

## The Problem of Image Creation in Sculpture (In the Example of Mourning Mother Statue)

*Yusupova L. N<sup>1</sup>*

**Abstract:** This article talks about the issues of creating an image in sculpture, which is considered an elegant art form, its difficult aspects, and the statue of the Mother of Sorrows, which is considered a great example of sculpture.

**Keywords:** sculpture, image, statue, Mourning mother statue, fine art.

In the art of sculpture, which is one of the main types of visual arts, existence is depicted in space through volumetric forms. Figures placed on the table, various statues and monuments placed on streets and avenues, walls of buildings, embossed images on the surface of coins and medals are various forms of sculpture.

Sculptural works are named differently depending on their location, function, processing style and appearance. Sculptural works are mainly round and relief (embossed image). Round sculptures include sculptures that can be viewed from all sides. For example, large statues and monuments in the square and avenue, all kinds of small statues, statues placed on the base, etc.

Sculptures are usually embossed on a surface. Such sculptures are called relief in one word ("relief" is a French word that means surface) Reliefs can be seen only from the front. In such sculptural works; width, the view of natural landscapes, the events that happened in life are reflected in a certain environment.

According to the function and content of sculptural works, they are divided into majestic, bench, decorative and small sculptural types. Sculptural works, monuments, which are inextricably linked with architecture, belong to the type of majestic sculpture. In city squares, you can often see majestic statues cast in bronze and made of marble and granite.

There are many such statues in Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana and other cities of our country. These statues belong to monumental (monumental) sculpture. The statues of Amir Temur, the statue of Alisher Navoi and others by the sculptor L. Jabbarov are among such statues.

Memorial constructions ("memorial" comes from the Latin word "memory") are also part of majestic sculpture. "Jasorat" and "Memorial Field" memorial complexes blend in with the environment, so such structures are called sculptural ensembles. Monuments and memorial ensembles usually reflect patriotism (thoughts and feelings). Decorative sculpture includes sculptures made to decorate the walls of parks, avenues, streets and buildings.

Various animals (fish, frog, stork, etc.), symbolic decoration and forms are widely used in this type. The exhibition, the sculptures intended to be placed in houses, belong to the type of bench sculpture. This type of artwork can be seen in every art museum. He is closely watched. That's why it is more finely crafted, in which the inner world of a person finds its expression. These are portraits, various sculptures.

Wood, stone, granite, marble, metal, concrete, ganch are used as raw materials in sculpture. The sculptor chooses different raw materials depending on the content of the sculpture and the place where it will be installed: special clay, bone, cement, plaster..., precious metals - gold, silver, nickels can also be raw materials in sculpture.

Color is almost never used in sculpture. The color of the work is usually determined by the raw material chosen for the sculpture (marble, granite, bronze, etc.). There are cases of painting statues in folk sculpture. Painting of statues was common in ancient times, especially in Eastern sculpture. Another type of sculpture is terracotta ("terracotta" is an Italian word meaning "baked clay").

It is made of clay and baked in special ovens. After cooking, it has a red, sometimes yellowish color. In a broad sense, sculptural works made of clay and baked in the oven are understood. This type of sculpture has long been developed in Uzbek art, and even today this art attracts many people. The aforementioned N. Rahimova's terracotta sculptures are widely studied in the Terracotta Center for Talented Youth, circles.

All types of sculpture have developed in Uzbekistan. During its development, sculptors A. Ahmedov, A. Boymatov, I. Jabbarov, M. Musaboyev, O. Roziboyev, J. Kuttimurodov, N. Husniddinkho'jayev, U. The contributions of people like Shapiro are great.

<sup>1</sup> No. 1 under Presidential Schools 11-03 grade student of a specialized boarding school

If we talk about a wonderful image, which is considered a great discovery in Uzbek sculpture, the statue of the Mother of Mourning was built in Tashkent in 1999 in memory of the Uzbek soldiers who died in the Second World War. A statue installed in the "Memory and Appreciation" area. It depicts a grieving mother whose child(ren) did not return from the war.

The mother's face was covered with wrinkles, her waist was bent, her eyes filled with sadness were fixed on the ground. He rested his hands on his right knee, deep in thought. Mother's sitting thoughtfully with her head down is based on the mentality of our people. The character of the Eastern man's modesty, self-restraint, absorption of grief and not letting it out is skillfully reflected. However, there is no pain more painful for a mother than a child's birthmark.

In addition, if the child's remains are left in foreign places or the fate is unknown. The statue of the grieving mother is not a mother crying because she can't bear a severe separation, but a real oriental person, an Uzbek mother, who has absorbed this separation and is sitting in deep sorrow without revealing her inner anguish. The clothes of the statue are also skillfully made.

The mother is depicted in a long and wide-sleeved oriental dress, with a large headscarf thrown over her head. Clothes give a special glory to the mother. At the same time, the image of the mother in these dresses is holy, innocent and angelic. The statue of the mourning mother is a symbol of thousands of Uzbek mothers whose children died or went missing during the Second World War.

In the area of memory and appreciation, porches were built together with the statue of the Mother of Sorrows, and scrollable bronze books with the names of all Uzbek soldiers who died in the Second World War were placed on the shelves of these porches. Today, it has become a tradition for newly married young people to place bouquets at the base of the statue of Mother Moutamsaro. Various activities are organized in this square on the Day of Remembrance and Appreciation, various holidays and ceremonies. The field of memory and appreciation is always crowded with our people.

**Sources:**

1. J: Kepinov G.M., Texnologiya skulpturn, M., 1936;
2. Golubkina A.S., Neskolko slov o remesle skulptora, M., 1963
3. Apuxtin O.K., Tasviriy san'at asoslari, T., 1967
4. O'zbek san'ati, T., 2000. Ne'mat Abdullayev.
5. <https://alldata.uz/product/motamsaro-ona-haykali/>