

**RANGTASVIRDA MANZARA JANRIDA IJOD QILGAN YETUK MUSAVVIRLAR  
ASARLARIDA ETYUDNING O'RNI**

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**Annotatsiya:**

**KIRISH:** *Har qanday inson Olloh taolo ato etgan noyob qobiliyat va iste'dodini avvalo o'zi uchun millati va xalqining, davlatining farovonligi, baxt-saodati, manfaati uchun to'liq baxshida etsa, bunday jamiyat shu qadar kuchli taraqqiyotga erishadiki uning surat va samarasini tasavvuri ham oson emas. (I. Karimov). Ushbu maqolada rangtasvirda manzara janrida ijod qilgan yetuk musavvirlar asarlarida etyudning o'rni mazmun mohiyati haqida tavsiyalar beriladi.*

**MAQSAD:**

Rangtasvirda manzara janrida ijod qilgan rassomlarning asarlarida etyudning o'rni mavzusi bo'yicha ilmiy amaliy tavsiyalar beriladi.

**MATERIALLAR VA METODLAR:**

tadqiqot jarayonida suhbat, kuzatish, shuningdek Sh.M.Mirziyoyev. Qonun ustuvorligi va inson manfaatlarini ta'minlash yurt taraqqiyoti va xalq farovonligini garovi, Jabbarov.B Rangshunoslik-N.:2000 ,Xamroxo'jayev B.Manzara ustida ishlash – N.:2001, A.Sulaymonov, B.Boymetov, Tasviriy san'atda oqim va yo'nalishlar.-T.:2008, N.Y.Maslov. Plener. Moskva prosvesheniya.1984, M.Myunts,D.Faxretdinova. O'zbekiston tasviriy san'ati-T.(1976 )dan foydalanildi. Berilgan ma'lumotlarning ilmiy jihatdan yangiligi faktorli tahlil orqali tasdiqlandi.

**MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR:**

tasviriy sanat insoniyat tarixida juda kata ahamiyatga ega. Insoniyat yaralibdiki, uning hayotida tasviriy sanatning ilk belgilari paydo bo'lgan. Tasviriy sanat ijodkordan juda kata bilim va mahorat talab qiladi. Mavzu materiali asosida etyud ishlash jarayonida tasviriy san'at darslari samaradorligini yanada oshirishga xizmat qilishida namoyon boladi. Shuningdek, tadqiqot ishimiz talabalarga yordamchi manbaa bolib xizmat qiladi, o'quvchilarni mashg'ulotlarni mustaqil o'zlashtirishlarida xizmat qiladi. Tasviriy san'at manzara janrini ahamiyatini korib chiqish va tanlangan mavzumizni toliq ochib berish uchun bitiruv malakaviy ishimizning maqsad va vazifalarini quyidagicha belgilab oldik:

- Talabalarga tasviriy sanatni janrlarini o'rganib chiqishda qo'yilgan talablarni o'rganib chiqish;

- Rangtasvirda ijod qilgan yetuk musavvirlar asarlarida etyudning o'rnini o'rganish va tahlil qilish;
- Mustaqil O'zbekistonning yorqin manzarachi rassomlari ijodidan organish
- Ochiq havoda manzara chizishning xususiyatlarini organish;
- Plenerda rang va tus munosabatlarini o'rganish bosqichlari;
- Talabalarga tasviriy san'atni janrlarini chizish orqali tasviriy san'at faniga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini oshirish;
- tadqiqot natijalari asosida tasviriy san'at janrlarini chizishda joy tanlash ushun tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

**XULOSA:** *Rangtasvirda manzara janrida ijod qilgan yetuk musavvirlar asarlarida etyudning o'rnini tahlil qilish, ijodiy manzaralarda ba'zan rassomlikning o'zi g'oyaviy mazmunini qiziqarli ifodalash maqsadida tona(tus) va rang gammasini ancha faol harakatdagi ranglar jilosi birinchi planda bo'lishi kerak. Hozirda tasviriy san'at o'zining taraqqiyot yo'lidan bormoqda. Mamlakatimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlar bevosita tasviriy san'atga ham ta'luqli bo'lib asosiy maqsad tasviriy san'atda yaratilayotgn asarlar darajasini zamonaviy bosqichga ko'tarishdan iborat.*

