



TYPES OF ART SCHOOLS THEIR STYLES OF REPRESENTING THE SPRING SEASON

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Annotation

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Key words

Art, Culture, water, creativity, painting, Gothic, creativity.

Introduction:

Various art schools - Impressionism, realism, romanticism, Post - Impressionism and Uzbek art-described the spring season on the basis of specific aesthetic, philosophical and technical approaches, revealing the multifaceted beauty of nature and the relationship of man with it through various methods. This section analyzes the expression of the spring season in the landscape genre on the example of various art schools, studying their methodological features and aesthetic principles¹. The study draws on the objectives of the theme "Creating a thematic landscape that radiates Spring", highlighting the place of the spring season in art and the pictorial possibilities of the landscape genre.

Impressionism and spring image Impressionism was an art school that brought about revolutionary changes in European art in the 19th century, with special emphasis on the depiction of temporary States of nature, in particular the variability of light and color. Impressionist artists sought to capture his vibrant and transformative spirit by depicting nature in the open air (plein-air) rather than in the studio. The spring season was an ideal theme for the Impressionists, and its bright colors, delicate play of light and the awakening of nature fully matched the aesthetic principles of this school. Claude Mone, one of the main representatives of Impressionism, paid special attention to the reflection of the variability of light and

¹ О.И.Нестеренко «Краткая энциклопедия Дизайна» М.«Молодая гвардия» 1994 г



colors in the depiction of spring landscapes. His "Spring" (1872) is one of the most important examples of the impressionistic style. In this work, the subtle changes in the light of flowers, trees and Sky are free brush movements and light colors

Image of romanticism and spring

The school of romanticism developed in European art in the early 19th century, interpreting nature as a philosophical and emotional symbol. Romantic artists sought to emphasize the splendor of nature, its influence on the human psyche and symbols of spiritual awakening. The spring season was described in Romanticism as renewal, hope and the divine beauty of nature².

Caspar David Friedrich, one of the important representatives of romanticism, revealed the philosophical and spiritual meaning of nature in the landscapes of spring. His "dawn of Spring" (1821) depicts the springtime in a quiet and philosophical setting, in the light of Dawn. The work emphasizes the influence of green fields, trees and the delicate colors of the sky on the human psyche of nature. In his description of the spring season, Frederick strengthened the symbolism of nature by connecting it with the spiritual awakening of man. In romantic works, spring is often seen as a symbol representing the harmony of man with nature and its divine beauty

His works reveal not only the aesthetic, but also the psychological and philosophical meaning of the spring season. Other post-impressionist artists such as Paul Cézanne paid special attention to form and composition when describing spring landscapes. Cézanne's "the landscape of Spring" (1890) emphasizes the structured and philosophical appearance of the spring season of the geometric shapes of nature and the balanced harmony of colors. Postimpressionism combined subjectivity and aesthetic experience in the image of spring to reveal the multifaceted meaning of nature.

Image of spring in Uzbek art

In Uzbek art, the spring season is depicted on the basis of national aesthetic traditions and the peculiarities of nature. The natural beauty of Uzbekistan – the flowery fields of the Fergana Valley, landscapes along the amudarya, quiet views of the Zarafshan river – gave Uzbek artists unlimited inspiration in depicting the spring season. Uzbek art is inspired by the images of nature in the poetry of Alisher Navoi, spring.

The landscape genre reflects the dynamic States of nature, its symbolism and its influence on the spiritual world of man as a fundamental direction of art in the

² Н.В. Одноралов «Материалы, инструменты и оборудование в изобразительном искусстве». Изд. «Просвещение» 1988 г.



aesthetic, philosophical and psychological interpretation of nature. The spring season, as a universal symbol of the renewal of nature, vitality and awakening, has its own aesthetic and semantic significance in the landscape genre. The pictorial events of this season – the opening of flowers, the bud – writing of trees, the streams of water, the delicate game of Light, The Wandering of birds and the general awakening of nature-offer artists endless opportunities to interpret the multifaceted beauty of nature. This section will be devoted to an in-depth analysis of the picturesque events of the spring season in the landscape genre, their aesthetic, philosophical and psychological significance, as well as their expression in various art schools. Research such as impressionism, realism, romanticism, expressionism, abstractionism and Uzbek art

Opening of flowers: the opening of Flowers is one of the most important pictorial events of the spring season, symbolizing the renewal of nature, the duration of life and aesthetic harmony. In art, flower openings are often depicted through bright colors (pink, yellow, white, red) and a subtle play of light. Impressionist Claude Monet, in his "bouquet of Spring" (1866), described the opening of flowers through vibrant colors and free brushwork, revealing the life-giving spirit of the spring season. In the work, pink and yellow flowers emphasize the elegance of nature under the delicate influence of light³. In Uzbek art, Ural Tansiqboyev's "Farghana spring" (1950) depicts flower fields through the green and pink colors of national landscapes. The work is not only aesthetic, but also reflects the harmony of national culture with nature. The opening of flowers evokes feelings of joy and hope in human psychology, creating positive associations in works of art

Play of light: the delicate play of springtime light has aesthetic and psychological significance in the landscape genre, reinforcing the symbol of nature's awakening and hope. Spring light is often soft, transparent and warm in color, evoking positive emotions in human psychology. Impressionists paid special attention to the game of light, applying it as a fundamental element in describing the temporal States of nature. In Claude Monet's "Spring" (1872), the descent of light into flowers and trees emphasizes the elegance of nature and the aesthetic beauty of the spring season. In Uzbek art, Javlon Umarbekov's "spring light" (2018) depicts the game of light in contemporary aesthetics through digital art techniques. In umarbekov's work, light enhances the psychological effects of the spring season by providing a vibrant view of national landscapes.

Conclusion: The Wandering of birds and the general awakening of nature is one of the important pictorial events of the spring season. This phenomenon

³ М.Н. Макарова «Перспектива» М – 1989 г.



symbolically expresses the life-giving spirit of nature and its influence on human psychology. Romantic painter Caspar David Friedrich, in his work "The Dawn of Spring" (1821), described the awakening of nature in a quiet and philosophical setting, using bird wanderers as a symbolic element. In Uzbek art, Babur Ismailov's "The Singer of Spring" (2020) depicts the wanderings of birds and the awakening of nature in a modern style, through the green and blue colors of national landscapes.

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