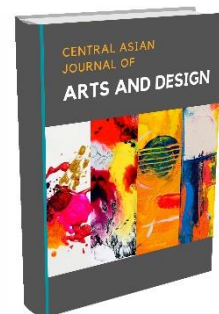




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History of Formation of Fine Art in Uzbekistan

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Annotation

Any kind of art affects a person and shapes his worldview. Fine art reflects a person's courage, thoughts and inner feelings in life. In the early stages of development of Uzbek fine arts, artists depicted reality in the form of semi-landscapes. They are interested in oriental life, monuments, monuments, bustling market life, people in colorful clothes relaxing in the teahouse. In the history of the peoples of Central Asia, the A. Temur period is characterized by the development of its culture. Temur created conditions for the development and formation of fine arts in Movoraunnahr. Most importantly, the artist supported the artists. By the second half of the 1990s, the development of the domestic genre in the visual arts had become an important event. The new way of life of the people, rural life, the labor process in the cotton fields, became the main theme of Uzbek artists, and the fine arts of Uzbekistan at this stage have gained a high position in terms of "professionalism" - mastery. This article analyzes the history of the formation of fine arts in our country.

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Uzbek art has an ancient history. The territory of modern Uzbekistan has been inhabited since the time of primitive society. The rock paintings at the places where they lived, the various ornaments made of bronze, the weapons of labor and war help to know the life of a man of the primitive community period. Although the pace is somewhat simplistic, the lives of primitive community people, the time when they hunted wild animals, are convincingly interpreted. Through the depiction of people, the primitive community-era artist was able to masterfully depict the powerful movement and excitement in this hunting scene. The development of modern art, the artist's creative pursuit of a new meaningful idea, is associated with meeting the spiritual and educational needs of people. Therefore, the solution of the composition of the picture requires finding a complex state of mind, the problems of the artist to reflect the beauty of everyday life, to feel the inner feelings of contemporaries, to have a deep

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imagination. Artists have the responsibility to enrich the means of creating artistic images in their works, to expand the horizons of the advanced artists of the developed world. Science, culture and enlightenment raise any country to the heights and ensure its development.

In fact, the whole international life, the development of the individual, has reached such a stage that not military power, but intellectual potential, intelligence, advanced technologies are crucial. Now every state, every nation is strong, first of all, with its high culture and spirituality. The development of art and culture in Uzbekistan has an ancient history. Over the centuries, art at various stages has enriched our cultural heritage. Miniature portraits, preserved in the National Library in Paris until the 14th century in Rashid-ad-Din's Collection of Articles, are the oldest works of fine art in Central Asia.

In the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century a new stage in the history of Uzbek art began. During this period, folk decorative and applied arts took a leading place. For the people of this period, this art became the only type of art that reflected the reality, the beauty of the surroundings in high poetic forms, expressing their ideas of life and beauty. The exquisite jewelry created by the masters of handicrafts, the magnificent pottery of the potter, the aesthetic attitude of the people of that time to the reality, the philosophical views of the aesthetic ideal on life found their artistic interpretation in the ornaments of the painter.

By the 14th century in Samarkand on the walls of Amir Temur's "Garden-Wind", "Garden-Dilkusho" palaces, in the western marches, battles and hunting ceremonies, Timur was accompanied by his concubines, amirs and princes. -Described by Garden-Wind. The flourishing of Central Asian miniature art began in the 15th century. In the second half of the 15th century, Herat became a hotbed of culture under the leadership of the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi in the reign of Hussein Baykaro.

Bibihanim Mosque, Amir Temur Mausoleum, Ulugbek Madrasa and Observatory, Shokhizinda ensemble, created during the reign of Temur and the Timurids, all this is not only a bright page of folk art heritage, but also occupies a special place in the history of world art. Master Gunch is the founder of the Timurid school of fine arts. His student was Ustad Jahangir from Bukhara. Master Jahangir Pir Sayyid Ahmad was mentored by Tabrizi. The artist Kamoliddin Behzod, who left a worthy mark not only in the East, but also in the art of the whole world, learned the secrets of art from Pir Sayyid Ahmad Tabrizi. At the same time, Behzod, who lost his parents early, was brought up by the great Herat artist Amir Ruhillo and taught the secrets of painting and miniature in Nigoristan. The first stage in the emergence and formation of fine arts in Uzbekistan dates back to 1910-20. The creative research of L. Bure, A. Volkov, A. Tetevosyan gives an idea of the fine arts of this period. During this period, comic lines were developed for the public, such works of art were made by M. Kurzin, V. Rozhdestvensky, S. Malt, A. Nikolaev (master Momin), I. Ikramov, M. Khakimjanov and others. P. Benkov, A. Volkov, O. Tatevosyan, A. Nikolayev, O. Tansiqbaev, N. Karakhan were actively involved in the painting of the 20s. In their work, various manifestations and states of national identity, a variety of methodological researches, light-shadow and calligraphic interpretations were reflected. In many cases, artists are given the opportunity to tell their impressions of nature, and the painting does not focus on the sum of their impressions. This is a characteristic feature of the painting of that period. Traditional folk life is often depicted against the backdrop of architecture, lively, noisy markets, and a quiet cup of tea in a teahouse.

Artists are more attracted to the richness and richness of colors typical of oriental clothing. In general, the artist does not ignore the changes in nature and society. The artist is so passionate about painting that the secrets of its beauty lead people to goodness. Today, the artist's works are not only respected by our people, but also known and popular in many foreign countries. Bahodir Jalolov is also a People's Artist of Uzbekistan and one of the most talented artists who has made a significant

contribution to the development of modern painting. B.Jalolov continued his studies in fine arts, and later learned the secrets of fine arts from Ch.Ahmarov, R.Choriev, E.P. Melnikov, B.D.Korolyov. That's why his portraits clearly show the high level of skill. The harmony of emotions in his work fascinates the audience. He achieved a lot in portraiture. His full-fledged works reflect the image of the beloved children of the Uzbek people. He creates a large series of portraits, which include images of academics, artists and other celebrities.

In the works of Bakhodir Jalolov the mysteries of the world are interpreted differently. Examples include The Legend of Rose and Basil, The Call, The Bird of Happiness, The Eternal and Young India, and The Madonna of the 21st Century. The monumental painting on the wall of the Museum of the History of the Peoples of Uzbekistan, dedicated to the history of independent Uzbekistan, can attract the attention of any spectator with its powerful depiction of serious and meaningful historical evidence. Watching the canvas, the viewer is once again convinced of the greatness and power of the Uzbek people, which has a rich history. Jalolov's work is valuable in this regard.

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