**Kalitso'zlar:** *Rangtasvir, moybo'yoq, ranglarga gammasi, etyudlar, bahormanzarasi.*

## **РОЛЬ ЭТЮДА В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ ЗРЕЛЫХ ХУДОЖНИКОВ, ТВОРЯЩИХ В ЖАНРЕ ПЕЙЗАЖНОЙ ЖИВОПИСИ**

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### **Абстрактный:**

**ВВЕДЕНИЕ:** *Если любой человек полностью посвятит уникальные способности и таланты, данные Аллахом, прежде всего, благополучию, счастью и благу своей нации, народа, государства, то такое общество достигнет настолько сильного развития, что его имидж и Эффект нелегко себе представить (И. Каримов) В данной статье даются рекомендации о роли этюда в творчестве зрелых живописцев, творивших в жанре пейзажа.*

### **ЦЕЛЬ**

Даны научно-практические рекомендации по теме роли этюда в творчестве художников, творивших в жанре пейзажной живописи.

### **МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ**

интервью, наблюдение в ходе исследования, а также Ш.М. Обеспечение верховенства закона и интересов человека – залог развития страны и благополучия народа, Джаббаров. Б. Цветоведение-Н.: 2000, Хамроходжаев Б. Работа над

ландшафтом – Н.: 2001, А. Сулаймонов, Б. Бойметов, Изобразительное искусство в течении и направлениях.-Т.:2008, Н.Ю. Маслов. Пленэр. Московские просвещения 1984, М. Мунц, Д. Фахретдинова. Использовано изобразительное искусство Узбекистана-Т. Научная новизна предоставленной информации подтверждена факторным анализом.

**ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ И ВЫВОДЫ**

Изобразительное искусство имеет огромное значение в истории человечества. Человечество было создано таким образом, что в его жизни появились первые признаки изобразительного искусства. Изобразительное искусство требует от художника больших знаний и мастерства. На основе предметного материала этюд проявляется в процессе работы, что служит дальнейшему повышению эффективности занятий изобразительным искусством. Также наша исследовательская работа служит вспомогательным ресурсом для учащихся, помогает учащимся самостоятельно осваивать уроки. Чтобы учесть значение пейзажного жанра в изобразительном искусстве и в полной мере раскрыть выбранную нами тему, мы определили цели и задачи нашей дипломной работы следующим образом:

- изучить требования, предъявляемые к студентам при изучении жанров изобразительного искусства;
- Изучить и проанализировать место этюда в произведениях зрелых художников, творивших в живописи;
- Обучение на работах ярких художников-пейзажистов независимого Узбекистана.
  - Изучение особенностей уличной пейзажной живописи;
  - Этапы изучения цвета и цветовых отношений на пленэре;
  - Повысить интерес учащихся к изобразительному искусству путем рисования жанров изобразительного искусства;
  - разработка рекомендаций по выбору места для живописи жанров изобразительного искусства на основе результатов исследования.

**Вывод:** *Для анализа места этюда в произведениях зрелых живописцев, творивших в жанре пейзажной живописи, для выражения идейного содержания самой картины в творческих пейзажах тон (тон) и цветовая гамма должны быть в передний план нуждается в очень активном движении красок. В настоящее время визуальное искусство находится на пути развития. Реформы, проводимые в нашей стране, напрямую связаны с изобразительным искусством, главная цель которых – поднять уровень произведений, созданных в изобразительном искусстве, до современного уровня.*

**Ключевые слова:** *живопись, акварель, цветовая гамма, этюды, весенний пейзаж.*

**THE ROLE OF THE ETUDE IN THE WORKS OF MATURE PAINTERS CREATING IN THE LANDSCAPE GENRE OF PAINTING****Rahimova Madina Yashnarjon qizi**

