

HISTORY OF FINE ARTS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN)

Djabborov Dilshod Turdikulovich.

Lecturer at the Department of "Distance Education in Natural and Exact Sciences" Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute.

Annotation.

The article discusses general theories about the history and development of fine arts. The history of the emergence of fine arts is one of the hallmarks of a long-standing human civilization, and various opinions have been analyzed in this regard.

Keywords: fine arts, painting, rock paintings, art of Uzbekistan

Uzbek fine arts have an ancient history. The territory of modern Uzbekistan has been inhabited since the time of primitive society. Rock paintings at the places where they lived, a variety of bronze ornaments, cocktails and weapons of war help to know the life of a man of the primitive community period. Despite the simplicity of the picture, the lives of primitive community people and their time hunting wild animals are convincingly portrayed. was able to masterfully demonstrate the strong movement and excitement in the landscape.

In the photo, the image of animals in particular is expressive. Their strength and agility are vital. Cave paintings have been found by archaeologists in Uzbekistan, including Boysun and Termez districts, Samarkand, Tashkent, Jizzakh, Khorezm and Fergana districts. The nigatics of these pictures are very limited. Mainly depicting animals or hunting scenes. Pets are also depicted. These images play an important role in the subjugation of people living in a sedentary primitive society, in understanding that their thinking is evolving.

At the end of the century BC and the beginning of the new era, there was a significant development of pottery in Uzbekistan. Various shapes of jars and glasses are made by hand. It is noticeable that attention is paid to their appearance. Later, the surface of the hum began to be decorated with striped patterns. During this period, the art of making jewelry and handicrafts from gold and silver began to spread. In the fine arts, the subject has expanded. The facial expressions and warriors are striking. Slavery also had a strong interest in art in Central Asia. The house of the rich, the walls of the temple are decorated with paintings and patterns.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, there had been some economic progress, and the construction of cities had revived. The influence of Greek art is felt in the art of this period. The art of sculpture became widespread. Many such statues have been found in the towns of Sogd and Khorezm. However, images of the Buddha and his disciples are very common.

The monuments found in Khorezm, especially the animals and murals from Tuprokkal (III-IV centuries) serve as an important evidence for the study of ancient Uzbek art.

The VI-VIII centuries were a period of rise in the history of folk art and culture. Many large monuments and magnificent buildings have been built over the centuries. The remains of the palaces in Varakhsha (Bukhara region), Afrosiyob (Samarkand region) and the sculptures on their walls are still masterfully crafted.

The time of Abu Rayhan Beruni, Muhammad Al-Khwarizmi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Al-Farabi also left us many rare monuments. Architecture played a leading role in these works. One of the monuments of this period is the Samanid mausoleum, which embodies the aesthetic and philosophical views of its time.

The Bibikhanum Mosque, the mausoleum of A. Temur, the Ulugbek Madrasah and the Observatory, the Shohi-Zinda ensemble, created during the reign of Temur and the Temurids, are not only a bright page in the history of folk art, but also a source of pride in the history of world art. takes place.

There was also a significant revival in miniature art during this period. Komoliddin Behzod, Mahmud Muzakhib, Muhammad Murad Samarkandi and other artists who lived and worked during this period created rare examples of miniature art. Among them, the work of K. Bekhzod (1466-1505) is especially noteworthy. He was born in Herat and later worked at the Hussein Bayqara Library. After the conquest of Khorasan by Shaibanikhan for 150 years, he moved to Bukhara, where he lived and worked, creating a portrait of his famous

Shaybanikhan. He also works on portraits of several famous people. Poets create wonderful, elegant illustrations to their works. Growing up under the care of the great A. Navoi, Behzod painted many pictures in Saadi's "Boston", "Gulistan", Nizami's "Khamsa", Khisrav Dehlavi's "Khamsa", Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma". He had a great influence on the development of the Central Asian miniature school. His creative plans were continued by his students. These are Mulla Yusuf, Qasim Ali and others. Architectural monuments, decorative and applied arts created in Bukhara, Khiva, Urgench and Tashkent in the XVII-XVIII centuries testify to the people's desire for beauty.

The second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century marked a new stage in the history of Uzbek art. During this period, folk decorative and applied arts took a leading place. For the people of this period, this art became the only art form that reflected the reality, the beauty of the environment in high poetic forms, expressing their ideas of life and beauty. The elegant jewelry created by the masters of handicrafts, the magnificent pottery of the potter, the aesthetic attitude of the people of that time to reality, the philosophical views of the aesthetic ideal on life found their artistic interpretation in the ornaments of the painter. The rich traditions of the Uzbek people were continued in the works of the masters.

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