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BALANCE AND HARMONY IN FINE ART

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Abstract: This article analyzes the concepts of balance and harmony, one of the main compositional principles of fine arts. While balance ensures the visual stability of a work, harmony expresses the internal connection and integrity between its parts. The article describes methods for achieving harmony through the use of symmetrical and asymmetrical balance, color, shape, and space. It also provides examples from the work of Uzbek artists and highlights the specific features of balance and harmony in national art.

Key words: Balance, harmony, composition, symmetry, asymmetry, color harmony, rhythm, contrast, fine arts, Uzbek painting.

БАЛАНС И ГАРМОНИЯ В ИЗОБРАЗИТЕЛЬНОМ ИСКУССТВЕ

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Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются понятия баланса и гармонии, одного из главных композиционных принципов изобразительного искусства. Баланс обеспечивает визуальную устойчивость произведения, а гармония выражает внутреннюю связь и целостность между его частями. В статье описываются методы достижения гармонии посредством использования симметричного и асимметричного баланса, цвета, формы и пространства. Также приводятся примеры из работ узбекских художников, подчеркивающие специфические особенности баланса и гармонии в национальном искусстве.

Ключевые слова: Баланс, гармония, композиция, симметрия, асимметрия, цветовая гармония, ритм, контраст, изобразительное искусство, узбекская живопись.

TASVIRIY SAN'ATDA MUVOZANAT VA UYG‘UNLIK

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tasviriy san’atning asosiy kompozitsion tamoyillaridan biri muvozanat va uyg‘unlik tushunchalari tahlil qilinadi. Muvozanat asarning vizual jihatdan barqaror bo‘lishini ta’minlasa, uyg‘unlik uning qismlari o‘rtasidagi ichki bog‘liqlik va butunlikni ifodalaydi. Maqolada simmetrik va assimetrik muvozanat, rang, shakl, va bo‘shliqdan foydalanish orqali uyg‘unlikka erishish usullari bayon etilgan. Shuningdek, o‘zbek rassomlari ijodidan misollar keltirilib, milliy san’atdagi muvozanat va uyg‘unlikning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari yoritilgan.

Tayanch so‘zlar: Muvozanat, uyg‘unlik, kompozitsiya, simmetriya, assimetriya, rang uyg‘unligi, ritm, kontrast, tasviriy san’at, o‘zbek rassomligi.

Fine arts are one of the most ancient and influential forms of human culture. The aesthetic value of any work of art depends, first of all, on its compositional structure. Among the elements of

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composition, balance and harmony occupy a special place. These two concepts allow the artist to clearly and impressively convey his artistic idea to the viewer. Balance and harmony are considered the main aesthetic principles not only in fine arts, but also in architecture, sculpture, design and applied arts. They ensure the integrity of the work, control the viewer's attention and increase the emotional impact of the work of art. In fine arts, balance and harmony are important factors that determine the aesthetic value of any work. If there is no balance in a painting, sculpture or graphic work, the viewer will feel uneasy and disproportional. Harmony means that the parts of the work are naturally and organically combined with each other.

Balance is the equal distribution of visual weight of elements in a composition. Visual weight depends on the size, color, shape, location, and brightness of the object. In a work with balance, the viewer feels comfortable and perceives the image as a whole. According to art historians, balance is one of the basic laws of composition, which regulates the relationship of all elements in the work. The presence of balance serves to determine the static or dynamic nature of the image.

Types of balance: Balance manifests itself in two main forms: Symmetrical balance is when the left and right sides of the work are exactly the same or very similar along a vertical or horizontal axis drawn through the center. This method is often found in classical art, religious, and ceremonial compositions. For example, in Turkmen and Uzbek miniatures, the central image is located exactly on the axis of symmetry.

Asymmetrical balance is the balancing of elements of different sizes, colors, and shapes according to their visual “weight.” Contrasting a large shape with several small but brightly colored shapes is an example of asymmetrical balance. Asymmetrical balance is strongly felt in the works of contemporary Uzbek artists, such as Chingiz Akhmarov or Ruzi Choriyev.

Means of Harmony: Harmony is the unity of all elements in a composition towards a single artistic goal. In a work where harmony exists, no detail seems superfluous or extraneous. Harmony is accepted by humans as one of the main criteria for aesthetic beauty. While the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle associated beauty with order and proportion, Leonardo da Vinci explained harmony in art with the laws of nature. Harmony is created through several components: Color harmony: The relationship between warm and cool colors. The combination of opposite (contrast) or close (nuance) colors on the color wheel gives the work a sense of unity. Rhythm: The movement created by the repetition of shapes, lines, or spots. Rhythm enlivens the work, but if it is exceeded, it creates chaos. Harmonious rhythm is an expected and natural repetition. Proportion: The relationship between dimensions. The golden ratio (1:1.618) is the basic mathematical expression of a harmonious composition. This ratio is widely used in Uzbek architecture and book miniatures.

Examples from Uzbek fine art: Balance and harmony are highly expressed in the miniatures of Kamoliddin Behzod. For example, in “A Banquet in the Garden,” the trees, guests, and architectural elements are symmetrically arranged, but the colors and movements in small details provide an asymmetrical balance. In Chingiz Akhmarov’s “After the Rain,” the contrast between the wide sky and the narrow strip of land is offset by strong color chords. In his portraits, the contemporary Uzbek artist Bakir Boboyev expresses the inner harmony of the human psyche through the balance of external form and color.

Errors in balance and harmony: In many cases, new artists create compositions that lean heavily toward one side. Or, on the contrary, very scattered, uncentered works. The lack of harmony makes the work look “uneasy”. To avoid such situations, the artist must follow the following rules: Place the main object close to the center, but avoid the strict center; Take into account the “weight” (brightness, area, saturation) of each color spot; Take into account the empty space (air) equally with the elements.

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In short, balance and harmony are the main principles that complement each other in the visual arts. While balance ensures the physical stability and visual "healthy" appearance of the work, harmony creates its spiritual and aesthetic integrity. Symmetry and asymmetry, color and rhythm, proportion and contrast are all tools in the hands of the artist that elevate the work to the level of masterpiece. Uzbek artists, drawing on their national traditions, are further enriching these principles and strengthening the unique and global position of our art.

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