**Annotation:** *If any person fully devotes the unique abilities and talents given by Allah, first of all, for the well-being, happiness and benefit of his nation, people, state, such a society will achieve such a strong development that its image and effect it is not easy to imagine. (I. Karimov). In this article, recommendations are made about the role of the etude in the works of mature painters who created in the landscape genre.*

**AIM :** *Scientific and practical recommendations are given on the topic of the role of the etude in the works of artists who created in the genre of landscape painting.*

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

interview, observation during the research, as well as Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. Ensuring the rule of law and human interests is the guarantee of the country's development and people's well-being, Jabbarov. B. Color science-N.: 2000, Khamrokh'o'jayev B. Working on the landscape - N.: 2001, A. Sulaymonov, B. Boymetov, Visual arts atda flow and directions.-T.:2008, N.Y. Maslov. Plein air. Moscow prosvesheniya. 1984, M. Munts, D. Fakhretdinova. The visual art of Uzbekistan-T. (1976) was used. Scientific novelty of the given information was confirmed by factor analysis.

**DISCUSSION AND RESULTS:** Visual art has a great importance in human history. Humanity was created in such a way that the first signs of fine art appeared in its life. Fine art requires a lot of knowledge and skill from the artist. Based on the subject material, the etude is manifested in the process of working, which serves to further increase the effectiveness of fine art classes. Also, our research work serves as an auxiliary resource for students, helps students to master the lessons independently. In order to consider the importance of the landscape genre of fine art and fully reveal our chosen topic, we have defined the goals and objectives of our graduation thesis as follows:

Studying the requirements for students to study the genres of fine art;

- To study and analyze the place of the etude in the works of mature painters who created in painting;

- Learning from the works of bright landscape artists of independent Uzbekistan

- Learning the features of outdoor landscape painting;

- Stages of studying color and color relationships in the open air;

- To increase students' interest in fine art by drawing the genres of fine art;

- development of recommendations for choosing a place for painting fine art genres based on the research results.

**Conclusion:** *To analyze the place of the etude in the works of mature painters who created in the genre of landscape painting, in order to express the ideological content of the painting itself in creative landscapes, the tone (tone) and color gamut should be in the foreground in a very active movement of colors. need Currently, visual art is on its way to*

*development. The reforms carried out in our country are directly related to fine art, the main goal of which is to raise the level of works created in fine art to the modern level.*

*Keywords: painting, watercolor, color range, etudes, spring landscape.*

Art serves as a component of human spiritual culture. The achievement of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan opened a great way to restore the historical values, spiritual heritage of our nation, traditions of folk pedagogy and to develop them on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies. In particular, the attraction of young students to the types of fine arts, which have centuries-old traditions, is noteworthy for its great educational value. In this regard, our society has assigned new tasks to the science of pedagogy, especially art pedagogy, in the development of the young generation in all aspects. Because in harmony with other fields, the period of fundamental changes is also passing in the fields of science and art. These changes require the young generation not only to acquire theoretical knowledge, but also to form and improve their skills in practice. Regular visual and manual exercises eventually lead to the level of color contrast, distinguishing colors, seeing them, skillfully using color materials. When we observe the works of painters, we see that such works are depicted easily and skillfully. As a result, we enjoy them a lot and try to learn from them. As a result of extensive practice exercises, we will learn to easily and skillfully describe the colors in the materials and the level of color harmony in them. We have to consider any type of image as the main and only integrated image. by working outdoors, the characteristics of natural light and light-air environments can be vividly and fully conveyed. Even early 19th-century English painter D. Constable painted landscapes from nature, trying to convey changes in weather and atmosphere, but the paintings were painted in the studio. All the artists were masters of the Barbizon school of the 19th century and C. Corot worked outdoors. French impressionists (C. Monet, C. Pissarro, A. Sisley, etc.) really discovered plein air painting. In 1891, K. Monet competes with nature outdoors. He creates a series of poplars along the Eperiver, working simultaneously on several easels, trying to capture the shades of color and light that constantly change depending on the day and the weather. The artist paints etudes that compete with light itself in speed: fragile trees trembling in the golden morning mist and rising menacingly against the background of the flashes of the sunset sky. In Russia in the second half. 19th - 20th century V. A. Serov, V. D. Polenov, I. I. Levitan, K. A. Korovin, I. E. Grabar and others worked outdoors. Levitan depicted the joyous awakening of nature from hibernation in his March painting. Shades of blue, lilac and purple lie in the porous March snow. The artist, who worked outdoors, saw the shadows lose their dull dark color in the bright sunlight and showed them to the audience. Blue spring sky and bright sun paint them in festive colors. The reflected light and color reflection (color reflection) penetrate the shadows of the snowdrifts and lie with a soft light on the snow near the porch. OrolTansikbayev is a famous painter and painter. He was born in 1904 in Tashkent as an ordinary worker. Being interested in art from a young age, he attended the studio at

