freedom. The social and national liberation movements made a turn in the Batal genre, gave it a scope of opportunity, enriched its artistic content. Appears in Uzbek fine arts - archeological finds (works of art) and miniatures. Miniature paintings, which have become an integral part of manuscript design, have become a tradition to depict battle scenes, along with banquets, receptions, and other scenes. Behzod, Muhammad Murad Samarkandi and other artists painted battle scenes in their own way. According to written sources, the walls of Amir Temur's palace were decorated with battle plates depicting the heroic marches of the owner. In the works of twentieth-century artists, the struggle for national liberation, the courage and patriotism of the people of World War II were vividly expressed. M. Nabiyev, O` . Tansiqbaev, 3. Fakhriddinov, A. Alimuhamedov and other Uzbek artists have included works depicting battle scenes, as well as monumental paintings of this genre (including wall paintings by Ch. Ahmarov in the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, Tempera, 1969). The Batal genre, like other major genres, plays an important role in the visual arts. I believe that this genre, which is separate from the historical genre, will serve the future of the younger generation. However, man cannot create his future without knowing his past. Through this genre, we can see how much our ancestors fought and fought for the freedom of our homeland in the past. While the Batal genre is undoubtedly based on the portrait genre, it is only natural, as you know, that the human image is involved in the coverage of battle scenes and the battlefield.

One of the most complex genres of fine arts is the depiction of the human face. requires the ability to express skin color according to the situation in which the image is being processed. It should reflect the identity, age, character, title, and even the structure and richness of the person in the work. The basis of the portrait is to immortalize the image of a real person. An important aspect of the portrait is that the image is very similar to the one being depicted (model, original). The artist portrays the spiritual world of the person portrayed in the portrait, his place in social life, profession, position in society, and through these aspects he can provide information about the characteristics of the period, the political and economic situation. The artist's professionalism and the materials he chooses to create portraits give his work a unique character. Historically, there have been different types and forms of portraiture: depending on the method of work, function, shape, content, bench (painting, bust, graphic sheet) and monumental (monumental

sculpture, fresco, mosaic), body parade, comic, satirical portrait. Only the head, up to the waist, and the entire neckline can be worked on the front and side. Also, in different historical periods, miniature portraits on emblems, coins, medals (the art of making medals), gemma (glyptics), medallions were widespread. In a work of portraiture, several genres can often be combined. This includes the batal genre. As a confirmation that the Batal genre is based on the portrait genre, I would like to present the following work



The author of this work is Kholmurodova Maftuna, a third-year student at Samarkand State University. The author has created many works in the genre of batal and has demonstrated his scientific work in various exhibitions. As for the work, it is the battle of Ayn Jalut, where in 1260 the Mongols fought against the Mamluk slave army of Egypt. The film is called "Bloody War for the Motherland" and covers the battlefield. In the play, we can see that the soldiers fought valiantly and set themselves the difficult task of defending the honor and glory of their country. The images created by the author reflect the human figure in different ways. This ensures that the work is perfectly drawn. We know that the genre of portraiture is divided into the following types according to its content: head portrait, chest portrait (bust), half-body portrait, full-body portrait, portrait painting, group portrait, miniature portrait. In the play, work has been done in a way that applies in part to all of these species. In the creation of portrait compositions, special attention is paid to the external and internal image of each soldier, his psyche and facial expressions. Through the Batal genre, we can learn about the historical costumes of the soldiers on the battlefield, and what weapons they had. In fact, we know that the Batal genre is separate from the historical genre,



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and the historical genre embodies the events and happenings of the past. In this play, the author tries to show a part of our history and achieves his goal.

In conclusion, it should be noted that every growing generation should have more knowledge, skills and skills about the batal genre of Fine Arts, as well as more information about our history.

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