the art museum in Tashkent and took his first lessons from N. Rozanov, a student of the famous artist I. Repin. OrolTansikbayev was already preparing independent compositions during the years of attending the club. One of his works was "Portrait of Toshkenboev" created in 1928. OrolTansikbayev, who was not satisfied with the knowledge he received in the studio, entered the school of art and pedagogy in Penza, Russia. There he learns the secrets of art from I. Goryushkin - Sorkopudov and N. Petrov, students of I. Reppin. OrolTansikboyev's independent work begins during the restoration of the national art of Uzbekistan. Although he created many works in the early years of his career, his main work began after 1940. He went to the places where the Second World War took place as part of the delegation of Uzbekistan and returned with great impressions, as a result of which he created a number of works such as "Liberated Lands", "The Road of the Malun", "Air Battle". In his works created during these years, the artist sings about the bravery, purity of conscience, spiritual beauty, hard work, liberation, and cruelty towards the enemy of the people fighting against the Nazis. In 1943, he was awarded the title of "Honored Artist of Uzbekistan". In the years after the war, OrolTansikbayev began to create works on a large scale. Such works include "Harvest on the Rice Collective Farm", "Spring", "Cotton Watering", "JonajonOlka", "Issikkol Evening", "On the Mountain". One of the works created by the artist during the heyday of his creativity was called "March in Uzbekistan". In this work of his, lawns enjoying the warmth of the spring sun, the path leading to the river, the ups and downs of the river bank, the trees in full bloom, the flowing river, the hills on the other side of the river, the melting snow the endless mountains, the clouds that are harmoniously colored by the rays of the sun give a person pleasure. In general, the spring landscape is expressed in a very exciting way in the picture, and it makes one feel as if the spring season has awakened nature and people from sleep. This can be seen from the pictures of the children who are enjoying the spring sunshine and are reclining on the meadow, and the animals are grazing. has been When he grew up, he chose the path of art. He joined art circles and began to learn the secrets of painting under the tutelage of artist HikmatRakhmanov. In 1937, he entered the Benkov Republican Academy of Painting in Tashkent. In the land of knowledge B. Hamdami, P. Benkov N.T. He studied under teachers like Karakhan. Rahim Akhmedov used to say that when I see the works of artists of the past and present, I do not imitate them, but if I see life in my imagination, I will put it on paper. While studying in Karakhan and Benkovs, Rahim Akhmedov's attitude towards nature, his love for it and his interest in painting it on fabric increased. As Karakhan used to say, he always repeated one word, saying that it is impossible to create a painting without working on an etude. Karakhan began to learn the secrets of the landscape from Bankov. In 1947, he entered the Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture named after I.E. Repin in Leningrad. He began his career as an artist before graduating from the institute. He created many students at the Institute of Painting and Art in Tashkent. Now they are creating in different regions of our republic. Currently, many of Rahim Akhmedov's works are kept in museums of foreign countries. An example of this is his many scenic works.

BahadirJalolov is the People's Artist of Uzbekistan, winner of the State Prize named after AlisherNavoi, one of the talented artists contributing to the development of modern painting art. In the first samples of the artist's creative activity, national feelings are expressed in different colors. B. Jalolov continued his studies in fine art and later learned the secrets of fine art from ChingnzAhmarov, RoziChoriev, Milnikov, Korolyov. That's why the high skill is clearly visible in the portraits created by him. The harmony of emotions in his work makes the audience fall in love with him. In particular, we see that the composition "Birth of Dance" not only glorifies Uzbek dancers, but also shows sincere respect and love for them. BahadirJalolov achieved many achievements in the art of portraiture. The image of the beloved children of the Uzbek people is expressed in his full-fledged works. In this place, the figure of great figures such as academician artist OrolTansikboev, great scientist, academician VahidZohidov, famous artists KamilYormatov, Malik Qayumov, MuhyiddinRahimov, HamroRahimova, AkromToshkanboev, DamirRoziboev are examples of our words. . The artist always strives to study the human personality and feel it in every way. Indeed, as we have seen above, the main scope of BahadirJalolov's creative activity is focused on the image of people, i.e. creating portraits. In fine art, he enriches the world of his colors with new and new colors. Another aspect of BahadirJalolov's maturity is that he is an artist who has mastered Eastern and Western traditions, found commonalities in these traditions and managed to bring them to the surface. That is why it has attracted the attention of art lovers of foreign countries. The artist decorates luxurious palaces and buildings in advanced countries of the world with his monumental panels. The well-known scientist TilabMahmudov evaluated the work of the artist and said: "For Bahadur, the history of man and humanity was a puzzle. He tries to solve this puzzle, to find points of harmony between the history of the Oz people and the history of humanity." In fact, the artist, as a broad-minded creator, strives to learn the secrets of man, the universe, and the universe AkmalNuriddinov (Nur) was born in Namangan in 1959. In 1984, he graduated from the Tashkent State Art Institute named after M. Uygur. Member of the creative association of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan since 1990. In 2005, he became the People's Artist of Uzbekistan. He has been managing the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan since 2012. The artist's creative works are stored in the State Art Museum of Uzbekistan, the Exhibition Directorate of the Academy of Arts, the Urganch State Gallery and other places. There are also museums and galleries in Yugoslavia, the USA, India, Switzerland, and private collections in the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Australia, Israel, Canada, and Turkey. The theme of love dominates the work of A. Nur. Among them are the works named Love Apple, Love Garden, Love River, and Love Island. The artist used various symbolic images in these works, such as the moon, fish, boat, bull, horn, etc. However, their only motive is the apple, which is brought to the fore.

People's artist of Uzbekistan JavlonUmarbekov was born in Tashkent in 1946. In 1961-1966, he studied at the republican school of art named after P.P.Benkov. The artist is



the author of colorful compositions, portraits, rich landscapes and still lifes. In his works, the images of historical figures are embodied in the scope of the compositions. In this place, it is worth noting that the images of historical figures such as Al-Khorazmi, Abu RayhanBeruni, Amir Temur, etc. JavlonUmarbekov is also called "Singer of the East", "Uzbek Picasso". The famous Uzbek artist OrtiqaliKazokov was born in 1960 in Namangan region. The famous artist is the recipient of the Gold Medal of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan (1997) and the honorary title of Honored Cultural Worker of Uzbekistan for his contribution to the development of the Motherland. The personal exhibitions of the artist were shown not only in our country, but also in a number of cities such as Washington (1991), Moscow (1994), Izmir (1995), Nagano (1999), Lübeck (1997). O. Kazokov's works can be found in museums, art galleries and private collections of Cyprus, the USA, France, Italy, Japan, Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Morocco, Canada, Israel, the Netherlands, South Korea and many other foreign countries. gotrin.

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